



Detailed Clinical Model Specification

**Medicare Repositories
Version 1.0**

22 December 2011

Approved for External Release

National E-Health Transition Authority Ltd

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Document Information

Document owner

Document Owner

The National Clinical Terminology and Information Service

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1.0	22 Dec 2011	Initial public release.

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

Included Detailed Clinical Models

This specification contains the following Detailed Clinical Models:

1. ACD Custodian Entry, version 1.0
2. Australian Organ Donor Register Entry, version 1.0
3. Medicare/DVA Funded Service, version 1.0
4. Pharmaceutical Benefit Item, version 1.0
5. Vaccine Cancellation Reason, version 1.0

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- Standards Australia;
- Members of the Australian DataTypes Project;
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare; and
- Ocean Informatics.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope

This detailed clinical model (DCM) specification forms part of a suite of data specifications that the National E-Health Transition Authority (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 considered to be the most critical to support the work programme given to NEHTA and to realise the benefits derived from Level 4 (semantic) interoperability¹ in the Australian healthcare setting.

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

1.2 Intended Audience

This document is intended to be read by jurisdictional information and communication technology (ICT) managers, clinicians involved in clinical information system specifications, software architects and developers, and implementers of clinical information systems in various healthcare 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 electronic health record (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 the Personally Controlled Electronic Health Record (PCEHR) System is referred to in these documents, the implementation of the PCEHR System is not dealt with here.

¹Level 4 interoperability is described in [\[WALJ2005a\]](#).

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 Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine - Clinical Terms[®] (SNOMED CT^{® 2}) 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 International Health Terminology Standards Development Organisation (IHTSDO) 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, as well as 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/our-work/clinical-terminology> and direct your questions or feedback to terminologies@nehta.gov.au.

²SNOMED CT[®] is a registered trademark of the International Health Terminology Standards Development Organisation.

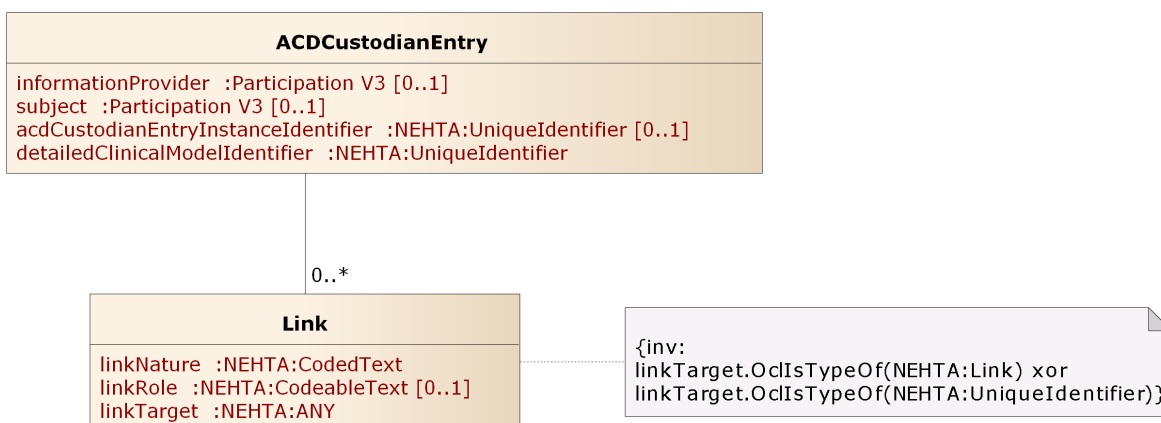
2 ACD Custodian Entry Detailed Clinical Model

This chapter describes version 1.0 of the ACD Custodian Entry Detailed Clinical Model.

2.1 Purpose

To record details about the custodian of the individual's Advanced Care Directive (ACD).

2.2 UML Class Diagram



The figure represents the data hierarchy of the Detailed Clinical Model as 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.

2.3 ACD CUSTODIAN ENTRY









Identification

Label	ACD CUSTODIAN ENTRY
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16690
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16690

Definition

Definition	Details pertaining to the custodian of the individual's ACD.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	

Data Hierarchy

	ACD CUSTODIAN ENTRY		
		INFORMATION PROVIDER	0..1
		SUBJECT	0..1
		ACD Custodian Entry Instance Identifier	0..1
		LINK	0..*
		Link Nature	1..1
		Link Role	0..1
		Link Target	1..1
		Detailed Clinical Model Identifier	1..1

2.4 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 the custodian of the ACD.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>This does not have to be a person and, in particular, does not have to be a healthcare provider. Types of sources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the subject of care; • a subject of care agent, e.g. parent, guardian; • the clinician; and • a device or software.

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>This SHALL NOT be used unless the provider of the information is not the <i>Composer/Author</i> of the enclosing Structured Document.</p> <p>This is a reuse of the <i>PARTICIPATION</i> data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].</p> <p>The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation Type SHALL have an implementation-specific fixed value of equivalent to "Information Provider". • PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON or as a DEVICE.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ACD CUSTODIAN ENTRY	0..1

2.5 SUBJECT

Identification

Label	SUBJECT
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10296
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

Definition

Definition	Person or organisation legally responsible for an individual's ACD.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	The Subject of the ACD

Usage


Conditions of Use	<p>This is a reuse of the <i>PARTICIPATION</i> data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].</p> <p>The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use.</p> <p>Additional obligation and occurrence constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION is PROHIBITED. • ADDRESS is ESSENTIAL. • ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DETAIL is ESSENTIAL. • DEMOGRAPHIC DATA is PROHIBITED. • ENTITLEMENT is PROHIBITED. • Qualifications is PROHIBITED. <p>Other additional constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation Type SHALL have an implementation-specific value of equivalent to "ACD Custodian". • Role SHOULD have a value chosen from 1220.0 - ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006 [ABS2006]. However, if a suitable value in this set cannot be found, then any code set that is both registered with HL7 and is publicly available MAY be used. • PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL NOT be instantiated as a DEVICE.
--------------------------	---

**Conditions of
Use Source**

NEHTA

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ACD CUSTODIAN ENTRY	0..1

2.6 ACD Custodian Entry Instance Identifier

Identification

Label	ACD Custodian Entry Instance Identifier
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16691
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16691

Definition


Definition	A globally unique object identifier for each <i>ACD Custodian Entry</i> admin_entry.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ACD CUSTODIAN ENTRY	0..1

2.7 LINK

Identification


Label	LINK
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16692
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16692

Definition




Definition	A link to an instance of another Detailed Clinical Model (DCM) or a document containing an instance of another DCM.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Links may be to structures inside the enclosing document or inside other documents.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ACD CUSTODIAN ENTRY	0..*

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Link Nature	1..1
	Link Role	0..1
	Link Target	1..1

2.8 Link Nature

Identification

Label	Link Nature
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16698
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16698

Definition


Definition	The general semantic category of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This is one of two attributes which together communicate the semantics of the relationship between the source and target DCMs or document. This attribute is intended to be a coarse-grained category that can be used to enable interoperability between sender and receiver.
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Link Nature Values

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is related to 2. is confirmed by or authorised by 3. is related to the same problem or health issue
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	1..1

2.9 Link Nature Values

Identification

Label	Link Nature Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16698
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16698

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the general semantic category of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA


Value Domain

Source	ISO 13606-3:2009	
Permissible Values	The permissible values are those specified in Termlist LINK_NATURE in ISO 13606-3:2009 Health informatics - Electronic health record communication - Part 3: Reference archetypes and term lists [ISO2009a] . They are listed here.	
	LINK-A0, is related to	A generic category for any Link, the details of which will be given by the value of Link Role.
	LINK-B0, is confirmed by or authorised by	The target link contains [an instance of a DCM or document] that acts as the legal or clinical basis for the activity documented in the source [DCM instance], or is a declaration of intent to provide (or not to provide) requested care. This Link is to be used to connect two [DCM instances or DCM and document], as opposed to the inclusion of a corroborating or authorising participant as an identified party within a single [DCM instance or document].
	LINK-C0, is related to the same problem or health issue	The target [instance of a DCM or document] documents health or health care that pertains to the same clinical situation as the source [DCM instance]. One of the two might be defining a problem for which the other is a manifestation, or the relationship might for example be cause and effect, stages in an evolving clinical history, a different interpretation of an observation, a clinical indication or contraindication.
	LINK-D0, is related to the same care plan, act or episode	The source and the target [instances of DCM or documents] are each documenting parts of the same care plan, act or episode. One of the

	<p>LINK-E0, is a related documentation</p>	<p>two might be defining the same care plan, act or episode, or both might be related milestones.</p> <p>The target [instance of a DCM or document] is an alternative documentary form of the source [DCM instance], such as re-expression of the same clinical information or additional supplementary explanatory information.</p>
--	--	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Link Nature	1..1

2.10 Link Role

Identification

Label	Link Role
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16699
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16699

Definition


Definition	The detailed semantic description of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This is one of two attributes which together communicate the semantics of the relationship between the source and target DCMs. This attribute provides for a specific description of the actual role played by the target in relation to the source. This attribute may be populated from any suitable terminology, and therefore might support human readership better than interoperable automated processing.
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	Link Role Values

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. unspecified link2. suggests3. endorses4. evidence for5. outcome6. is documented by7. excerpts
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	0..1

2.11 Link Role Values

Identification

Label	Link Role Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16699
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16699

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the detailed semantic description of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Context	These values are used within the context of values from <i>Link Role</i> . They provide greater specificity and may be selected more for human readership than for interoperable automated processing.
Context Source	NEHTA

Value Domain

Source	ISO 13606-3:2009										
Permissible Values	<p>Values SHOULD be from Termlist LINK_ROLE in ISO 13606-3:2009 [ISO2009a].</p> <p>Values MAY be from any suitable terminology.</p> <p>Some values from Termlist LINK_ROLE in ISO 13606-3:2009 Health informatics - Electronic health record communication - Part 3: Reference archetypes and term lists [ISO2009a] are:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>LINK-A1, unspecified link</td> <td>The term is used when no semantic information is available for this Link in the EHR system from which the EXTRACT has been created.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-A2, suggests</td> <td>The interpretation expressed in the target component is a possible cause or outcome of the findings documented in the source component.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-B1, endorses</td> <td>The interpretation expressed in the source component provides confirmatory evidence or a confirmatory opinion of the interpretation expressed in the target component.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-C3, evidence for</td> <td>The observation or interpretation documented in the source component provides confirmatory evidence of the interpretation expressed in the target component.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-D1, outcome</td> <td>The clinical situation documented in the target component is the direct outcome of the situation documented in the source component.</td> </tr> </table>	LINK-A1, unspecified link	The term is used when no semantic information is available for this Link in the EHR system from which the EXTRACT has been created.	LINK-A2, suggests	The interpretation expressed in the target component is a possible cause or outcome of the findings documented in the source component.	LINK-B1, endorses	The interpretation expressed in the source component provides confirmatory evidence or a confirmatory opinion of the interpretation expressed in the target component.	LINK-C3, evidence for	The observation or interpretation documented in the source component provides confirmatory evidence of the interpretation expressed in the target component.	LINK-D1, outcome	The clinical situation documented in the target component is the direct outcome of the situation documented in the source component.
LINK-A1, unspecified link	The term is used when no semantic information is available for this Link in the EHR system from which the EXTRACT has been created.										
LINK-A2, suggests	The interpretation expressed in the target component is a possible cause or outcome of the findings documented in the source component.										
LINK-B1, endorses	The interpretation expressed in the source component provides confirmatory evidence or a confirmatory opinion of the interpretation expressed in the target component.										
LINK-C3, evidence for	The observation or interpretation documented in the source component provides confirmatory evidence of the interpretation expressed in the target component.										
LINK-D1, outcome	The clinical situation documented in the target component is the direct outcome of the situation documented in the source component.										


