## GENERAL TERMS & DEFINITIONS

# Definitions in this glossary have been drawn from those in common use in the ehealth community of practitioners, developers, manufacturers and users

TERM	Also written as	SHORT DEFINITION	REFERENCES	DERIVATION
Definition		The form of a definition should be such that it can replace the term in context. Any additional information shall be given only in the form of examples or notes	ETSI Directives, ETSI Drafting rules <u>http://</u> portal.etsi.org/Directives/ <u>32_directives_oct_2013r.pdf</u>	
eHEALTH	e-health, e-Health, E-Health, E- health, eHEALTH	Generic term for the application of electronic information or communications technology (ICT) across the whole range of functions that affect health	ETSI SR 002 564; ETSI EMR-TG30-302telemedicine Work Item ETSI HF ES 202 642 V1.1.1 ETSI OCG SR 002 564 V1.1.1 Oh H, Rizo C, Enkin M, Jadad A. What is eHealth: a systematic review of published definitions. J Med Internet Res. 2005 Feb	The term 'eHealth' is widely used by many individuals, academic institutions, professional bodies, and funding organisations inspire of there being no clear definition or understanding of its meaning. There is confusion with an overlap to 'm-Health'
mHEALTH	m-health, m-Health, m-Health, m- health, mHEALTH	Generic term for the application of mobile communications technology to the provision of health care services		
telemedicine	tele-medicine	Integrated ICT environment designed to provide healthcare services by use of a remote internet connection between the patient and a medical practitioner, offering patients express diagnostics and advice outside medical facilities and conventional clinic hours	ETSI EMR-TG30-302telemedicine Work Item; EU: <i>COM(2008)689</i> )	
telecare		Remote healthcare involving patient monitoring		
telehealth	tele-health	Tele-health includes surveillance, health promotion and public health functions. It is broader in definition than tele-medicine as it includes computer-assisted telecommunications to support management, surveillance, literature and access to medical knowledge.	THE WHO	
telematics for health			THE WHO	Telematics for health is a WHO composite term for both tele-medicine and tele-health, or any health-related activities carried out over distance by means of information communication technologies.
Health Care Professional		A doctor of medicine, a nurse responsible for general care, a dental practitioner, a midwife or a pharmacist within the meaning of Directive 2005/36/EC, or another professional exercising activities in the healthcare sector which are restricted to a regulated profession as defined in Article 3(1)(a) of Directive 2005/36/EC, or a person considered to be a health professional according to the legislation of the Member State of treatment".	EU: Article 3f) of Directive 2011/24/EU on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare	
Health Informatics			CEN TC 251	
Health Care Provider			ERM TR 101 557 V1.1.1	
Point of Care Testing	POCT			
Internet Polyclinic				
Use Cases				
Electronic Medical Records	EMR			
Living				
Networked programs	Networked programs link tertiary care hospitals and clinics with outlying clinics and community health centers in rural or suburban areas. The links may use dedicated high- speed lines or the Internet for telecommunication links between sites. ATA estimates the number of existing telemedicine networks in the United States at roughly 200 providing connectivity to over 3,000 sites.			
	•	<b>Point-to-point connections</b> using private high speed networks are used by hospitals and clinics that deliver services directly or outsource specialty services to independent medical service providers. Such outsourced services include radiology, stroke assessment, mental health and intensive care services.		
	•	<b>Monitoring center links</b> are used for cardiac, pulmonary or fetal monitoring, home care and related services that provide care to patients in the home. Often normal land- line or wireless connections are used to communicate directly between the patient and the center although some systems use the Internet.		
	•	<b>Web-based e-health patient service sites</b> provide direct consumer outreach and services over the Internet. Under telemedicine, these include those sites that provide direct patient care.		
teleradiology,				
teledermatology				
telescreening				

