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ISO 9999:2016

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Assistive products for persons with disability—Classification and terminology

AS ISO 9999:2018

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The following are represented on Committee ME-067:

Assistive Technology Suppliers Australasia
Australian Rehabilitation and Assistive Technology Association
Heavy Vehicle Industry Australia
Independent Living Centres Australia
Medical Aids Subsidy Scheme (MASS)
National Disability Insurance Agency
Novita Children's Services
Occupational Therapy Australia
Royal Perth Hospital
TAD Australia

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Assistive products for persons with disability—Classification and terminology

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee ME-067, Assistive Technology Products for Persons with Disability, to supersede AS/NZS ISO 9999:2011.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to establish a classification and terminology of assistive products, especially produced or generally available, for persons with disability.

Assistive products used by a person with disability, but which require the assistance of another person for their operation, are included in the classification.

The following items are specifically excluded from this Standard:

(a) Items used for the installation of assistive products.

(b) Solutions obtained by combinations of assistive products that are individually classified in this Standard.

(c) Medicines.

(d) Assistive products and instruments used exclusively by healthcare professionals.

(e) Non-technical solutions, such as personal assistance, guide dogs or lip-reading.

(f) Implanted devices.

(g) Financial support.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 9999:2016, *Assistive products for persons with disability—Classification and terminology.*

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(a) In the source text 'this International Standard' should read 'this Australian Standard'.

(b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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 on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 173, *Assistive products for persons with disability*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Classification and terminology*.

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition (ISO 9999:2011), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

Assistive products (including software) are classified according to their function. The classification consists of three hierarchical levels and the codes each consist of three pairs of digits. Like other classifications, for each level, codes, titles, explanatory notes, inclusions, exclusions and cross-references are given. Besides the explanatory text and the classification itself, a table of conversion between the previous edition (2011) and this edition and an alphabetical index are provided in order to facilitate the use of and to improve the accessibility of the classification.

This edition has 945 titles of which about 44 are new and 456 are changed, including minor editorial and grammatical revisions.

All assistive products in this classification are primarily intended for use outside of health care settings; however, some of the products can be used in facilities such as rehabilitation centres to teach clients how to use these products. It should be noted that the titles of some subclasses and divisions in class 28 refer to the "workplace". This term does not refer to a specific setting or geographical location; instead, it refers to any setting in which employment-related activities or vocational training are performed.

The definition of "assistive product" used by this International Standard has been revised to align it with the terminology of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF).

Relation to the WHO Family of International Classifications

In 2003, ISO 9999 was accepted as a related member of the WHO Family of International Classifications (WHO-FIC). The WHO-FIC comprises high-quality classifications for relevant sectors of the health system. With this inclusion, the use of this International Standard was stimulated.

This International Standard makes use of the terminology of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF, WHO, 2001). ICF is a classification of health and health-related domains. These domains are classified from body, individual and societal perspectives by means of two lists: a list of body functions and structure and a list of domains of activity and participation. Since an individual's functioning and disability occurs in a context, ICF also includes a list of environmental factors. The ICF is one of the core classifications of the WHO-FIC (see Annex A).

A major change in this edition is a change of the titles of the classes to bring them in harmony with the terminology of the ICF.

Proposal for changes

Proposals for changes or additions to this International Standard, both in respect of existing and proposed new classes/subclasses/divisions, which take into account the given rules for classification, may be submitted to a national member body of ISO with an accompanying explanation for the proposal. See http://www.iso.org **for addresses of national member bodies.**

NOTE 1 Some of the assistive products for persons with disability can be classified as medical devices.

NOTE 2 National member bodies are encouraged to improve the accessibility of the classification by the addition of national language synonyms to the nationally implemented standard.

Australian Standard®

Assistive products for persons with disability—Classification and terminology

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes a classification and terminology of assistive products, especially produced or generally available, for persons with disability.

Assistive products used by a person with disability, but which require the assistance of another person for their operation, are included in the classification.

The following items are specifically excluded from this International Standard:

— items used for the installation of assistive products;

— solutions obtained by combinations of assistive products that are individually classified in this International Standard;

— medicines;

— assistive products and instruments used exclusively by healthcare professionals;

— non-technical solutions, such as personal assistance, guide dogs or lip-reading;

— implanted devices;

— financial support.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1
activity
execution of a task or action by an individual

[SOURCE: ICF 2001, WHO]

2.2
activity limitations
difficulties an individual can have in executing activities

[SOURCE: ICF 2001, WHO]

2.3
assistive product
any product (including devices, equipment, instruments and software), especially produced or generally available, used by or for *persons with disability* (2.12)

— for *participation* (2.13),

— to protect, support, train, measure or substitute for *body functions* (2.4)/structures and activities, or

— to prevent *impairments* (2.11), *activity limitations* (2.2) or *participation restrictions* (2.14)

Note 1 to entry: The definition of assistive product is in discussion at the GATE, the Global cooperation on Assistive Health Technology (a WHO initiative), and the information is given in Annex B.