





XR Standards in Health & Care

The status quo and path ahead of us

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Dipl.-Kfm. Christoph Runde Virtual Dimension Center (VDC) Auberlenstr. 13 D-70736 Fellbach www.vdc-fellbach.de



























































































Why standards?

- save (manufacturing, information, transaction, shipping, distribution, change,...) costs
- simplify work
- increase market transparency
- concentrate on innovative aspects
- increase interoperability
- increase exchangeability
- intensify competition, price degression
- reversal of the burden of proof by using standards



positioning ourselves in future topics





Chris Kremidas-Courtney, senior fellow at Brussels think tank "Friends of Europe" and Lecturer for Institute for Security Governance (ISG) in Monterey, California.

He said that China plans to "be the world leader in metaverse development," a technology that dovetails with its plan for a state-controlled digital renminbi. Standard-setting is the natural first step in that roadmap.

"If you want to seize the future, you set the standards for it"

Chris said.



Beijing is coming for the metaverse

Proposals reviewed by POLITICO show China wants to assert state control over virtual environments.



BY GIAN VOLPICELLI

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positioning ourselves in future topics





Europe finds ourselves only at the sideline of a fight for global XR ecosystems.















problem:

- Europe will probably not create a huge, global platform provider
- platform providers aim at vendor lock-in

























questions:

- what options for action do we have?
- what can be our future role to create added value and employment?

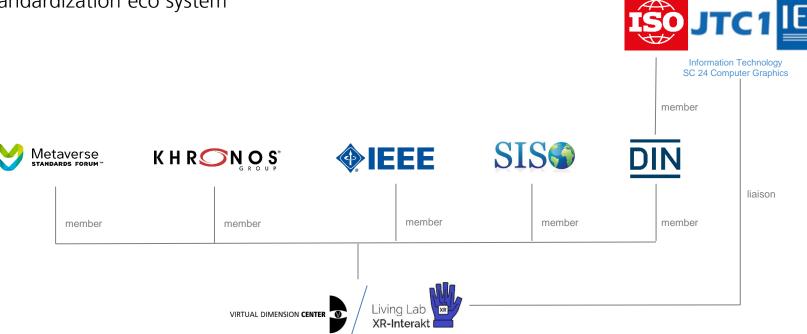
=> standardization!







We got involved in the standardization eco system



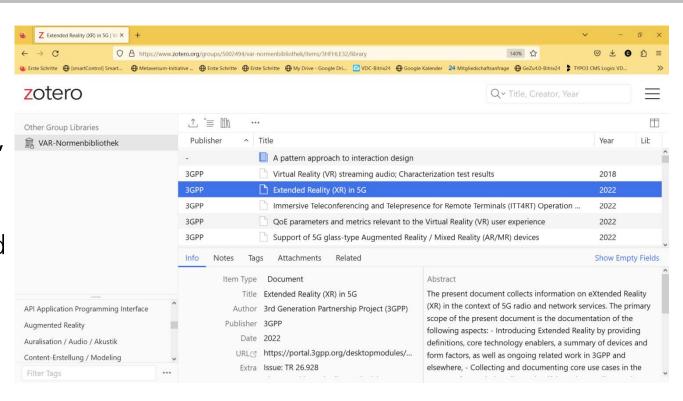




We found:

XR norms, XR standards, XR recommendations, XR guidelines:

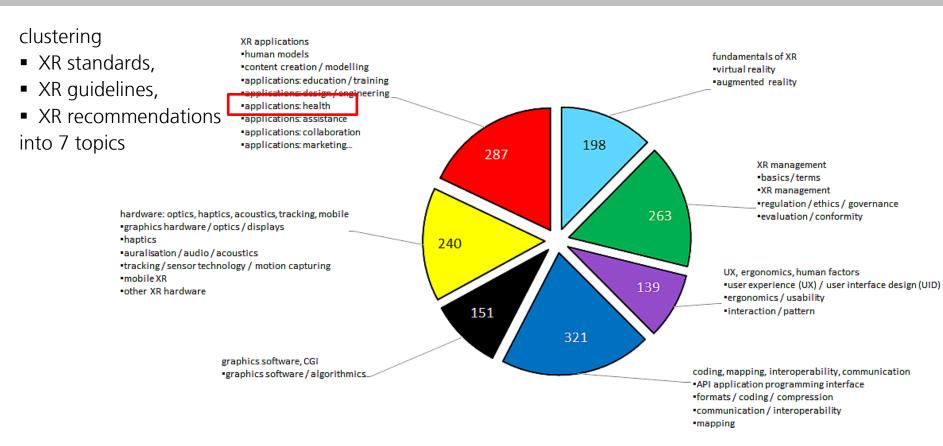
- 600+ published
- 100+ being created right now
- by 75+ active initiatives actually working on them