	LINK-E1, documented by	A clinical situation documented in the source component is more formally documented in the target component.
	LINK-E4, excerpts	The source component is an extract (copy) of part or all of the information contained within the target component.

Usage

Conditions of Use	Each of the link terms in LINK_ROLE from ISO 13606-3:2009 is a sub-category of a corresponding term in <i>Link Nature Values</i> , where that correspondence is indicated by the first letter after the code string "LINK-" e.g. the term LINK-A1 is a subcategory of term LINK-A0. If a term in this list is used for the <i>Link Role</i> data element, the appropriate corresponding value SHALL be used from <i>Link Nature Values</i> .
Conditions of Use Source	ISO 13606-3:2009

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Link Role	1..1

2.12 Link Target

Identification

Label	Link Target
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16700
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16700

Definition


Definition	The logical “to” object in the link relation, as per the linguistic sense of the <i>Link Nature</i> data element (and, if present, the <i>Link Role</i> data element).
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Link UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	1..1

2.13 Detailed Clinical Model Identifier

Identification

Label	Detailed Clinical Model Identifier
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16693
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16693

Definition


Definition	The NEHTA OID for the <i>ACD Custodian Entry</i> concept represented by this DCM.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples	
Default Value	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16690
Default Value Conditions of Use	The value of this item is fixed and SHALL be the default value.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ACD CUSTODIAN ENTRY	1..1

3 Australian Organ Donor Register Entry Detailed Clinical Model

This chapter describes version 1.0 of the Australian Organ Donor Register Entry Detailed Clinical Model.

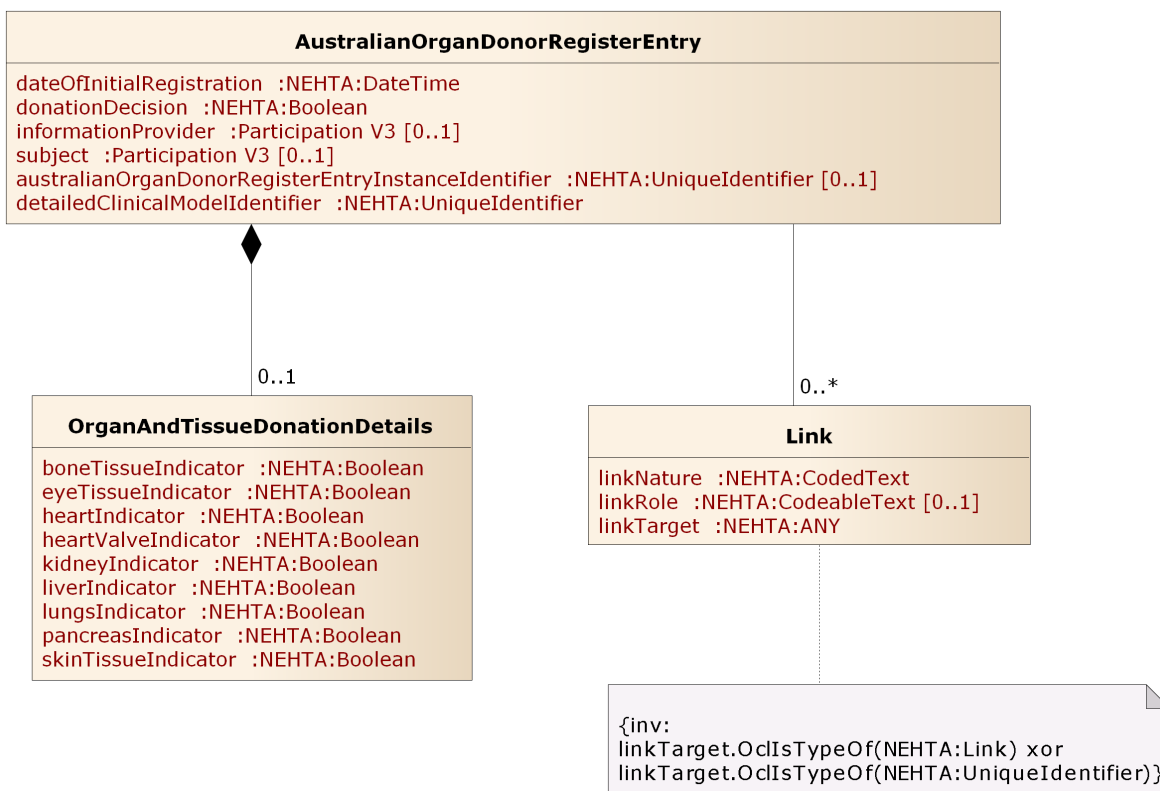
3.1 Purpose

To record information about an individual's organ and tissue donation decisions within the Australian Organ Donor Register (AODR).

3.2 Use

Use to record or update information in the Australian Organ Donor Register (AODR) about an individual's organ or tissue donation decisions.

3.3 UML Class Diagram



The figure represents the data hierarchy of the Detailed Clinical Model as 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.

3.4 AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTER ENTRY













Identification










Label	AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTER ENTRY
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16652
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16652

Definition

Definition	Information about an individual's organ and tissue donation decisions, for use within the Australian Organ Donor Register (AODR).
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	

Data Hierarchy

	AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTER ENTRY		
		Date of Initial Registration	1..1
		Donation Decision	1..1
		ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION DETAILS	
		Bone Tissue Indicator	1..1
		Eye Tissue Indicator	1..1
		Heart Indicator	1..1
		Heart Valve Indicator	1..1
		Kidney Indicator	1..1
		Liver Indicator	1..1
		Lungs Indicator	1..1
		Pancreas Indicator	1..1

		Skin Tissue Indicator	1..1
		INFORMATION PROVIDER	0..1
		SUBJECT	0..1
		Australian Organ Donor Register Entry Instance Identifier	0..1
		LINK	0..*
		Link Nature	1..1
		Link Role	0..1
		Link Target	1..1
		Detailed Clinical Model Identifier	1..1

3.5 Date of Initial Registration

Identification

Label	Date of Initial Registration
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16655
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16655

Definition

Definition	The date that the individual first registered their organ or tissue donation decision in the AODR.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	DateTime

Usage

Examples	Please see DateTime in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information on specifying a date or time (or both).
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTER ENTRY	1..1

3.6 Donation Decision

Identification

Label	Donation Decision
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16657
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16657

Definition


Definition	The individual's decision about donation.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	True if the individual wishes to register decision to donate suitable organs and tissue for transplantation. False, if the individual wishes to register decision NOT to donate any organs or tissue for transplantation.
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Conditions of Use	If the <i>ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION DETAILS</i> data group is present, the value SHALL be "true", else the value SHALL be "false".
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA
Examples	

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTER ENTRY	1..1

3.7 ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION DETAILS

Identification

Label	ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION DETAILS
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16660
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16660

Definition








Definition	A list of organs and/or tissues for transplantation that the individual has consented to donate.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	



Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTER ENTRY	0..1

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Bone Tissue Indicator	1..1
	Eye Tissue Indicator	1..1
	Heart Indicator	1..1
	Heart Valve Indicator	1..1
	Kidney Indicator	1..1
	Liver Indicator	1..1
	Lungs Indicator	1..1

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Pancreas Indicator	1..1
	Skin Tissue Indicator	1..1

3.8 Bone Tissue Indicator

Identification

Label	Bone Tissue Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16661
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16661

Definition

Definition	An indicator that describes the individual's decision to be a bone tissue donor.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION DETAILS	1..1

3.9 Eye Tissue Indicator

Identification

Label	Eye Tissue Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16662
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16662

Definition

Definition	An indicator that describes the individual's decision to be an eye tissue (cornea) donor.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION DETAILS	1..1

3.10 Heart Indicator

Identification

Label	Heart Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16663
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16663

Definition

Definition	An indicator that describes the individual's decision to be a heart organ donor.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION DETAILS	1..1

3.11 Heart Valve Indicator

Identification

Label	Heart Valve Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16664
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16664

Definition


Definition	An indicator that describes the individual's decision to be a heart valve donor.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION DETAILS	1..1

3.12 Kidney Indicator

Identification

Label	Kidney Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16665
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16665

Definition

Definition	An indicator that describes the individual's decision to be a kidney organ donor.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION DETAILS	1..1

3.13 Liver Indicator

Identification

Label	Liver Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16666
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16666

Definition

Definition	An indicator that describes the individual's decision to be a liver organ donor.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION DETAILS	1..1

3.14 Lungs Indicator

Identification

Label	Lungs Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16667
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16667

Definition

Definition	An indicator that describes the individual's decision to be a lung organ donor.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION DETAILS	1..1

3.15 Pancreas Indicator

Identification

Label	Pancreas Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16668
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16668

Definition

Definition	An indicator that describes the individual's decision to be a pancreas organ donor.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION DETAILS	1..1

3.16 Skin Tissue Indicator

Identification

Label	Skin Tissue Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16669
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16669

Definition

Definition	An indicator that describes the individual's decision to be a skin tissue donor.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION DETAILS	1..1

3.17 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 the individual's donation decisions within the AODR.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>This does not have to be a person and, in particular, does not have to be a healthcare provider. Types of sources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the subject of care; • a subject of care agent, e.g. parent, guardian; • the clinician; and • a device or software.

