



Technical Specification

ISO/TS 6204

Health Informatics — Categorical structures for representation of Ayurvedic medicinal water — Decocting process in Ayurveda

*Informatique de santé — Structure catégorielle pour la
représentation de l'eau médicinale ayurvédique — Processus de
décoction en Ayurveda*

**First edition
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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 General terms	1
3.2 Characterizing categories	2
4 Categorial structure	3
4.1 Overview	3
4.2 Semantic links	3
4.2.1 isAppliedTo	3
4.2.2 isAddedTo	4
4.2.3 isReducedIn	4
4.2.4 isReducedTo	4
4.2.5 isFiltered	4
4.2.6 use	4
Bibliography	5

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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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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 215, *Health informatics*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Ayurvedic medicine finds wide applicability world-wide as a traditional medicinal practice and its user base is growing rapidly. It plays a significant role in healthcare. Herbal medicinal water including decoction, hot infusion and cold infusion are among the most potent, versatile and commonly used Ayurvedic dosage forms. Herbal decoctions are also used in other forms of traditional medical systems. Decoction is the most common method for taking Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) medication, however, the process of decoction making in Ayurveda is distinct.

The presence of a categorial structure-driven terminology and process system for Ayurvedic diagnosis and treatment, including the procedure of making an Ayurvedic decoction, is essential for semantic interoperability of Ayurvedic health records and its integration with biomedicine. This would facilitate the consumption and computer processed analysis of research data pertaining to prescription and efficacy of Ayurvedic decoction.

This document provides categorial structures used by the terminological systems corresponding to Ayurvedic decoction making process.

The potential benefits of this document include:

- facilitating representation of Ayurvedic herbal decoction making process using a standard core model in a manner suitable for computer processing;
- supporting developers to provide new terminological systems concerning the Ayurvedic herbal decoction making process;
- supporting developers to provide new detailed content areas for existing terminological systems concerning the Ayurvedic herbal decoction making process;
- facilitating mapping, integration and interoperability between Ayurvedic and other traditional systems of medicine by proposing a specification for Ayurvedic herbal decoction making process;
- designing a core model describing the structure of Ayurvedic herbal decoction making process and facilitating improved semantic correspondence with other information models;
- facilitating meta-data association, automatic processing of medicinal literature and texts on Ayurvedic herbal decoction making process and integration of the same with Ayurveda-based electronic health records (EHR) systems.

The potential beneficiaries of this document include:

- developers of information systems for AI-based processing of literature pertaining to traditional systems of medicine;
- informaticians, analysts and researchers who would need common models of knowledge to facilitate analysis of data available on traditional systems of medicine;
- developers of EHR systems, aiming on interoperability of biomedicine and traditional systems of medicine.

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Health Informatics — Categorical structures for representation of Ayurvedic medicinal water — Decocting process in Ayurveda

1 Scope

This document specifies categorical structures including characterizing categories, domain constraints and semantic links for the representation of preparation of a decoction – an Ayurvedic medicinal water.

This document does not cover:

- the specification of categorical structures for hot infusion and cold infusion;
- the specification of categorical structures for the representation of post-manufacturing processes such as packaging and labelling of Ayurvedic medicinal water;
- individual Ayurvedic or herbal medicinal products.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 General terms

3.1.1

herb

plant or its part

Note 1 to entry: Herbs include:

- soft herbs, comprising soft parts such as leaves, flowers and soft fruits;
- medium herbs, comprising medium hard parts such as soft barks, soft roots, soft stems and tubers;
- hard herbs, comprising hard parts such as hard barks, hard roots and heart wood.

3.1.2

ayurvedic decoction

freshly prepared medicinal water, prepared through the *Ayurvedic decoction making process* (3.1.3)

Note 1 to entry: “Freshly prepared” in this context refers to preparing the decoction every time it is to be consumed. Re-heating of the decoction is not recommended.

Note 2 to entry: Ayurvedic decoctions are meant to be consumed lukewarm, i.e. in the range of 36,5 °C to 40,5 °C.

3.1.3

ayurvedic decoction process

ayurvedic decocting process

ayurvedic decoction making process

procedure for making an *Ayurvedic decoction* (3.1.2), including parameters such as *Ayurvedic decoction apparatus* (3.1.6), temperature, pressure and volume of *Ayurvedic decoction solvent* (3.1.4)

3.1.4

ayurvedic decoction solvent

drinking water in specified quantity

3.1.5

ayurvedic decoction powder

coarse powder prepared using a single *herb* (3.1.1) or a combination of herbs

Note 1 to entry: Coarse powder in this context refers to a powder with a particle size of 355 µm, commensurate to 45 Mesh.

3.1.6

ayurvedic decoction apparatus

vessel that is used to process an *Ayurvedic decoction* (3.1.2) by boiling the *diluted decoction solution* (3.2.1)

EXAMPLE Beaker, pot, electric kettle, cooking appliances.

3.1.7

ayurvedic adjuvant

substance added to the *Ayurvedic decoction* (3.1.2) in order to enhance the therapeutic usefulness or to improve the palatability of the Ayurvedic decoction

EXAMPLE Honey, sugar, jaggery, lemon juice, herbs or spices or condiments.

Note 1 to entry: The addition of an Ayurvedic adjuvant is optional.

Note 2 to entry: Adjuvant in this context means that the substance is used to support elution of bioactive substrates, to enhance efficacy and reduce toxicity, for flavouring and taste masking or as a filler.

3.1.8

muslin cloth

cotton fabric of plain weave where warp is (22 + 1) per cm and weft is (18 + 1) per cm

3.2 Characterizing categories

3.2.1

diluted decoction solution

solution consisting of a mixture of *Ayurvedic decoction solvent* (3.1.4) and the *Ayurvedic decoction powder* (3.1.5)

Note 1 to entry: The Ayurvedic decoction solvent and the Ayurvedic decoction powder are mixed at room temperature.