#### TECHNICAL STANDARDS TERMS

 One	e Word Also written as	SHORT DEFINITION	REFERENCES	DERIVATION / NOTES	
data inte	a exchange erface	point of interaction with systems, devices, and software applications using a range of different interaction capabilities, types, and methods			
Univ	versal Serial Bus USB	A serial data transfer interface for computer peripherals, ensuring packet data transfer with a maximum transmission rate of 12 Mbit/s, high-speed USB 2.0 can ensure a transmission rate of 480 Mbit/s, and the 3.0 version, of 5 Gbit/s.		A USB interface ensures packet data transfer with a maximum transmission rate of 12 Mbit/s, high-speed USB 2.0 can ensure a transmission rate of 480 Mbit/s, and the 3.0 version, of 5 Gbit/s. Maximum cable length is 5 meters. With this interface it is possible to connect up to 127 devices to one channel. Since a USB has a power delivery function, peripherals without own power supply can easily operate through a USB.	
Reco Star	commended ndard 232 RS-232	data exchange interface using the serial COM port. It is used to connect slow-speed devices and ensures a maximum transmission rate of 115,200 Bit/s.	At present the RS-232 standard remains the most common interface for transfer of medical data. This wireline technology is reliable and has for decades been used in both in fixed and portable medical devices.	data exchange interface using the serial COM port. It is used to connect slow-speed devices and ensures a maximum transmission rate of 115,200 Bit/ s. Maximum length of a cable connecting different devices in 150 meters. At present it is widely used to connect different types of specialized equipment to computers, however, it is rapidly being replaced by USB interfaces.	
Blue	etooth	a wireless technology standard for personal networks, ensuring data exchange between devices over short distances in a frequency range which is reliable, free, and publicly available.	Bluetooth is the second most popular interface for transferring medical data. In the past few years the technology has been significantly upgraded thanks to breakthroughs in limiting energy consumption and the development of the HDP profile. With regard to medical applications, this interface is most commonly used in portable wireless medical devices.	a wireless technology standard for personal networks. It ensures data exchange between devices over short distances in a frequency range which is reliable, free, and publicly available. Bluetooth makes it possible to transfer data between devices located in a 100 meter radius line-of-sight. The technology operates in the 2400-2483.5 MHz ISM frequency band (Industry, Science and Medicine) and is used in different home appliances and wireless networks. The 2.1 version supports the Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) technology for faster data transfer with speeds of up to 3Mbit/s. The Bluetooth technology is able to interpret certain "profiles". A profile determines the commands and functional parameters that the enabled devices may exchange via the Bluetooth technology. The Health Device Profile (HDP) is one of such profiles designed for medical general purpose devices and for specialized professional equipment. When two Bluetooth-enabled devices interact, the profile ensures that the devices use a control channel which is also the most reliable data transfer channel in that situation. The profile also supports identification of the two interacting devices and synchronizes their work.	
ZigE	Bee	standard for a suite of high level communication protocols using small low-powered digital transceivers based on the I IEEE 802.15.4	not widely used in medical applications	a standard for a suite of high level communication protocols using small low- powered digital transceivers based on the I IEEE 802.15.4 standard for personal wireless networks. The main distinction of the ZigBee technology is that, though low-powered, it supports both simple network topologies (point- to-point, tree, and star topologies) and self-organized and self-healing mesh topologies with message retransmission and routing. The ZigBee technology operates in the 2405-2485 MHz frequency range and is predominantly used in wireless sensor networks, home automation applications, medical equipment, industrial monitoring and management systems, as well as household appliances, electronics, and computer peripherals. The ZigBee specification provides for network encryption to protect data transmitted over wireless networks and a flexible security policy. Like Bluetooth, ZigBee has different profiles, including the Healthcare public application profile that may help reduce costs and save time during medical examinations thanks to a range of services of remote wireless monitoring of patient parameters. The new profile sets a global standard for data exchange between wireless devices of different manufacturers ensuring reliable monitoring of non-critical medical parameters. The ZigBee technology is used for monitoring chronic diseases and for personal monitoring. There are a number of other uses, including for operating a wide range of medical body sensors that control vital signs (for instance, heart rate and body temperature), monitoring other non-medical sensors like environmental sensors (smoke detectors), motion detectors, and medical sensors making it possible to quickly call an ambulance.	
ANT	T+	a wireless super-low powered technology with protected data transfer designed for operation in sports and medical equipment with low- speed data transfer.	not widely used in medical applications	wireless super-low powered technology with protected data transfer designed for operation in sports and medical equipment with low-speed data transfer. This technology may be used both in networks with simple topologies and in point-to-point, star, and more advances personal network topologies focused for operation in such areas as sport, healthy life style, and home health. The 2400-2524 MHz frequency range is used for data transfer. The main characteristics of ANT+ include super-low power consumption (works with one small battery the size of a coin), high level of resource optimization (needs small volume of memory space), network flexibility and scalability, and inexpensive in terms of developing applications on the basis of this technology.	
Wire	eless Fidelity Wi-Fi	registered trademark of Wi-Fi Alliance for protected wireless networks based on the IEEE 802.11 standard.		Usually, a Wi-Fi network has at least one access point and one client, but there is a possibility to connect two clients in an Ad-hoc mode when the hotspot is not used, and clients may directly connect their devices through network adapters. At present a whole family of standards is under development that provides for the transfer of digital data streams using radio waves. Wi-Fi ensures data transfer in the 2.4 GHz and 5-6 GHz bands at rates from 0.1 Mbit/s to several Gbit/s (in compliance with the 802.11ac standard). This wireless data transfer technology is widely used due to its capacity to transfer data traffic at high speeds.	
Ethe	ernet	packet data transfer technology used primarily for local area computer networks		Ethernet standards are determined by cable connections and electric signals on the physical level, framing format, and the medium access control protocol. This technology ensures data transfer at rates of up to several Gbit/ s. Systems communicating over Ethernet use coaxial cable, twisted pair, or optical fibre. The Power over Ethernet standard makes it possible to supply electric power to low-power nodes using cables. Ethernet has become the most widely used technology for local area networks.	
Nea Con	ar Field NFC mmunication	Wireless communications technology	The NFC wireless communications technology which has seen rapid growth recently has long been used in medical equipment. Some medical equipment manufacturers incorporate the NFC technology into their devices to provide an option of using such devices for mHealth (mobile health). For instance, medical devices may send data to patients' mobile phone equipped with an NFC.		
aud cor for tel	dio-video nnection r lemedicine	<ul> <li>For use in telemedicine Audio-video connections are deemed to have <ul> <li>Automatic adaptation of the quality of the transmitted signal to the current situation, considering the performance and capacity of the terminal equipment and the available bandwidth of the Internet channel;</li> <li>Automatic synchronization of voice and video;</li> <li>Safe and reliable connection through any firewall without loss of quality of communication;</li> <li>Effective echo and noise cancellation, including speakerphone operation;</li> <li>Robustness to errors and packet loss;</li> <li>Cross-platform capability (client, server and mobile);</li> <li>Use of scalable codecs with high compression of media data algorithms</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul> <li>a number of requirements for the technical characteristics of the audio-video connection must be specified, including</li> <li>-the maximum possible delay of the received media stream with respect to the transmitted stream;</li> <li>-the maximum skew factor value of video and audio;</li> <li>-limited jitter level.</li> </ul>	Automatic adaptation of the quality of the transmitted signal to the current situation, considering the performance and capacity of the terminal equipment and the available bandwidth of the Internet channel;
					the transmitted stream;

