

Medication Instruction and Action Detailed Clinical Model Specification

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National E-Health Transition Authority Ltd

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nehta Document Information

Document Information

Document owner

Document Owner

The National Clinical Terminology and Information Service

Change history

Version	Date	Comments
1.0	22 Aug 2006	Initial NEHTA release.
2.0	26 Aug 2011	New version created in accordance with the archetype from <u>NEHTA Clinical Knowledge Manager</u> ¹ .

Related documents

Name	Version/Release Date
NEHTA Acronyms, Abbreviations & Glossary of Terms	Version 1.2, Issued 25 May 2005
Participation Data Specification	Version 3.2, Issued 20 July 2011

¹ http://dcm.nehta.org.au/ckm

nehta Acknowledgements

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- · Standards Australia;
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nehta Introduction

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope

This data group specification forms part of a suite of data specifications that NEHTA is developing for the Australian Health Informatics Community. The suite comprises specifications for a range of health topics (represented as "data groups"), which are generally agreed to be of high priority to standardise in order to achieve the benefits brought about by Level 4 (semantic) interoperability in the Australian health care setting.

NEHTA values your questions and comments about this document. Please direct your questions or feedback to <u>clinicalinformation@nehta.gov.au</u>.

1.2 Intended Audience

This document is intended to be read by jurisdictional ICT managers, clinicians involved in Clinical Information System specifications, software architects and developers, and implementers of Clinical Information Systems in various health care settings.

It is reasonably technical in nature and expects the audience to be familiar with the language of health data specification and have some familiarity with health information standards and specifications. Definitions and examples are provided to clarify relevant terminology usage and intent.

1.3 Background

There are several e-health priority areas to be addressed by NEHTA specifications. One area of priority is identification of the data to be communicated and its structure. NEHTA is addressing this through Data Specifications which detail the Data Elements (logically grouped), and their associated value domains.

Data Specifications need to be independent of messaging formats. They are concerned with providing an information framework in which to achieve semantic interoperability.

Data specifications have been developed:

- · Based on jurisdiction and clinician identified priorities;
- · Specifically to suit the Australian model for a shared EHR;
- To define collections of related information, e.g. event summaries, data groups, data elements;
- To allow for expansion and extension as electronic systems mature;
- So they are "human readable", (with information enhanced by the hierarchical structure);
- · Incorporating clinical examples of use to enhance utility and adoption; and
- To provide a set of clinical terminologies, specific to the requirements of the Australian healthcare system.

Whilst Personally Controlled Electronic Health Record (PCEHR) is referred to in these documents the implementation of the PCEHR is not dealt with here.

1.4 Terminology

NEHTA, through the National Clinical Terminology and Information Service (NCTIS), is defining a national approach to clinical terminology. Consistent and accurate articulation and interpretation of clinical terms is critical to the process of safe exchange.

The Systematised Nomenclature of Medicine - Clinical Terms[®] (SNOMED CT[®] ¹) has been recommended by NEHTA and endorsed by the Australian, State and Territory governments as the preferred clinical terminology for Australia, and is now freely available for e-health software developers to use in their Australian products under IHTSDO (International Health Terminology Standards Development Organisation) licensing arrangements.

While NEHTA's achievement of a national standard clinical terminology is based on SNOMED CT as the foundational resource, local variations and customisation of terms relevant to the Australian healthcare sector will be incorporated. SNOMED CT Australian Release (SNOMED CT-AU) is the Australian extension to SNOMED CT; the integrated national release of SNOMED CT for implementation in Australian deployed clinical IT systems. NEHTA is also developing the Australian Medicines Terminology (AMT) as the designated clinical terminology for medicines available in Australia. The AMT will provide a consistent approach to the identification and naming of medicines, to support medicines management and activity across the Australian healthcare domain. The AMT will be integrated with SNOMED CT-AU in the near future.

Reference sets listed as value domains within this document have been developed taking into account data element and data group definitions and how they align and complement the SNOMED CT concept model. For further information regarding terminology and the development of reference sets please visit http://www.nehta.gov.au/connecting-australia/terminology-and-information and direct your questions or feedback to terminologies@nehta.gov.au.

¹SNOMED CT[®] is a registered trademark of the International Health Terminology Standards Development Organisation.

2 Medication Instruction Data Group

2.1 Purpose

Recording intent to use or to continue to use a medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good including instructions on use, dispensing and administration, where necessary.

2.2 Use

For recording instructions to dispense, administer or use a medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good. This medication instruction can be used in many circumstances including: a record in a progress note; an item in a medication list, prescription or drug chart (to be dispensed and/or administered); or in a summary document such as discharge summary or a referral for care. The instruction may be complex and involve more than one activity, such as in the case of a reducing dose of Predisolone, or multiple medications as components of the same order. This would include a written order by a physician, dentist, nurse practitioner, or other designated health professional for a medication to be dispensed and administered to a patient.

This instruction will generally apply to things that can be prescribed or are available 'over the counter'.

Use for orders for vaccinations or other therapeutic goods. These may be presented differently in different applications but require the same structure.

Use for the consistent representation of an item in a medication list comprising the medicines that a clinicians collectively expect the individual to be taking.

The information recorded may separate dose, route and timing to achieve a computable and sharable specification but also allows for narrative instructions for orders like 'Frusemide 40mg two tablets in the morning and one at lunch' to ensure compatibility with existing systems. To achieve a structure statement for such compound orders, two items are required: 'Frusemide 40mg two tablets in the morning' and 'Frusemide 40mg one tablet at lunch'. The instruction will usually include information about the timing and dose (which may be structured) and in some settings will include the route of administration. The amount of the medicines will usually be given in terms of a number and a dose unit but may be a textural statement to ensure compatibility with existing systems and also coverage of all scenarios.

Use to represent a prescription item for a medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good within a document such as an electronic prescription or a medication chart.

The content is potentially complex. Where the content is re-usable in other contexts, especially the paired Medication Action DCM (for recording dispensing, administration etc) the content has been specified in re-useable data groups. For example: Amount and Amount range data groups contain the detail about Medication dose; Timing data group contains detail about structured dose timing; Medication administration data group contains structure around administration for both the order and the action; and Chemical description data group described the specific ingredients within a medicine. All of these data groups together are required to make up the total maximal dataset for a re-useable medication instruction.

2.3 Misuse

Not to be used to record administration, use or dispensing. (For those use Medication Action DCM)

Not to be used to record ordering of blood products, implants or major devices such as pacemakers and defibrillators, etc.

2.4 MEDICATION INSTRUCTION

Identification

Label MEDICATION INSTRUCTION

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-16211

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16211

Definition

Definition Details of a medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good with instructions for use.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous

Names

Prescribed Item

Usage

Misuse Recording stock on hand of a therapeutic good.

Data Hierarchy

MEDIC	DICATION INSTRUCTION					
001011001	Medicir	Medicine (Therapeutic Good Identification)				
T	Direction	Directions				
•	Ingredi	ents and	Form (CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION OF MEDICATION)	0*		
	•	ACTIVE	E INGREDIENT	01		
		001011001	Name (Active Ingredient Name)	11		
		T	Compound (Active Ingredient Compound)	01		
			Strength (Active Ingredient Strength)	01		
		001011001	Role (Active Ingredient Role)	01		
	001011001	Form		01		
		INACTI	VE INGREDIENT	0*		

		001011001	Name (Inactive Ingredient Name)	11
		T	Compound (Inactive Ingredient Compound)	01
			Strength (Inactive Ingredient Strength)	01
		001011001	Role (Inactive Ingredient Role)	0*
1	Dose I	Description	on	01
•	Structu	ired Dose	e (AMOUNT OF MEDICATION)	01
	312	Quantit	ty	01
	001011001	Dose L	Jnit	01
	T	Quantit	ty Description	01
•	TIMIN	3		01
	T	Timing	Description	01
	•	Structu	ared Timing (STRUCTURED TIMING)	01
		1	Frequency Range (Intervention Frequency Range)	01
		1	Interval Range (Intervention Interval Range)	01
		7 th	Time (Intervention Time)	0*
		001011001	Day of Week (Intervention Day of Week)	0*
		13	Day of Month (Intervention Day of Month)	0*
		7 th	Date (Intervention Date)	0*
	*	PRN		01
	T	Start C	riterion	0*
	7 ^t	Start D	ate	01
	T	Stop C	riterion	0*
	7 ¹	Stop D	ate	01

		Duratio	n of Treatment	01	
	123	Numbe	r of Administrations	01	
	%	Long-Te	erm	01	
T	Additio	nal Instru	ction	0*	
T	Clinical	I Indicatio	n	0*	
	Admini	stration D	Details (MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION)	0*	
	001011001	Route		01	
	001011001	Site (Ar	natomical Site)	01	
	T	Delivery	/ Method (Medication Delivery Method)	01	
	2	Dose D	uration	01	
	T	Intravenous Details (Intravenous Administration Details)		0*	
1	Comme	Comment (Tree Comment)		0*	
	DISPE	SPENSING		01	
		Quantit	y (AMOUNT OF MEDICATION)	0*	
		32	Quantity	01	
		001011001	Dose Unit	01	
		T	Quantity Description	01	
	123	Numbe	r of Repeats	01	
		Minimu	m Interval Between Repeats	01	
	4	Brand S	Substitution Permitted	01	
	001011001	Ground	s for Concurrent Supply	01	
	T	Dispens	sing Instructions	01	
001011001	Change	е Туре		01	

001011001	Change or Recommendation? (Change Status)	01
T	Change Description	01
T	Change Reason (Change or Recommendation Reason)	01
T	Indication for Authorised Use	0*
46 X X 89 F A	Medication Instruction ID	0*
001011001	Concession Benefit	01
8	INFORMATION PROVIDER	01
8	SUBJECT	01
T	Medication Instruction Narrative	01
7 ^t	DateTime Medication Instruction Expires	01

2.5 Therapeutic Good Identification

Identification

LabelMedicineMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-10194

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10194

Definition

DefinitionThe medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good being ordered, administered to

or used by the subject of care.

Definition Source Therapeutic Goods Administration

Synonymous Names Item Name

Context This includes medications and medical devices. It includes drugs, appliances,

dressings and reagents.

Context Source

NEHTA

Notes

Identifies a therapeutic good, which is broadly defined as a good which is represented in any way to be, or is likely to be taken to be, for therapeutic use (unless specifically excluded or included under Section 7 of the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989).

Therapeutic use means use in or in connection with:

preventing, diagnosing, curing or alleviating a disease, ailment, defect or injury;

· influencing, inhibiting or modifying a physiological process;

· testing the susceptibility of persons to a disease or ailment;

· influencing, controlling or preventing conception;

· testing for pregnancy; or

· replacement or modification of parts of the anatomy.

From [TGA1989a].

The formal definition of a therapeutic good (from the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989)

can be found at: [TGA1989a].

Data Type Codeable Text

Value Domain Medicines Terminology

Usage

8

Conditions of Use Where the therapeutic good can be identified by an AMT (Australian Medicines Terminology) concept, this **SHALL** be the AMT ConceptID and Preferred Term. For details see Medicines Terminology.

	For items without an AMT code (including some extemporaneous preparations), a text description is suitable. For a medication this SHALL include the name of the medication (brand name or generic name equivalent), strength and dose form, where appropriate.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA
Examples	Some examples of AMT ConceptID and their AMT Preferred Term are:
	1. 293049011000036110, paracetamol 500 mg + codeine phosphate 30 mg tablet
	2. 327004011000036118, paracetamol 500 mg + codeine phosphate 30 mg tablet, 20
	3. 234184011000036115, Panadeine Forte tablet: uncoated, 20 tablets
	 192727011000036112, Panadeine Forte (paracetamol 500 mg + codeine phosphate 30 mg) tablet: uncoated, 1 tablet
	5. 278453011000036118, Panadeine Forte tablet: uncoated, 20 tablets, blister pack
	6. 315236011000036113, bandage compression 10 cm x 3.5 m bandage: high stretch, 1 bandage
	7. 186324011000036116, Eloflex (2480) (bandage compression 10 cm x 3.5 m) bandage: high stretch, 1 bandage
Misuse	Detailing the formula of a compounded (extemporaneous) medication.

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
•	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	11	

2.6 Medicines Terminology

Identification

Label Medicines Terminology

Metadata Type Value Domain VD-16115

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16115

Definition

Definition A set of values used to refer to medicines and other therapeutic goods.

Definition Source NEHTA

Notes An explanation of AMT concepts can be found in Australian Medicines Terminology

Editorial Rules [NEHT2009r].

Prescribing and dispensing use different sets of values.

Value Domain

Permissible

Values

Source Australian Medicines Terminology

The permissible values are the members of the following 7 AMT reference sets:

- |929360061000036106 Medicinal product reference set|
- |929360081000036101 Medicinal product pack reference set|
- |929360071000036103 Medicinal product unit of use reference set|
- |929360021000036102 Trade product reference set|
- |929360041000036105 Trade product pack reference set|
- |929360031000036100 Trade product unit of use reference set|
- |929360051000036108 Containered trade product pack reference set|

Different reference sets are allowed in the differing contexts of prescribing, dispensing and administering and are listed below.

