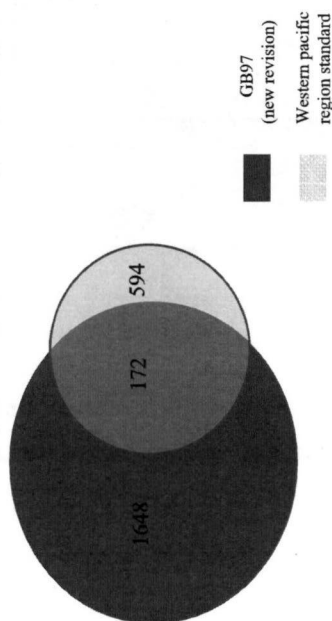
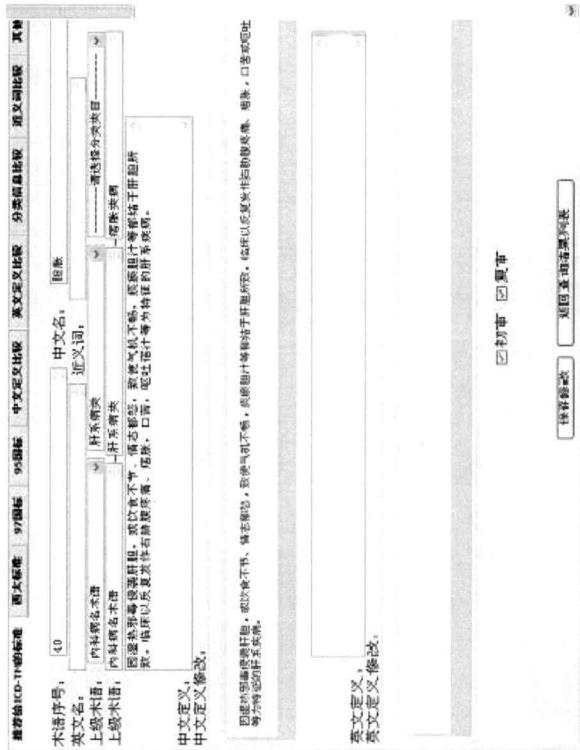
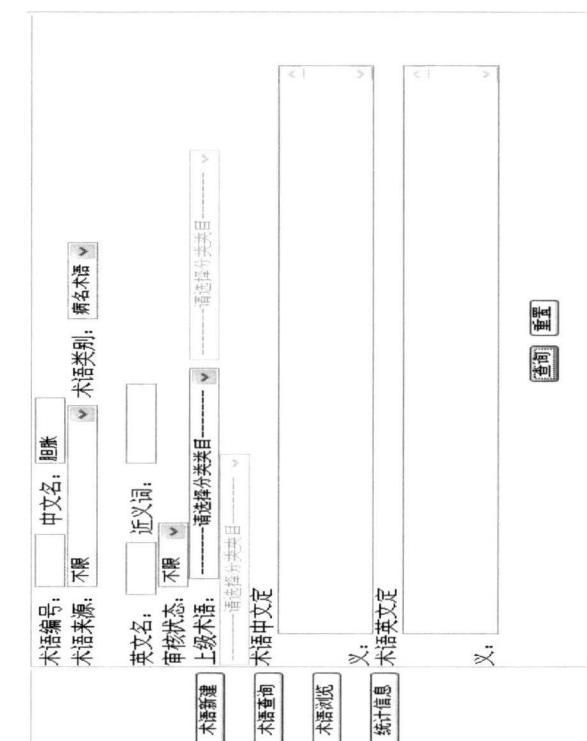
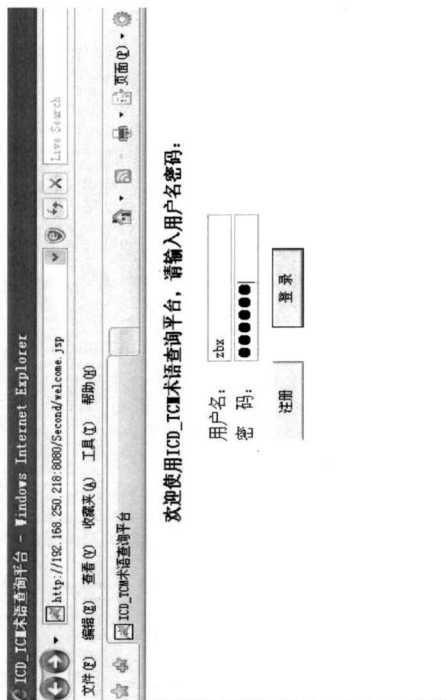
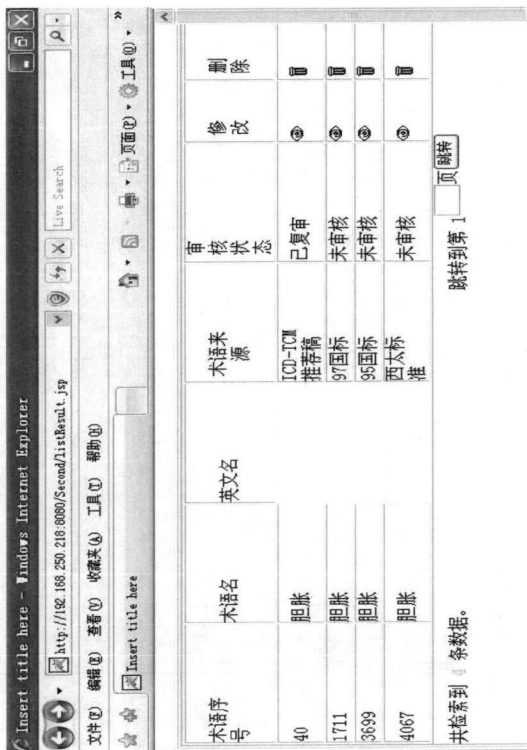


