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Australian Digital Health Agency



Participation
Data Specification
Version 3.3

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Australian Digital Health Agency

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Document Information

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Product Version History

Product version	Date	Release comments
1.0	30 Jun 2009	Initial public release
2.0	30 Nov 2009	<p>The Participation specification has been extensively revised after identifying a number of specialisations of the concept that have widespread use. The following significant changes have been made, typically but not necessarily, in support of the specialisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entity Identifier changed from a data group as per [SA2006a] and [SA2006b] to a UniqueIdentifier data element. • The "Location of Participation" and "Additional Demographic Data" data groups have been moved into specialisations and can now be found in "Participation Specialisations Data Specification V1.0". • Added ENTITLEMENT data group as a child of the PARTICIPANT data group. • Made explicit the distinction between a person participating in the capacity of a healthcare provider ("healthcare provider detail"), and that of a healthcare consumer or other person not acting in a healthcare provider capacity ("non healthcare provider detail"), and restructured the data hierarchy accordingly.
3.0	25 Aug 2010	<p>The Participation model has been further revised to focus on identification of participants rather than wholesale transfer of information about participants. The following significant changes have been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constrained many data elements, e.g. single Person Name, and maximum of two addresses. • Added the LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION data group. • Included additional data elements and added date accuracy indicators in the DEMOGRAPHIC DATA data group. • Added DEVICE data group as another choice child of the PARTICIPANT data group. • Added Unstructured Australian Address Line information as per [SA2006a] and [SA2006b]. • Removed "Name Usage" data groups.
3.1	29 Jun 2011	<p>Various minor changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The constraint that PERSON NAME is Single has been relaxed.

Product version	Date	Release comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The constraints that DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, Sex and DATE OF BIRTH DETAIL are Essential have been relaxed. • The conformance term MUST has been replaced with the equivalent term SHALL. • The conditions of use for EMPLOYER ORGANISATION have been clarified.
3.2	20 Jul 2011	The constraint that Entity Identifier is Single has been relaxed.
3.3	30 Jan 2017	<p>Statements implying that government-issued identifiers, especially Medicare Card Numbers, can be used as identifiers have been removed to avoid potential conflict with Australian Privacy Principle 9.</p> <p>This version of the specification has been rebranded to the Australian Digital Health Agency and updated to 2017 standards.</p>

Related Documents

Name	Version/Release Date
My Health Record Glossary	Issued 2016
Data Types in NEHTA Specifications: A Profile of the ISO 21090 Specification	Version 1.0, September 2010

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope

This specification forms part of a suite of data specifications that the Australian Digital Health Agency (the Agency) 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 the Agency and to realise the benefits derived from Level 4 (semantic) interoperability¹ in the Australian healthcare setting.

We value your questions and comments about this document. Please direct your questions or feedback to help@digitalhealth.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.

This is a technical document; the audience should be familiar with the language of health data specification and also have some familiarity with health information standards and specifications. Definitions and examples are provided to clarify relevant terminology, usage, and intent.

1.3 Definition of Participation

Participations are a fundamental concept within the Agency information model and are used extensively in the Agency structured content specifications and data specifications. Participations record context-specific information about relationships between participants and healthcare events. As such, Participations are only meaningful within the context in which they are used, i.e. Participation is not a stand-alone concept.

The primary purpose of a participation within the Agency structured content specifications is to describe one way in which a participant (a person, organisation or device) participates in an event. The participant can be identified by an identifier or by some combination of information, such as a name, address and date of birth.

The following definitions were considered in the development of the participation concept:

A participation is defined in the *HL7 Version 3 Standard – Reference Information Model [HL7RIM]* specification as

An association between an Act and a Role. The Entity playing the Role is the actor.

The associated HL7 class

expresses the context for an Act in terms of who performed it, for whom it was done, where it was done etc.

The *Interoperability Framework [NEHT2007b]* defines the concept of “actions” and “actors” as follows:

The concept of action is defined as “something which happens”... Examples in the organisational perspective are actions performed by clinicians or IT systems, possibly as part of a more complex business processes...

...

¹Level 4 interoperability is described in *The Value Of Health Care Information Exchange And Interoperability [WALJ2005a]*.

With respect to a given action, an entity can be related to the action ... as an actor.

In this document:

- an “actor” is represented by the *PARTICIPANT* data group;
- an “act” or “action” is something that occurs within the bounds of a healthcare event and includes things that may not necessarily be considered actions, such as being the recipient of information or being identified as the nominal author of a document. The kind of participation is represented by the *Participation Type* data element.
- the “involvement” of the actor in the act is represented by the *Role* data element.