Prescribing:

- |929360081000036101 Medicinal product pack reference set|
- |929360071000036103 Medicinal product unit of use reference set|
- |929360041000036105 Trade product pack reference set|
- |929360031000036100 Trade product unit of use reference set|
- |929360051000036108 Containered trade product pack reference set|

Dispensing:

- |929360041000036105 Trade product pack reference set|
- |929360031000036100 Trade product unit of use reference set|
- |929360051000036108 Containered trade product pack reference set|

Administering:

• |929360031000036100 Trade product unit of use reference set|

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Medicine (Therapeutic Good Identification)	11	

2.7 Directions

Identification

LabelDirectionsMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16429

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16429

Definition

Definition
A complete narrative description of how much, when and how to use the medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good.

Definition Source
Synonymous
Names
Data Type
Text

Usage

Use
It is essential that when the "Directions" data element is used together with structured information components such as "Ingredient and Form" and "Structured Dose" in clinical records or prescriptions, the contents of "Direction" must not contradict the contents of these structured information components.

Conditions of Use Source

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
•	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

2.8 CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION OF MEDICATION

Identification

Label Ingredients and Form

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-16408

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16408

Definition

Definition Detailed information about the ingredient(s) including form and strength. **Definition Source** NEHTA

Synonymous

Names

Relationships

Parents

Data		Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	0*	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	01	
001011001	Form	01	
	INACTIVE INGREDIENT	0*	

2.9 ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Identification

Label ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-30143

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.30143

Definition

Definition Information about an ingredient that is active.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Active pharmaceutical ingredient active pharmaceutical constituent.

Notes The substance in the medication formulation that is pharmaceutically active and

is responsible for the medication's therapeutic effect defined by its identifying name

and the strength per dose unit.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	Ingredients and Form (CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION OF MEDICATION)	01	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
001011001	Name (Active Ingredient Name)	11	
T	Compound (Active Ingredient Compound)	01	
	Strength (Active Ingredient Strength)	01	
001011001	Role (Active Ingredient Role)	01	

2.10 Active Ingredient Name

Identification

Label Name

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-10195

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10195

Definition

Definition The name of the chemical or medication.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes The identifying name of the active ingredient in the formulated medication.

Data Type CodedText
Value Domain Not specified.

In the absence of national standard code sets, the code sets used **SHALL** be registered code sets, i.e. registered through the <u>HL7 code set registration</u> <u>procedure</u>¹ with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and **SHALL** be publicly available.

When national standard code sets become available, they **SHALL** be used and the non-standard code sets **SHALL** be deprecated.

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	11	

¹ http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm

2.11 Active Ingredient Compound

Identification

LabelCompoundMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16409

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16409

Definition

Definition The detailed chemical name of the compound that is an active ingredient.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	01	

2.12 Active Ingredient Strength

Identification

LabelStrengthMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16410

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16410

Definition

Definition The amount or concentration of this ingredient.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Quantity

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Dat		Occur-	Condi-
Typ		rences	tion
	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	01	

2.13 Active Ingredient Role

Identification

Label Role

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16412

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16412

Definition

Definition The role of the ingredient.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type

CodedText

Value Domain Not specified.

In the absence of national standard code sets, the code sets used **SHALL** be registered code sets, i.e. registered through the <u>HL7 code set registration</u> <u>procedure</u>² with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and **SHALL** be publicly available.

When national standard code sets become available, they **SHALL** be used and the non-standard code sets **SHALL** be deprecated.

Usage

Examples

- 1. "Therapeutic". The chemical has a known and desired effect which is positive.
- 2. "Toxic". This chemical is toxic and has no therapeutic effect.
- 3. "Adjuvant". The chemical is active but aids the therapeutic effect of another ingredient.

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	01	

² http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm

2.14 Form

Identification

Label Form

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-10186

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10186

Definition

Definition The formulation or presentation of the overall substance.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous manufactured form

Names dose form

Data Type CodeableText

Value Domain Medication Form Reference Set

Usage

Conditions of Use

The *Form* is used to specify a characteristic of a product as it is manufactured or formulated for dispensing. The form that the medication takes when actually administered may vary somewhat from the manufactured form. Tablets may be soluble. Such tablets may or may not be actually disolved into a solution prior to administration. Similarly with powders and liquids. If it is critical for the care of the patient to differentiate the manufactured form from the administered form, then this should be done via correct labelling and patient instructions. See *Subject of Care Instructions* and *Cautionary Advice*.

Conditions of Use Source **NEHTA**

Examples

1. Tablet.

2. Capsule.

3. Oral Drops.

4. Effervescent powder.

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
•	Ingredients and Form (CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION OF MEDICATION)	01	

2.15 Medication Form Reference Set

Identification

Label Medication Form Reference Set

Metadata Type Value Domain Identifier VD-16618

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16618

External SNOMED CT-AU Concept Id: 32570621000036105

Identifier

Definition

Definition The set of values for the medication form.

Definition Source NEHTA

Value Domain

Source SNOMED CT-AU

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Form	11	

2.16 INACTIVE INGREDIENT

Identification

Label INACTIVE INGREDIENT

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-16413

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16413

Definition

Definition Ingredients in the substance that are not active.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Relationships

Parents

- 1	Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
		Ingredients and Form (CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION OF MEDICATION)	0*	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
001011001	Name (Inactive Ingredient Name)	11	
T	Compound (Inactive Ingredient Compound)	01	
	Strength (Inactive Ingredient Strength)	01	
001011001	Role (Inactive Ingredient Role)	0*	

2.17 Inactive Ingredient Name

Identification

Label Name

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16415

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16415

Definition

Definition The name of the inactive substance.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type CodedText

Value Domain Not specified.

In the absence of national standard code sets, the code sets used **SHALL** be registered code sets, i.e. registered through the <u>HL7 code set registration</u> <u>procedure</u>³ with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and **SHALL** be publicly available.

When national standard code sets become available, they **SHALL** be used and the non-standard code sets **SHALL** be deprecated.

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	INACTIVE INGREDIENT	11	

³ http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm

2.18 Inactive Ingredient Compound

Identification

LabelCompoundMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16416

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16416

Definition

Definition The detailed chemical name of the compound which is an inactive ingredient.

Definition Source Synonymous Names
Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Da	nta	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Ty	pe		rences	tion
	!	INACTIVE INGREDIENT	01	

2.19 Inactive Ingredient Strength

Identification

LabelStrengthMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16417

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16417

Definition

Definition The amount or concentration of this ingredient.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Quantity

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	INACTIVE INGREDIENT	01	

2.20 Inactive Ingredient Role

Identification

Label Role

Metadata Type **Data Element** Identifier DE-16419

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16419

Definition

Definition The role of the ingredient.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

CodedText

Data Type Value Domain Not specified.

> In the absence of national standard code sets, the code sets used **SHALL** be registered code sets, i.e. registered through the <u>HL7 code set registration</u> <u>procedure</u>⁴ with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and **SHALL** be publicly available.

When national standard code sets become available, they SHALL be used and the non-standard code sets **SHALL** be deprecated.

Usage

Examples 1. "Additive". Inert additive.

2. "Dilutant". Inert dilutant.

3. "Propellent". Inert propellent.

4. "Preservative". The ingredient is present to prolong the life of the substance.

5. "Colouring". The ingredient is used to colour the substance.

Relationships

Dat	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Typ		rences	tion
	INACTIVE INGREDIENT	0*	

⁴ http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm

2.21 Dose Description

Identification

Label **Dose Description Metadata Type Data Element**

Identifier DE-16430

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16430

Definition

Definition The amount and units of the medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good to be

used or administered at one time.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Text

Usage

Conditions of If the 'Dose Description' data element is used together with 'Structured Dose' Use

information component, its contents must not contradict contents included in the

structured information component.

Conditions of Use Source

Examples

NEHTA

Relationships

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

2.22 AMOUNT OF MEDICATION

Identification

LabelStructured DoseMetadata TypeData GroupIdentifierDG-16423

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16423

Definition

Definition Structured information on dose with dose unit.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes If 'Structured dose' is used with 'Dose description' then these must be semantically

equivalent.

Relationships

Parents

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
3/2	Quantity	01	
001011001	Dose Unit	01	
T	Quantity Description	01	

2.23 Quantity

Identification

LabelQuantityMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-10145

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10145

Definition

Definition The quantity, number or proportion.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes The number of doses and/or physical amount of the therapeutic good.

Data Type Real

QuantityRatio

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	Structured Dose (AMOUNT OF MEDICATION)	01	

2.24 Dose Unit

Identification

Label Dose Unit

Metadata Type Data Element
Identifier DE-16524

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16524

Definition

Definition The dose unit of this amount.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous

Synonymous Names

Data Type CodedText

Value Domain Dose Unit Reference Set

Usage

Examples 1. Tablets.
2. Capsules.
3. Sachets.
4. Mg.
5. mL.

Relationships

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
	Structured Dose (AMOUNT OF MEDICATION)	01	

2.25 Dose Unit Reference Set

Identification

Label Dose Unit Reference Set

Metadata Type Value Domain Identifier VD-16523

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16523

External SNOMED CT-AU Concept Id: 32570641000036102

Identifier

Definition

Definition The set of values for dose unit.

Definition Source NEHTA

Notes Values might include: Tablets, Capsules, Sachets, mg, mL.

Value Domain

Source SNOMED CT-AU

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Dose Unit	11	

2.26 Quantity Description

Identification

Label Quantity Description

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16525

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16525

Definition

Definition Free text description of the amount which may consist of the quantity and dose unit.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

	ata ype	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
•	2	Structured Dose (AMOUNT OF MEDICATION)	01	

2.27 TIMING

Identification

LabelTIMINGMetadata TypeData GroupIdentifierDG-16431

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16431

Definition

Definition Details of the timing of the use or administration of the medicine, vaccine or other

therapeutic good.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Relationships

Parents

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
T	Timing Description	01	
	Structured Timing (STRUCTURED TIMING)	01	
%	PRN	01	
T	Start Criterion	0*	
7th	Start Date	01	
T	Stop Criterion	0*	
7 th	Stop Date	01	
	Duration of Treatment	01	

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
123	Number of Administrations	01	
*	Long-Term	01	

2.28 Timing Description

Identification

Label **Timing Description**

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16432

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16432

Definition

Definition The timing of the doses, which may include frequency and details such as

relationship to food.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Text

NEHTA

Usage

Data Type

Conditions of If timing description is used together with structured timing information component, Use

the contents of both must be semantically equivalent.

Conditions of Use Source

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	TIMING	01	

2.29 STRUCTURED TIMING

Identification

Label Structured Timing

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-16431

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16431

Definition

Definition Structured details of the timing of the use or administration.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Relationships

Parents

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	TIMING	01	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
1	Frequency Range (Intervention Frequency Range)	01	
<u></u>	Interval Range (Intervention Interval Range)	01	
7 th	Time (Intervention Time)	0*	
001011001	Day of Week (Intervention Day of Week)	0*	
123	Day of Month (Intervention Day of Month)	0*	
7 th	Date (Intervention Date)	0*	

2.30 Intervention Frequency Range

Identification

LabelFrequency RangeMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16547

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16547

Definition

Definition The frequency as number of times per time period that the intervention is to take

piace.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes Includes details of variable upper and lower frequency e.g. 3-4 times a day.

Data Type QuantityRange

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Structured Timing (STRUCTURED TIMING)	01	

2.31 Intervention Interval Range

Identification

LabelInterval RangeMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16548

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16548

Definition

Definition
The length of time between doses or interventions.

Definition Source
NEHTA

Synonymous
Names
Notes
8 Hourly is PT8H, monthly is P1M, every hour and a half is PT1H30M.
Includes details of variable upper and lower intervals e.g. every 2-3 hours.

Data Type
QuantityRange

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Structured Timing (STRUCTURED TIMING)	01	

2.32 Intervention Time

Identification

Label Time

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16549

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16549

Definition

Definition Specific time(s) during the day when the intervention should be applied.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type DateTime

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Structured Timing (STRUCTURED TIMING)	0*	

2.33 Intervention Day of Week

Identification

Label Day of Week Metadata Type **Data Element** Identifier DE-16551

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16551

Definition

Definition The specific and repeating day(s) of the week.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type

CodedText **Value Domain** Not specified.

> In the absence of national standard code sets, the code sets used **SHALL** be registered code sets, i.e. registered through the <u>HL7 code set registration</u> <u>procedure</u>⁵ with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and **SHALL** be publicly

available.

When national standard code sets become available, they SHALL be used and the non-standard code sets **SHALL** be deprecated.

