

# Classifications, Terminologies, Standards

**In order to efficiently manage a health care system, absolute clarity is required when it comes to electronic data exchange and reliable statistical data. This can only be achieved by applying standardised terminology systems, such as classifications, nomenclatures and thesauri, as well as international standards. The German government has tasked DIMDI with publishing, maintaining and providing such terminology systems. In doing so, DIMDI also operates as part of an international network.**

One very important example of these systems is the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) from the World Health Organization (WHO). It serves as a global coding system for diagnoses and is the basis for internationally comparable cause of death statistics. Two versions published by DIMDI are used at our organisation: ICD-10-WHO and ICD-10-GM.

## ICD-10-WHO for causes of death

ICD-10-WHO is the 1:1 translation of ICD-10 from English to German. This is used to code causes of death from death cer-

tificates for the purpose of mortality statistics. The currently valid version is the 2019 version. To improve its data basis, DIMDI, together with the Federal Statistical Office (DESTATIS), has published the flyer "Causes of Death on Death Certificates", which contains the most important rules for filling in a death certificate.

## Iris

Iris is an electronic system used throughout the world for the standardised coding of causes of death and for selecting the underlying cause of death based on ICD-10 of the WHO. Further development of this software is carried out in international cooperation by the Iris Institute, which is a part of DIMDI. The institute's goal is to continue to improve international cause of death statistics.

## ICD-11

ICD-11 was adopted in May 2019 at the 72nd World Health Assembly of the WHO. Compared with ICD-10, it has been fundamentally revised in terms of information-technology, classification and medical-scientific aspects, also in cooperation with DIMDI as a WHO collaborating centre. Information about a potential launch date

in Germany is not yet available.



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The Flyer „Causes of Death on Death Certificates“ is available in German language via download under [www.dimdi.de - Klassifikationen](http://www.dimdi.de - Klassifikationen) or via mail to [presse@dimdi.de](mailto:presse@dimdi.de).

## ICD-10-GM for diagnoses

ICD-10-GM (German Modification) is a version that has been adapted to comply with the requirements of the German health care system and is used for coding diagnoses in both outpatient and inpatient care. Among other things, it is the basis of the payment system for outpatient and inpatient care and is used for hospital diagnosis statistics as well as for quality assurance purposes.

## OPS for operations

DIMDI also publishes the German Procedure Classification (OPS). This is used to classify operations and other medical procedures in hospitals as well as operations performed on an outpatient basis. The OPS also serves as a basis of the payment system for outpatient and inpatient care.

DIMDI updates ICD-10-GM and OPS annually and publishes various free versions and formats, e.g. alphabetical indexes, transition tables for upgrading to new versions and upgrade lists with an overview of all changes. Both classifications, as well as ICD-10-WHO, are available on our website as online versions. Additional resources provide user support, e.g. the “Coding Basics” brochure and the ClaML quick guide.

## ICHI for health interventions

Since 2007, the World Health Organization has been working together with DIMDI, a WHO collaborating centre, on a classification system of health interventions: The International Classification of Health Interventions (ICHI). ICHI replaces the ICPM (International Classification of Procedures in Medicine) of the World Health Organization; the German OPS was developed on the basis of ICPM-DE, the Dutch version of this ICPM.

## ICD-O-3 for oncology

The international classification for oncology (ICD-O-3) is a special edition of ICD-10 for documenting tumours. It contains lo-

calisation codes for the anatomic location, and histology codes for the morphology and biological behaviour. ICD-O-3 has been used in cancer registries since enactment of the Cancer Registry Act and its extension to state cancer registry laws.

## ICF for health

As our life expectancy increases, chronic diseases and care for people with disabilities have gained in importance. The concept of “illness” no longer suffices in describing the state of health of the population. Therefore, in 2001, the World Health Organization adopted the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF).

On the DIMDI website, the ICF and ICD-O-3 can be downloaded or used in their online versions; the print edition of ICF can also be ordered.

## Cooperation with the WHO

As a German-language WHO-collaborating centre for classifications, DIMDI works closely with the World Health Organization. The institute is active in numerous working groups of the WHO classification centres and contributes to maintaining ICD-10 and the ICF as well as developing ICD-11 and the ICHI.



You can order the book *Version of ICF (in German language)* under: [www.dimdi.de](http://www.dimdi.de) – ICF – ICF-Bestellanfrage



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## KKG

In terms of maintenance and development, the National Board for Classification in Health Care (KKG) plays a central role. All major institutions of the German health care system are represented in the KKG. The secretariat of the KKG is located at DIMDI.

## UMDNS for medical devices

The Medical Devices Law requires a uniform nomenclature for medical devices. DIMDI publishes the German version of the Universal Medical Device Nomenclature System (UMDNS). The ECRI Institute (USA) developed the original nomenclature in English.