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>This SHALL NOT be used unless the provider of the information is not the <i>Composer/Author</i> of the enclosing Structured Document.</p> <p>This is a reuse of the <i>PARTICIPATION</i> data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].</p> <p>The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation Type SHALL have an implementation-specific fixed value of equivalent to "Information Provider". • PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON or as a DEVICE.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTER ENTRY	0..1

3.18 SUBJECT

Identification

Label	SUBJECT
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10296
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

Definition


Definition	The individual about whom the organ and tissue donation decision information is being recorded.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Scope	Generally only used when the recorder needs to make it explicit. Otherwise, the subject of the enclosing Structured Document is assumed.
Scope Source	NEHTA

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>This SHALL NOT be used unless the subject of the information is not the <i>Subject of Care</i> of the enclosing Structured Document.</p> <p>This is a reuse of the <i>PARTICIPATION</i> data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].</p> <p>The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation Type SHALL have an implementation-specific fixed value of equivalent to “Subject”. PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTER ENTRY	0..1

3.19 Australian Organ Donor Register Entry Instance Identifier

Identification

Label	Australian Organ Donor Register Entry Instance Identifier
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16636
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16636

Definition

Definition	A globally unique identifier for each instance of an <i>Australian Organ Donor Register Entry</i> admin_entry
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTER ENTRY	0..1

3.20 LINK

Identification

Label	LINK
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16692
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16692

Definition





Definition	A link to an instance of another Detailed Clinical Model (DCM) or a document containing an instance of another DCM.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Links may be to structures inside the enclosing document or inside other documents.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTER ENTRY	0..*

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Link Nature	1..1
	Link Role	0..1
 	Link Target	1..1

3.21 Link Nature

Identification

Label	Link Nature
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16698
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16698

Definition


Definition	The general semantic category of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This is one of two attributes which together communicate the semantics of the relationship between the source and target DCMs or document. This attribute is intended to be a coarse-grained category that can be used to enable interoperability between sender and receiver.
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Link Nature Values

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is related to 2. is confirmed by or authorised by 3. is related to the same problem or health issue
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	1..1

3.22 Link Nature Values

Identification

Label	Link Nature Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16698
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16698

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the general semantic category of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA


Value Domain

Source	ISO 13606-3:2009	
Permissible Values	The permissible values are those specified in Termlist LINK_NATURE in ISO 13606-3:2009 Health informatics - Electronic health record communication - Part 3: Reference archetypes and term lists [ISO2009a] . They are listed here.	
	LINK-A0, is related to	A generic category for any Link, the details of which will be given by the value of Link Role.
	LINK-B0, is confirmed by or authorised by	The target link contains [an instance of a DCM or document] that acts as the legal or clinical basis for the activity documented in the source [DCM instance], or is a declaration of intent to provide (or not to provide) requested care. This Link is to be used to connect two [DCM instances or DCM and document], as opposed to the inclusion of a corroborating or authorising participant as an identified party within a single [DCM instance or document].
	LINK-C0, is related to the same problem or health issue	The target [instance of a DCM or document] documents health or health care that pertains to the same clinical situation as the source [DCM instance]. One of the two might be defining a problem for which the other is a manifestation, or the relationship might for example be cause and effect, stages in an evolving clinical history, a different interpretation of an observation, a clinical indication or contraindication.
	LINK-D0, is related to the same care plan, act or episode	The source and the target [instances of DCM or documents] are each documenting parts of the same care plan, act or episode. One of the

	<p>LINK-E0, is a related documentation</p>	<p>two might be defining the same care plan, act or episode, or both might be related milestones.</p> <p>The target [instance of a DCM or document] is an alternative documentary form of the source [DCM instance], such as re-expression of the same clinical information or additional supplementary explanatory information.</p>
--	--	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Link Nature	1..1

3.23 Link Role

Identification

Label	Link Role
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16699
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16699

Definition


Definition	The detailed semantic description of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This is one of two attributes which together communicate the semantics of the relationship between the source and target DCMs. This attribute provides for a specific description of the actual role played by the target in relation to the source. This attribute may be populated from any suitable terminology, and therefore might support human readership better than interoperable automated processing.
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	Link Role Values

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. unspecified link2. suggests3. endorses4. evidence for5. outcome6. is documented by7. excerpts
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	0..1

3.24 Link Role Values

Identification

Label	Link Role Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16699
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16699

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the detailed semantic description of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Context	These values are used within the context of values from <i>Link Role</i> . They provide greater specificity and may be selected more for human readership than for interoperable automated processing.
Context Source	NEHTA

Value Domain

Source	ISO 13606-3:2009										
Permissible Values	<p>Values SHOULD be from Termlist LINK_ROLE in ISO 13606-3:2009 [ISO2009a].</p> <p>Values MAY be from any suitable terminology.</p> <p>Some values from Termlist LINK_ROLE in ISO 13606-3:2009 Health informatics - Electronic health record communication - Part 3: Reference archetypes and term lists [ISO2009a] are:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>LINK-A1, unspecified link</td> <td>The term is used when no semantic information is available for this Link in the EHR system from which the EXTRACT has been created.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-A2, suggests</td> <td>The interpretation expressed in the target component is a possible cause or outcome of the findings documented in the source component.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-B1, endorses</td> <td>The interpretation expressed in the source component provides confirmatory evidence or a confirmatory opinion of the interpretation expressed in the target component.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-C3, evidence for</td> <td>The observation or interpretation documented in the source component provides confirmatory evidence of the interpretation expressed in the target component.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-D1, outcome</td> <td>The clinical situation documented in the target component is the direct outcome of the situation documented in the source component.</td> </tr> </table>	LINK-A1, unspecified link	The term is used when no semantic information is available for this Link in the EHR system from which the EXTRACT has been created.	LINK-A2, suggests	The interpretation expressed in the target component is a possible cause or outcome of the findings documented in the source component.	LINK-B1, endorses	The interpretation expressed in the source component provides confirmatory evidence or a confirmatory opinion of the interpretation expressed in the target component.	LINK-C3, evidence for	The observation or interpretation documented in the source component provides confirmatory evidence of the interpretation expressed in the target component.	LINK-D1, outcome	The clinical situation documented in the target component is the direct outcome of the situation documented in the source component.
LINK-A1, unspecified link	The term is used when no semantic information is available for this Link in the EHR system from which the EXTRACT has been created.										
LINK-A2, suggests	The interpretation expressed in the target component is a possible cause or outcome of the findings documented in the source component.										
LINK-B1, endorses	The interpretation expressed in the source component provides confirmatory evidence or a confirmatory opinion of the interpretation expressed in the target component.										
LINK-C3, evidence for	The observation or interpretation documented in the source component provides confirmatory evidence of the interpretation expressed in the target component.										
LINK-D1, outcome	The clinical situation documented in the target component is the direct outcome of the situation documented in the source component.										


	LINK-E1, documented by	A clinical situation documented in the source component is more formally documented in the target component.
	LINK-E4, excerpts	The source component is an extract (copy) of part or all of the information contained within the target component.

Usage

Conditions of Use	Each of the link terms in LINK_ROLE from ISO 13606-3:2009 is a sub-category of a corresponding term in <i>Link Nature Values</i> , where that correspondence is indicated by the first letter after the code string "LINK-" e.g. the term LINK-A1 is a subcategory of term LINK-A0. If a term in this list is used for the <i>Link Role</i> data element, the appropriate corresponding value SHALL be used from <i>Link Nature Values</i> .
Conditions of Use Source	ISO 13606-3:2009

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Link Role	1..1

3.25 Link Target

Identification

Label	Link Target
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16700
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16700

Definition


Definition	The logical “to” object in the link relation, as per the linguistic sense of the <i>Link Nature</i> data element (and, if present, the <i>Link Role</i> data element).
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Link UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples	
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Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	1..1

3.26 Detailed Clinical Model Identifier

Identification

Label	Detailed Clinical Model Identifier
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16693
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16693

Definition

Definition	The NEHTA OID for the <i>Australian Organ Donor Register Entry</i> concept represented by this DCM.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples	
Default Value	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16652
Default Value Conditions of Use	The value of this item is fixed and SHALL be the default value.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTER ENTRY	1..1

4 Medicare/DVA Funded Service Detailed Clinical Model

This chapter describes version 1.0 of the Medicare/DVA Funded Service Detailed Clinical Model.

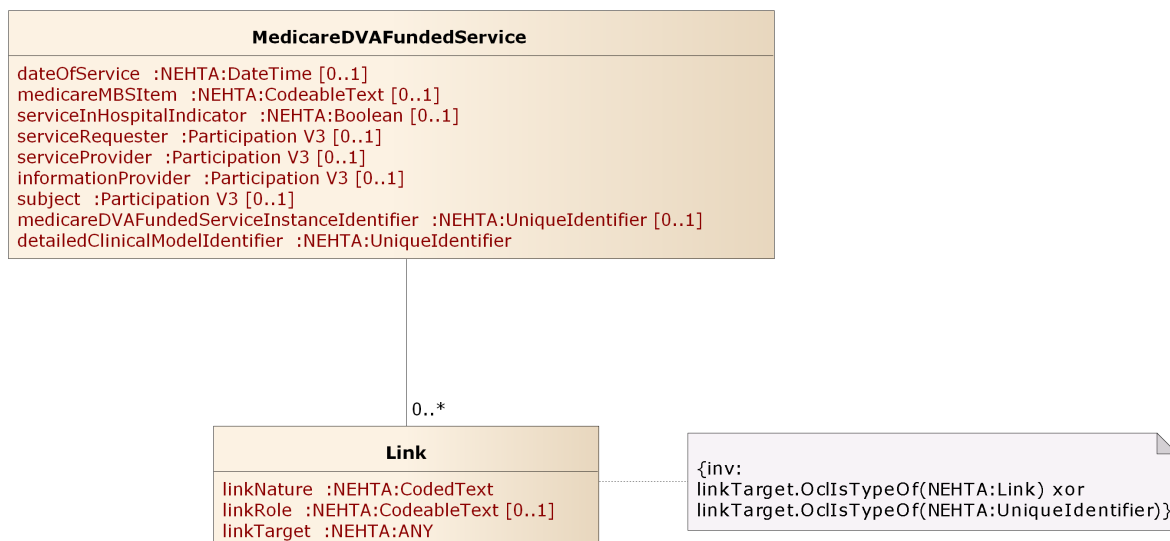
4.1 Purpose

To provide information held by the Department of Human Services about Medicare and the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) funded services provided to an individual.

4.2 Use

Use to display or share, in the PCEHR and related applications, information about Medicare and the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) funded services that have been provided to an individual.

4.3 UML Class Diagram



The figure represents the data hierarchy of the Detailed Clinical Model as 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.