Usage

Examples 1. Monday

2. Wednesday

3. Friday

4. Sunday

Relationships

	ata /pe	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
€		Structured Timing (STRUCTURED TIMING)	0*	

⁵ http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm

2.34 Intervention Day of Month

Identification

LabelDay of MonthMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16552

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16552

Definition

 Definition
 The specific and repeating day(s) of the month.

 Definition Source
 NEHTA

 Synonymous Names
 For instance, if it is required to give a dose on the 2nd day of each month then the value is 2.

 Data Type
 Integer

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Structured Timing (STRUCTURED TIMING)	0*	

2.35 Intervention Date

Identification

Label Date

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16553

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16553

Definition

Definition Actual dates. **Definition Source NEHTA Synonymous**

Names

Data Type DateTime

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Structured Timing (STRUCTURED TIMING)	0*	

2.36 PRN

Identification

Label PRN

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16433

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16433

Definition

Definition	The timing is dependent within limits on the subject of care's condition or symptoms.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	For example, 4hrly p.r.n. means the medicine can be taken as frequently as every four hours if necessary. "Pro re nata" in latin means as circumstances arise.
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	TIMING	01	

2.37 Start Criterion

Identification

LabelStart CriterionMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16434

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16434

Definition

Definition A condition which, when met, requires the start of administration or use.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names Data Type

ype Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	TIMING	0*	

2.38 Start Date

Identification

LabelStart DateMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16435

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16435

Definition

Definition The date and optional time to begin using the medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic

good.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type DateTime

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	TIMING	01	

2.39 Stop Criterion

Identification

LabelStop CriterionMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16436

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16436

Definition

Definition A condition which, when met, requires the cessation of administration or use.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	TIMING	0*	

2.40 Stop Date

Identification

LabelStop DateMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16437

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16437

Definition

Definition The date and optional time to stop using the medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic

good.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Date Time

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	TIMING	01	

2.41 Duration of Treatment

Identification

Label Duration of Treatment

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16438

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16438

Definition

Definition
The length of time for which the medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good should be used or administered (from the initial dose to the final dose).

Definition Source
Synonymous
Names
Data Type
Duration

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	TIMING	01	

2.42 Number of Administrations

Identification

Label Number of Administrations

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16439

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16439

Definition

Definition The total number of doses of the medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good that

are to be used or administered (from the initial dose to the final dose).

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Integer

Usage

Data Type

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	TIMING	01	

2.43 Long-Term

Identification

LabelLong-TermMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16440

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16440

Definition

Definition
It is anticipated that the medicine, vaccine or therapeutic good will be re-prescribed or re-dispensed over a period of time.

Definition Source
Synonymous
Names
Data Type
Boolean

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	TIMING	01	

2.44 Additional Instruction

Identification

Label Additional Instruction

Metadata Type Data Element
Identifier DE-16441

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16441

Definition

Definition An additional statement on how to use the medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic

good.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	0*	

2.45 Clinical Indication

Identification

Label Clinical Indication

Metadata Type Data Element

Identifier DE-10141

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10141

Definition

Definition A reason for ordering the medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Reason for prescribing

NotesThe clinical justification (e.g. specific therapeutic effect intended) for this subject

of care's use of the therapeutic good.

Data Type Text

Usage

Conditions of Use

Conditions of Use Source

Examples

For inpatient discharge summaries, this should always be recorded.

NEHTA

1. Long-term maintenance treatment of bronchospasm and dyspnoea.

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
•	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	0*	

2.46 MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION

Identification

Label Administration Details

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-10108

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10108

Definition

Definition Details of the administration of the medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Relationships

Parents

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	0*	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
001011001	Route	01	
001011001	Site (Anatomical Site)	01	
T	Delivery Method (Medication Delivery Method)	01	
	Dose Duration	01	
T	Intravenous Details (Intravenous Administration Details)	0*	

2.47 Route

Identification

Label Route

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-10147

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10147

Definition

Definition The route by which the medication is administered.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous

Names

Route of administration.

Notes It is used to describe the route by which the substance/agent is entered into the

patient's body. This includes the route of medication administration.

Data Type CodeableText

Value Domain Route of Administration Reference Set

Usage

Use

Conditions of Use "Unknown" only for retrospective data collection.

Conditions of

Use Source

NEHTA

Examples 1. Oral.

2. Subcutaneous injection.

3. Epidural.

4. Rectal.

5. Otic.

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
•	Administration Details (MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION)	01	

2.48 Route of Administration Reference Set

Identification

Label Route of Administration Reference Set

Metadata Type Value Domain Identifier VD-10147

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.10147

External SNOMED CT-AU Concept Id: 32570601000036100

Identifier

Definition

Definition A list of all possible routes of administration of medication.

Definition Source NEHTA

Notes Set of allowable values to describe the way through which a medication is

administered to/by the subject of care.

Value Domain

Source SNOMED CT-AU

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Route	11	

2.49 Anatomical Site

Identification

Label Site

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-10156

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10156

Definition

Definition A description of the site of administration.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes Location on or in the body of the subject of care where the substance/agent entered

the body or therapeutic good was administered.

Data Type CodeableText

Value Domain Body Structure Foundation Reference Set

Usage

Examples 1. Left thigh

2. Upper arm

3. Entire left renal artery

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Administration Details (MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION)	01	

2.50 Body Structure Foundation Reference Set

Identification

Label Body Structure Foundation Reference Set

Metadata Type Value Domain Identifier VD-16152

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16152

External SNOMED CT-AU Concept Id: 32570061000036105

Identifier

Definition

Definition The set of values for named anatomical locations.

Definition Source NEHTA

Value Domain

Source SNOMED CT-AU

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Site (Anatomical Site)	11	

2.51 Medication Delivery Method

Identification

LabelDelivery MethodMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16470

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16470

Definition

Definition The method of delivery if this should be specified.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous
Names

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples1. Delivery via neubliser or spacer2. Delivery via syringe pump

Relationships

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
	Administration Details (MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION)	01	

2.52 Dose Duration

Identification

LabelDose DurationMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16471

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16471

Definition

Definition The length of time over which to administer each dose.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Duration

Usage

Examples 1. An intravenous administration may have to be over a period of 5 minutes

Relationships

Da	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Ty _l		rences	tion
	Administration Details (MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION)	01	

2.53 Intravenous Administration Details

Identification

Label Intravenous Details

Metadata Type Data Element
Identifier DE-16472

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16472

Definition

Definition Details of intravenous administration.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes This free text data element is currently a placeholder for further structured data that is as yet undefined. See Appendix A, Known Issues for further information.

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Administration Details (MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION)	0*	

2.54 Tree Comment

Identification

LabelCommentMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16044

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16044

Definition

Definition	Any additional information that may be needed to ensure the continuity of supply, rationale for current dose and timing, or safe and appropriate use.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	Patient requires an administration aid.
	Portable Pulse Oximeter measurement to be taken by clipping the sensor onto the tip of a finger.
	Consulted prescriber concerning dose.
Misuse	Use for information that could be recorded as structured data.

Relationships

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	0*	

2.55 DISPENSING

Identification

LabelDISPENSINGMetadata TypeData GroupIdentifierDG-16442

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16442

Definition

Definition Information for the dispenser.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Relationships

Parents

	ata ype	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
Q	?	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
	Quantity (AMOUNT OF MEDICATION)	0*	
123	Number of Repeats	01	
	Minimum Interval Between Repeats	01	
*	Brand Substitution Permitted	01	
001011001	Grounds for Concurrent Supply	01	
T	Dispensing Instructions	01	

2.56 AMOUNT OF MEDICATION

Identification

LabelQuantityMetadata TypeData GroupIdentifierDG-16423

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16423

Definition

Definition The amount of medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good to be dispensed.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	DISPENSING	0*	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
312	Quantity	01	
001011001	Dose Unit	01	
T	Quantity Description	01	

2.57 Quantity

Identification

Label Quantity

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-10145

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10145

Definition

Definition The quantity, number or proportion.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes The number of doses and/or physical amount of the therapeutic good.

Data Type Real

QuantityRatio

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Quantity (AMOUNT OF MEDICATION)	01	

2.58 Dose Unit

Identification

LabelDose UnitMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16524

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16524

Definition

Definition The dose unit of this amount.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type

CodedText

Value Domain Dose Unit Reference Set

Usage

Examples 1. Tablets.

2. Capsules.

3. Sachets.

4. Mg.

5. mL.

Relationships

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	Quantity (AMOUNT OF MEDICATION)	01	

2.59 Dose Unit Reference Set

Identification

Label Dose Unit Reference Set

Metadata Type Value Domain Identifier VD-16523

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16523

External SNOMED CT-AU Concept Id: 32570641000036102

Identifier

Definition

Definition The set of values for dose unit.

Definition Source NEHTA

Notes Values might include: Tablets, Capsules, Sachets, mg, mL.

Value Domain

Source SNOMED CT-AU

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Dose Unit	11	

2.60 Quantity Description

Identification

Label Quantity Description

Metadata Type Data Element
Identifier DE-16525

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16525

Definition

Definition Free text description of the amount which may consist of the quantity and dose

ınit.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Quantity (AMOUNT OF MEDICATION)	01	

2.61 Number of Repeats

Identification

Label Number of Repeats

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-10169

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10169

Definition

Definition
The number of times the expressed quantity of medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good may be refilled or redispensed without a new prescription.

Definition Source
Synonymous
Names
Data Type
Integer

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
•	DISPENSING	01	

2.62 Minimum Interval Between Repeats

Identification

Minimum Interval Between Repeats Label

Metadata Type **Data Element Identifier** DE-10164

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10164

Definition

Definition The minimum time between repeat dispensing of the medicine, vaccine or

therapeutic good.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Context For prescriptions and dispense records.

Context Source NEHTA

Notes This is specified by the ordering clinician for a specific reason such as safety or

best practice.

Where the prescription is for a Schedule 8 medicine and the dispensing of the prescription is authorised to be repeated, the minimum intervals at which it may

be dispensed must be written on the prescription by the prescriber.

The dispensing interval for other scripts is a dispensing issue and is governed by PBS rules. However, there may be other situations where a prescriber may want to limit access – e.g. if there are safety concerns or if the subject of care is taking

greater than the prescribed dose.

Duration **Data Type**

Usage

Examples 20 days

Relationships

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
•	DISPENSING	01	

2.63 Brand Substitution Permitted

Identification

Label Brand Substitution Permitted

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-10107

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10107

Definition

Definition Indicates whether or not the substitution of a prescribed medicine with a different

brand name of the same medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good, which has

been determined as bioequivalent, is allowed when the medication is

dispensed/supplied.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Allow substitutions

Notes

PBS prescriptions must not be prepared using a computer prescribing program

that contains a default which would result in all prescriptions being indicated as

Brand Substitution Not Permitted [DHA2009a].

Data Type Boolean

Usage

Misuse Using this data element for therapeutic substitution.

Using this data element for medical appliances.

Default Value

Examples

"true"

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	DISPENSING	01	

2.64 Grounds for Concurrent Supply

Identification

Label Grounds for Concurrent Supply

Metadata Type Data Element
Identifier DE-16139

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16139

Definition

Definition Indicates the grounds which authorise a PBS or RPBS subsidy for the concurrent

supply of an item specified in a prescription and all of its repeats.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes

Concurrent supply means supplying an item from a prescription together with all of its repeats at the one time.

There are different rules for the concurrent supply of prescribed items, depending upon whether they are subsidised by the PBS or the RPBS.

For PBS prescriptions (Regulation 24):

Generally, a pharmaceutical benefit may not be supplied to the same person more than once in any four clear days (or 20 clear days for items listed in the Schedule with five repeats or more). Under Regulation 24 of the National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Regulations 1960, a prescriber can direct that the original and all repeats of a PBS medicine ordered on a prescription be supplied at the one time, provided that the prescriber is satisfied that all of the following circumstances apply:

- The maximum quantity or number of units applicable in relation to the pharmaceutical benefit is insufficient for the treatment of the person for whom the prescription is written.
- The person requires the pharmaceutical benefit for the treatment of a chronic illness or is residing in a place remote from the approved pharmacist nearest to that person's place of residence.
- The person could not, without great hardship, obtain the required quantity or number of units of the pharmaceutical benefit by means of repeated supplies on separate occasions.

A PBS prescription must be endorsed by the prescriber with "Regulation 24" as certification that all the above conditions apply.

An example of where a prescription would need to be endorsed as Regulation 24 for each item would be where a subject of care taking antihypertensive medicine plans to travel overseas and requires the dispensing of the original and repeats at one time.

For RPBS prescriptions (Hardship conditions apply):

The original and repeat supplies of an item ordered on a prescription may be supplied at the one time if:

• the veteran lives a long way from the nearest pharmacy; or

• the circumstances of the veteran's condition would impose hardship if separate visits for supply of repeats was required.

The words "hardship conditions apply" (or "Regulation 24") written on the prescription will be sufficient authority for a pharmacist to supply the items and repeats at the one time.

