INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 11

ISO/IEEE 11073-10424

First edition 2016-06-15

Health informatics — Personal health device communication —

Part 10424:

Device Specialization — Sleep Apnoea Breathing Therapy Equipment (SABTE)

Informatique de santé — Communication entre dispositifs de santé personnels

Partie 10424: Spécialisation de dispositif — Équipement de thérapie respiratoire de l'apnée du sommeil (SABTE)





© IEEE 2014

Published in Switzerland

or utilized in a meither IS. All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO or IEEE at the respective address below.

ISO copyright office Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20 Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11 Fax + 41 22 749 09 47 E-mail copyright@iso.org Web www.iso.org

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. 3 Park Avenue, New York • NY 10016-5997, USA E-mail stds.ipr@ieee.org Web 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 11073-10424 was prepared by the IEEE 11073 Standards Comittee of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (as IEEE Std 11073-10424-2014). 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. IEEE is responsible for the maintenance of this document with participation and input from ISO member bodies.

Abstract: Within the context of the ISO/IEEE 11073 family of standards for device communication, a normative definition of the communication between sleep apnoea breathing therapy equipment (SABTE) devices (agents) and managers (e.g., cell phones, personal computers, personal health appliances, set top boxes), in a manner that enables plug-and-play interoperability, is established in this standard. 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 SABTE. In this context, SABTE is defined as a device that is intended to alleviate the symptoms of a patient who suffers from sleep apnoea by delivering a therapeutic breathing pressure to the patient. SABTE is primarily used in the home health-care environment by a lay operator without direct professional supervision.

24™, me, quipment (S. **Keywords:** IEEE 11073-10424[™], medical device communication, personal health devices, sleep apnoea breathing therapy equipment (SABTE)

Copyright © 2014 by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. All rights reserved. Published 29 September 2014. Printed in the United States of America.

IEEE is a registered trademark in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, owned by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated.

ISBN 978-0-7381-9316-8 STD98794 ISBN 978-0-7381-9317-5 STDPD98794

IEEE prohibits discrimination, harassment, and bullying.

For more information, visit http://www.ieee.org/web/aboutus/whatis/policies/p9-26.html.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

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

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.

6 J. C.

Participants

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

Daidi Zhong, Chair Michael J. Kirwan, Chair Christoph Fischer, Vice Chair

Jinhan Chung

Malcolm Clarke

John A. Cogan

John T. Collins

Todd H. Cooper

David Cornejo

Douglas Coup

Cory Condek

Charles R. Abbruscato Nabil Abujbara Maher Abuzaid Manfred Aigner Jorge Alberola Karsten Alders 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

Nigel Cox Hans Crommenacker Tomio Crosley David Culp Allen Curtis Ndifor Cyril Fru Eyal Dassau David Davenport Russell Davis Ed Day Sushil K. Deka Pedro de-las-Heras-Quiros Jim DelloStritto Matthew d'Entremont Lane Desborough Kent Dicks Hyoungho Do Xiaolian Duan Brian Dubreuil Jakob Ehrensvard Fredrik Einberg Roger M. Ellingson Michihiro Enokida Javier Escayola Calvo Leonardo Estevez Roger Feeley Bosco T. Fernandes Morten Flintrup Joseph W. Forler Russell Foster Eric Freudenthal Matthias Frohner Ken Fuchs Jing 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 Rickey L. Hampton Sten Hanke Jordan Hartmann Kai Hassing Marc Daniel Haunschild Wolfgang Heck Charles Henderson Jun-Ho Her Takashi Hibino Timothy L. Hirou

Allen Hobbs Alex Holland Arto Holopainen Robert Hoy Frank Hsu Anne Huang Sen-Der Huang **Zhiqiang Huang** Ron Huby Robert D. Hughes David Hughes Jiyoung Huh Hugh Hunter Hitoshi Ikeda Yutaka Ikeda Philip O. Isaacson Atsushi Ito Michael Jaffe Praduman Jain 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

Anthony Butt

Satya Calloji

Simon Carter

Seungchul Chae

Rahul Chauhan

Chia-Chin Chong

Saeed A. Choudhary

James Cheng

Peggy Chien

Carole C. Carey

Randy W. Carroll

Jeremy Byford-Rew

Santiago Carot-Nemesio

Junhyung Kim Min-Joon Kim Minho Kim Taekon Kim Tetsuya Kimura Alfred Kloos Jeongmee Koh Jean-Marc Koller John Koon Patty Krantz 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 Jiajia Liu Wei-Jung Lo Charles Lowe Don Ludolph Christian Luszick Bob MacWilliams