Note 2 to entry: In case soft *herbs* (3.1.1) are used, the ratio of Ayurvedic decoction powder to Ayurvedic decoction solvent is 1:4.

EXAMPLE 1 100 g coarse powder of *Adhatoda vasica* leaves mixed with 400 ml of potable water at room temperature.

Note 3 to entry: In case medium herbs are used, the ratio of Ayurvedic decoction powder to Ayurvedic decoction solvent is 1:8.

EXAMPLE 2 100 g coarse powder of *Tinospora cordifolia* stem mixed with 800 ml of potable water at room temperature.

Note 4 to entry: In case hard herbs are used, the ratio of Ayurvedic decoction powder to Ayurvedic decoction solvent is 1:16.

EXAMPLE 3 100 g coarse powder of *Azadirachta indica* stem bark mixed with 1 600 ml of potable water at room temperature.

3.2.2

reduced decoction solution

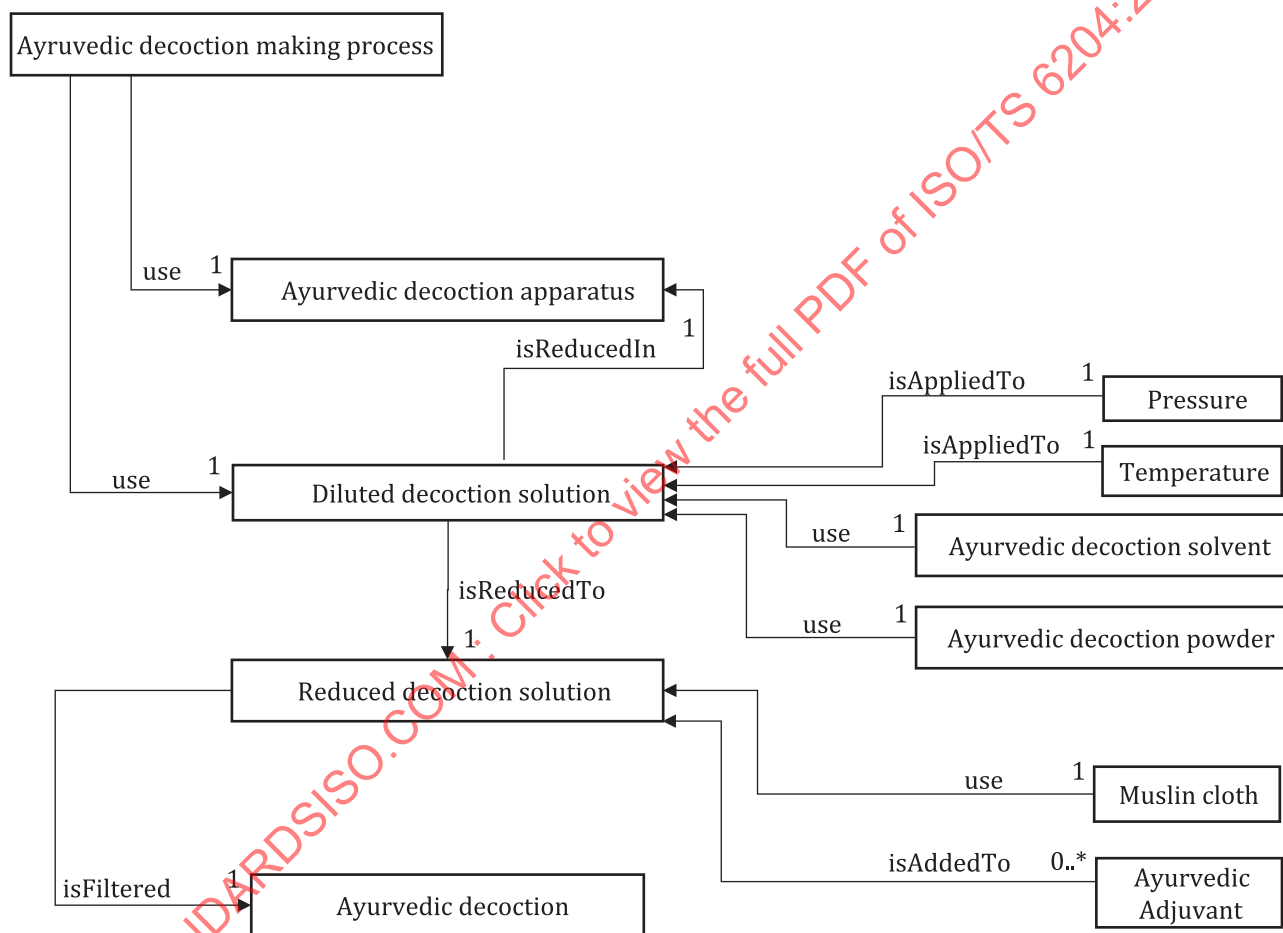
solution obtained by boiling a *diluted decoction solution* (3.2.1) in an *Ayurvedic decoction apparatus* (3.1.6) until the solution is reduced to one fourth of its original volume

4 Categorial structure

4.1 Overview

The formal concept representation system for the Ayurvedic decoction making process includes the characterizing categories (3.2) and the semantic links (4.2).

The categorial structure outlining such characterizing categories and semantic links is illustrated through the concept diagram in Figure 1.

**Key**

- 1 There shall be exactly one instance of the entity.
 0..* There can be zero or more instances of this entity.

Figure 1 — Concept diagram for the representation of the Ayurvedic decoction making process

4.2 Semantic links

4.2.1 isAppliedTo

Conditions applicable to the Ayurvedic decoction making process.