Data Type

CodedText

Value Domain

Grounds for Concurrent Supply Values

Usage

Conditions of Use	Only applicable to PBS and RPBS prescriptions. Not applicable to private prescriptions.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA
Examples	

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	DISPENSING	01	

2.65 Grounds for Concurrent Supply Values

Identification

Label Grounds for Concurrent Supply Values

Metadata Type Value Domain Identifier VD-16085

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16085

Definition

Definition The set of values of Concurrent Supply Grounds.

Definition Source NEHTA

Value Domain

Source	NEHTA	
Permissible Values	1, Pursuant to Regulation 24	Supply is in accord with Regulation 24 of the National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Regulations 1960.
	2, Hardship conditions apply	Supply is in accord with the "Hardship conditions" provision of RPBS prescribing guidelines.
	9, No grounds	There are no grounds for concurrent supply.

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Grounds for Concurrent Supply	11	

2.66 Dispensing Instructions

Identification

Label Dispensing Instructions

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-10165

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10165

Definition

Definition Additional instructions to the person dispensing the medicine, vaccine or other

therapeutic good.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes Information provided by the prescriber to the dispenser in addition to all other

Medication data elements relevant to dispensing that provides more detail or

guidance about how the medication should be dispensed.

Data Type Text

Usage

Patient has arthritis of the hands, please supply easy-open bottles.

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	DISPENSING	01	

2.67 Change Type

Identification

LabelChange TypeMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16593

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16593

Definition

Definition The way in which this instruction differs from the previous instruction.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type CodedText

Value Domain Change Type Values

Usage

Examples 1. New prescription

2. Change of previous

3. Cancellation

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

2.68 Change Type Values

Identification

Label Change Type Values

Metadata Type Value Domain VD-16592

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16592

Definition

Definition The set of values for the *Change Type*.

Definition Source NEHTA

Value Domain

Source	NEHTA	
Permissible Values	at0041, Unchanged	There is no change to the instruction
	at0047, Changed	There is a change to the instruction
	at0048, Ceased	The instruction has been ended
	at0049, Prescribed	A new prescription has been issued

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Change Type	11	

2.69 Change Status

Identification

Label Change or Recommendation?

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16595

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16595

Definition

Definition Identifies whether the change has already been made or is a recomendation which

has not been made.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

CodedText

Value Domain Change Status Values

Usage

Data Type

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

2.70 Change Status Values

Identification

Label Change Status Values

Metadata Type Value Domain Identifier VD-16626

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16626

Definition

Definition The set of values for the Change Status.

Definition Source NEHTA

Value Domain

Source NEHTA

Permissible at0036, Change The change has not been made, but it is recommended **Values**

recommended to be made

at0039, Change made The change has been made

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Change or Recommendation? (Change Status)	11	

2.71 Change Description

Identification

Label Change Description

Metadata Type Data Element
Identifier DE-10176

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10176

Definition

Definition	Description of the change in the subject of care's medication item information.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	Correction of prescription error.
	2. Cessation of medication.
	3. Change of dose.
	4. Addition of drug.

5. Substitution of drug.

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

2.72 Change or Recommendation Reason

Identification

LabelChange ReasonMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-10177

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10177

Definition

Definition The justification for the stated change in medication.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous NamesReason for Alteration
Reason for Modification

Notes Should be completed if a change has been made.

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples
 Optimise drug therapy.
 Intolerable side effect of dizziness.

Relationships

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

2.73 Indication for Authorised Use

Identification

Label Indication for Authorised Use

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16443

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16443

Definition

Definition The specific indication for use that is required by an authorising agency to achieve

subsidy for or access to the medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes Authorising agency could be a national medication scheme, insurance company

or other funding agency.

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	0*	

2.74 Medication Instruction ID

Identification

Label Medication Instruction ID

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16444

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16444

Definition

Definition An identifier used in an external system and associated with this medication

instruction.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type UniqueIdentifier

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	0*	

2.75 Concession Benefit

Identification

Label Concession Benefit

Metadata Type Data Element
Identifier DE-16095

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16095

Definition

Definition Indicates the category of subsidy appropriate to the item being prescribed.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Context Applicable to prescriptions.

Context Source NEHTA

NotesThis indicates whether the item has been prescribed for a use which attracts a

subsidy.

Not to be confused with Claim Category.

Data Type CodeableText

Value Domain Therapeutic Good Benefit Category Reference Set

Usage

Examples 1. Eligible for PBS subsidy

2. Eligible for Closing the Gap - PBS Co-Payment Measure subsidy

3. Not eligible for a pharmaceutical subsidy

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

2.76 Therapeutic Good Benefit Category Reference Set

Identification

Label Therapeutic Good Benefit Category Reference Set

Metadata Type Value Domain VD-16095

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16095

External SNOMED CT-AU Concept Id: 32570811000036104

Identifier

Definition

Definition The set of values of Concession Benefit.

Definition Source NEHTA

Value Domain

Source SNOMED CT-AU

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Concession Benefit	11	

2.77 INFORMATION PROVIDER

Identification

Label INFORMATION PROVIDER

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-10296

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

Definition

DefinitionDetails pertinent to the identification of the source of the information about

medication instruction.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes This does not necessarily have to be a person and, in particular, not a healthcare

provider. Types of sources include:

· the patient;

• a patient agent, e.g. parent, guardian;

· the clinician; and

· a device or software

Usage

Conditions of Use

This **SHALL NOT** be used unless the provider of the information is not the *Composer/Author* of the enclosing Structured Document.

This is a reuse of the PARTICIPATION data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].

The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in *Appendix B*.

- Participation Type **SHALL** have a fixed value of "Information Provider".
- PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON or as a DEVICE.

Conditions of Use Source

NEHTA

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

2.78 SUBJECT

Identification

LabelSUBJECTMetadata TypeData GroupIdentifierDG-10296

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

Definition

 Definition
 The individual about whom the information about medication instruction is being recorded.

 Definition Source
 NEHTA

 Synonymous Names
 Generally only used when the recorder needs to make it explicit. Otherwise, subject of the enclosing Structured Document is assumed.

 Scope Source
 NEHTA

Usage

Conditions of Use

This **SHALL NOT** be used unless the subject of the information is not the *Subject of Care* of the enclosing Structured Document.

This is a reuse of the PARTICIPATION data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].

The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in *Appendix B*.

- · Participation Type SHALL have a fixed value of "Subject".
- PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON.

Conditions of Use Source **NEHTA**

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

2.79 Medication Instruction Narrative

Identification

Label Medication Instruction Narrative

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16596

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16596

Definition

Definition A textual narrative describing what the Medication Instruction is about.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

2.80 DateTime Medication Instruction Expires

Identification

Label Date Time Medication Instruction Expires

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16597

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16597

Definition

Definition The date and, optionally, time after which the Medication Instruction is no longer

effective or in force.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type DateTime

Usage

Examples

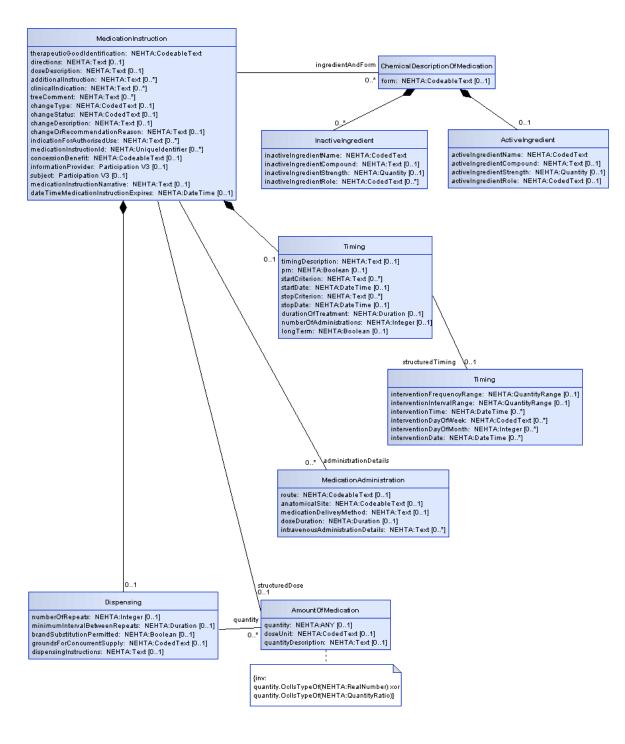
Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION INSTRUCTION	01	

nehta UML Diagram

3 UML Diagram

The following figure presents the data hierarchy using a UML 2.0 class diagram. The diagram displays data groups and data elements, together with their names, data types and multiplicities. Data elements are displayed as attributes. Data groups are displayed as classes, their names are represented as association role names. Association role names are only displayed if they differ from the associated class name. The diagram shows the data hierarchy excluding the details of participation. The default multiplicity is 1..1.



4 Medication Action Data Group

4.1 Purpose

The recording of activities undertaken with regard to a medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good and linking to the instruction if appropriate.

4.2 Use

For recording the planning, issuing of a prescription, dispensing, administration, cessation, suspension, completion of a medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good. This will usually be in response to a medication order but may be administered immediately without an order at times, thus requiring recording of the administration alone (e.g. in an emergency situation). Such a record may be made to indicate the administration of a dose, dispensing of a certain quantity or as a record of ceasing a medication. The state of the medication instruction is altered by the action taken as indicated in the Pathway definition.

There is a date and time at which this action took place (as there is for all actions) and use of this DCM indicates that some action has actually occurred.

4.3 Misuse

Use when recording an instruction or order (use Medication Instruction DCM).

4.4 MEDICATION ACTION

Identification

Label MEDICATION ACTION

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-16210

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16210

Definition

Definition Details of use, administration, dispensing or other care step relating to a medicine,

vaccine or other therapeutic good which may arise from an instruction from a

clinician.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Medication Item
Names Prescribed Item Detail

Scope The specification of each constituent data element is the same whether it is being

used in the context of prescribed, dispensed, administered or reviewed. There

may be seperate data instances for each of these contexts.

Scope Source NEHTA

Notes It is intended to enable correct dispensing of the item to the subject of care.

Details of the item include a description, duration and quantity of the medication

and the dosage which should be administered.

Usage

Conditions of Use

This is a reuse of the ITEM DETAIL data group.

On this reuse, the following constraints apply:

- Item Status: Occurrence changes from Single to Zero
- · Reason for Medication: Occurrence changes from Single to Zero
- Delivery Compliance Aid Description: Occurrence changes from Single to Zero
- · Cautionary Advice: Occurrence changes from Single to Zero
- QUANTITY OF MEDICATION DETAIL: Occurrence changes from Single to Zero
- CHANGE DETAIL: Occurrence changes from Single to Zero
- · MEDICATION ITEM AUTHORISER: Occurrence changes from Single to Zero
- Additional Comments: Occurrence changes from Single to Zero

Conditions of Use Source

NEHTA

Data Hierarchy

MEDIC	ATION ACTION			
001011001	Medicir	ne (Thera	apeutic Good Identification)	11
T	Instruc	Instructions to Subject of Care or Carer (Medication Action Instructions)		
	Ingredi	Ingredients and Form (CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION OF MEDICATION)		
	•	ACTIVE	E INGREDIENT	01
		001011001	Name (Active Ingredient Name)	11
		T	Compound (Active Ingredient Compound)	01
			Strength (Active Ingredient Strength)	01
		001011001	Role (Active Ingredient Role)	01
	001011001	Form		01
		INACTI	VE INGREDIENT	0*
		001011001	Name (Inactive Ingredient Name)	11
		T	Compound (Inactive Ingredient Compound)	01
			Strength (Inactive Ingredient Strength)	01
		001011001	Role (Inactive Ingredient Role)	0*
T	Reasor	n (Reaso	n for Action)	0*
	Quantit	ty of Med	lication (QUANTITY OF MEDICATION)	01
	Quantity			01
	001011001	Dose U	Init	01
	T	Quantit	y Description	01

T	Comment	01	
123	Sequence Number	01	
	Administration (MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION)	0*	
	Route	01	
	Site (Anatomical Site)	01	
	Delivery Method (Medication Delivery Method)	01	
	Dose Duration	01	
	Intravenous Details (Intravenous Administration Details)	0*	
4	Brand Substituted (Brand Substitution Occurred)	01	
T	Batchid (Batch Identifier)		
7th	Date of Expiry (Expiry Date)		
8	DISPENSED TO		
123	Number of Times Dispensed		
123	Remaining Repeats	01	
001011001	Claim Category		
8	INFORMATION PROVIDER		
8	SUBJECT		
7 th	Medication Action DateTime	11	

4.5 Therapeutic Good Identification

Identification

LabelMedicineMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-10194

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10194

Definition

Definition The medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good which was the focus of the action. **Definition Source** Therapeutic Goods Administration **Synonymous** Item Name **Names** Context This includes medications and medical devices. It includes drugs, appliances, dressings and reagents. **Context Source NEHTA Notes** Identifies a therapeutic good, which is broadly defined as a good which is represented in any way to be, or is likely to be taken to be, for therapeutic use (unless specifically excluded or included under Section 7 of the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989). Therapeutic use means use in or in connection with: preventing, diagnosing, curing or alleviating a disease, ailment, defect or injury; · influencing, inhibiting or modifying a physiological process; · testing the susceptibility of persons to a disease or ailment; influencing, controlling or preventing conception; testing for pregnancy; or replacement or modification of parts of the anatomy. From [TGA1989a].