4.4 MEDICARE/DVA FUNDED SERVICE








Identification




Label	MEDICARE/DVA FUNDED SERVICE
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16639
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16639

Definition

Definition	Information held by the Department of Human Services about a healthcare service provided to an individual and funded in part or in full by Medicare or the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA).
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This is the service for which funding was claimed and not necessarily the actual service that was supplied.

Data Hierarchy

 MEDICARE/DVA FUNDED SERVICE	
	Date of Service 0..1
	Medicare MBS/DVA Item 0..1
	Service in Hospital Indicator 0..1
	SERVICE REQUESTER 0..1
	SERVICE PROVIDER 0..1
	INFORMATION PROVIDER 0..1
	SUBJECT 0..1
	Medicare/DVA Funded Service Instance Identifier 0..1
	LINK 0..*
	Link Nature 1..1

		Link Role	0..1
		Link Target	1..1
		Detailed Clinical Model Identifier	1..1

4.5 Date of Service

Identification

Label	Date of Service
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16640
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16640

Definition


Definition	The recorded date the service was supplied.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	DateTime

Usage

Examples	Please see DateTime in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information on specifying a date or time (or both).
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	MEDICARE/DVA FUNDED SERVICE	0..1

4.6 Medicare MBS/DVA Item

Identification

Label	Medicare MBS/DVA Item
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16641
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16641

Definition


Definition	The Medicare MBS or DVA item number and a short description of the service provided.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Please note that the item number of the service provided and a short description of the service are both mapped to this element.
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	Medicare MBS/DVA Item Values

Usage

Examples	
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Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	MEDICARE/DVA FUNDED SERVICE	0..1

4.7 Medicare MBS/DVA Item Values

Identification

Label	Medicare MBS/DVA Item Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16641
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16641

Definition


Definition	A list of values that combine the item number and a short description of the service provided, under either the Medicare or DVA benefits schedule.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Notes	These values are to be derived from the Medicare and DVA benefits schedules.

Value Domain

Source	NEHTA
---------------	-------

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Medicare MBS/DVA Item	1..1

4.8 Service in Hospital Indicator

Identification

Label	Service in Hospital Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16642
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16642

Definition


Definition	Indicator to show whether the service was provided in a hospital.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This indicator is true if the service was provided in a hospital.
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	MEDICARE/DVA FUNDED SERVICE	0..1

4.9 SERVICE REQUESTER

Identification

Label	SERVICE REQUESTER
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10296
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

Definition

Definition	The clinician or other healthcare specialist who requested the service.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	


Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>This is a reuse of the <i>PARTICIPATION</i> data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].</p> <p>The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use.</p> <p>Additional obligation and occurrence constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION is PROHIBITED. • Relationship to Subject of Care is PROHIBITED. • DEMOGRAPHIC DATA is PROHIBITED. • Employment Type is PROHIBITED. • Occupation is PROHIBITED. • Position in Organisation is PROHIBITED. • ENTITLEMENT is PROHIBITED. • Qualifications is PROHIBITED. <p>Other additional constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation Type SHALL have an implementation-specific value of equivalent to “Service Requester”. • Role SHOULD have a value chosen from 1220.0 - ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006 [ABS2006]. However, if a suitable value in this set cannot be found, then any code set that is both registered with HL7 and publicly available MAY be used.
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Conditions of Use Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON. <p>NEHTA</p>
---------------------------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	MEDICARE/DVA FUNDED SERVICE	0..1

4.10 SERVICE PROVIDER

Identification

Label	SERVICE PROVIDER
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10296
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

Definition

Definition	The individual who provided the service.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This item captures identification information on the healthcare provider who provided the service under the MBS/DVA benefits scheme.

Usage


Conditions of Use	<p>This is a reuse of the <i>PARTICIPATION</i> data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].</p> <p>The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use.</p> <p>Additional obligation and occurrence constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION is PROHIBITED. • Relationship to Subject of Care is PROHIBITED. • DEMOGRAPHIC DATA is PROHIBITED. • ENTITLEMENT is PROHIBITED. • Qualifications is PROHIBITED. <p>Other additional constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation Type SHALL have an implementation-specific value equivalent to "Service Provider". • Role SHOULD have a value chosen from 1220.0 - ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006 [ABS2006]. However, if a suitable value in this set cannot be found, then any code set that is both registered with HL7 and publicly available MAY be used. • PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON.
--------------------------	---

Conditions of Use Source

NEHTA

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	MEDICARE/DVA FUNDED SERVICE	0..1

4.11 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 the service.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>This does not have to be a person and, in particular, does not have to be a healthcare provider. Types of sources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the subject of care; • a subject of care agent, e.g. parent, guardian; • the clinician; and • a device or software.

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>This SHALL NOT be used unless the provider of the information is not the <i>Composer/Author</i> of the enclosing Structured Document.</p> <p>This is a reuse of the <i>PARTICIPATION</i> data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].</p> <p>The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation Type SHALL have an implementation-specific fixed value of equivalent to "Information Provider". • PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON or as a DEVICE.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	MEDICARE/DVA FUNDED SERVICE	0..1

4.12 SUBJECT

Identification

Label	SUBJECT
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10296
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

Definition


Definition	The individual to whom the service was provided.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Scope	Generally only used when the recorder needs to make it explicit. Otherwise, the subject of the enclosing Structured Document is assumed.
Scope Source	NEHTA

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>This SHALL NOT be used unless the subject of the information is not the <i>Subject of Care</i> of the enclosing Structured Document.</p> <p>This is a reuse of the <i>PARTICIPATION</i> data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].</p> <p>The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation Type SHALL have an implementation-specific fixed value of equivalent to "Subject". PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	MEDICARE/DVA FUNDED SERVICE	0..1

4.13 Medicare/DVA Funded Service Instance Identifier

Identification

Label	Medicare/DVA Funded Service Instance Identifier
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16746
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16746

Definition


Definition	A globally unique identifier for each instance of a <i>Medicare/DVA Funded Service</i> admin_entry.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	UniqueIdentifier

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	MEDICARE/DVA FUNDED SERVICE	0..1

4.14 LINK

Identification


Label	LINK
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16692
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16692

Definition




Definition	A link to an instance of another Detailed Clinical Model (DCM) or a document containing an instance of another DCM.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Links may be to structures inside the enclosing document or inside other documents.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	MEDICARE/DVA FUNDED SERVICE	0..*

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Link Nature	1..1
	Link Role	0..1
	Link Target	1..1

4.15 Link Nature

Identification

Label	Link Nature
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16698
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16698

Definition


Definition	The general semantic category of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This is one of two attributes which together communicate the semantics of the relationship between the source and target DCMs or document. This attribute is intended to be a coarse-grained category that can be used to enable interoperability between sender and receiver.
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Link Nature Values

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is related to 2. is confirmed by or authorised by 3. is related to the same problem or health issue
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	1..1

4.16 Link Nature Values

Identification

Label	Link Nature Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16698
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16698

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the general semantic category of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA


Value Domain

Source	ISO 13606-3:2009	
Permissible Values	The permissible values are those specified in Termlist LINK_NATURE in ISO 13606-3:2009 Health informatics - Electronic health record communication - Part 3: Reference archetypes and term lists [ISO2009a] . They are listed here.	
	LINK-A0, is related to	A generic category for any Link, the details of which will be given by the value of Link Role.
	LINK-B0, is confirmed by or authorised by	The target link contains [an instance of a DCM or document] that acts as the legal or clinical basis for the activity documented in the source [DCM instance], or is a declaration of intent to provide (or not to provide) requested care. This Link is to be used to connect two [DCM instances or DCM and document], as opposed to the inclusion of a corroborating or authorising participant as an identified party within a single [DCM instance or document].
	LINK-C0, is related to the same problem or health issue	The target [instance of a DCM or document] documents health or health care that pertains to the same clinical situation as the source [DCM instance]. One of the two might be defining a problem for which the other is a manifestation, or the relationship might for example be cause and effect, stages in an evolving clinical history, a different interpretation of an observation, a clinical indication or contraindication.
	LINK-D0, is related to the same care plan, act or episode	The source and the target [instances of DCM or documents] are each documenting parts of the same care plan, act or episode. One of the

	<p>LINK-E0, is a related documentation</p>	<p>two might be defining the same care plan, act or episode, or both might be related milestones.</p> <p>The target [instance of a DCM or document] is an alternative documentary form of the source [DCM instance], such as re-expression of the same clinical information or additional supplementary explanatory information.</p>
--	--	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Link Nature	1..1

4.17 Link Role

Identification

Label	Link Role
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16699
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16699

Definition


Definition	The detailed semantic description of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This is one of two attributes which together communicate the semantics of the relationship between the source and target DCMs. This attribute provides for a specific description of the actual role played by the target in relation to the source. This attribute may be populated from any suitable terminology, and therefore might support human readership better than interoperable automated processing.
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	Link Role Values

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. unspecified link2. suggests3. endorses4. evidence for5. outcome6. is documented by7. excerpts
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	0..1

4.18 Link Role Values

Identification

Label	Link Role Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16699
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16699

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the detailed semantic description of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Context	These values are used within the context of values from <i>Link Role</i> . They provide greater specificity and may be selected more for human readership than for interoperable automated processing.
Context Source	NEHTA

Value Domain

Source	ISO 13606-3:2009										
Permissible Values	<p>Values SHOULD be from Termlist LINK_ROLE in ISO 13606-3:2009 [ISO2009a].</p> <p>Values MAY be from any suitable terminology.</p> <p>Some values from Termlist LINK_ROLE in ISO 13606-3:2009 Health informatics - Electronic health record communication - Part 3: Reference archetypes and term lists [ISO2009a] are:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>LINK-A1, unspecified link</td> <td>The term is used when no semantic information is available for this Link in the EHR system from which the EXTRACT has been created.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-A2, suggests</td> <td>The interpretation expressed in the target component is a possible cause or outcome of the findings documented in the source component.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-B1, endorses</td> <td>The interpretation expressed in the source component provides confirmatory evidence or a confirmatory opinion of the interpretation expressed in the target component.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-C3, evidence for</td> <td>The observation or interpretation documented in the source component provides confirmatory evidence of the interpretation expressed in the target component.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-D1, outcome</td> <td>The clinical situation documented in the target component is the direct outcome of the situation documented in the source component.</td> </tr> </table>	LINK-A1, unspecified link	The term is used when no semantic information is available for this Link in the EHR system from which the EXTRACT has been created.	LINK-A2, suggests	The interpretation expressed in the target component is a possible cause or outcome of the findings documented in the source component.	LINK-B1, endorses	The interpretation expressed in the source component provides confirmatory evidence or a confirmatory opinion of the interpretation expressed in the target component.	LINK-C3, evidence for	The observation or interpretation documented in the source component provides confirmatory evidence of the interpretation expressed in the target component.	LINK-D1, outcome	The clinical situation documented in the target component is the direct outcome of the situation documented in the source component.
LINK-A1, unspecified link	The term is used when no semantic information is available for this Link in the EHR system from which the EXTRACT has been created.										
LINK-A2, suggests	The interpretation expressed in the target component is a possible cause or outcome of the findings documented in the source component.										
LINK-B1, endorses	The interpretation expressed in the source component provides confirmatory evidence or a confirmatory opinion of the interpretation expressed in the target component.										
LINK-C3, evidence for	The observation or interpretation documented in the source component provides confirmatory evidence of the interpretation expressed in the target component.										
LINK-D1, outcome	The clinical situation documented in the target component is the direct outcome of the situation documented in the source component.										