## Alpha-ID for diagnoses

Alpha-ID is a nomenclature for diagnoses. It is based on the Alphabetical Index of ICD-10-GM and therefore, aside from the preferred terms of the Tabular list, it also contains synonyms and related diagnostic terms. Each entry receives a unique identifier.

This way, unlike GM codes, synonyms can also be clearly identified and transmitted electronically.

Entries that were deleted from the ICD Alphabet also remain in the Alpha-ID. This guarantees continuity of the nomenclature through the years. Alpha-ID has been available as a TXT file since 2005 and is updated annually.

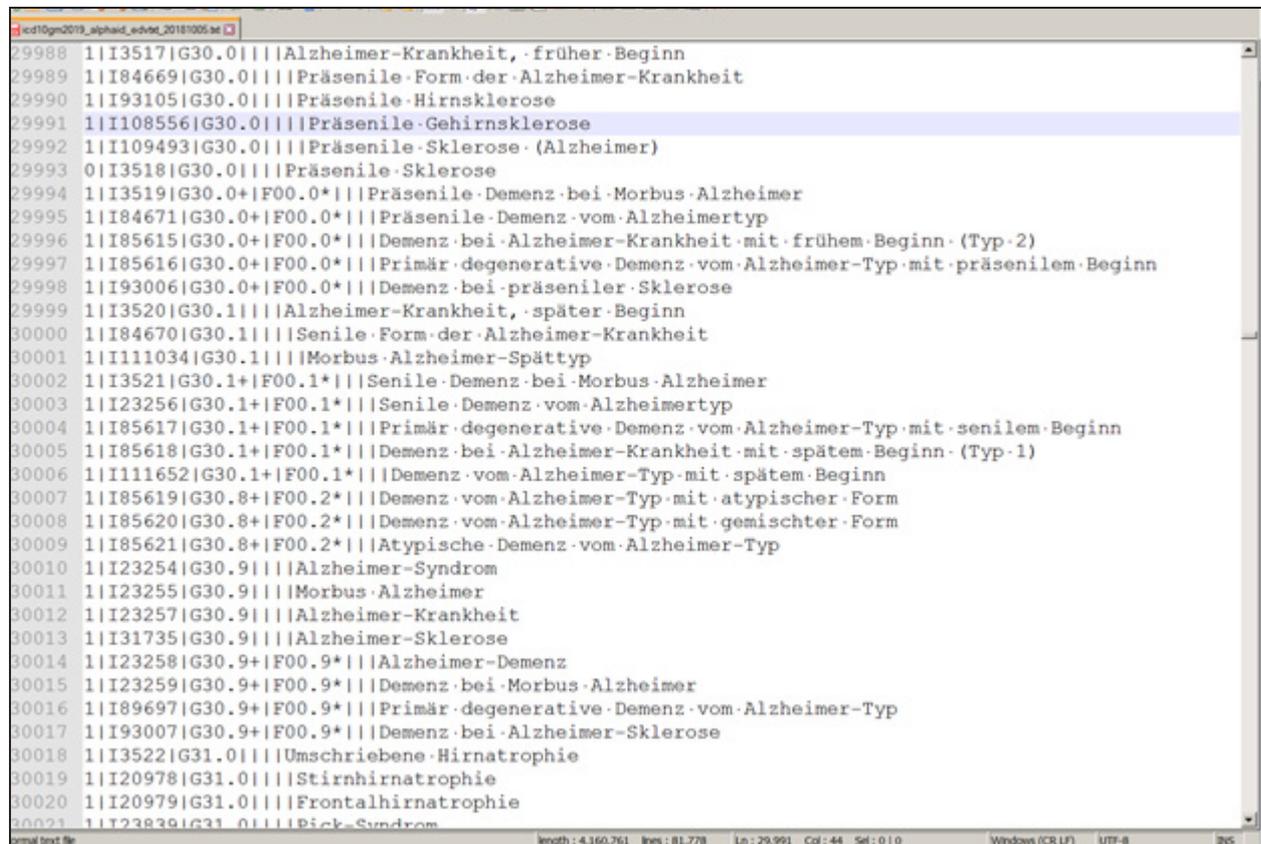
## OID for objects

Object identifiers (OIDs) clearly identify objects in the health care sector, e.g. institutions or terminology systems. DIMDI has been the OID registration authority for the German health care system since 2005. Objects already registered and their OID can be found in a convenient database at DIMDI.

