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First edition
2015-04-01

Health informatics — Medical waveform format —

Part 1: Encoding rules

*Informatique de santé — Format de la forme d'onde médicale —
Partie 1: Règles d'encodage*



Reference number
ISO 22077-1:2015(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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).

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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 WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 215, *Health Informatics*.

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Introduction

Medical waveform data such as an electrocardiogram (ECG) or an electroencephalogram (EEG) are widely utilized in physiological examinations, physiological research, electronic medical records, healthcare information, and other areas in the clinical field. Medical waveform data can be used for many medical and research purposes if digital signal processing technology is applied to standardize the data in a digital format. For medical waveforms, it is essential to standardize the data format to expedite the mutual application of the standard so that the data can be processed electronically and used in a variety of ways.

Simple and easy implementation: application of medical waveform format encoding rules (MFER) is very simple and is designed to facilitate understanding, easy installation, trouble-shooting, and low implementation cost.

Harmonization with other standards: MFER is specially utilized to describe the medical waveform data. Other information than waveform data, such as patient demographic data and finding information, etc. should be written using other healthcare standards, such as HL7, DICOM, ISO/IEEE 11073.

In addition, experts in each field should independently develop relevant standards for medical specifications; for example MFER for ECG is developed by cardiologists and EEG is developed by neurologists.

Combination with coded information and text information: MFER policy is that both machine and human readable manner are used. Namely coded information is for computer processable and text data are for human readable information. Arterial blood pressure (ART) is coded as 129 and information description fields indicate "Right radial artery pressure", for example. As the description of MFER is quite flexible, MFER neither hinders the features of each system nor impedes the development of technologies.