



**NSAI**  
Standards

Standard Recommendation  
S.R. CR 13694:1999

# Health Informatics - Safety and Security Related Software Quality Standards for Healthcare (SSQS)

## S.R. CR 13694:1999

*Incorporating amendments/corrigenda issued since publication:*

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**Health Informatics - Safety and Security Related Software  
Quality Standards for Healthcare (SSQS)**

This CEN Report was approved by CEN on 16 June 1999. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 251.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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A1 CEN/TC251 (Euro)

A2 NHS Executive (UK)

- A3 American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) (USA)
- A4 Computer-based Patient Record Institute (CPRI) (USA)
- A5 HL7 Inc (Canada)
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## **FOREWORD**

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This CEN Report has been prepared under the direction of the European Committee for Standardization (CEN). The preparation of this CEN Report was undertaken by PT 38 under the direction of Working Group III of CEN/TC 251 under Work Item: SSQS.

This CEN Report has undergone a review under the CEN Request for Comments Procedure and subsequently approved by WGIII during the WGIII meeting held in London, UK on 1999-02-01/02.

**TC 251 is requested to approve this CEN Report as the final deliverable fo PT38.**

An electronic copy of this CEN Report is available from the CEN/TC 251/WGIII website on;

<http://forum.afnor.fr/WORK/AFNOR/GPN2/S95I/PRIVATE/WEB/ENGLISH>

## **INTRODUCTION**

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Healthcare Information Systems (HISs) are increasingly being used within the healthcare sector, and, as a consequence, they are coming closer to the patient and clinicians are becoming much more dependent on their use. For instance, these systems can range from simple databases that are used to record and store medical data, to medical expert systems that are used to assist in the process of diagnosis of an illness. Hence, any malfunction of HISs can have implications for patient safety. Also, unauthorised access to medical data can lead to a breach in patient confidentiality or more seriously unauthorised changes to medical data can lead to incorrect diagnosis which can have an impact on patient safety.

Due to the nature of HISs and the environment in which they must operate, these systems must be developed to ensure that the issues of safety and security are pursued to a level that is considered to be acceptable for the application. Thus, there is a need for standards and documents which ensure that;

- HISs are developed using appropriate techniques;
- HISs are certified to be safe and secure;
- HISs are used in the appropriate manner;
- HISs are adequately maintained;
- incidents concerning HISs are monitored.

## **1. SCOPE**

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This CR presents a review of the existing and emerging standards that are, or may be, applicable to HISs. The type of standards that are considered are those that focus on the issues of software safety, security, confidentiality, and integrity. This CR also provides a discussion of the issues that need to be addressed in compiling a guidance for purchasers and developers of HISs.

This CR also examines some standards which do not necessarily concern HISs but instead refer to general computer-based systems. These standards are examined because it is considered that they may be applicable, or adapted, to Healthcare Systems. The standardising organisations examined in this review include: IEC, CEN, BSI, ASC X12, ASTM, CPRI and IEEE.

The discussion in this CR highlights that many standards and guidelines have been developed to address the security of HISs, but few standards address the safety issues. However, several safety standards do exist that address medical devices, medical equipment or general safety related systems. These standards may be adapted or used to develop safety standards for HISs.

From the review presented in this CR, it is concluded that future standardization work in HISs should give greater consideration to the safety aspects of these systems. Specifically, the areas that should be addressed are: determining the criticality of HISs, defining the approaches and methods for developing HISs, providing facilities for performing clinical testing of HIS and the setting of an incident reporting mechanisms to monitor the in-service operation of HISs.



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