Usage

Data Type

Value Domain

Conditions ofUse

Where the therapeutic good can be identified by an AMT (Australian Medicines Terminology) concept, this SHALL be the AMT ConceptID and Preferred Term. For details see Medicines Terminology.

can be found at: [TGA1989a].

Medicines Terminology

CodeableText

The formal definition of a therapeutic good (from the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989)

Conditions of	For items without an AMT code (including some extemporaneous preparations), a text description is suitable. For a medication this SHALL include the name of the medication (brand name or generic name equivalent), strength and dose form, where appropriate. NEHTA
Use Source	
Examples	Some examples of AMT ConceptID and their AMT Preferred Term are:
	1. 293049011000036110, paracetamol 500 mg + codeine phosphate 30 mg tablet
	2. 327004011000036118, paracetamol 500 mg + codeine phosphate 30 mg tablet, 20
	3. 234184011000036115, Panadeine Forte tablet: uncoated, 20 tablets
	 192727011000036112, Panadeine Forte (paracetamol 500 mg + codeine phosphate 30 mg) tablet: uncoated, 1 tablet
	278453011000036118, Panadeine Forte tablet: uncoated, 20 tablets, blister pack
	6. 315236011000036113, bandage compression 10 cm x 3.5 m bandage: high stretch, 1 bandage
	7. 186324011000036116, Eloflex (2480) (bandage compression 10 cm x 3.5 m) bandage: high stretch, 1 bandage
Misuse	Detailing the formula of a compounded (extemporaneous) medication.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
•	MEDICATION ACTION	11	

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4.6 Medicines Terminology

Identification

Label Medicines Terminology

Metadata Type Value Domain Identifier VD-16115

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16115

Definition

Definition A set of values used to refer to medicines and other therapeutic goods.

Definition Source NEHTA

Notes An explanation of AMT concepts can be found in Australian Medicines Terminology

Editorial Rules [NEHT2009r].

Prescribing and dispensing use different sets of values.

Value Domain

Source Australian Medicines Terminology **Permissible** The permissible values are the members of the following 7 AMT reference sets: **Values** |929360061000036106 Medicinal product reference set| • |929360081000036101 Medicinal product pack reference set| • |929360071000036103 Medicinal product unit of use reference set| |929360021000036102 Trade product reference set| |929360041000036105 Trade product pack reference set| |929360031000036100 Trade product unit of use reference set| • |929360051000036108 Containered trade product pack reference set| Different reference sets are allowed in the differing contexts of prescribing, dispensing and administering and are listed below. Prescribing: • |929360081000036101 Medicinal product pack reference set| • |929360071000036103 Medicinal product unit of use reference set| • |929360041000036105 Trade product pack reference set| |929360031000036100 Trade product unit of use reference set|

• |929360051000036108 Containered trade product pack reference set|

Dispensing:

- |929360041000036105 Trade product pack reference set|
- |929360031000036100 Trade product unit of use reference set|
- |929360051000036108 Containered trade product pack reference set|

Administering:

• |929360031000036100 Trade product unit of use reference set|

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Medicine (Therapeutic Good Identification)	11	

4.7 Medication Action Instructions

Identification

Label Instructions to Subject of Care or Carer

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16491

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16491

Definition

Definition Any instructions given to the subject of care or carer at the time of the action.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

ata vpe	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	0*	

4.8 CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION OF MEDICATION

Identification

Label Ingredients and Form

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-16408

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16408

Definition

Definition Detailed information about the ingredient(s) including form and strength.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	0*	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	01	
001011001	Form	01	
	INACTIVE INGREDIENT	0*	

4.9 ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Identification

Label ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-30143

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.30143

Definition

Definition Information about an ingredient that is active.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Active pharmaceutical ingredient active pharmaceutical constituent.

Notes The substance in the medication formulation that is pharmaceutically active and

is responsible for the medication's therapeutic effect defined by its identifying name

and the strength per dose unit.

Relationships

Parents

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Ingredients and Form (CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION OF MEDICATION)	01	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
001011001	Name (Active Ingredient Name)	11	
T	Compound (Active Ingredient Compound)	01	
1	Strength (Active Ingredient Strength)	01	
001011001	Role (Active Ingredient Role)	01	

4.10 Active Ingredient Name

Identification

Label Name

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-10195

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10195

Definition

Definition The name of the chemical or medication.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

NotesThe identifying name of the active ingredient in the formulated medication.

Data Type CodedText
Value Domain Not specified.

In the absence of national standard code sets, the code sets used **SHALL** be registered code sets, i.e. registered through the <u>HL7 code set registration</u> <u>procedure</u>¹ with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and **SHALL** be publicly available.

When national standard code sets become available, they **SHALL** be used and the non-standard code sets **SHALL** be deprecated.

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	11	

¹ http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm

4.11 Active Ingredient Compound

Identification

LabelCompoundMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16409

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16409

Definition

 Definition
 The detailed chemical name of the compound that is an active ingredient.

 Definition Source
 NEHTA

 Synonymous Names
 Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	01	

4.12 Active Ingredient Strength

Identification

LabelStrengthMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16410

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16410

Definition

Definition The amount or concentration of this ingredient.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Quantity

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	01	

4.13 Active Ingredient Role

Identification

Label Role

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16412

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16412

Definition

Definition The role of the ingredient.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type CodedText
Value Domain Not specified.

In the absence of national standard code sets, the code sets used **SHALL** be registered code sets, i.e. registered through the <u>HL7 code set registration</u> <u>procedure</u>² with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and **SHALL** be publicly available.

When national standard code sets become available, they **SHALL** be used and the non-standard code sets **SHALL** be deprecated.

Usage

Examples 1. "Therapeutic". The chemical has a known and desired effect which is positive.

2. "Toxic". This chemical is toxic and has no therapeutic effect.

3. "Adjuvant". The chemical is active but aids the therapeutic effect of another ingredient.

Relationships

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	01	

² http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm

4.14 Form

Identification

Label Form

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-10186

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10186

Definition

Definition The formulation or presentation of the overall substance.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous manufactured form

Names dose form

Data Type CodeableText

Value Domain Medication Form Reference Set

Usage

Conditions of Use The Form is used to specify a characteristic of a product as it is manufactured or formulated for dispensing. The form that the medication takes when actually administered may vary somewhat from the manufactured form. Tablets may be soluble. Such tablets may or may not be actually disolved into a solution prior to administration. Similarly with powders and liquids. If it is critical for the care of the patient to differentiate the manufactured form from the administered form, then this should be done via correct labelling and patient instructions. See Subject of Care Instructions and Cautionary Advice.

Conditions of Use Source **NEHTA**

Examples

- 1. Tablet.
- 2. Capsule.
- 3. Oral Drops.
- 4. Effervescent powder.

Relationships

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
	Ingredients and Form (CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION OF MEDICATION)	01	

4.15 Medication Form Reference Set

Identification

Label Medication Form Reference Set

Metadata Type Value Domain VD-16618

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16618

External SNOMED CT-AU Concept Id: 32570621000036105

Identifier

Definition

Definition The set of values for the medication form.

Definition Source NEHTA

Value Domain

Source SNOMED CT-AU

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Form	11	

4.16 INACTIVE INGREDIENT

Identification

Label INACTIVE INGREDIENT

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-16413

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16413

Definition

Definition Ingredients in the substance that are not active.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Relationships

Parents

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Ingredients and Form (CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION OF MEDICATION)	0*	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
001011001	Name (Inactive Ingredient Name)	11	
T	Compound (Inactive Ingredient Compound)	01	
	Strength (Inactive Ingredient Strength)	01	
001011001	Role (Inactive Ingredient Role)	0*	

4.17 Inactive Ingredient Name

Identification

Label Name

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16415

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16415

Definition

Definition The name of the inactive substance.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

CodedText

Data Type Value Domain Not specified.

> In the absence of national standard code sets, the code sets used **SHALL** be registered code sets, i.e. registered through the <u>HL7 code set registration</u> <u>procedure</u>³ with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and **SHALL** be publicly available.

When national standard code sets become available, they SHALL be used and the non-standard code sets **SHALL** be deprecated.

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	INACTIVE INGREDIENT	11	

³ http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm

4.18 Inactive Ingredient Compound

Identification

LabelCompoundMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16416

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16416

Definition

 Definition
 The detailed chemical name of the compound which is an inactive ingredient.

 Definition Source
 NEHTA

 Synonymous Names
 Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	INACTIVE INGREDIENT	01	

4.19 Inactive Ingredient Strength

Identification

LabelStrengthMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16417

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16417

Definition

Definition The amount or concentration of this ingredient.

Definition Source Synonymous Names

Data Type Quantity

Usage

Examples

Relationships

ata /pe	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
%	INACTIVE INGREDIENT	01	

4.20 Inactive Ingredient Role

Identification

Label Role

Metadata Type Data Element
Identifier DE-16419

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16419

Definition

Definition The role of the ingredient.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type CodedText

Value Domain Not specified.

In the absence of national standard code sets, the code sets used **SHALL** be registered code sets, i.e. registered through the <u>HL7 code set registration</u> <u>procedure</u>⁴ with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and **SHALL** be publicly available.

When national standard code sets become available, they **SHALL** be used and the non-standard code sets **SHALL** be deprecated.

Usage

Examples 1. "Additive". Inert additive.

2. "Dilutant". Inert dilutant.

3. "Propellent". Inert propellent.

4. "Preservative". The ingredient is present to prolong the life of the substance.

5. "Colouring". The ingredient is used to colour the substance.

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	INACTIVE INGREDIENT	0*	

⁴ http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm

4.21 Reason for Action

Identification

Label Reason

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16492

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16492

Definition

Definition The reason(s) the specific action or step was carried out.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes This is not the reason for the medication instruction, rather the specific reason e.g.

for administration or for ceasing the medication.

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	0*	

4.22 QUANTITY OF MEDICATION

Identification

Label Quantity of Medication

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-16423

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16423

Definition

Definition The quantity of medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Relationships

Parents

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	01	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
3/2	Quantity	01	
001011001	Dose Unit	01	
T	Quantity Description	01	

4.23 Quantity

Identification

LabelQuantityMetadata TypeData Element

Identifier DE-10145

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10145

Definition

Definition The quantity, number or proportion.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes The number of doses and/or physical amount of the therapeutic good.

Data Type Real

QuantityRatio

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Quantity of Medication (QUANTITY OF MEDICATION)	01	

4.24 Dose Unit

Identification

LabelDose UnitMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16524

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16524

Definition

Definition The dose unit of this amount.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type CodedText

Value Domain Dose Unit Reference Set

Usage

Examples 1. Tablets.

2. Capsules.

3. Sachets.

4. Mg.

5. mL.

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Quantity of Medication (QUANTITY OF MEDICATION)	01	

4.25 Dose Unit Reference Set

Identification

Label Dose Unit Reference Set

Metadata Type Value Domain Identifier VD-16523

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16523

External SNOMED CT-AU Concept Id: 32570641000036102

Identifier

Definition

Definition The set of values for dose unit.

Definition Source NEHTA

Notes Values might include: Tablets, Capsules, Sachets, mg, mL.

Value Domain

Source SNOMED CT-AU

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Dose Unit	11	

4.26 Quantity Description

Identification

Label Quantity Description

Metadata Type Data Element
Identifier DE-16525

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16525

Definition

Definition Free text description of the amount which may consist of the quantity and dose

unit.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Quantity of Medication (QUANTITY OF MEDICATION)	01	

4.27 Comment

Identification

LabelCommentMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16181

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16181

Definition

Definition A comment on the action taken.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	01	

4.28 Sequence Number

Identification

Label Sequence Number

Metadata Type Data Element
Identifier DE-16424

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16424

Definition

Definition The sequence number specific to the action being recorded.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes Used to specify the sequence number of the dispensing (in prescription with

repeats) or medication administration action.

Data Type Integer

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	01	

4.29 MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION

Identification

LabelAdministrationMetadata TypeData GroupIdentifierDG-10108

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10108

Definition

Definition	Details about the administration of the medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	

Usage

Conditions of Use This data group is repeated for every instance of medication administration being recorded.

Conditions of Use Source

NEHTA

Relationships

Parents

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	0*	

Children

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
001011001	Route	01	
001011001	Site (Anatomical Site)	01	
T	Delivery Method (Medication Delivery Method)	01	
	Dose Duration	01	
T	Intravenous Details (Intravenous Administration Details)	0*	

4.30 Route

Identification

Label Route

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-10147

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10147

Definition

Definition The route by which the medication is administered.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Route of administration.