In healthcare events there are many types of participant. The Agency currently recognises these three:

- an organisation involved in the process of provision of healthcare, but not necessarily a healthcare provider;
- a person who is either a healthcare provider, a non-healthcare provider² (e.g. subject of care/patient), or a person related to the non-healthcare provider (e.g. carer, spouse); and
- a device (e.g. a software application) that authors, sends and/or receives (including store and forward) healthcare information.

Agency detailed clinical models (DCMs) and structured content specifications specify the use of the *PARTICIPATION*. The creation of a clinical document based on an structured content specification (SCS) requires instantiation of a constrained, context-specific variation of the *PARTICIPATION* bound to specific use cases.

When the clinical document is populated by an authoring system often only certain data elements may be used within the context of particular participations. In the *PARTICIPATION* data group, there are data component choices that cannot be determined at design time and must be made at run-time, e.g. a document recipient may be an organisation or person.

1.4 Alignment with AS 5017 (2006) and AS 4846 (2006)

This specification seeks to adopt, with appropriate variations, a number of definitions, datatypes and value domains from relevant Australian Standards. Additional data types are included where necessary. Notable differences between this specification and [AS 5017 \(2006\) – Health Care Client Identification \[SA2006b\]](#) and [AS 4846 \(2006\) – Health Care Provider Identification \[SA2006a\]](#) include:

Table 1: List of notable differences

Data Element	Australian Standards	This Specification
Date Range	Uses two separate data elements (i.e. a “start date” and an “end date”).	Uses one data element bound to a “TimeInterval” data type.
Department / Unit within Organisation Name Detail	Not in the current AS 4846 (2006) – Health Care Provider Identification [SA2006a] standard.	Used to document a lower level of an organisation as required.
Employer Organisation Details	Not in the current AS 4846 (2006) – Health Care Provider Identification [SA2006a] standard.	Used to document the employer of a person.

²The term “non-healthcare provider” refers to a person not acting in a healthcare provider capacity, and *not* to a provider of “non-healthcare”. “Non-healthcare provider” will be deprecated as a participation concept in future releases.

Data Element	Australian Standards	This Specification
Identifier	Represented as a data group comprising an identifier designation, a geographic area, an issuer and a type.	Defined in accordance with <i>ISO 21090:2011 Health informatics - Harmonized data types for information interchange [ISO2011a]</i> and represented as a UniqueIdentifier datatype. Implementers who use this specification SHALL populate the Identifier Root with an Object Identifier (OID) or Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) that uniquely identifies the Geographic Area/Identifier Issuer/Identifier Type.
Person	Represented in <i>AS 4846 (2006) – Health Care Provider Identification [SA2006a]</i> as Healthcare Provider. Represented in <i>AS 5017 (2006) – Health Care Client Identification [SA2006b]</i> as Healthcare Client.	Single data group that combines all person-related data elements.
Sequence Numbers	Associated with a data element to specify ordering – e.g. Name Title, Given Name	Sequence numbers are not used. Instead, the associated data element is shown as repeating; all repeating data elements are ordered in the definition of the Agency datatypes.

Refer to *AS 5017 (2006) – Health Care Client Identification [SA2006b]* and *AS 4846 (2006) – Health Care Provider Identification [SA2006a]* for a guide for use, verification rules and collection methods for common data elements.

AS 4846 (2014) – Person and provider identification in healthcare [SA2014a] has been published and supersedes both *AS 4846 (2006) – Health Care Provider Identification [SA2006a]* and *AS 5017 (2006) – Health Care Client Identification [SA2006b]*. Work is underway to address alignment with the standards referenced in this specification and is expected to be completed in a later version.

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2 Participation Data Group

This chapter describes version 3.3 of the *Participation* Data Group.

2.1 Purpose

To describe one way in which a participant (a person, organisation or device) participates in an event. The participant can be identified by an identifier or by some combination of information, such as a name, address and date of birth.