Srikkanth Madhurbootheswaran

Romain Marmot Sandra Martinez

Miguel Martínez de Espronceda

Cámara
Peter Mayhew
Jim McCain
László Meleg
Alexander Mense
Ethan Metsger
Yu Miao
Jinsei Miyazaki
Erik Moll
Darr Moore
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 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 Hermanni Suominen Lee Surprenant Ravi Swami Rav Sweidan Jin Tan Haruyuyki Tatsumi

John W. Thomas

Brad Tipler

Jonas Tirén 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 Ciro de la Vega 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 Junjie Yang Ricky Yang Melanie Yeung Done-Sik Yoo Jason Zhang Zhiqiang Zhang Thomas Zhao Miha Zoubek

Szymon Zysko

ISO/IEEE 11073-10424:2016(E)

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

Pieter Botman Werner Hoelzl Greg Luri Lyle G. Bullock, Jr. Ruimin Hu Michael Newman Ronald Huby Juan Carreon Charles Ngethe Jianwen Chen Noriyuki Ikeuchi Satoshi Oyama Keith Chow Akio Iso Melvin I. Reynolds Raul Colcher Atsushi Ito Bartien Sayogo Charles Cook Mark Jaeger Lars Schmitt Paul Croll Raj Jain Shusaku Shimada Shinkyo Kaku Russell Davis Steven Smith Sourav Dutta Piotr Karocki Kapil Sood C. Ric. Vines. Walter Struppler Christoph Fischer Stuart Kerry David Friscia Bruce Kraemer Jiande Sun David Fuschi Geoff Ladwig Hung-Yu Wei Hector Barron Gonzalez Randall Groves Kai Hassing

When the IEEE-SA Standards Board approved this standard on 21 August 2014, it had the following membership:

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

Peter Balma Farooq Bari Ted Burse Clint Chaplain Stephen Dukes Jean-Phillippe Faure Gary Hoffman Michael Janezic
Jeffrey Katz
Joseph L. Koepfinger*
David J. Law
Hung Ling
Oleg Logvinov
T. W. Olsen
Glenn Parsons

Ron Peterson Adrian Stephens Peter Sutherland Yatin Trivedi Phil Winston Don Wright Yu Yuan

*Member Emeritus

Also included are the following nonvoting IEEE-SA Standards Board liaisons:

Richard DeBlasio, *DOE Representative* Michael Janezic, *NIST Representative*

Don Messina
IEEE-SA Content Publishing

Kathryn M. Bennett
IEEE-SA Technical Community Programs

Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 11073-10424-2014, Health informatics—Personal Health Device Communication—Part 10424: Device Specialization—Sleep Apnoea Breathing Therapy Equipment (SABTE).

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 sleep apnoea breathing therapy equipment (SABTE) devices (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 restricting optionality in base frameworks in favor of interoperability. This standard defines a common core of communication functionality for SABTE. In this context, SABTE is defined as a device that is intended to alleviate the symptoms of a patient who suffers from sleep apnoea by re to , airect pro. delivering a therapeutic breathing pressure to the patient. SABTE is primarily used in the home health-care environment by a lay operator without direct professional supervision.

Contents

1. Overview	1
1.1 Scope	
1.2 Purpose	
1.1 Context	
2. Normative references.	2
0_	
3. Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations	3
3.1 Definitions	
3.2 Acronyms and abbreviations	
4. Introduction to ISO/IEEE 11073 personal health devices standards	5
4.1 General	
4.2 Introduction to ISO/IEEE 11073-20601 modeling constructs	
4.3 Compliance with other standards	
5. SABTE device concepts and modalities	7
5.1 General	
5.2 Compliance monitoring	10
5.3 Efficacy monitoring	
5.4 Service monitoring	
5.5 Device settings	14
5.6 Therapy settings	14
6. Sleep apnoea breathing therapy equipment domain information model	18
6.1 Overview	
6.2 Class extensions	18
6.3 Object instance diagram	
6.4 Types of configuration	
6.5 Profile	
6.6 Medical device system object	
6.7 Numeric objects	29
6.8 Real-time sample array objects	
6.9 Enumeration objects	50
6.10 PM-store objects	60
6.11 Scanner objects	65
6.12 Class extension objects	68
6.13 SABTE information model extensibility rules	
7. SABTE service model	69
7.1 General	
7.2 Object access services	69
7.3 Object access event report services	
•	
8. SABTE communication model	73
8.1 Overview	
8.2 Communications characteristics	
8.3 Association procedure	
8.4 Configuring procedure	
8.5 Operating procedure	
8.6 Time synchronization	