Notes It is used to describe the route by which the substance/agent is entered into the

patient's body. This includes the route of medication administration.

Data Type Codeable Text

Value Domain Route of Administration Reference Set

Usage

Use

Conditions of Use "Unknown" only for retrospective data collection.

Conditions of Use Source

NEHTA

Examples 1. Oral.

2. Subcutaneous injection.

3. Epidural.

4. Rectal.

5. Otic.

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Administration (MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION)	01	

4.31 Route of Administration Reference Set

Identification

Label Route of Administration Reference Set

Metadata Type Value Domain Identifier VD-10147

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.10147

External SNOMED CT-AU Concept Id: 32570601000036100

Identifier

Definition

Definition A list of all possible routes of administration of medication.

Definition Source NEHTA

Notes Set of allowable values to describe the way through which a medication is

administered to/by the subject of care.

Value Domain

Source SNOMED CT-AU

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Route	11	

4.32 Anatomical Site

Identification

Label Site

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-10156

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10156

Definition

Definition A description of the site of administration.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes Location on or in the body of the subject of care where the substance/agent entered

the body or therapeutic good was administered.

Data Type Codeable Text

Value Domain Body Structure Foundation Reference Set

Usage

Examples 1. Left thigh

2. Upper arm

3. Entire left renal artery

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Administration (MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION)	01	

4.33 Body Structure Foundation Reference Set

Identification

Label Body Structure Foundation Reference Set

Metadata Type Value Domain Identifier VD-16152

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16152

External SNOMED CT-AU Concept Id: 32570061000036105

Identifier

Definition

Definition The set of values for named anatomical locations.

Definition Source NEHTA

Value Domain

Source SNOMED CT-AU

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Site (Anatomical Site)	11	

4.34 Medication Delivery Method

Identification

LabelDelivery MethodMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16470

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16470

Definition

Definition The method of delivery if this should be specified.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Text

Usage

1. Delivery via neubliser or spacer

2. Delivery via syringe pump

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Administration (MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION)	01	

4.35 Dose Duration

Identification

LabelDose DurationMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16471

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16471

Definition

Definition The length of time over which to administer each dose.

Definition Source Synonymous Names
Data Type Duration

Usage

Examples 1. An intravenous administration may have to be over a period of 5 minutes

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Administration (MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION)	01	

4.36 Intravenous Administration Details

Identification

Label Intravenous Details

Metadata Type Data Element
Identifier DE-16472

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16472

Definition

Definition Details of intravenous administration.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Notes This free text data element is currently a placeholder for further structured data

that is as yet undefined. See Appendix A, Known Issues for further information.

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	Administration (MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION)	0*	

4.37 Brand Substitution Occurred

Identification

Label Brand Substituted

Metadata Type Data Element

Identifier DE-16064

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16064

Definition

Definition A different brand of the same medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good was

substituted for the one nominated in the order.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Context For dispense records for medicines.

Context Source NEHTA

Data Type Boolean

Usage

Examples See: Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use.

Misuse Using this data element for therapeutic substitution.

Using this data element for medical appliances.

Relationships

Data Type	Name	Occur- rences	Condi- tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	01	

4.38 Batch Identifier

Identification

Label Batchid

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16273

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16273

Definition

Definition Assigned by the manufacturer to identify the manufacturing batch of the item.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Text

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	01	

4.39 Expiry Date

Identification

LabelDate of ExpiryMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16425

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16425

Definition

Definition The expiry date as documented by the manufacturer.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type DateTime

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	01	

4.40 DISPENSED TO

Identification

LabelDISPENSED TOMetadata TypeData GroupIdentifierDG-10296

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

Definition

Definition	The name of the person to whom this was dispensed, if not the subject of care.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	

Usage

This SHALL NOT be used unless the subject of the information is not the Subject of Care of the enclosing Structured Document.

This is a reuse of the PARTICIPATION data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].

The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B.

Participation Type SHALL have a fixed value of "Dispensed To".

PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON.

NEHTA

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	01	

4.41 Number of Times Dispensed

Identification

Label Number of Times Dispensed

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-10114

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10114

Definition

 Definition
 The number of times this order has been dispensed.

 Definition Source
 NEHTA

 Synonymous Names
 The sum of this number minus one and the remaining repeats provides the number of repeats on the original order.

 Data Type
 Integer

Usage

Conditions of	This data element is used when a prescription with one or more dispensing
Use	repeat(s) is presented to (community) pharmacy for dispensing.
Conditions of	NEHTA
Use Source	
Examples	

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
•	MEDICATION ACTION	01	

4.42 Remaining Repeats

Identification

Label Remaining Repeats

Metadata Type Data Element
Identifier DE-16427

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16427

Definition

Definition The number of times the medicine, vaccine or other therapeutic good may still be

dispensed without re-issue of a prescription or order.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

NotesThis is the information required by the subject of care and prescriber.

Data Type Integer

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
•	MEDICATION ACTION	01	

4.43 Claim Category

Identification

LabelClaim CategoryMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16060

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16060

Definition

Definition The category of reimbursement or subsidy sought for the item. **Definition Source NEHTA Synonymous Names** Context Applicable to dispense records. **Context Source NEHTA Notes** The primary purpose of this data element is to enable the determination of the source of any applicable financial subsidy for the item. Not to be confused with Concession Benefit. **Data Type** CodeableText **Value Domain** Therapeutic Good Claim Category Reference Set

Usage

Conditions of Use

Conditions of Use Source

Examples

1. General PBS benefit
2. Safety Net Concession benefit
3. Safety Net Entitlement Card benefit

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
•	MEDICATION ACTION	01	

4.44 Therapeutic Good Claim Category Reference Set

Identification

Label Therapeutic Good Claim Category Reference Set

Metadata Type Value Domain VD-16060

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16060

External SNOMED CT-AU Concept Id: 32570711000036105

Identifier

Definition

Definition The set of values of Claim Category.

Definition Source NEHTA

Value Domain

Source SNOMED CT-AU

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Claim Category	11	

4.45 INFORMATION PROVIDER

Identification

Label INFORMATION PROVIDER

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-10296

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

Definition

Definition
Details pertinent to the identification of the source of the information about medication action.

Definition Source
Synonymous
Names
Notes
This does not necessarily have to be a person and, in particular, not a healthcare provider. Types of sources include:

• the subject of care;
• a subject of care agent, e.g. parent, guardian;
• the clinician; and
• a device or software

Usage

Conditions of Use	This SHALL NOT be used unless the provider of the information is not the <i>Composer/Author</i> of the enclosing Structured Document.
	This is a reuse of the PARTICIPATION data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].
	The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in <i>Appendix B</i> .
	Participation Type SHALL have a fixed value of "Information Provider".
	 PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON or as a DEVICE.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	01	

4.46 SUBJECT

Identification

LabelSUBJECTMetadata TypeData GroupIdentifierDG-10296

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

Definition

Definition	The individual about whom the medication action information is being recorded.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	

Usage

This SHALL NOT be used unless the subject of the information is not the Subject of Care of the enclosing Structured Document.

This is a reuse of the PARTICIPATION data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].

The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B.

Participation Type SHALL have a fixed value of "Subject".

PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON.

NEHTA

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	01	

4.47 Medication Action DateTime

Identification

Label Medication Action DateTime

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16591

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16591

Definition

Definition The point in time at which the Medication Action is completed.

Definition Source NEHTA

Synonymous Names

Data Type Date Time

Usage

Examples

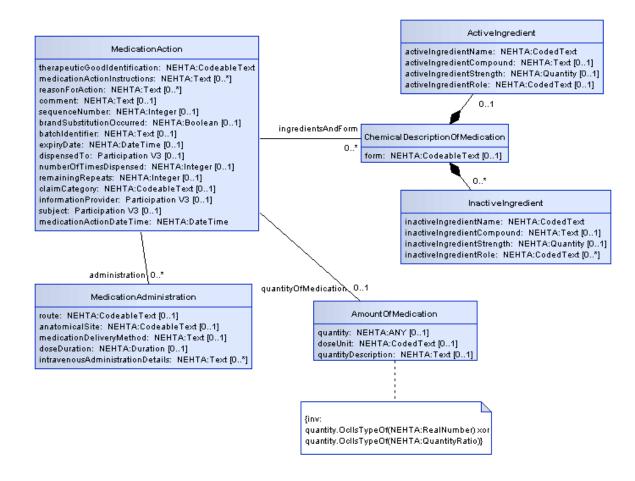
Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	MEDICATION ACTION	11	

nehta UML Diagram

5 UML Diagram

The following figure presents the data hierarchy using a UML 2.0 class diagram. The diagram displays data groups and data elements, together with their names, data types and multiplicities. Data elements are displayed as attributes. Data groups are displayed as classes, their names are represented as association role names. Association role names are only displayed if they differ from the associated class name. The diagram shows the data hierarchy excluding the details of participation. The default multiplicity is 1..1.



6 Exclusion Statement - Medications Data Group

6.1 Purpose

To positively record the absence or exclusion of any medication use within the health record.

6.2 Use

Use to record the positive exclusion or absence of medication use within the health record. This data group avoids the need to use terminology to express negation about any item within the health record. This data group is only to be used to record 'point in time' or event-based information. It is not to be used for a persistent storage of information as the patient should always be questioned about current or past medication use prior to initiation of any treatment or management plan.

6.3 EXCLUSION STATEMENT - MEDICATIONS

Identification

Label EXCLUSION STATEMENT - MEDICATIONS

Metadata Type Data Group
Identifier DG-16136

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16136

Definition

Definition Statement to positively assert that the patient has not been prescribed or is not

taking certain medication.

Definition Source openEHR Foundation

Scope To positively record the absence or exclusion of any medication use within the

health record.

Scope Source openEHR Foundation

Usage

Conditions of Use to record.

Use to record the positive exclusion or absence of medication use within the health record. This Detailed Clinical Model (DCM) avoids the need to use terminology to express negation about any item within the health record. It is important to note that the Exclusion Statement information is time-specific. It's validity may not extended beyond the point in time that the information is recorded. The patient should always be asked to verify previous statements on any exclusion statement

about medications.

Conditions of Use Source **NEHTA**

Data Hierarchy

EXCLUSION STATEMENT - MEDICATIONS				
001011001	Global Statement	0*		
001011001	Not Currently Taking	01		
001011001	Not Ever Taken	01		
8	INFORMATION PROVIDER	01		
8	SUBJECT	01		

6.4 Global Statement

Identification

LabelGlobal StatementMetadata TypeData ElementIdentifierDE-16302

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16302

Definition

Definition The statement about the absence or exclusion of certain medication.

Definition Source openEHR Foundation

Synonymous Names

ymous

Context Use to capture any information that is needed to be explicitly recorded as being

absent or excluded within the record.

Context Source openEHR Foundation

Data Type CodedText

Value Domain Global Statement Values

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data Type	Name		Condi- tion
	EXCLUSION STATEMENT - MEDICATIONS	0*	

6.5 Global Statement Values

Identification

Label Global Statement Values

Metadata Type Value Domain Identifier VD-16299

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16299

Definition

Definition The set of values for the statement about the absence or exclusion.

Definition Source openEHR Foundation

Value Domain

Source	NEHTA	
Permissible Values	Not asked	No information about taking any medication is available because the patient was not asked or not able to be asked
	None known	No information about taking any medication is known
	None supplied	No information about taking any medication is supplied
	Not currently taking any medication	Not currently taking any medication
	Never taken any medication	
	Please see Appendix A, Known Is	ssues

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
001011001	Global Statement	11	

6.6 Not Currently Taking

Identification

Label Not Currently Taking

Metadata Type Data Element Identifier DE-16310

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16310

Definition

Definition Positive statement about medications that are explicitly not being taken or used

at the time of recording.

Definition Source openEHR Foundation

Synonymous Names

Data Type CodeableText
Value Domain Not specified.

In the absence of national standard code sets, the code sets used **SHALL** be registered code sets, i.e. registered through the <u>HL7 code set registration</u> <u>procedure</u>¹ with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and **SHALL** be publicly

available.

When national standard code sets become available, they **SHALL** be used and

the non-standard code sets SHALL be deprecated.

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	EXCLUSION STATEMENT - MEDICATIONS	01	

¹ http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm

6.7 Not Ever Taken

Identification

Label Not Ever Taken **Metadata Type Data Element Identifier** DE-16311

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16311

Definition

Definition Positive statement about medications that are explicitly known not to have ever

been taken or used at the time of recording.

Definition Source openEHR Foundation

Synonymous Names

Data Type CodeableText **Value Domain** Not specified.

> In the absence of national standard code sets, the code sets used **SHALL** be registered code sets, i.e. registered through the <u>HL7 code set registration</u> procedure² with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and **SHALL** be publicly

available.

When national standard code sets become available, they SHALL be used and

the non-standard code sets **SHALL** be deprecated.