XR Standards clustering: focussing on 7 main topics





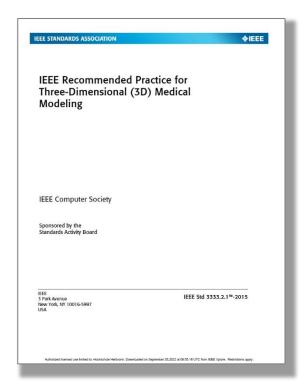






The generation and practical use of medical three-dimensional (3D) modeling for diagnostics and therapeutic applications is described in this standard

> Volume rendering and surface rendering techniques for 3D reconstruction from twodimensional (2D) medical images and a texturing method of 3D medical data for realistic visualization are included.







Extended Reality (XR) for medical use cases is proving to be beneficial to both patients and healthcare professionals as well as all other stakeholders throughout the healthcare industry. Some of the XR use-cases include helping surgeons better perform surgeries, immersing patients and healthcare professionals in medical information and education, and training all within XR environments. This report highlights the need for an ethical framework that is evolved from best practices throughout medical and technological fields to help ensure safe and equitable usage of the technology.







Immersive technology has provided new and enhanced healthcare solutions and treatments over recent decades. As the technology matures, there are great expectations of its potential to further promote the advancement of medicine through a wide range of new and enhanced devices and treatments. This IFT document seeks to provide insight into key issues, views and recommendations given at the Think Big: Future Health and Life Sciences Unconference, jointly hosted by the IET, Immerse UK and Hatsumi VR in November 2019. It contains a summary of key recommendations from participants, data and ethical challenges and case studies.



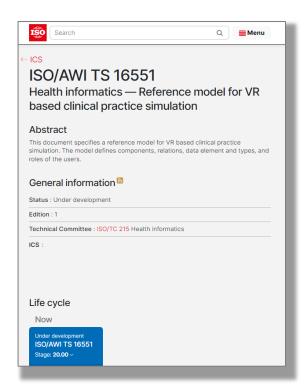






[under development!]

This document specifies a reference model for VR based clinical practice simulation. The model defines components, relations, data element and types, and roles of the users.

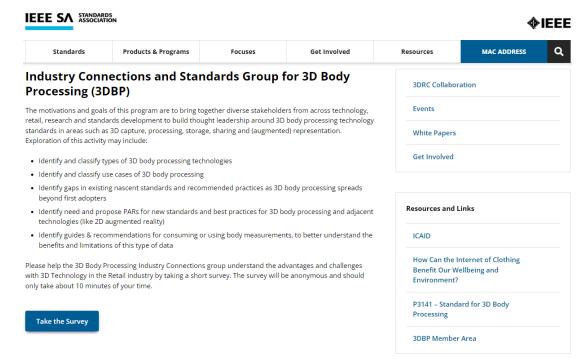




3141 - 3D Body Processing

This group addresses the anthropometric and topo-physiological attributes that contribute to the quality of experience of 3D body processing, as well as identifying and analyzing metrics and other useful information, as well as data relating to these attributes.

https://standards.ieee.org/industryconnections/3d/bodyprocessing/





Neurotechnologies for Brain-Machine Interfacing

The goal of this program is to bring together diverse stakeholders across neurotechnologies, research institutions, industry and government agencies to identify and address gaps in the existing standards for Brain-Machine Interfacing (BMI)/Brain Computer Interface (BCI) based solutions.

https://standards.ieee.org/industryconnections/neurotechnologies-forbrain-machine-interfacing/







Consumer Healthcare Alliance (CHA) is a community of global industry and academic leaders dedicated to improve consumers' daily health life with innovations in healthcare electronics. As technology advanced in the past years, more and more healthcare electronics has been developed and shipped directly to consumers. It is important that this trend be standardized, documented and systematically improved with cooperation among industry and academic leaders in the area.