	LINK-E1, documented by	A clinical situation documented in the source component is more formally documented in the target component.
	LINK-E4, excerpts	The source component is an extract (copy) of part or all of the information contained within the target component.

Usage

Conditions of Use	Each of the link terms in LINK_ROLE from ISO 13606-3:2009 is a sub-category of a corresponding term in <i>Link Nature Values</i> , where that correspondence is indicated by the first letter after the code string "LINK-" e.g. the term LINK-A1 is a subcategory of term LINK-A0. If a term in this list is used for the <i>Link Role</i> data element, the appropriate corresponding value SHALL be used from <i>Link Nature Values</i> .
Conditions of Use Source	ISO 13606-3:2009

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Link Role	1..1

4.19 Link Target

Identification

Label	Link Target
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16700
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16700

Definition


Definition	The logical “to” object in the link relation, as per the linguistic sense of the <i>Link Nature</i> data element (and, if present, the <i>Link Role</i> data element).
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Link UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	1..1

4.20 Detailed Clinical Model Identifier

Identification

Label	Detailed Clinical Model Identifier
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16693
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16693

Definition


Definition	The NEHTA OID for the <i>Medicare/DVA Funded Service</i> concept represented by this DCM.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples	
Default Value	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16639
Default Value Conditions of Use	The value of this item is fixed and SHALL be the default value.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	MEDICARE/DVA FUNDED SERVICE	1..1

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5 Pharmaceutical Benefit Item Detailed Clinical Model

This chapter describes version 1.0 of the Pharmaceutical Benefit Item Detailed Clinical Model.

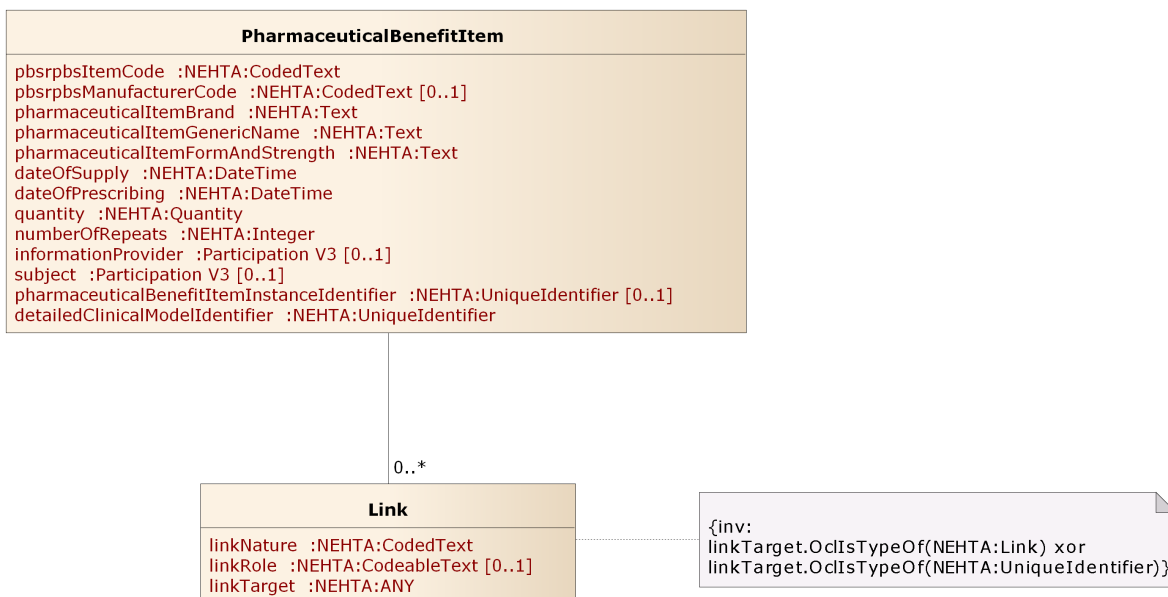
5.1 Purpose

Information held by the Department of Human Services about pharmaceutical items prescribed and dispensed to an individual.

5.2 Use

Use to display or share, in the PCEHR and related applications, information about pharmaceutical items prescribed and dispensed to an individual.

5.3 UML Class Diagram



The figure represents the data hierarchy of the Detailed Clinical Model as 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.

5.4 PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM

Identification





Label	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16674
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16674

Definition

Definition	Information held by the Department of Human Services about a pharmaceutical item prescribed and dispensed to an individual and partially or fully funded under the Pharmaceutical Benefit Schedule (PBS) or Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefit Schedule (RPBS).
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This is the pharmaceutical item for which funding was claimed and not necessarily the actual pharmaceutical item that was supplied.

Data Hierarchy

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM		
	PBS/RPBS Item Code	1..1
	PBS/RPBS Manufacturer Code	0..1
	Brand (Pharmaceutical Item Brand)	1..1
	Item Generic Name (Pharmaceutical Item Generic Name)	1..1
	Item Form and Strength (Pharmaceutical Item Form and Strength)	1..1
	Date of Supply	1..1
	Date of Prescribing	1..1
	Quantity	1..1
	Number of Repeats	1..1
	INFORMATION PROVIDER	0..1

		SUBJECT	0..1
		Pharmaceutical Benefit Item Instance Identifier	0..1
		LINK	0..*
		Link Nature	1..1
		Link Role	0..1
		Link Target	1..1
		Detailed Clinical Model Identifier	1..1

5.5 PBS/RPBS Item Code

Identification

Label	PBS/RPBS Item Code
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16062
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16062

Definition


Definition	Administrative code and short description of the pharmaceutical item supplied.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>This element is to be used to assist with claims processing.</p> <p>This would typically be used for the PBS Scheduled Item Code, which is a Department of Health and Ageing allocated detailed code that specifies the use and funding about the use of a particular medication.</p>
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	PBS/RPBS Item Code Values

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	1..1

5.6 PBS/RPBS Item Code Values

Identification

Label	PBS/RPBS Item Code Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16645
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16645

Definition


Definition	The set of item codes (and associated short descriptions) contained in the PBS Schedule list.
Definition Source	NEHTA

Value Domain

Source	Department of Health and Ageing, PBS Schedule item code.
---------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
 001011001	PBS/RPBS Item Code	1..1

5.7 PBS/RPBS Manufacturer Code

Identification

Label	PBS/RPBS Manufacturer Code
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16675
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16675

Definition


Definition	The PBS-assigned administrative code identifying the manufacturer of the pharmaceutical item supplied.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This element is to be used to assist with claims processing.
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	PBS/RPBS Manufacturer Code Values

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	0..1

5.8 PBS/RPBS Manufacturer Code Values

Identification

Label	PBS/RPBS Manufacturer Code Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16647
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16647

Definition


Definition	The set of values derived from the PBS manufacturer code.
Definition Source	NEHTA

Value Domain

Source	Department of Health and Ageing, PBS manufacturer code.
---------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PBS/RPBS Manufacturer Code	1..1

5.9 Pharmaceutical Item Brand

Identification

Label	Brand
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16703
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16703

Definition


Definition	The brand of the pharmaceutical item supplied.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	1. Amoxil (Trade Product of Medicinal Product Amoxicillin)
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	1..1

5.10 Pharmaceutical Item Generic Name

Identification

Label	Item Generic Name
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16676
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16676

Definition


Definition	The generic name of the item supplied.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	1. Amoxicillin
-----------------	----------------

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	1..1

5.11 Pharmaceutical Item Form and Strength

Identification

Label	Item Form and Strength
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16677
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16677

Definition


Definition	The form and strength of the item supplied.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	1. Capsules 500mg
-----------------	-------------------

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	1..1

5.12 Date of Supply

Identification

Label	Date of Supply
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16678
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16678

Definition


Definition	The recorded date the pharmaceutical item was supplied.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This is essentially the date of dispense. The PBS system does not record the date the item/s was actually collected by patient.
Data Type	DateTime

Usage

Examples	Please see DateTime in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information on specifying a date or time (or both).
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	1..1

5.13 Date of Prescribing

Identification

Label	Date of Prescribing
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16679
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16679

Definition


Definition	The date the pharmaceutical item was prescribed.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	DateTime

Usage

Examples	Please see DateTime in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information on specifying a date or time (or both).
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	1..1

5.14 Quantity

Identification

Label	Quantity
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10145
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10145

Definition


Definition	The number of doses or physical amount of the therapeutic good.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Quantity

Usage

Examples	1. 20 capsules
-----------------	----------------

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	1..1

5.15 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 repeats of the prescription that have been authorised by the prescriber for a given medication.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Integer

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	1..1

5.16 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 the pharmaceutical item.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>This does not have to be a person and, in particular, does not have to be a healthcare provider. Types of sources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the subject of care; • a subject of care agent, e.g. parent, guardian; • the clinician; and • a device or software.