2.2 PARTICIPATION















Identification


























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


























Definition


























Definition	Identifies and describes an entity and the role it plays while partaking in a healthcare event.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	


























Data Hierarchy






	PARTICIPATION			
		Participation Type		1..1
		Role		1..1
		Participation Period		0..1
		LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION		0..1
		Location of Participation Type		1..1
		LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION ADDRESS		0..1
		No Fixed Address Indicator		1..1
		AUSTRALIAN OR INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS		1..1
		INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS		0..1
		International Address Line		0..*
		International State/Province		0..1
		International Postcode		0..1
		Country		0..1

				AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS	0..1
				Unstructured Australian Address Line	0..*
				STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1
				Australian Unit Type	0..1
				Australian Unit Number	0..1
				Australian Address Site Name	0..1
				Australian Level Type	0..1
				Australian Level Number	0..1
				Australian Street Number	0..1
				Australian Lot Number	0..1
				Australian Street Name	0..1
				Australian Street Type	0..1
				Australian Street Suffix	0..1
				Australian Postal Delivery Type	0..1
				Australian Postal Delivery Number	0..1
				Australian Suburb/Town/Locality	0..1
				Australian State/Territory	0..1
				Australian Postcode	0..1
				Australian Delivery Point Identifier	0..1
				Address Purpose	1..1
				PARTICIPANT	1..1
				Entity Identifier	0..*
				ADDRESS	0..*
				No Fixed Address Indicator	1..1
				AUSTRALIAN OR INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS	1..1

				INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS	0..1
				International Address Line	0..*
				International State/Province	0..1
				International Postcode	0..1
				Country	0..1
				AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS	0..1
				Unstructured Australian Address Line	0..*
				STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1
				Australian Unit Type	0..1
				Australian Unit Number	0..1
				Australian Address Site Name	0..1
				Australian Level Type	0..1
				Australian Level Number	0..1
				Australian Street Number	0..1
				Australian Lot Number	0..1
				Australian Street Name	0..1
				Australian Street Type	0..1
				Australian Street Suffix	0..1
				Australian Postal Delivery Type	0..1
				Australian Postal Delivery Number	0..1
				Australian Suburb/Town/Locality	0..1
				Australian State/Territory	0..1
				Australian Postcode	0..1
				Australian Delivery Point Identifier	0..1
				Address Purpose	1..1

			ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DETAIL	0..*
			Electronic Communication Medium	1..1
			Electronic Communication Usage Code	0..1
			Electronic Communication Address	1..1
			PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE	1..1
			DEVICE	0..1
			Device Name	1..1
			ORGANISATION	0..1
			Organisation Name	1..1
			Department/Unit	0..1
			Organisation Name Usage	0..1
			PERSON	0..1
			PERSON NAME	1..*
			Name Title	0..*
			Family Name	1..1
			Given Name	0..*
			Name Suffix	0..*
			Preferred Name Indicator	0..1
			Person Name Usage	0..1
			Relationship to Subject of Care	0..1
			EMPLOYMENT DETAIL	0..1
			EMPLOYER ORGANISATION	0..*
			Employment Type	0..1
			Occupation	0..*
			Position In Organisation	0..1

				DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	0..1
				Sex	0..1
				DATE OF BIRTH DETAIL	0..1
				Date of Birth	1..1
				Date of Birth is Calculated From Age	0..1
				DATE OF BIRTH ACCURACY INDICATOR	0..1
				Date of Birth Day Accuracy Indicator	1..1
				Date of Birth Month Accuracy Indicator	1..1
				Date of Birth Year Accuracy Indicator	1..1
				AGE DETAIL	0..1
				Age	1..1
				Age Accuracy Indicator	0..1
				Birth Plurality	0..1
				Birth Order	0..1
				DATE OF DEATH DETAIL	0..1
				Date of Death	1..1
				DATE OF DEATH ACCURACY INDICATOR	0..1
				Date of Death Day Accuracy Indicator	1..1
				Date of Death Month Accuracy Indicator	1..1
				Date of Death Year Accuracy Indicator	1..1
				Source of Death Notification	0..1
				Mother's Original Family Name	0..1
				Country of Birth	0..1
				State/Territory of Birth	0..1
				Indigenous Status	0..1

			ENTITLEMENT	0..*
			Entitlement Number	1..1
			Entitlement Type	1..1
			Entitlement Validity Duration	0..1
			Qualifications	0..1

2.3 Participation Type

Identification

Label	Participation Type
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10297
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10297

Definition


Definition	The categorisation of the nature of the participant's involvement in the healthcare event described by this participation.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	<i>Not specified.</i>
	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 ¹ with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and SHALL be publicly available.
	When national standard code sets become available, they SHALL be used and the non standard code sets SHALL be deprecated.