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Data Type			Condi- tion
•	EXCLUSION STATEMENT - MEDICATIONS	01	

² http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm

6.8 INFORMATION PROVIDER

Identification

Label INFORMATION PROVIDER

Metadata Type Data Group Identifier DG-10296

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

· a device or software

Definition

Definition
Definition Source
Definition Source
Synonymous
Names
Notes
This does not necessarily have to be a person and, in particular, not a healthcare provider. Types of sources include:

• the subject of care;
• a subject of care agent, e.g. parent, guardian;
• the clinician; and

Usage

Conditions of Use	This SHALL NOT be used unless the provider of the information is not the <i>Composer/Author</i> of the enclosing Structured Document.
	This is a reuse of the PARTICIPATION data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].
	The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in <i>Appendix B</i> .
	 Participation Type SHALL have a fixed value of "Information Provider".
	 PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON or as a DEVICE.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA

Relationships

l_ Name		Occur- rences	Condi- tion
EXCLUSION STATEMENT - MEDICATIONS		01	

6.9 SUBJECT

Identification

LabelSUBJECTMetadata TypeData GroupIdentifierDG-10296

OID 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

Definition

Definition	The individual for whom the exclusion statement is recorded.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	

Usage

Conditions of Use	This SHALL NOT be used unless the subject of the information is not the <i>Subject</i> of <i>Care</i> of the enclosing Structured Document.
	This is a reuse of the PARTICIPATION data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].
	The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in <i>Appendix B</i> .
	 Participation Type SHALL have a fixed value of "Subject".
	 PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA

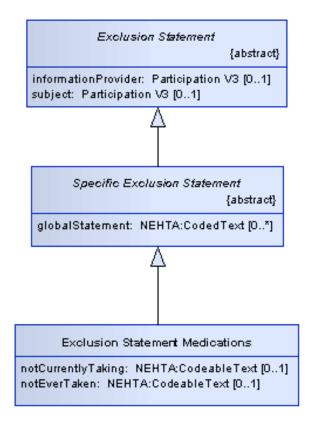
Relationships

Data	Name	Occur-	Condi-
Type		rences	tion
	EXCLUSION STATEMENT - MEDICATIONS	01	

nehta UML Diagram

7 UML Diagram

The following figure presents the data hierarchy using a UML 2.0 class diagram. The diagram displays data groups and data elements, together with their names, data types and multiplicities. Data elements are displayed as attributes. Data groups are displayed as classes, their names are represented as association role names. Association role names are only displayed if they differ from the associated class name. The diagram shows the data hierarchy excluding the details of participation. The default multiplicity is 1..1.



nehta Reference List

Reference List

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nehta Known Issues

Appendix A. Known Issues

This appendix lists known issues with this specification at the time of publishing. NEHTA are working on solutions to these issues, but we encourage and invite comments to further assist the development of these solutions.

Reference	Description
'Chemical Description of Medication' Data Group	This data group is immature and may need revision. The data groups ACTIVE INGREDIENT and INACTIVE INGREDIENT may require different structures. The chosen example values for 'Active Ingredient Role' and 'Inactive Ingredient Role' are likely to be revised. There is no distinct data element for an unstructured description of extemporaneous medications.
'Clinical Indication' Data Element	The data element is a candidate for terminology. In the future its data type is to be changed to 'codeable text'.
'Medication Delivery Method' Data Element	The data element is a candidate for terminology. In the future its data type is to be changed to 'codeable text'.
'Intravenous Administration Details' Data Group	This data group has not yet been designed.
'Indication for Authorised Use' Data Element	This data element is intended to record values such as PBS/RPBS Authority Approval Numbers, PBS/RPBS Streamline Authority Approval Numbers, State Authority Numbers and PBS Item Codes. The current design allows multiple values to be recorded, but does not allow the type of value to be recorded (e.g. State Authority Number or PBS/RPBS Authority Approval Number). This will be corrected in a future revision.
Identifiers for Medication Action	Medication Action contains no data element to identify itself, nor one to identify its associated Medication Action.
Early supply of medication	There is no distinct data element in Medication Action to indicate early supply with pharmaceutical benefit.
Exclusion Statement	The Exclusion Statement detailed clinical model is the subject of on-going development and review and may well change in the future.
'Global Statement Values' Value Domain	The list of permissible values is a sample set to initiate discussion and collaboration to develop the correct set of values.
Undefined Value Domains	The following data elements lack a defined value domain: 'Active Ingredient Name','Active Ingredient Role', 'Inactive Ingredient Name', 'Inactive Ingredient Role' and 'Intervention Day of Week'
	NEHTA is in the process of developing national code sets for these items. In the meantime, you are free to use your own code set(s) providing any code set used SHALL be registered, i.e. registered through the HL7 code set registration procedure with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and SHALL be publicly available. Note that when national standard code set(s) do become available, they SHALL be used and the non-standard code sets SHALL be deprecated.

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Appendix B. Specification Guide for Use

B.1 Overview

Each Detailed Clinical Model (DCM) and Structured Content Specification (SCS) is designed to be a shared basis for data interpretation. It specifies rigorous business and technical definitions of data which systems may need to share. It is intended to be a logical specification of the data to be persisted within or communicated between systems. It is also the foundation for conformance, compliance and accreditation testing of implemented systems. NEHTA's CDA implementation guides are guides to the implementation of HL7 CDA R2 messages based upon these DCMs and SCSs.

Each DCM specifies all of the data components required for any use of a clinical concept, for instance an entry in a medical record such as a procedure or an imaging test. As such they are maximal data sets. DCMs are building blocks which are trimmed to size for use in construction SCSs.

Each SCS specifies the data for a single type of clinical document or information exchange, such as a discharge summary. It is assembled using DCMs which have been constrained to eliminate data components not relevant to the particular context. For example, procedure in a discharge summary uses only some of the data components required by procedure in a specialist report.

B.2 The Structured Content Specification Metamodel

The NEHTA Structured Content Metamodel (see Figure 1) is used to specify the overall structure of a Structured Content Specification.

A DCM can be considered as a Data Group with no parent.

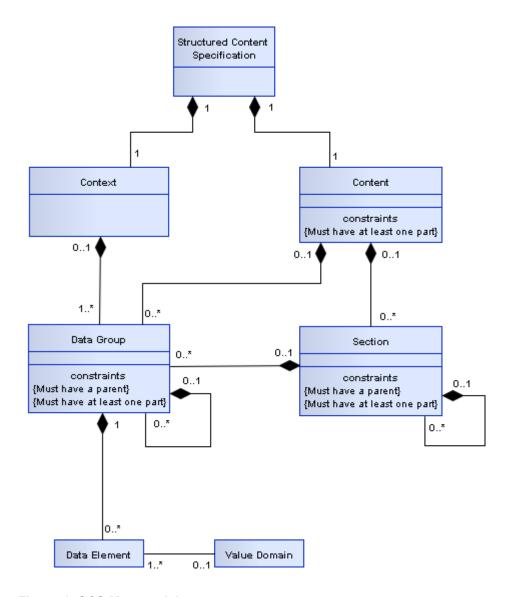


Figure 1: SCS Metamodel

There are two main components used to organise information within a Structured Content Specification (SCS) as follows:

Context: This contains information related to the overall context of the document.

Content: This contains information, which changes between different SCSs, but is always structured as shown, and consists of the following components:

- Section
- Data Group
- Data Element
- · Value Domain

These components are described in more detail below.

Context

The purpose of the Context is to identify and classify the document and to provide subjects of care and involved healthcare providers with the information related to the relevant healthcare events.

Content

The Content contains a collection of health information pertinent to a subject of care which is derived from the healthcare event described in the document. The detail **MAY** be organised into one or more sections, each of which contains one or more data groups and/or possible data elements.

Section

The contents of the structured document Content **MAY** be subdivided into one or more sections. A section is an organising container that gives a reader a clue as to the expected content. The primary purpose of a section is to organise information in the manner that is suitable for the primary purpose for which it is collected, and that provides a way to navigate through the data components within the document, thereby enabling more efficient querying. It **SHOULD** also support safe re-use for secondary purposes, e.g. clinical coding or inclusion in a summarised form in an electronic health record. A section is context-specific to the document in which it resides.

Data Group

Each data group is used to represent one concept. A data group consists of other data groups and/or data elements. Some data groups are reused across detailed clinical models.

Participation

Participation is a special case of a data group that is based on a data group template, which is reused throughout the detailed clinical models (DCMs) and SCSs. Participations are an amalgam of the Actors (see below) operating within a defined healthcare domain and the Roles that they are playing within that domain.

A Participant has been defined to align with the concepts of the NEHTA interoperability framework. It equates to an *Entity* that is related to the action described in an SCS as an *Actor*. A participant can be a human, an organisation or an IT system.

[NEHT2011v] defines the full Participation specification.

Choice

Choice represents a decision to be made at run-time between a disjunctive mandatory set of data groups defined at design-time, i.e. one and only one member of the set **SHALL** be chosen.

For example, at design time a Healthcare Provider provides a service but it is not until run-time that a decision can be made as to whether the provider is a person or an organisation. Hence when a Healthcare Provider Participant is instantiated, it **SHALL** be done with the choice of either the *Person* data group or the *Organisation* data group.

Data Element

A data element is the smallest named unit of information in the model that can be assigned a value. For example, 'DateTime of Observation' and 'Observation Note'. Data elements are bound to data types (see Data Types Legend). Some data elements are reused in different data groups.

Whilst all data elements are constrained by their data type, some data elements are further constrained by value domains (see Value Domain below).

Value Domain

A value domain constrains the permissible values for a data element. The values **MAY** be a subset of values based on a generic data type.

Value domains are reusable components and therefore, the same value domain can be referred to by different data elements in different contexts. Value domains are often specified as a reference set. A reference set (or a subset) is a constrained list of SNOMED CT-AU, AMT or LOINC concepts that are appropriate to a particular context. It **SHOULD** noted that many of these reference sets have been developed specifically for the context in which they appear. An assessment of fitness for purpose **SHOULD** therefore be undertaken before using any of the reference sets in another context.

Value domains constrain by either specifying a lower and/or upper bound on the range of permissible values or else by specifying a finite set of prescribed values. Such a set of prescribed values can be specified directly within the definition of the data element, or in a separate but associated specification or else by reference to one or more vocabulary/terminology reference sets. The table below provides some examples of value domains.

Data Element	Data Type	Example	of Value Domain
Sex CodedText			a] and [SA2006b] derive their values from METeOR which includes values such as:
		Value	Meaning
		1	Male
		2	Female
		3	Intersex or Indeterminate
		9	Not Stated/Inadequately Described
Diagnosis	CodeableText		ED CT-AU reference set which references concepts Bronchitis' (Concept ID: 32398004)
Therapeutic Good Identification	CodeableText	ʻlbuprofen	eference set which references concepts such as Blue (Herron) (ibuprofen 200 mg) tablet: film-coated, Concept ID: 54363011000036107)
To Be Advised	CodeableText	A LOINC subset which references concepts such as 'Cholesterol [Moles/volume] in Serum or Plasma' (ID: 14647-2)	

Table 1: Value Domain Examples

B.3 Icon Legend

These legends describe all icons that are used within the various NEHTA information specifications.

Metadata Types Legend

The following table explains each of the icons used to represent the metadata types within DCMs and SCSs.

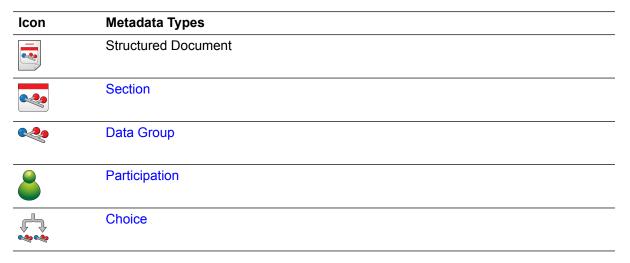


Table 2: Metadata Types Legend

Data Types Legend

The following table explains each of the icons used to represent the data types bound to each data element in the SCSs. These data types are a profile of the **ISO 21090-2011** data types as specified in [NEHT2010c].

Icon	Data type	Explanation
4	Boolean	A primitive data type, sometimes called the logical data type, having one of two values: <i>true</i> and <i>false</i> . Many systems represent true as <i>non-zero</i> (often
•	(ISO 21090: BL)	1, or -1) and false as zero.
		Usage/Examples
		• An actual value entered by a user might be 'yes' or could be chosen by a mouse click on an icon such as ✓.



CodeableText

(ISO 21090: CD)

Coded text *with* exceptions; flexible data type to support various ways of holding text, both free text and coded text. Commonly used to support compliance for early adopters of the Structured Content Specifications. Whilst it is recommended that the values in this data type come from the bound value domain, it allows other value domains to also be used (with or without translations to the bound value domain) or free text alternatives. This is a recognition that it **MAY** not be possible to define an entire value domain for a complex concept (e.g. *Diagnosis*) or that there **MAY** be competing code sets in existence. Note that within exchange specifications and/or message profiles this data type **MAY** be constrained to mandate compliance with the bound value domain.