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>This SHALL NOT be used unless the provider of the information is not the <i>Composer/Author</i> of the enclosing Structured Document.</p> <p>This is a reuse of the <i>PARTICIPATION</i> data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].</p> <p>The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation Type SHALL have an implementation-specific fixed value of equivalent to "Information Provider". • PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON or as a DEVICE.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	0..1

5.17 SUBJECT

Identification

Label	SUBJECT
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10296
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

Definition


Definition	The individual to whom the pharmaceutical item was prescribed and dispensed.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Scope	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	<p>This SHALL NOT be used unless the subject of the information is not the <i>Subject of Care</i> of the enclosing Structured Document.</p> <p>This is a reuse of the <i>PARTICIPATION</i> data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].</p> <p>The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation Type SHALL have an implementation-specific fixed value of equivalent to “Subject”. PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	0..1

5.18 Pharmaceutical Benefit Item Instance Identifier

Identification

Label	Pharmaceutical Benefit Item Instance Identifier
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16747
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16747

Definition


Definition	A globally unique identifier for each instance of a <i>Pharmaceutical Benefit Item</i> admin_entry.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	0..1

5.19 LINK

Identification


Label	LINK
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16692
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16692

Definition




Definition	A link to an instance of another Detailed Clinical Model (DCM) or a document containing an instance of another DCM.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Links may be to structures inside the enclosing document or inside other documents.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	0..*

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Link Nature	1..1
	Link Role	0..1
	Link Target	1..1

5.20 Link Nature

Identification

Label	Link Nature
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16698
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16698

Definition


Definition	The general semantic category of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This is one of two attributes which together communicate the semantics of the relationship between the source and target DCMs or document. This attribute is intended to be a coarse-grained category that can be used to enable interoperability between sender and receiver.
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Link Nature Values

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is related to 2. is confirmed by or authorised by 3. is related to the same problem or health issue
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	1..1

5.21 Link Nature Values

Identification

Label	Link Nature Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16698
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16698

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the general semantic category of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA


Value Domain

Source	ISO 13606-3:2009	
Permissible Values	The permissible values are those specified in Termlist LINK_NATURE in ISO 13606-3:2009 Health informatics - Electronic health record communication - Part 3: Reference archetypes and term lists [ISO2009a] . They are listed here.	
	LINK-A0, is related to	A generic category for any Link, the details of which will be given by the value of Link Role.
	LINK-B0, is confirmed by or authorised by	The target link contains [an instance of a DCM or document] that acts as the legal or clinical basis for the activity documented in the source [DCM instance], or is a declaration of intent to provide (or not to provide) requested care. This Link is to be used to connect two [DCM instances or DCM and document], as opposed to the inclusion of a corroborating or authorising participant as an identified party within a single [DCM instance or document].
	LINK-C0, is related to the same problem or health issue	The target [instance of a DCM or document] documents health or health care that pertains to the same clinical situation as the source [DCM instance]. One of the two might be defining a problem for which the other is a manifestation, or the relationship might for example be cause and effect, stages in an evolving clinical history, a different interpretation of an observation, a clinical indication or contraindication.
	LINK-D0, is related to the same care plan, act or episode	The source and the target [instances of DCM or documents] are each documenting parts of the same care plan, act or episode. One of the

	<p>LINK-E0, is a related documentation</p>	<p>two might be defining the same care plan, act or episode, or both might be related milestones.</p> <p>The target [instance of a DCM or document] is an alternative documentary form of the source [DCM instance], such as re-expression of the same clinical information or additional supplementary explanatory information.</p>
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Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Link Nature	1..1

5.22 Link Role

Identification

Label	Link Role
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16699
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16699

Definition


Definition	The detailed semantic description of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This is one of two attributes which together communicate the semantics of the relationship between the source and target DCMs. This attribute provides for a specific description of the actual role played by the target in relation to the source. This attribute may be populated from any suitable terminology, and therefore might support human readership better than interoperable automated processing.
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	Link Role Values

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. unspecified link2. suggests3. endorses4. evidence for5. outcome6. is documented by7. excerpts
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	0..1

5.23 Link Role Values

Identification

Label	Link Role Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16699
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16699

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the detailed semantic description of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Context	These values are used within the context of values from <i>Link Role</i> . They provide greater specificity and may be selected more for human readership than for interoperable automated processing.
Context Source	NEHTA

Value Domain

Source	ISO 13606-3:2009
Permissible Values	<p>Values SHOULD be from Termlist LINK_ROLE in ISO 13606-3:2009 [ISO2009a].</p> <p>Values MAY be from any suitable terminology.</p> <p>Some values from Termlist LINK_ROLE in ISO 13606-3:2009 Health informatics - Electronic health record communication - Part 3: Reference archetypes and term lists [ISO2009a] are:</p>
LINK-A1, unspecified link	The term is used when no semantic information is available for this Link in the EHR system from which the EXTRACT has been created.
LINK-A2, suggests	The interpretation expressed in the target component is a possible cause or outcome of the findings documented in the source component.
LINK-B1, endorses	The interpretation expressed in the source component provides confirmatory evidence or a confirmatory opinion of the interpretation expressed in the target component.
LINK-C3, evidence for	The observation or interpretation documented in the source component provides confirmatory evidence of the interpretation expressed in the target component.
LINK-D1, outcome	The clinical situation documented in the target component is the direct outcome of the situation documented in the source component.


	LINK-E1, documented by	A clinical situation documented in the source component is more formally documented in the target component.
	LINK-E4, excerpts	The source component is an extract (copy) of part or all of the information contained within the target component.

Usage

Conditions of Use	Each of the link terms in LINK_ROLE from ISO 13606-3:2009 is a sub-category of a corresponding term in <i>Link Nature Values</i> , where that correspondence is indicated by the first letter after the code string "LINK-" e.g. the term LINK-A1 is a subcategory of term LINK-A0. If a term in this list is used for the <i>Link Role</i> data element, the appropriate corresponding value SHALL be used from <i>Link Nature Values</i> .
Conditions of Use Source	ISO 13606-3:2009

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Link Role	1..1

5.24 Link Target

Identification

Label	Link Target
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16700
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16700

Definition


Definition	The logical “to” object in the link relation, as per the linguistic sense of the <i>Link Nature</i> data element (and, if present, the <i>Link Role</i> data element).
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Link UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	1..1

5.25 Detailed Clinical Model Identifier

Identification

Label	Detailed Clinical Model Identifier
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16693
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16693

Definition


Definition	The NEHTA OID for the <i>Pharmaceutical Benefit Item</i> concept represented by this DCM.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples	
Default Value	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16674
Default Value Conditions of Use	The value of this item is fixed and SHALL be the default value.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT ITEM	1..1

6 Vaccine Cancellation Reason Detailed Clinical Model

This chapter describes version 1.0 of the Vaccine Cancellation Reason Detailed Clinical Model.

6.1 Purpose

Used within the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register to give details of the reasons surrounding the cancellation of a vaccine administration - either due to the individual's natural immunity to the vaccine antigen or medical contraindication to the vaccine.

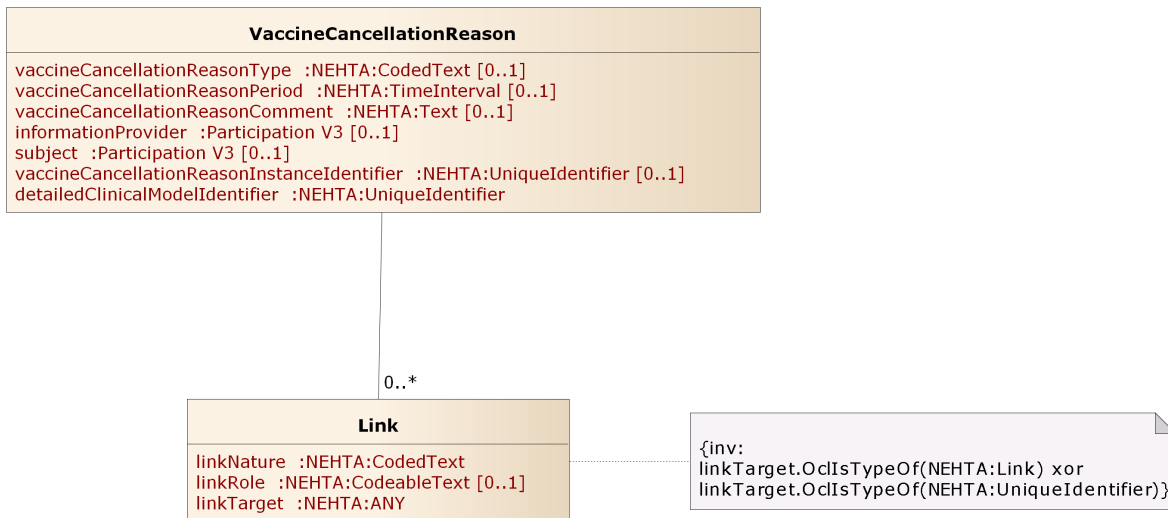
6.2 Use

To be used in conjunction with the *Medication Action DCM*, which provides the details of the vaccine administration.

6.3 Misuse

This DCM is not intended to be used outside the context of the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.

6.4 UML Class Diagram



The figure represents the data hierarchy of the Detailed Clinical Model as 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.

6.5 VACCINE CANCELLATION REASON

Identification

Label	VACCINE CANCELLATION REASON
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16748
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16748











Definition

Definition	Details of the conditions that prevented the vaccination.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	

Usage

Conditions of Use	The <i>VACCINE CANCELLATION REASON</i> data group SHOULD include at least the <i>Type</i> data element and <i>Period</i> data element.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA

Data Hierarchy

 VACCINE CANCELLATION REASON		
	Type (Vaccine Cancellation Reason Type)	0..1
	Period (Vaccine Cancellation Reason Period)	0..1
	Comment (Vaccine Cancellation Reason Comment)	0..1
	INFORMATION PROVIDER	0..1
	SUBJECT	0..1
	Vaccine Cancellation Reason Instance Identifier	0..1
	LINK	0..1
	Link Nature	1..1
	Link Role	0..1

		 	Link Target	1..1
		Detailed Clinical Model Identifier	1..1	

6.6 Vaccine Cancellation Reason Type

Identification

Label	Type
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16756
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16756

Definition


Definition	A coded description of the condition that prevented the vaccination.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	There are only two expected values to this data element, namely natural immunity and medical contraindication. A null flavour supported by the underlying implementation may be used for this data element, if the reason is unknown or unsupported.
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Vaccine Cancellation Reason Type Values

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	VACCINE CANCELLATION REASON	0..1

6.7 Vaccine Cancellation Reason Type Values

Identification

Label	Vaccine Cancellation Reason Type Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16755
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16755

Definition


Definition	The codes for specifying the reasons for vaccine cancellation.
Definition Source	NEHTA

Value Domain

Source	NEHTA	
Permissible Values	1, Natural Immunity	The subject has developed a natural immunity to the antigen
	2, Medical Contraindication	The subject displayed contraindications to administering the vaccine

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
 Type (Vaccine Cancellation Reason Type)		1..1

6.8 Vaccine Cancellation Reason Period

Identification

Label	Period
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16757
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16757

Definition


Definition	The time period in which either the natural immunity or medical contraindication that prevented vaccination (as denoted in the value of <i>Type</i> data element) took place.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	TimeInterval

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	VACCINE CANCELLATION REASON	0..1

6.9 Vaccine Cancellation Reason Comment

Identification

Label	Comment
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-15595
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.15595

Definition


Definition	Additional narrative about the conditions preventing the vaccination not captured in other fields.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	VACCINE CANCELLATION REASON	0..1

6.10 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 vaccine cancellation information.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>This does not have to be a person and, in particular, does not have to be a healthcare provider. Types of sources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the subject of care; • a subject of care agent, e.g. parent, guardian; • the clinician; and • a device or software.