Items selection of therapeutic method



GB97
(new revision)
Western Pacific
region standard

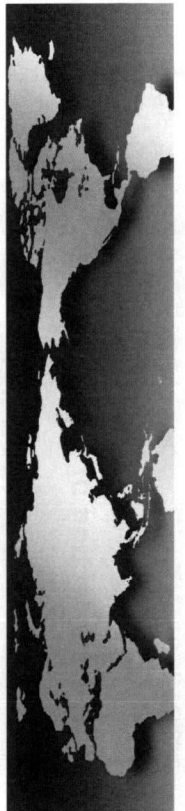




Web Ontology Language (OWL)

Mayo Lex Wiki:
A Prototype of Collaborative Platform
for Terminology/Ontology Content
Development

Thanks



Korean Standard Classification of Diseases (KCD-OM3)

- 1973
- 1979
- 1994

- 2010: KCD-OM3
 - A00-Z99: KCD-5
 - U (306): Patterns(191+18)/Diseases(97)

KCD-OM3

Since Jan 2010

U code in KCD-OM3

- U50-U79 (191)
 - Six pathogens
 - Six stages
 - Four (Wei qi ying xue)
 - Triple jiao
 - Eight principles
 - Zhang-fu
- U95-U98 (18)
 - Constitutions

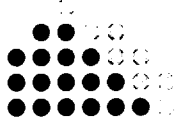


What are Informatics?

- Information Science
- Gathering, manipulating, storing, retrieving, and classifying recorded information
- Managing information for computer systems and statistics
- Focusing on the use of technology for improving access to, and utilization of, information
- Producing and analyzing data, information, and knowledge

Informatics and ICTM

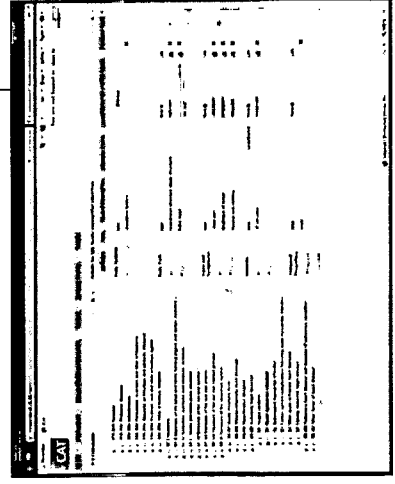
Dr T Bedirhan Üstün
Dr Molly Meri Robinson



What is used in ICD?