ISO/IEEE 11073-10424:2016(E)

10.1 Applicability 10.2 Conformance specification 10.3 Levels of conformance 10.4 Implementation conformance statements Annex A (informative) Bibliography Annex B (normative) Any additional ASN.1 definitions B.1 Efficacy annotations bit mapping. B.2 Compliance annotations bit mapping B.3 PHD DM status bit mapping B.4 Autostart/-stop bit mapping Annex C (normative) Allocation of identifiers C.1 General. C.2 Definitions of terms and codes. C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples	
10. Conformance	
10.2 Conformance specification 10.3 Levels of conformance 10.4 Implementation conformance statements Annex A (informative) Bibliography Annex B (normative) Any additional ASN.1 definitions B.1 Efficacy annotations bit mapping B.2 Compliance annotations bit mapping B.3 PHD DM status bit mapping B.4 Autostart/-stop bit mapping Annex C (normative) Allocation of identifiers C.1 General C.2 Definitions of terms and codes. C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	
10.1 Applicability	
10.2 Conformance specification 10.3 Levels of conformance 10.4 Implementation conformance statements Annex A (informative) Bibliography Annex B (normative) Any additional ASN.1 definitions B.1 Efficacy annotations bit mapping B.2 Compliance annotations bit mapping B.3 PHD DM status bit mapping B.4 Autostart/-stop bit mapping B.4 Autostart/-stop bit mapping C.1 General C.2 Definitions of terms and codes C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	
10.3 Levels of conformance 10.4 Implementation conformance statements Annex A (informative) Bibliography Annex B (normative) Any additional ASN.1 definitions B.1 Efficacy annotations bit mapping. B.2 Compliance annotations bit mapping B.3 PHD DM status bit mapping. B.4 Autostart/-stop bit mapping Annex C (normative) Allocation of identifiers. C.1 General. C.2 Definitions of terms and codes. C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General. E.2 Association information exchange.	
Annex A (informative) Bibliography Annex B (normative) Any additional ASN.1 definitions B.1 Efficacy annotations bit mapping B.2 Compliance annotations bit mapping B.3 PHD DM status bit mapping B.4 Autostart/-stop bit mapping Annex C (normative) Allocation of identifiers C.1 General C.2 Definitions of terms and codes C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	
Annex A (informative) Bibliography Annex B (normative) Any additional ASN.1 definitions B.1 Efficacy annotations bit mapping B.2 Compliance annotations bit mapping B.3 PHD DM status bit mapping B.4 Autostart/-stop bit mapping Annex C (normative) Allocation of identifiers C.1 General C.2 Definitions of terms and codes. C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	
Annex B (normative) Any additional ASN.1 definitions B.1 Efficacy annotations bit mapping B.2 Compliance annotations bit mapping B.3 PHD DM status bit mapping B.4 Autostart/-stop bit mapping Annex C (normative) Allocation of identifiers C.1 General C.2 Definitions of terms and codes C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes C.4 Systematic derivations of terms and codes C.5 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	
B.1 Efficacy annotations bit mapping B.2 Compliance annotations bit mapping B.3 PHD DM status bit mapping B.4 Autostart/-stop bit mapping Annex C (normative) Allocation of identifiers C.1 General C.2 Definitions of terms and codes C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	
B.1 Efficacy annotations bit mapping B.2 Compliance annotations bit mapping B.3 PHD DM status bit mapping B.4 Autostart/-stop bit mapping Annex C (normative) Allocation of identifiers C.1 General C.2 Definitions of terms and codes C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	
B.3 PHD DM status bit mapping B.4 Autostart/-stop bit mapping Annex C (normative) Allocation of identifiers C.1 General C.2 Definitions of terms and codes C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	
B.4 Autostart/-stop bit mapping Annex C (normative) Allocation of identifiers C.1 General C.2 Definitions of terms and codes. C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	
Annex C (normative) Allocation of identifiers	90 90 90 93
C.1 General C.2 Definitions of terms and codes C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	90 90 93
C.1 General C.2 Definitions of terms and codes C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	90 90 93
C.2 Definitions of terms and codes C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	90 93
C.3 Systematic derivations of terms and codes Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	93
Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	101
E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	
E.1 General E.2 Association information exchange	102
E.2 Association information exchange	
The state of the s	
E.4 GET MDS attributes service	
E.5 Data reporting	
E.6 Disassociation	
	175
xii Copyright © 2014 IEEE. All rights reserved.	