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>This SHALL NOT be used unless the provider of the information is not the <i>Composer/Author</i> of the enclosing Structured Document.</p> <p>This is a reuse of the <i>PARTICIPATION</i> data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].</p> <p>The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation Type SHALL have an implementation-specific value equivalent to "Information Provider". • PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON or as a DEVICE.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	VACCINE CANCELLATION REASON	0..1

6.11 SUBJECT

Identification

Label	SUBJECT
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10296
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10296

Definition


Definition	The individual about whom the vaccine cancellation information is being recorded.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Scope	Generally only used when the recorder needs to make it explicit. Otherwise, the subject of the enclosing Structured Document is assumed.
Scope Source	NEHTA

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>This SHALL NOT be used unless the subject of the information is not the <i>Subject of Care</i> of the enclosing Structured Document.</p> <p>This is a reuse of the <i>PARTICIPATION</i> data group, which is described in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v].</p> <p>The following constraints are additional to those specified in Participation Data Specification [NEHT2011v]. Constraints are explained in Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation Type SHALL have an implementation-specific value equivalent to "Subject". • PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL be instantiated as a PERSON.
Conditions of Use Source	NEHTA

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	VACCINE CANCELLATION REASON	0..1

6.12 Vaccine Cancellation Reason Instance Identifier

Identification

Label	Vaccine Cancellation Reason Instance Identifier
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16751
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16751

Definition


Definition	A globally unique identifier for each instance of a <i>Vaccine Cancellation Reason</i> evaluation
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	UniqueIdentifier

Usage

Examples

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	VACCINE CANCELLATION REASON	0..1

6.13 LINK

Identification


Label	LINK
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16692
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16692

Definition





Definition	A link to an instance of another Detailed Clinical Model (DCM) or a document containing an instance of another DCM.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Links may be to structures inside the enclosing document or inside other documents.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	VACCINE CANCELLATION REASON	0..1

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Link Nature	1..1
	Link Role	0..1
 	Link Target	1..1

6.14 Link Nature

Identification

Label	Link Nature
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16698
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16698

Definition


Definition	The general semantic category of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This is one of two attributes which together communicate the semantics of the relationship between the source and target DCMs or document. This attribute is intended to be a coarse-grained category that can be used to enable interoperability between sender and receiver.
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Link Nature Values

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is related to 2. is confirmed by or authorised by 3. is related to the same problem or health issue
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	1..1

6.15 Link Nature Values

Identification

Label	Link Nature Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16698
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16698

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the general semantic category of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA


Value Domain

Source	ISO 13606-3:2009	
Permissible Values	The permissible values are those specified in Termlist LINK_NATURE in ISO 13606-3:2009 Health informatics - Electronic health record communication - Part 3: Reference archetypes and term lists [ISO2009a] . They are listed here.	
	LINK-A0, is related to	A generic category for any Link, the details of which will be given by the value of Link Role.
	LINK-B0, is confirmed by or authorised by	The target link contains [an instance of a DCM or document] that acts as the legal or clinical basis for the activity documented in the source [DCM instance], or is a declaration of intent to provide (or not to provide) requested care. This Link is to be used to connect two [DCM instances or DCM and document], as opposed to the inclusion of a corroborating or authorising participant as an identified party within a single [DCM instance or document].
	LINK-C0, is related to the same problem or health issue	The target [instance of a DCM or document] documents health or health care that pertains to the same clinical situation as the source [DCM instance]. One of the two might be defining a problem for which the other is a manifestation, or the relationship might for example be cause and effect, stages in an evolving clinical history, a different interpretation of an observation, a clinical indication or contraindication.
	LINK-D0, is related to the same care plan, act or episode	The source and the target [instances of DCM or documents] are each documenting parts of the same care plan, act or episode. One of the

	LINK-E0, is a related documentation	<p>two might be defining the same care plan, act or episode, or both might be related milestones.</p> <p>The target [instance of a DCM or document] is an alternative documentary form of the source [DCM instance], such as re-expression of the same clinical information or additional supplementary explanatory information.</p>
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Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Link Nature	1..1

6.16 Link Role

Identification

Label	Link Role
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16699
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16699

Definition


Definition	The detailed semantic description of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Notes	This is one of two attributes which together communicate the semantics of the relationship between the source and target DCMs. This attribute provides for a specific description of the actual role played by the target in relation to the source. This attribute may be populated from any suitable terminology, and therefore might support human readership better than interoperable automated processing.
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	Link Role Values

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. unspecified link2. suggests3. endorses4. evidence for5. outcome6. is documented by7. excerpts
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	0..1

6.17 Link Role Values

Identification

Label	Link Role Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16699
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16699

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the detailed semantic description of the relationship between this instance of this DCM, i.e. the source, and the target DCM instance or target document.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Context	These values are used within the context of values from <i>Link Role</i> . They provide greater specificity and may be selected more for human readership than for interoperable automated processing.
Context Source	NEHTA

Value Domain

Source	ISO 13606-3:2009										
Permissible Values	<p>Values SHOULD be from Termlist LINK_ROLE in ISO 13606-3:2009 [ISO2009a].</p> <p>Values MAY be from any suitable terminology.</p> <p>Some values from Termlist LINK_ROLE in ISO 13606-3:2009 Health informatics - Electronic health record communication - Part 3: Reference archetypes and term lists [ISO2009a] are:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>LINK-A1, unspecified link</td> <td>The term is used when no semantic information is available for this Link in the EHR system from which the EXTRACT has been created.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-A2, suggests</td> <td>The interpretation expressed in the target component is a possible cause or outcome of the findings documented in the source component.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-B1, endorses</td> <td>The interpretation expressed in the source component provides confirmatory evidence or a confirmatory opinion of the interpretation expressed in the target component.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-C3, evidence for</td> <td>The observation or interpretation documented in the source component provides confirmatory evidence of the interpretation expressed in the target component.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LINK-D1, outcome</td> <td>The clinical situation documented in the target component is the direct outcome of the situation documented in the source component.</td> </tr> </table>	LINK-A1, unspecified link	The term is used when no semantic information is available for this Link in the EHR system from which the EXTRACT has been created.	LINK-A2, suggests	The interpretation expressed in the target component is a possible cause or outcome of the findings documented in the source component.	LINK-B1, endorses	The interpretation expressed in the source component provides confirmatory evidence or a confirmatory opinion of the interpretation expressed in the target component.	LINK-C3, evidence for	The observation or interpretation documented in the source component provides confirmatory evidence of the interpretation expressed in the target component.	LINK-D1, outcome	The clinical situation documented in the target component is the direct outcome of the situation documented in the source component.
LINK-A1, unspecified link	The term is used when no semantic information is available for this Link in the EHR system from which the EXTRACT has been created.										
LINK-A2, suggests	The interpretation expressed in the target component is a possible cause or outcome of the findings documented in the source component.										
LINK-B1, endorses	The interpretation expressed in the source component provides confirmatory evidence or a confirmatory opinion of the interpretation expressed in the target component.										
LINK-C3, evidence for	The observation or interpretation documented in the source component provides confirmatory evidence of the interpretation expressed in the target component.										
LINK-D1, outcome	The clinical situation documented in the target component is the direct outcome of the situation documented in the source component.										


	LINK-E1, documented by	A clinical situation documented in the source component is more formally documented in the target component.
	LINK-E4, excerpts	The source component is an extract (copy) of part or all of the information contained within the target component.

Usage

Conditions of Use	Each of the link terms in LINK_ROLE from ISO 13606-3:2009 is a sub-category of a corresponding term in <i>Link Nature Values</i> , where that correspondence is indicated by the first letter after the code string "LINK-" e.g. the term LINK-A1 is a subcategory of term LINK-A0. If a term in this list is used for the <i>Link Role</i> data element, the appropriate corresponding value SHALL be used from <i>Link Nature Values</i> .
Conditions of Use Source	ISO 13606-3:2009

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Link Role	1..1

6.18 Link Target

Identification

Label	Link Target
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16700
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16700

Definition


Definition	The logical “to” object in the link relation, as per the linguistic sense of the <i>Link Nature</i> data element (and, if present, the <i>Link Role</i> data element).
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Link UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples	
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LINK	1..1

6.19 Detailed Clinical Model Identifier

Identification

Label	Detailed Clinical Model Identifier
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16693
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16693

Definition


Definition	The NEHTA OID for the <i>Vaccine Cancellation Reason</i> concept represented by this DCM.
Definition Source	NEHTA
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples	
Default Value	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16748
Default Value Conditions of Use	The value of this item is fixed and SHALL be the default value.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	VACCINE CANCELLATION REASON	1..1

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Appendix A. Known Issues

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

Reference	Description
Data Hierarchy	Only the parts of these DCMs required for current Structured Content Specifications have been mapped to HL7 CDA. Mapping the remaining parts to CDA may reveal inconsistencies in the data hierarchies, requiring normative change.

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

A DCM can be regarded as a data group with no parent.