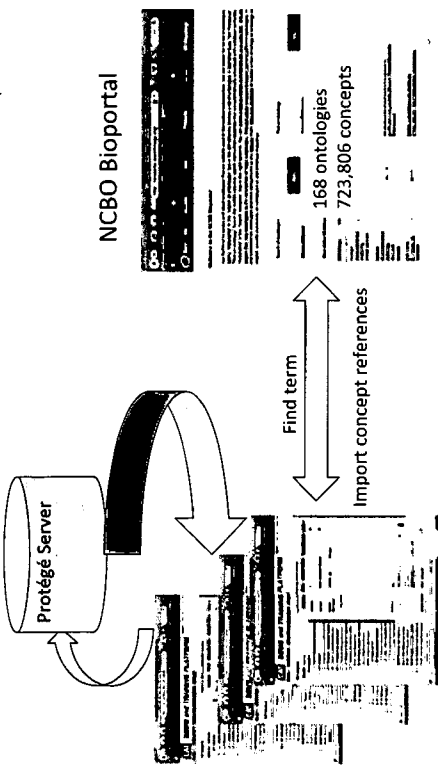
- iCAT – Collaborative Authoring Tool
- A web-based system
- Allows many authors to work together without requiring the expense of many meetings

iCAT features

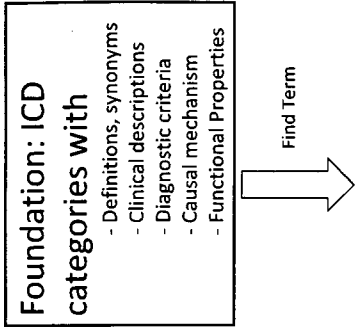


- Editing features
 - Simple template fill in
 - Track changes
- **Ontology linkage**
- **Community features**
 - Profiles
 - Web of trust
- **Quality control features**
- **META** discussions
- *It is an initial tool...*
 - missing features
 - Very flexible
 - To be improved

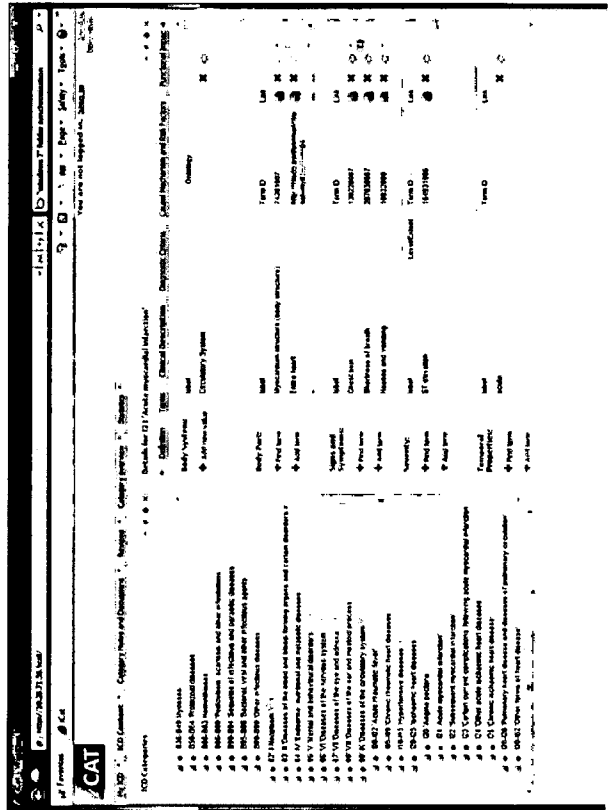
iCAT Overview



ICD11 Components



SNOMED-CT, International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)...



DRAFT Terms of Reference of the

TM TAG - Managing Editors

The primary responsibility of this individual is to be the managing editor for the TAG content areas related issues. They must communicate development process issues to the other TAG members, conduct reviews of the input material, and manage the development process. This person must have:

- Content knowledge on:
 - the area of the TAG (a TM doctor, preferably with additional specialty education)
 - the main classification issues in ICTM
 - the previous work in this area
 - terminologies and ontologies
- Very good working knowledge of English
- Management skills to deal with multiple tasks, including
 - the ability to learn new working styles, mainly with international groups
 - collaborating with multiple parties by email, telephone, meetings
 - following-up on tasks within a commonly agreed timeframe
- Advanced skills on computer tools
 - Mainly, to be able to use spreadsheets, databases, etc.
 - to perform scholastic and literature searches using Internet resources (PubMed) and reference management
- Willingness and ability to learn the ICTM-alpha drafting tools.