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Author Originator 2) Authenticator 3) Physical Performer 4) Receiver 5) Responsible Party
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

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

¹ <http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm>

2.4 Role

Identification

Label	Role
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10342
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10342

Definition

Definition	The involvement or role of the participant in the related action from a healthcare perspective rather than the specific participation perspective.
Definition Source	HL7
Synonymous Names	Healthcare Role
Notes	<p>A participant is linked to an action by a participation instance, however the professional credentials of the participant may be quite different from the role the participant is playing.</p> <p>A common example is interns and residents performing anesthesia or surgeries under (more or less) supervision of attending specialists. In this case, this data element (<i>Role</i>) should have a value of "Intern", for example, and the <i>Participation Type</i> would be used to specify the nature of the participation.</p>
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	<p><i>Not specified.</i></p> <p>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 procedure² with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and SHALL be publicly available.</p> <p>When national standard code sets become available, they SHALL be used and the non standard code sets SHALL be deprecated.</p>

Usage

Examples	<p>In each of the following Role examples, the Participation Type could be "Recipient":</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Attending physician 2) Carer 3) Clinical nurse specialist 4) Dietician 5) General practitioner 6) Performing pathologist 7) Prescriber
-----------------	---


² <http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm>

8) Senior surgical registrar

9) Subject of care (patient)

Relationships

Parents

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

2.5 Participation Period

Identification

Label	Participation Period
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10300
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10300

Definition


Definition	The time interval during which the participation in the healthcare event occurred.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>A <i>Participation Period</i> is needed when the participant's involvement in the healthcare event spans only part of the event's period. This means that the <i>Participation Period</i> indicates the time period during which certain common sub-activities occur that may not be worth recording explicitly, but which are implicitly modelled by the <i>Participation Type</i>.</p> <p>Although this data element is optional, in most contexts, it will be further constrained to either be disallowed or essential.</p> <p>For example, in a Discharge Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some typical contexts where <i>Participation Period</i> is essential are:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The period of time during which a doctor was responsible for a patient during a healthcare event.○ The end of the <i>Participation Period</i> of a <i>Document Author</i> participation is the time associated with the completion of editing the content of a document.• Some typical contexts where <i>Participation Period</i> is disallowed are:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ For a document recipient participation.○ For a facility participation.○ For a nominated primary healthcare provider participation.
Data Type	TimeInterval

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for TimeInterval .
----------	--

Relationships

Parents

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

2.6 LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION

Identification


Label	LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10343
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10343

Definition



Definition	Specifies the geographic site (building, room, etc) where the participation of a healthcare event occurs.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p><i>LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION</i> is not required where it is the same as the location at which the healthcare event has taken place.</p> <p>The <i>LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION</i> may be distinctly different from the registered address/location of the healthcare provider individual or organisation.</p> <p>A healthcare event participation may occur in a single location (as in the cases of face-to-face healthcare consultation, ED encounter, inpatient event), or may occur over multiple locations (as in the case of telemedicine).</p>

Relationships

Parents

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

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Location of Participation Type	1..1
	LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION ADDRESS	0..1

2.7 Location of Participation Type

Identification

Label	Location of Participation Type
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10344
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10344

Definition


Definition	Specifies the type of location where the participation in the healthcare event occurred.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	<i>Not specified.</i>
	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 ³ with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and SHALL be publicly available.
	When national standard code sets become available, they SHALL be used and the non standard code sets SHALL be deprecated.

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Subject of care (patient) residence 2) Site of accident (e.g. in the event of a natural disaster, ambulance calls) 3) Healthcare facility responsible for treating the subject of care (patient) 4) Remote teleconsultation setting
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION	1..1

³ <http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm>

2.8 LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION ADDRESS

Identification


Label	LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION ADDRESS (Reuse of ADDRESS)
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-20106
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.20106

Definition




Definition	The description of a location where the participation occurred which is different from where the healthcare event occurred.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION	0..1

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	No Fixed Address Indicator	1..1
	AUSTRALIAN OR INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS	1..1
	Address Purpose	1..1

2.9 PARTICIPANT

Identification


Label	PARTICIPANT
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10232
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10232
External Identifier	AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification

Definition



Definition	Details pertinent to the identification of an individual or organisation or device that has participated in a healthcare event/encounter/clinical interaction.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>This may be a <i>PERSON</i>, <i>ORGANISATION</i> or <i>DEVICE</i> that is capable of participating through a defined <i>Participation Type</i> in a specified business process.</p> <p>A <i>PARTICIPANT</i> in a healthcare event belongs to one of these categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a person who is a healthcare provider; • a person who is not a healthcare provider; • an organisation (healthcare provider or otherwise); or • a device that authors, sends or receives healthcare information.