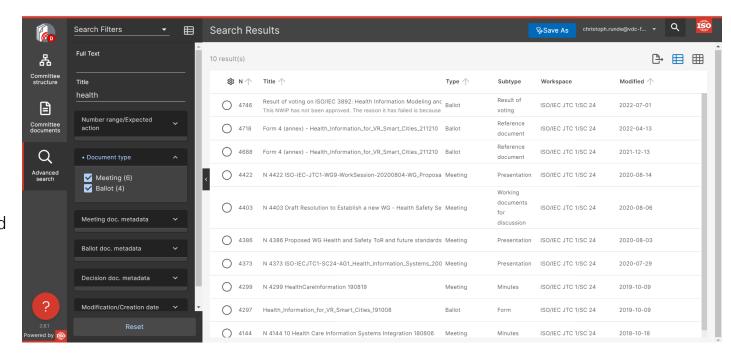




ISO-IEC JTC 1 IT /SC 24 WG 11:

Health, safety, security, and usability of augmented and virtual reality

https://www.iso.org/ committee/45252.html (internal!)

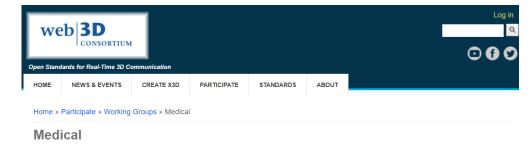




Web3D Consortium "Medical"

The Medical Working Group for X3D develops and demonstrates open interoperable standards for the representation of human anatomy based on a wide variety of imaging modalities.

https://www.web3d.org/working-groups/medical



The Medical Working Group for X3D develops and demonstrates open interoperable standards for the representation of human anatomy based on a wide variety of imaging modalities.

The Medical Working Group is developing an open interoperable standard for the representation of human anatomy based on input from a wide variety of imaging modalities. This will allow manufacturers of imaging equipment to export an interoperable file format that can be used both by physicians and students on their desktop computers. Radiologists and physicians can give the patient CD-ROMS of their scans which they can view in the privacy of their homes. If a patient has undergone multiple types of scans (CAT, MRI, PET) these may all be viewed and registered giving the physician and patient a clearer view of the underlying issues. Researchers can take the exported data from many different types of equipment and fuse them into a coherent 3D data set that can be used both for patient education, diagnostics and surgical training.

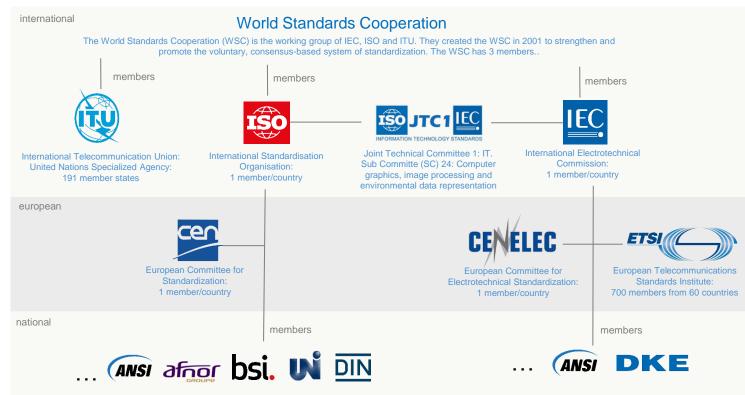
MedX3D is tightly focused on medical applications that can benefit from real time 3D visualization. These types of applications include medical modeling and simulation for research and education; 3D image rendering for planning and guiding surgical and nuclear medicine procedures; image fusion-the association of specific 2D images from multimodal (PET, CAT, MRI, Ultrasound) scans with one another or with existing 3D images of a given patient.

We are also working to develop interchange mechanisms between Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine (DICOM) and MedX3D.



Structure of International Standardization

National SDOs organize socalled "mirror committees" to ISO and IEC committees. They represent national input and interests in ISO and IEC and feed information from ISO and IEC back to their homeland.





Recognized SDOs:

- These a re officially recognized by regulation systems or political bodies
- ITU, UN specialized agency for information and communication
- UE regulation 1025/2012 rules the standardization at an European level and lists a set of reference SDOs with either an international (ISO, IEC, and ITU) or European scope (CEN, CENELEC, and ETSI)



















Not Recognized Organizations:

- These are not recognized by any political bodies
- IEEE is a primary SDO with a large number of active technical standards, ranging from wireless communications and digital health to cloud computing, power and energy, 30 video, electrical vehicle standards, and the Internet of Things. It was created by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), the American association of Electrical and Electronics Engineer and it brings together and organizes members from all over the world.









"Without standards, there can be no improvement."

Ōno Taiichi

(* 29 February 1912 in Manchuria; † 28 May 1990) was the inventor of the Toyota production system. He developed today's basic logistics methods, the Kanban system and just-in-time production, between 1950 and 1982. The Japanese management concept Kaizen is also based on his ideas.



Thank you for your attention.

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