TASKS:

The Managing Editor should perform the following tasks:

- Communicate with the TAG about the **alpha draft** content and proposals
- Manage the content model: how the descriptions and criteria are formulated.
- Review the automated input in the Content Model from various sources (i.e. Imported definitions from the International Nomenclatures, WHO Case definitions and WHO lexicography etc).

Informal Consultation on the ICTM Project Plan, Geneva, Switzerland, 22-24 March 2010

Provisional List of ICTM Resources

19 March 2010

1. Classification and codes of diseases and ZHENG of traditional Chinese medicine (People's Republic of China)
2. Kampo Medicine Terminology (Japan)
3. WHO International Standard Terminologies on Traditional Medicine in the Western Pacific Region (WPRO)
4. Draft: Proposed WHO international standard terminology in acupuncture for basic training (WHO - 2003)
5. Safety Issues in the Preparation of Homeopathic Medicines (WHO - 2010)
6. WHO Guidelines on good manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Herbal Medicines (WHO - 2007)
7. WHO Guidelines on Safety Monitoring of Herbal Medicines in Pharmacovigilance Systems (WHO - 2004)
8. WHO Guidelines for Assessing Quality of Herbal Medicines with Reference to Contaminants and Residues (WHO - 2007)
9. WHO Guidelines on Good Agricultural and Collection Practices (GACP) for Medicinal Plants (WHO - 2003)
10. WHO Expert Committee on Specifications for Pharmaceutical Preparations - WHO Technical Report Series, No. 863, Annex 11 (Guidelines for the Assessment of Herbal Medicines) - Thirty-fourth Report (WHO - 1996)
11. A Proposed Standard International Acupuncture Nomenclature: Report of a WHO Scientific Group (WHO - 1991)
12. Chiropractic Coding Solutions Manual (United States) - CONFIDENTIAL
13. Homeopathic Nomenclature (United Kingdom)
14. ICTM-East Asia – Version 9.6 (Japan)
15. TCM Intervention Classification in Chinese (China) - CONFIDENTIAL
16. List of Diseases: English - Ayurveda - Siddha translations (India)

A brief description of Use Cases

- **Pilot Studies or Show Case protocols:** "proof of concept"
 - Who are the **users**: (Actors, settings, instances...)
 - How do/will they **currently use ICTM**?
 - What can be done to **improve the system**?
e.g. through:
 - Standardization
 - Training
 - Automation/ digitalization?
- **Proposals:**
 - to **generalize** to other settings:
 - How will it work in different **countries**? / **languages**?
 - to **apply in larger scale**
 - Can we **aggregate data** across cities, countries, etc.?
- Identify
 - APPLICATION
 - Define Reports

Use Cases:

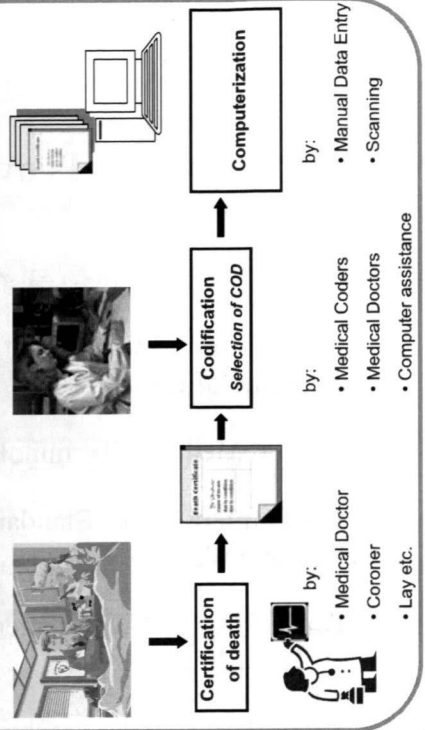
developing a classification fit-for-purpose

