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*Informatique de santé — Communication entre dispositifs médicaux sur le
site des soins —
Partie 30300: Profil de transport — Faisceau infrarouge*



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**Health informatics — Point-of-care
medical device communication —
Part 30300:
Transport profile — Infrared wireless**

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of the

IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society

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Abstract: This standard establishes a connection-oriented transport profile and physical layer suitable for medical device communications that use short-range infrared wireless. This standard defines communications services and protocols that are consistent with specifications of the Infrared Data Association (IrDA) and are optimized for point-of-care (POC) applications at or near the patient.

Keywords: access point, bedside, device interfaces, infrared, Infrared Data Association, IrDA, legacy device, medical device, medical device communications, medical information bus, MIB, patient, Simple Network Time Protocol, SNTP, point-of-care, POC, point-of-care testing, POCT, wireless

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E-mail: stds.ipr@ieee.org
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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.

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IEEE Introduction

This introduction is not part of ISO/IEEE 11073-30300:2004(E), Health informatics — Point-of-care medical device communication — Part 30300: Transport profile — Infrared wireless.

ISO/IEEE 11073 standards enable communication between medical devices and external computer systems. They provide automatic and detailed electronic data capture of patient vital signs information and device operational data. The primary goals are to:

- Provide real-time plug-and-play interoperability for patient-connected medical devices
- Facilitate the efficient exchange of vital signs and medical device data, acquired at the point-of-care, in all health care environments

“Real-time” means that data from multiple devices can be retrieved, time correlated, and displayed or processed in fractions of a second. “Plug-and-play” means that all the clinician has to do is make the connection — the systems automatically detect, configure, and communicate without any other human interaction.

“Efficient exchange of medical device data” means that information that is captured at the point-of-care (e.g., patient vital signs data) can be archived, retrieved, and processed by many different types of applications without extensive software and equipment support, and without needless loss of information. The standards are especially targeted at acute and continuing care devices, such as patient monitors, ventilators, infusion pumps, ECG devices, etc. They comprise a family of standards that can be layered together to provide connectivity optimized for the specific devices being interfaced.

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Participants

At the time this standard was completed, the working group of the IEEE 1073 Standard Committee had the following membership:

Paul Schluter, *Chair and Editor*

Todd H. Cooper
Kai Hassing
Michael Krämer
Simon Meij

Thomas Norgall
Daniel Nowicki
Melvin Reynolds
Michael Spicer

Lars Steubesand
Andrew Sutton
Alpo Värri
Paul Woolman

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

Tamer Beser
Thomas Canup
Todd H. Cooper
Nowicki Daniel
Grace Esche
W. Michael Gardiner

Harald Greiner
Jack Harrington
Jörg Kampmann
Robert Kennelly
Yuan Ma
Simon Meij
S. Mark Poler

Melvin Reynolds
Ricardo Ruiz
Michael Spicer
Paul Schluter
Rick Schrenker
Lars Steubesand

When the IEEE-SA Standards Board approved this standard on 24 June 2004, it had the following membership:

Don Wright, *Chair*
Steve M. Mills, *Vice Chair*
Judith Gorman, *Secretary*

Chuck Adams
H. Stephen Berger
Mark D. Bowman
Joseph A. Bruder
Bob Davis
Roberto de Boisson
Julian Forster*
Arnold M. Greenspan

Mark S. Halpin
Raymond Hapeman
Richard J. Holleman
Richard H. Hulett
Lowell G. Johnson
Joseph L. Koepfinger*
Hermann Koch
Thomas J. McGean
Daleep C. Mohla

Paul Nikolic
T. W. Olsen
Ronald C. Petersen
Gary S. Robinson
Frank Stone
Malcolm V. Thaden
Doug Topping
Joe D. Watson

*Member Emeritus

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

Satish K. Aggarwal, *NRC Representative*
Richard DeBlasio, *DOE Representative*
Alan Cookson, *NIST Representative*

Don Messina
IEEE Standards Project Editor

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