			-the maximum skew factor value of video and audio;
		•	-limited jitter level.
		•	Robustness to errors and packet loss;
		•	Cross-platform capability (client, server and mobile);
		•	Use of scalable codecs with high compression of media data algorithms
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### PATIENT-CENTRIC TERMS & DEFINITIONS

# Words in this section have been drawn from those in common use in advisory lists provided by official suppliers of ehealth, e.g. the Australian Department of Health - 'The Personally Controlled eHealth Record System'

	TERM	Also written as	SHORT DEFINITION
 	Access code	Personal Access Code	
	Access Flags		Access Flags are an information technology mechanism of the eHealth record system which facilitates an individual's ability to control access to their eHealth record by healthcare provorganisations.
	Access history	Previously referred to as the Audit Log	The Access history is a record of all activity related to an individual's eHealth record. Ever eHealth record is accessed or changed an automatic audit trail is created and can be viewed
	Access List		An Access List is a record associated with an individual's eHealth record that specifies the healthcare provider organisations permitted to access an individual's eHealth record.
	Accessing Organisation		An Accessing Organisation is a Healthcare Provider Organisation from which subordinate organisations inherit their eHealth record's access levels.
	Administration Portal		An online tool used by the System Operator for administrative actions on individual eHealt for example, when assisting an individual with an enquiry.
	Advance Care Directive		An Advance Care Directive is a type of written statement regarding a person's wishes for the healthcare and may formally appoint a substitute decision-maker. An Advance Care Directiused if, at some point in the future, the person becomes incapable of making healthcare decision-maker (e.g. due to illness or injury).
	Advanced access controls		Advanced access controls means the access controls that enable a registered individual to s on the registered healthcare provider organisations and Nominated Representatives who ma the individual's eHealth record within the eHealth record system.
	Allow future access		A decision made by the individual who has taken control of their eHealth record to allow fu access by persons who were previously an Authorised or Nominated Representative.
	Authentication		Confirmation that the user accessing the eHealth record is who they claim to be. In the elec environment this is achieved by providing a user with credentials such as user identification password.
	Authorisation links		An authorisation link connects a healthcare provider to a healthcare provider organisation s healthcare provider can access the eHealth record system via the Provider Portal on behalf organisation.
	Channel		A channel is a means of entry into the eHealth record system to enable reading and updatin records. For example individuals can use the Consumer Portal or providers may use the sys B2B.
	Clinical documents		Clinical documents are the documents with clinical information entered by healthcare provindividual's eHealth record. These include: Shared Health Summaries, Event Summaries, I Summaries, Referral Letters and Specialist Letters.

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