Dr T Bedirhan Üstün
Dr Molly Meri Robinson

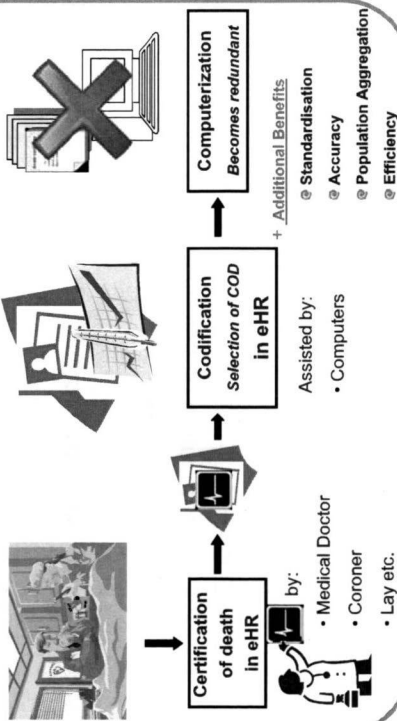
USE CASES

- How **Users** in their practice **use ICTM**
 - Inputs
 - Processes
 - Outputs
- Identify **requirements** for ICTM informatics
- Define parameters for **knowledge representation**
- Identify possible **workflows**
 - Characterize overall system **deliverables**
 - Show **strengths** and **weaknesses** of the system

ICD Use Case 1: Mortality Statistics: Analogue



ICD Use Case 1: Mortality Statistics: Digital



Why use the "Use Case" method?

- A **measurable way** of structuring the ICTM information
 - How can the entities be **grouped logically and efficiently**?
 - What **purpose** we shall serve?
 - What is the **best design** for the ICTM?
 - How can we **best test** the ICTM in practice?
- A **social networking & marketing exercise**

How do we develop Use Cases for ICTM?

- Think about scenarios:
 a way of having **USERS** interact with the ICTM classification & terminologies
- Who is using ICTM?
 - For what are they using the classification ?
 - How will they access and reference it?
 - What is the end-result?

Who uses the ICTM and How?

- Clinicians
- Researchers
- Epidemiologists
- Statisticians
- Health Information Managers
- Economists
- Purchasers
- Health systems planners
- Examiners
- Coders
- Patients
- Payers (Insurance, etc.)
- Hospitals

Purpose:

What will the ICTM products be used for?

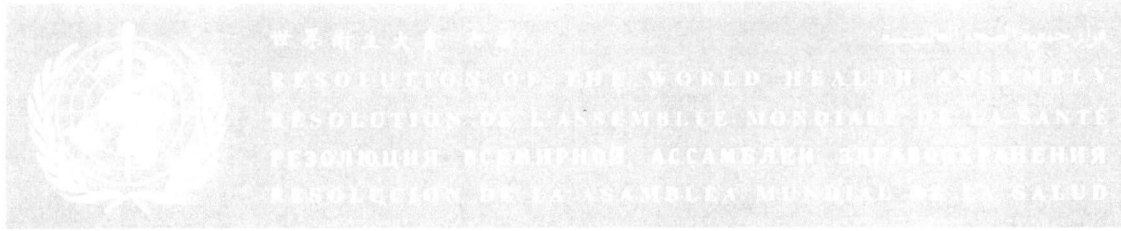
- To study trends in **prevalence** and **incidence**
- To **compare** countries, regions, subregions...
- To evaluate the **safety** of interventions
- To evaluate the **effectiveness** of interventions
- For insurance **billing** and **reimbursement**
- To design **policies**
- In **Electronic Health Records** and **Health Information Systems**

Testing: Why do we need Use Cases?

- To **organize the structure** of the ICTM
 - To **best fit** the **needs** of end-users
- To design the **field trials**
 - **Quality Assurance** for
 - reliability,
 - Feasibility: fitness for purpose
 - Utility

Possible USE CASES for ICTM

- Clinical Care:
 - How do TM Doctors use it in everyday practice?
- Patient Records:
 - How can computers capture information in electronic health records?
- Safety
 - How can we measure safety?
- Outcomes:
 - How do we measure effectiveness?
- **How to combine with ICD?**



FICTIONAL SIXTY-SEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY **WHA 67.12**

Agenda item 10.01

22 May 2014

International classification of traditional medicine

The Sixty-seventh World Health Assembly.

- 1. ENDORSES the first edition of the International standard terminologies and classifications of traditional, complementary and alternative medicine, with the title International Classification of Traditional Medicine, henceforth referred to in short as ICTM;**
- 2. URGES Member States to use the ICTM in their research, surveillance and reporting, as appropriate, taking into account specific situations in Member States and, in particular, in view of possible future revisions;**
- 3. REQUESTS the Director-General to provide support to Member States, at their request, in making use of ICTM.**

Twenty-second plenary meeting, 22 May 2014
A67/VR/22

