Evidence clearly demonstrates that quality Assistive products and quality AP services are required together to deliver assistive technology solutions. Do we need an International standard for AT services? This Snapshot explores the role of ISO9999 and WHO GATE-APL, ICF, ICHI in such a standard, and scopes out its relevance and benefits.

**Assistive products and services**

The Assistive Technology Act (P.L. 100-407) in the US defines both “assistive technology devices” and “assistive technology services” (1988):

**Assistive technology devices**: Any item, piece of equipment or product system whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified, or customized that is used to increase or improve functional capabilities of individuals with disabilities.

**Assistive technology services**: Any service that directly assists an individual with a disability in the selection, acquisition or use of assistive technology devices.

### Classification of Assistive Products (ISO9999)
ISO9999:2016 provides classification and terminology of assistive products. It has 3 levels; 12 classes, 132 sub-classes and 945 divisions. These items comprehensively cover area of assistive products primarily intended for use outside of health care settings. ISO terminology is almost perfectly harmonised with ICF.

### Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)
ICF provides classification and terminology of functioning (body functions and structures, activities and participation) and its contextual factors. Assistive products and technology are classified in the environmental factors. There are 6 items related to daily living, mobility and transportation, communication, education, employment and recreation.

### Classification of Health Intervention (ICHI)
ICHI, version 2016, contains a 'List of proposed Assistive products and technology'. The list is structured based on the subcategories of chapter 1 of the list of environmental factors of ICF containing assistive products. These subcategories are further subdivided using subclasses of the ISO 9999.

### Priority Assistive Products List (WHO-APL)
WHO-APL provides list of priority 50 assistive products, showing the first step for global dissemination of APs. This list is created as one of the activities based on WHO GATE initiatives with 4 steps; scoping review, Delphi exercise, global survey and consensus meeting. It covers assistive products from 6 areas; mobility, vision, hearing, communication, cognition and environment.

### Relationship among international classifications and assistive product services
Assistive products and AP services work as a unit. Evidence demonstrates we must take them into account together. However, AP services with ICF perspective (1) and them with ICHI perspective (2) seem to be different.

AP services 1: Services that affect functioning using APs
AP services 2: Services that affect the actual use of APs

To conclude, about 30 years have passed since the Assistive Technology Act. Now we have ICF, ICHI, APL and ISO9999. It is time to consider the definition and classification of AP services.

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