Usage/Examples

- AIHW Separation Mode specifies the status at separation of a person from an organisation. An early adopter MAY have a similar concept (coded or otherwise) that maps to this data element but does not strictly comply with the AIHW values.
- A SNOMED CT-AU coded/complex expression that embodies single or multiple concepts. The SNOMED CT-AU concepts behind these CodeableText components are specified in the Structured Content Specification value domains.



CodedText

(ISO 21090: CD)

Coded text *without* exceptions; text with code mappings. Values in this data type **SHALL** come from the bound value domain, with no exceptions. Often used for reference sets with only a small number of applicable values, e.g. Gender and Document Status.

Usage/Examples

[SA2006b] specifies the following value domain representing a type of address:

Value	Meaning
1	Business
2	Mailing or Postal
3	Temporary Accommodation
4	Residential (permanent)
9	Not Stated/Unknown/Inadequately Described



DateTime

(ISO 21090: TS)

Used for specifying a single date and/or time. Has the ability to indicate a level of precision, but not whether the date/time is estimated. String representations of known dates **SHALL** conform to the nonextended format within the **ISO 21090-2011** standard, i.e. YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.UUUU[+]-ZZzz.

Usage/Examples

- Partial dates: 2008, 20081001.
- To indicate 1:20 pm on May the 31st, 1999 for a time zone which is 5 hours behind Coordinated Universal Time (UTC): 19990531132000-0500.



Duration

(ISO 21090: PQ.TIME) The period of time during which something continues. Consists of a value and a unit which represents the time value, e.g. hours, months. Compound durations are not allowed, e.g. 10 days 3 weeks 5 hours.

Usage/Examples

- 3 hours
- · 6 months
- 1 year



Any

(ISO 21090: ANY) Represents a data element where the data type to be used is conditional upon another data component. The values that can be required will vary considerably depending on the context. Note that this is an abstract data type that is the basis for all data types and **SHOULD NOT** be used in an actual implementation.



EncapsulatedData

(ISO 21090: ED)

Data that is primarily intended for human interpretation or for further machine processing outside the scope of this specification. This includes unformatted or formatted written language, multimedia data, or structured information as defined by a different standard (e.g., XML signatures).

Usage/Examples

- · JPEG images
- · HTML documents
- [RFC1521] MIME types



Integer

(ISO 21090: INT)

The mathematical data type comprising the exact integral values (according to [NEHT2010c]).

Usage/Examples

- 1
- -50
- 125



Link

(ISO 21090: TEL) This is a general link, reference or pointer to an object, data or application that exists logically or is stored electronically in a computer system.

Usage/Examples

- URL (Uniform Resource Locator) the World Wide Web address of a site
 on the internet, such as the URL for the Google internet search engine –
 'http://www.google.com'.
- An absolute or relative path within a file/directory structure e.g. in the Windows® operating system, the "link" or absolute path to a particular letter could be C:\Documents and Settings\GuestUser\MyDocuments\letter.doc



Quantity

(ISO 21090: PQ)

Used for recording many real world measurements and observations. Includes the magnitude value and the units.

Usage/Examples

- · 100 centimetres
- 25.5 grams



QuantityRatio

(ISO 21090: RTO) The relative magnitudes of two *Quantity* values (usually expressed as a quotient).

Usage/Examples

- 25 mg/500 ml
- · 200 mmol per litre



QuantityRange

(ISO 21090: IVL)

Two *Quantity* values that define the minimum and maximum values, i.e. lower and upper bounds. This is typically used for defining the valid range of values for a particular measurement or observation. Unbounded quantity ranges can be defined by not including a minimum and/or a maximum quantity value.

Usage/Examples

- -20 to 100 Celsius
- 30-50 mg
- >10 kg



RealNumber

A computational approximation to the standard mathematical concept of real numbers. These are often called floating point numbers.

(ISO 21090: REAL)

Usage/Examples

- 1.075
- -325.1
- 3.14157



Text

(ISO 21090: ST)

Character strings (with optional language). Unless otherwise constrained by an implementation, can be any combination of alpha, numeric or symbols from the Unicode character set. Sometimes referred to as free text.

Usage/Examples

"The patient is a 37 year old man who was referred for cardiac evaluation after complaining of occasional palpitations, racing heart beats and occasional dizziness."



TimeInterval

(ISO 21090:TS)

An interval in time, with (optionally) a start date/time and (optionally) an end date/time and/or a duration/width.

Usage/Examples

- 01/01/2008 31/12/2008
- 1:30 a.m. 6:00 p.m., duration/width = 16.5 hours



UniqueIdentifier

A general unique value to identify a physical or virtual object or concept.

(ISO 21090: II)

In using this data type, the attributes of the UniqueIdentifier data type **SHOULD** be populated from the identifiers as defined in AS 4846 (2006) [SA2006a] and AS 5017 (2006) [SA2006b] as follows:

root: a globally unique object identifier that identifies the combination of geographic area, issuer and type. If no such globally unique object identifier exists, it **SHALL** be created.

extension: a unique identifier within the scope of the root that is directly equivalent to the identifier designation element.

identifierName: a human readable name for the namespace represented by the root that is populated with the issuer or identifier type values, or a concatenation of both as appropriate. The content of this attribute is not intended for machine processing and **SHOULD NOT** be used as such.

identifierScope: the geographic span or coverage that applies to or constrains the identifier. It is directly equivalent to the geographic area element. The content of this attribute is not intended for machine processing and **SHOULD NOT** be used as such.

Also, the following constraints apply on the Uniqueldentifier data type:

The root attribute SHALL be used.

For an entity identifier the *root* attribute **SHALL** be an OID that consists of a node in a hierarchically-assigned namespace, formally defined using the ITU-T's ASN.1 standard.

For an entity identifier the *root* attribute **SHALL NOT** be a UUID.

The extension attribute SHALL be used.

Usage/Examples

IHIs, HPI-Is, HPI-Os and patient hospital medical record numbers are examples of identifiers that **MAY** be carried by this data type.

Table 3: Data Types Legend

Keywords Legend

Where used in this document and in DCMs and SCSs, the keywords **SHALL**, **SHOULD**, **MAY**, **SHALL NOT** and **SHOULD NOT** are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

The following table defines these keywords

Keyword	Interpretation
SHALL	This word, or the terms 'required' or 'must', means that the definition is an absolute requirement of the specification.
SHOULD	This word, or the adjective 'recommended', means that there MAY exist valid reasons in particular circumstances to ignore a particular component, but the full implications SHALL be understood and carefully weighed before choosing a different course.

MAY	This word, or the adjective 'optional', means that a component is truly optional. One implementer MAY choose to include the component because a particular implementation requires it, or because the implementer determines that it enhances the implementation while another implementer MAY omit the same component. An implementation which does not include a particular option SHALL be prepared to interoperate with another implementation which does include the option, perhaps with reduced functionality. In the same vein, an implementation which does include a particular option SHALL be prepared to interoperate with another implementation which does not include the option (except of course, for the feature the option provides).
SHALL NOT	This phrase, or the phrase 'must not' means that the definition is an absolute prohibition of the specification.
SHOULD NOT	This phrase, or the phrase 'not recommended' means that there MAY exist valid reasons in particular circumstances when the particular behaviour is acceptable or even useful, but the full implications SHOULD be understood and the case carefully weighed before implementing any behaviour described with this label.

Table 4: Keywords Legend

B.4 Information Model Specification Parts Legends

This section illustrates the format and parts used to define each Section, Data Group and Data Element within NEHTA's information model specifications and identifies when each part is applicable.

Data Hierarchy

The top-level component contains a data hierarchy. Each row contains information about a single data component. The entries are nested to represent inclusion of one component in another. Each entry contains three occupied cells. One contains an icon to indicate its data type. One contains the label and description of the component (if the label is different from the name, the name is displayed in brackets after the label). One contains the multiplicity range for the data component.

In a SCS a component may be prohibited, that is it occurs in the referenced DCM but it **SHALL** not be included in documents created according to the SCS. This is represented by a multiplicity range of 0..0, the text of the entry is also in a strike through font and it has a grey background.

Chapter Name

Each section, data group, data element, value domain or choice has its own eponymous chapter. The chapter name is used in all data hierarchies.

Identification Section Legend

The following table illustrates the layout of the Identification section and describes the various parts of the section.

Label A suggested display name for the component. (Source NEHTA.)

Metadata Type	The metadata type of the component, e.g. section, data group or data element. (Source NEHTA.)
Identifier	A NEHTA assigned internal identifier of the concept represented by the component. (Source NEHTA.)
OID	An object identifier that uniquely identifies the concept represented by the data component. (Source NEHTA.)
External Identifier	An identifier of the concept represented by the data component which is assigned by an organisation other than NEHTA. (Source NEHTA.)

Table 6: Identification Section Legend

Definition Section Legend

The following table illustrates the layout of the Definition section and describes the various parts of the section.

Definition	The meaning, description and/or explanation of the data component. (Source NEHTA.)
	For data groups used in a particular context the definition MAY be a refinement of the generic data group definition.
Definition Source	The authoritative source for the Definition statement.
Synonymous Names	A list of any names the data component MAY also be known as. (Source NEHTA.)
	Implementers MAY prefer to use synonymous names to refer to the component in specific contexts.
Scope	Situations in which the data component may be used, i.e. the extent and capacity within which this data component may be used, including the circumstances under which the collection of specified data are required or recommended.
	For example, Medication Instruction (data group) has a scope which includes all prescribable therapeutic goods, both medicines and non-medicines.
	This attribute is not relevant to data elements or value domains. (Source NEHTA.)
Scope Source	The authoritative source for the Scope statement.
Context	The environment in which the data component is meaningful, i.e. the circumstance, purpose and perspective under which this data component is defined or used.
	For example, Street Name has a context of Address. (Source NEHTA.)
Assumptions	Suppositions and notions used in defining the data component. (Source NEHTA.)
Assumptions Source	The authoritative source for the Assumptions statement.
Notes	Informative text that further describes the data component, or assists in the understanding of how the data component can be used. (Source NEHTA.)
Notes Source	The authoritative source for the Notes statement.
Data Type	The data type of the data element, e.g. DateTime or Text. (Source NEHTA.)

	The Data type is applicable only to data elements.	
	The valid data types are specified in the Data Types Legend.	
Value Domain	The name and identifier of the terminologies, code sets and classifications to define the data element value range, or a statement describing what values to use in the absence of a defined value domain for the related data element.	
	In the absence of national standard code sets, the code sets used SHALL be registered code sets, i.e. registered through the HL7 code set registration procedure with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and SHALL be publicly available.	
	When national standard code sets become available, they SHALL be used and the non-standard code sets SHALL be deprecated. (Source NEHTA.)	
	The Value Domain is applicable only to CodedText and CodeableText data elements.	

Table 7: Definition Section Legend

Value Domain Section Legend

The following table illustrates the layout of the Value Domain section and describes the various parts of the section.

Source	The name of the terminology or vocabulary from which the value domain's permissible values are sourced, e.g. SNOMED CT-AU, LOINC.
Version Number	Version number of the value domain source.
Permissible Values	List of permissible values in the value domain.

Table 8: Value Domain Section Legend

Usage Section Legend

The following table illustrates the layout of the Usage section and describes the various parts of the section.

Examples	One or more demonstrations of the data that is catered for by the data element. (Source NEHTA.)	
	Where a data element has an associated value domain examples representative of that domain are used where possible. Where the value domain is yet to be determined an indicative example is provided.	
	Implementation guides MAY contain specific examples for how data elements SHALL be populated and how they relate to each other.	
	The Value Domain is applicable only to CodedText and CodeableText data elements.	
Conditions of Use	Prerequisites, provisos and/or restrictions for use of the component. (Source NEHTA.)	

Conditions of Use Source	The authoritative source for the Conditions of Use statement.
Misuse	Incorrect, inappropriate and/or wrong uses of the component. (Source NEHTA.)
Default Value	A common denomination, or at least a usable denomination, from the Value Domain where available and/or applicable, typically assigned at the creation of an instance of the component. (Source NEHTA.)

Table 9: Usage Section Legend

Relationships Section Legend

The Relationships section specifies the cardinality and conditionality between parent and child data components.

The following table illustrates the layout of the Children relationships table.

Data Type	Name	Occurrences	Condition
Icon illustrating the Metadata type or Data type	Component Name	The maximum and minimum number of instances of this child component that SHALL occur.	The conditions that SHALL be met to include this child data element. Only applicable for elements with a Conditional obligation.

Table 10: Children Legend

The following table illustrates the layout of the Parent relationships table. Note that the relationships described by this table are from the parent to the child component.

Data Type	Name	Occurrences	Condition
Icon illustrating the Metadata or Data type	Component Name	The maximum and minimum number of instances of the component described on this page that SHALL occur.	The conditions that SHALL be met to include the data element. Only applicable for elements with a Conditional obligation.

Table 11: Parent Legend

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