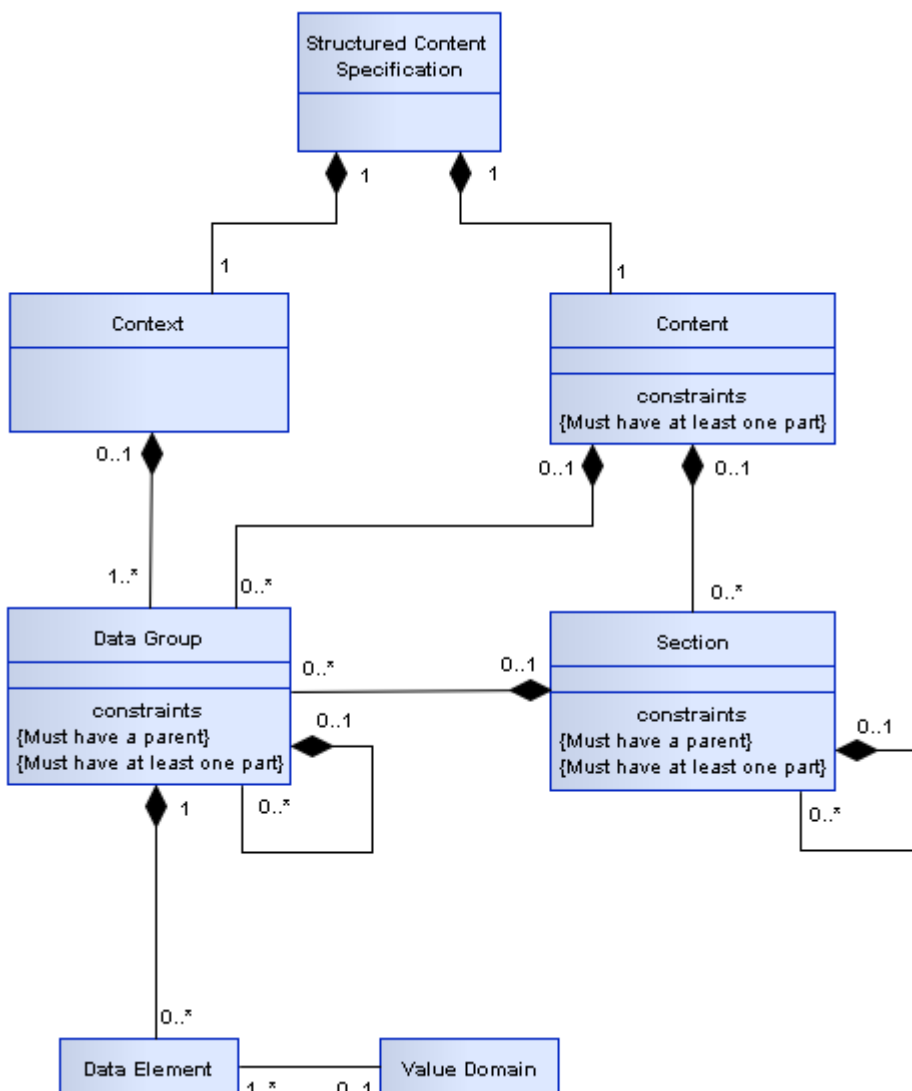


Figure 1: SCS Metamodel

There are two main components used to organise information within an SCS as follows:

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

Content contains a collection of personal information and health information pertinent to a subject of care which is derived from the healthcare event described in the document. The detail is organised into one or more data groups which are optionally grouped into sections.

Section

A section is composed of other sections, data groups, or both. It is an organising container that gives the reader a clue as to the expected content. The primary purpose of a section is to organise information in a manner that is suitable for the primary purpose for which it is collected, and to provide a way to navigate through the data components within the document, thereby enabling more efficient querying. It is recommended that the section support safe reuse 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 or data elements (or both). Some data groups are reused across DCMs.

Every instance of a data group **SHALL** have at least one child data component instantiated.

Participation

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

A Participant has been defined to align with the concepts of the NEHTA interoperability framework [NEHT2007b]. 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 is chosen for each instance of the choice.

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 will contain either an instance of the *Person* data group or an instance of 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, *Date Time 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 are often 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 is noted that many of these reference sets have been developed specifically for the context in which they appear. It is recommended that an assessment of fitness for purpose be undertaken before using any of the reference sets in another context.

Value domains constrain by either specifying a lower or upper bound (or both) 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.

Table 1: Value Domain Examples

Data Element	Data Type	Example of Value Domain										
Sex	CodedText	<p>[SA2006a] and [SA2006b] derive their values from METeOR 270263 which includes values such as:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Meaning</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Male</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Female</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Intersex or Indeterminate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Not Stated/Inadequately Described</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Meaning	1	Male	2	Female	3	Intersex or Indeterminate	9	Not Stated/Inadequately Described
Value	Meaning											
1	Male											
2	Female											
3	Intersex or Indeterminate											
9	Not Stated/Inadequately Described											
Diagnosis	CodeableText	A SNOMED CT-AU reference set which references concepts such as 'Bronchitis' (Concept ID: 32398004).										
Therapeutic Good Identification	CodeableText	An AMT reference set which references concepts such as 'Ibuprofen Blue (Herron) (ibuprofen 200 mg) tablet: film-coated, 1 tablet' (Concept ID: 54363011000036107).										
Individual Pathology Test Result Name	CodeableText	A LOINC subset which references concepts such as 'Cholesterol [Moles/volume] in Serum or Plasma' (ID: 14647-2).										






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

Icon	Metadata Types
	Structured Document
	Section
	Data Group
	Participation
	Choice

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 [\[NEHT2010c\]](#).

Table 3: Data Types Legend

Icon	Data type	Explanation
	Boolean (ISO 21090: BL)	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 1, or -1) and false as <i>zero</i> .
		<p>Usage/Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An actual value entered by a user might be “yes” or could be chosen by a mouse click on an icon such as <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>.



CodeableText
(ISO 21090: CD)

Coded text *with* exceptions; a 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. While 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 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 or time (or both). Has the ability to indicate a level of precision, but not whether the date or 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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 hours • 6 months • 1 year
	Any (ISO 21090: ANY)	Represents a data element where the data type to be used is conditional on 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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 – <i>http://www.google.com</i>. • An absolute or relative path within a file or directory structure – e.g. in the Windows® operating system, the “link” or absolute path to a particular letter could be <i>C:\Documents and Settings\GuestUser\MyDocuments\letter.doc</i>

	Quantity (ISO 21090: PQ)	Used for recording many real world measurements and observations. Includes the magnitude value and the units.
Usage/Examples		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 centimetres • 25.5 grams 		
	QuantityRatio (ISO 21090: RTO)	The relative magnitudes of two <i>Quantity</i> values (usually expressed as a quotient).
Usage/Examples		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 mg/500 ml • 200 mmol per litre 		
	QuantityRange (ISO 21090: IVL)	Two <i>Quantity</i> 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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -20 to 100 Celsius • 30-50 mg • >10 kg 		
	Real (ISO 21090: REAL)	A computational approximation to the standard mathematical concept of real numbers. These are often called floating-point numbers.
Usage/Examples		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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		
<p>“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.”</p>		
	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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 for that purpose.
- *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 UniqueIdentifier data type:

1. The *root* attribute **SHALL** be used.
2. 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.
3. For an entity identifier, the *root* attribute **SHALL NOT** be a UUID.
4. 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.

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.

Table 4: Keywords Legend

Keyword	Interpretation
SHALL	This word, or the term 'required', means that the statement 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 that does not include a particular option SHALL be prepared to interoperate with another implementation that does include the option, perhaps with reduced functionality. In the same vein, an implementation that does include a particular option SHALL be prepared to interoperate with another implementation that does not include the option (except of course, for the feature the option provides).
SHALL NOT	This phrase means that the statement 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.

Obligation Legend

Obligation in DCMs or SCSs specifies whether or not a data component **SHALL** be populated in the logical record architecture of a message. NEHTA intends that all data components will be implemented.

Implementation guides specify the rules and formats for implementing and populating data components in specific messaging formats.

The following table defines the obligations.

Table 5: Obligations Legend

Keyword	Interpretation
ESSENTIAL	Indicates that the data component is considered a mandatory component of information and SHALL be populated. Usage/Examples: The Participant component for a Subject of Care SHALL include an Entity Identifier data component in order to hold the IHI.
OPTIONAL	Indicates that the data component is not considered a mandatory component of information and MAY be populated. Usage/Examples: This is only needed when a DCM incorrectly asserts that a data component is ESSENTIAL . It will be used with a note stating that the DCM needs revision.
PROHIBITED	Indicates that the data component is considered a forbidden component of information and SHALL NOT be populated. Usage/Examples: Within a Participation data group depicting a Subject of Care, the Participation Healthcare Role SHALL NOT be completed.

CONDITIONAL	<p>Indicates that a data component is considered ESSENTIAL only on satisfaction of a given condition. Individual data components specify the obligation of the data component when the condition is not met.</p> <p>When a condition is met, the data component is considered to be ESSENTIAL and SHALL be populated.</p> <p>When a condition is not met, the data component may be considered as PROHIBITED, or the data component may be considered OPTIONAL.</p> <p>Usage/Examples:</p> <p>Within a Pathology Result Report, the <i>Specimen Detail</i> data group is ESSENTIAL if the requested test is to be performed on a specimen, otherwise it SHALL NOT be populated.</p>
--------------------	---

Where **ESSENTIAL** child data components are contained within **OPTIONAL** parent data components, the child data components only need to be populated when the parent is populated.

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 at least three occupied cells. The left-most cell contains an icon to indicate the entry's data type. The next cell to the right 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). The next cell to the right contains the multiplicity range for the data component.

The right-hand side of the data hierarchy may contain one or more columns under the heading "Core Requirement". Each column contains information for one document exchange scenario. A cell that is empty indicates that the data component on that row is **OPTIONAL** to implement. That is, software that creates documents made in conformance with this specification **MAY** exclude the data component; and software that reads documents made in conformance with this specification **MAY** ignore the data component. All other components **SHALL** be implemented.

In an 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.

Table 6: Identification Section Legend

Label	A suggested display name for the component. (Source NEHTA.)
Metadata Type	The 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 that is assigned by an organisation other than NEHTA. (Source NEHTA.)

Definition Section Legend

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

Table 7: Definition Section Legend

Definition	The meaning, description or explanation of the data component. (Source NEHTA.)
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.)
Scope	Implementers MAY prefer to use synonymous names to refer to the component in specific contexts.
Scope Source	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 is required or recommended.
Context	For example, Medication Instruction (data group) has a scope which includes all prescribable therapeutic goods, both medicines and non-medicines.
Context	This attribute is not relevant to data elements or value domains. (Source NEHTA.)
Context	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.

Assumptions	For example, Street Name has a context of Address. (Source NEHTA.) 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.
Value Domain	The valid data types are specified in the Data Types Legend . 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.

Value Domain Section Legend

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

Table 8: Value Domain Section Legend

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.

Usage Section Legend

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

Table 9: Usage Section Legend

Examples	One or more demonstrations of the data that is catered for by the data element. (Source NEHTA.)
-----------------	---

	<p>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.</p> <p>Implementation guides MAY contain specific examples for how data elements SHALL be populated and how they relate to each other.</p> <p>The Value Domain is applicable only to CodedText and CodeableText data elements.</p>
Conditions of Use	Prerequisites, provisos 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 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 or applicable, typically assigned at the creation of an instance of the component. (Source NEHTA.)

Relationships Section Legend

The Relationships section specifies the cardinality and conditionality between parent and child data components. Note that if no components in either table have any conditions, then the condition column will be omitted for that table.

The following table illustrates the layout of the Parent relationships table. Note that the occurrences and conditions in the relationships described by this table are from the parent to the child component, i.e. from the component listed in the table to the component described by the section.

Table 11: Parent Legend

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)	Condition
The icon illustrating the metadata type or data type.	Parent Component Name	The minimum and maximum 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.

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

Table 10: Children Legend

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

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