## LOINC for laboratory and other testing methods

Logical Observation Identifiers, Names and Codes (LOINC) is a coding system for laboratory tests and clinical findings

*Extraction from the Alpha-ID (German)*



```
end10gm2019_alpha_id_edvset_20181005.txt
29988 1|I3517|G30.0|||Alzheimer-Krankheit, -früher-Beginn
29989 1|I84669|G30.0|||Präsenile-Form-der-Alzheimer-Krankheit
29990 1|I93105|G30.0|||Präsenile-Hirnsklerose
29991 1|I108556|G30.0|||Präsenile-Gehirnsklerose
29992 1|I109493|G30.0|||Präsenile-Sklerose-(Alzheimer)
29993 0|I3518|G30.0|||Präsenile-Sklerose
29994 1|I3519|G30.0+|F00.0*|||Präsenile-Demenz-bei-Morbus-Alzheimer
29995 1|I84671|G30.0+|F00.0*|||Präsenile-Demenz-vom-Alzheimer-Typ
29996 1|I85615|G30.0+|F00.0*|||Demenz-bei-Alzheimer-Krankheit-mit-frühem-Beginn-(Typ-2)
29997 1|I85616|G30.0+|F00.0*|||Primär-degenerative-Demenz-vom-Alzheimer-Typ-mit-präsenilem-Beginn
29998 1|I93006|G30.0+|F00.0*|||Demenz-bei-präseniler-Sklerose
29999 1|I3520|G30.1|||Alzheimer-Krankheit,-später-Beginn
30000 1|I84670|G30.1|||Senile-Form-der-Alzheimer-Krankheit
30001 1|I11034|G30.1|||Morbus-Alzheimer-Spättyp
30002 1|I3521|G30.1+|F00.1*|||Senile-Demenz-bei-Morbus-Alzheimer
30003 1|I23256|G30.1+|F00.1*|||Senile-Demenz-vom-Alzheimer-Typ
30004 1|I85617|G30.1+|F00.1*|||Primär-degenerative-Demenz-vom-Alzheimer-Typ-mit-senilem-Beginn
30005 1|I85618|G30.1+|F00.1*|||Demenz-bei-Alzheimer-Krankheit-mit-spätem-Beginn-(Typ-1)
30006 1|I11652|G30.1+|F00.1*|||Demenz-vom-Alzheimer-Typ-mit-spätem-Beginn
30007 1|I85619|G30.8+|F00.2*|||Demenz-vom-Alzheimer-Typ-mit-atypischer-Form
30008 1|I85620|G30.8+|F00.2*|||Demenz-vom-Alzheimer-Typ-mit-gemischter-Form
30009 1|I85621|G30.8+|F00.2*|||Atypische-Demenz-vom-Alzheimer-Typ
30010 1|I23254|G30.9|||Alzheimer-Syndrom
30011 1|I23255|G30.9|||Morbus-Alzheimer
30012 1|I23257|G30.9|||Alzheimer-Krankheit
30013 1|I31735|G30.9|||Alzheimer-Sklerose
30014 1|I23258|G30.9+|F00.9*|||Alzheimer-Demenz
30015 1|I23259|G30.9+|F00.9*|||Demenz-bei-Morbus-Alzheimer
30016 1|I89697|G30.9+|F00.9*|||Primär-degenerative-Demenz-vom-Alzheimer-Typ
30017 1|I93007|G30.9+|F00.9*|||Demenz-bei-Alzheimer-Sklerose
30018 1|I3522|G31.0|||Umschriebene-Hirnatrophie
30019 1|I20978|G31.0|||Stirnhirnatrophie
30020 1|I20979|G31.0|||Frontalhirnatrophie
30021 1|I23239|G31.0|||Pick-Syndrom
length: 4,160,761 lines: 81,778 Ln: 29,991 Col: 44 Sel: 0 | 0 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 jms
```

1.2.276.0.76.3.1.1	kbv	Kassenärztliche Bundesvereinigung
1.2.276.0.76.3.1.2	dimdi	Deutsches Institut für Medizinische Dokumentation und Information, German Institute of Medical Documentation and Information
1.2.276.0.76.5.479	alphaid2019	Die Identifikationsnummer des alphabetischen Verzeichnisses der ICD-10-GM Version 2019, Alpha_ID 2019
1.2.276.0.76.5.478	ops2019	Operationen- und Prozedurenschlüssel - Internationale Klassifikation der Prozeduren in der Medizin Version 2019; DIMDI, BMG
1.2.276.0.76.5.477	icd10gm2019	Internationale statistische Klassifikation der Krankheiten und verwandter Gesundheitsprobleme, 10. Revision, German Modification Version 2019; DIMDI, BMG

Further information under [www.dimdi.de](http://www.dimdi.de) - Classifications - Further classifications and standards - OID

which is approved by the German Institute for Standardization (DIN). It is provided by the Regenstrief Institute (USA). The RELMA (Regenstrief LOINC Mapping Assistant) database also contains approx. 11,000 quality-checked, German-language terms. DIMDI promotes the distribution of LOINC and coordinates the exchange of information with the responsible international institutions, project groups and the industry.

## UCUM for units of measure

Unified Codes for Units of Measure (UCUM) is a standardized coding system for units of measure in medicine and pharmacy, e.g. for laboratory tests, clinical trials and pharmaceutical data. A uniform standard such as UCUM makes it possible to compare measured values and prevents misinterpretations. The industry standard, used globally since 1999, is available at the Regenstrief Institute, another cooperation partner of DIMDI. ■

Classifications

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