Health informatics—Personal health device communication

Part 10424: Device Specialization— Sleep Apnoea Breathing Therapy Equipment (SABTE)

IMPORTANT NOTICE: IEEE Standards documents are not intended to ensure safety, security, health, or environmental protection, or ensure against interference with or from other devices or networks. Implementers of IEEE Standards documents are responsible for determining and complying with all appropriate safety, security, environmental, health, and interference protection practices and all applicable laws and regulations.

This IEEE document is made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers. These notices and disclaimers appear in all publications containing this document and may be found under the heading "Important Notice" or "Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Documents." They can also be obtained on request from IEEE or viewed at http://standards.ieee.org/IPR/disclaimers.html.

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 sleep apnoea breathing therapy equipment 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 restricting optionality in base frameworks in favor of interoperability. This standard defines a common core of communication functionality for sleep apnoea breathing therapy equipment. In this context, sleep apnoea breathing therapy equipment are defined as devices that are intended to alleviate the symptoms of a patient who suffers from sleep apnoea by delivering a therapeutic breathing pressure to the patient. Sleep apnoea breathing therapy equipment are primarily used in the home health-care environment by a lay operator without direct professional supervision.

IEEE Std 11073-10424-2014

Health informatics—Personal Health Device Communication—Part 10424: Device Specialization—Sleep Apnoea Breathing Therapy Equipment (SABTE)

1.2 Purpose

This standard addresses a need for an openly defined, independent standard for controlling information exchange to and from personal health devices (agents) and managers (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 to enabling people to be better informed participants in the management of their health.

1.1 Context

See IEEE Std 11073-20601aTM-2010 for an overview of the environment within which this standard is written.¹

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

This standard is based on IEEE Std 11073-20601a-2010, which in turn draws information from both ISO/IEEE 11073-10201:2004 [B9] and ISO/IEEE 11073-20101:2004 [B10].² The medical device encoding rules (MDERs) used within this standard are fully described in IEEE Std 11073-20601a-2010.

This standard reproduces relevant portions of the nomenclature found in ISO/IEEE 11073-10101:2004 [B8] and adds new nomenclature codes for the purposes of this standard. Between this standard and IEEE Std 11073-20601a-2010, all required nomenclature codes for implementation are documented.

NOTE 1—IEEE Std 11073-20601a-2010 is an amendment to ISO/IEEE 11073-20601:2010. It contains new material and corrections and does not copy the content of ISO/IEEE 11073-20601:2010. Throughout this standard, a reference to IEEE Std 11073-20601a-2010 refers to the document that is obtained after applying this new material and corrections to ISO/IEEE 11073-20601:2010.³

NOTE 2—In this standard, ISO/IEEE 11073-104zz is used to refer to the collection of device specialization standards that utilize IEEE Std 11073-20601a-2010, where zz can be any number from 01 to 99, inclusive.

2. Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document (i.e., they must be understood and used, so 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.

ISO/IEEE 11073-20601:2010, Health informatics—Personal health device communication—Part 20601: Application profile—Optimized Exchange Protocol.⁴

IEEE Std 11073-20601a[™]-2010, Health informatics—Personal health device communication—Part 20601: Application profile—Optimized Exchange Protocol—Amendment 1.^{5, 6}

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

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

¹ Information on references can be found in Clause 2.

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

⁴ ISO/IEEE publications are available from the ISO Central Secretariat (http://www.iso.org/). ISO/IEEE publications are also available in the United States from The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (http://standards.ieee.org/).

⁵ IEEE publications are available from The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (http://standards.ieee.org/).

⁶ The IEEE standards or products referred to in this clause are trademarks of The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.