Relationships

Parents

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

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Entity Identifier	0..*
	ADDRESS	0..*

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DETAIL	0..*
	PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE	1..1
	ENTITLEMENT	0..*
	Qualifications	0..1

2.10 Entity Identifier

Identification

Label	Entity Identifier
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10273
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10273

Definition


Definition	A number or code issued for the purpose of identifying a participant within a healthcare context.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Used to assist in uniquely identifying participants in a healthcare event. The identifier can be the national health identifier issued to uniquely identify a health consumer (IHI), health provider individual (HPI-I) or health provider organisation (HPI-O). Where a national health identifier is not available, organisational specific identifiers MAY be used, e.g. Medical Record Number (MRN) or Unit Record Number (URN).
Data Type	UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Conditions of Use	In using this data element, the attributes of the UniquelIdentifier data type SHOULD be populated from the identifiers as defined in AS 4846 (2006) – Health Care Provider Identification [SA2006a] and AS 5017 (2006) – Health Care Client Identification [SA2006b] as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>root</i>: a globally unique identifier (i.e. an OID or GUID) that identifies the combination of geographic area, issuer, type and optionally identifier designation. If no such OID or GUID exists, it SHALL be created. The Agency recommends that an OID is implemented so that the geographic area, issuer and type can each have their own arc and therefore be clearly identified. • <i>extension</i>: a unique identifier within the scope of the root that is directly equivalent to the identifier designation element. This is only required where the <i>root</i> does not include the identifier designation. • <i>identifierName</i>: a human readable name for the namespace represented by the root that is populated with the issuer or identifier type values, or a concatenation of both as appropriate. The content of this attribute is not intended for machine processing and SHOULD NOT be used as such. <p>The <i>root</i> attribute SHALL be used in the UniquelIdentifier data type.</p>
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for UniquelIdentifier.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PARTICIPANT	0..*

2.11 ADDRESS

Identification


Label	ADDRESS
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-20106
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.20106
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Address; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Address

Definition




Definition	The description of a location where an entity is located or can be otherwise reached or found and a description of the purpose for which that address is primarily used by that entity.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PARTICIPANT	0..*

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	No Fixed Address Indicator	1..1
	AUSTRALIAN OR INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS	1..1
	Address Purpose	1..1

2.12 ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DETAIL

Identification


Label	ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DETAIL
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-20111
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.20111
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Electronic Communication; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Electronic Communication

Definition



Definition	The electronic communication details of entities.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	Electronic Contact Details Telecommunication Details Telephone Number Phone Number Fax Number Pager Email Address
Scope	Captures detail information on electronic communications which include telephone, pager, fax, email or website.
Scope Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Notes	Examples of contact details that MAY be collected include telephone numbers, fax numbers, pager numbers, email addresses, URLs and other types of electronic communication media.


Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PARTICIPANT	0..*

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Electronic Communication Medium	1..1
	Electronic Communication Usage Code	0..1

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Electronic Communication Address	1..1

2.13 Electronic Communication Medium

Identification

Label	Electronic Communication Medium
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10228
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10228
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Electronic Communication Medium; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Electronic Communication Medium

Definition


Definition	A code representing a type of communication mechanism.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Electronic Communication Medium Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DETAIL	1..1

2.14 Electronic Communication Medium Values

Identification

Label	Electronic Communication Medium Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-10270
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.10270

Definition


Definition	The set of values for the type of communication mechanism.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain

Source	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Electronic Communication Medium; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Electronic Communication Medium
Permissible Values	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Telephone (excluding mobile telephone) 2 Mobile (cellular) telephone 3 Facsimile machine 4 Pager 5 Email 6 URL 8 Other

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Electronic Communication Medium	1..1

2.15 Electronic Communication Usage Code

Identification

Label	Electronic Communication Usage Code
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10271
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10271
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Electronic Communication Usage Code; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Electronic Communication Usage Code

Definition


Definition	The manner of use that is applied to an electronic communication medium.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Electronic Communication Usage Code Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DETAIL	0..1

2.16 Electronic Communication Usage Code Values

Identification

Label	Electronic Communication Usage Code Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-10272
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.10272

Definition


Definition	The set of values for the manner of use that is applied to an electronic communication medium.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain

Source	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Electronic Communication Usage Code; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Electronic Communication Usage Code
Permissible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Business 2 Personal 3 Both Business and Personal

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Electronic Communication Usage Code	1..1

2.17 Electronic Communication Address

Identification

Label	Electronic Communication Address
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10229
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10229
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Electronic Communication Details; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Electronic Communication Details

Definition


Definition	A unique combination of characters used as input to electronic telecommunication equipment for the purpose of contacting an entity.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	“Unique” means unique within the participation, i.e. the same phone number (or e-mail, etc.) for the same person or organisation SHOULD NOT be supplied more than once.
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	1) 08 8226 6000 2) 0417 123 456 3) john.citizen@isp.com.au
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DETAIL	1..1

2.18 PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE

Identification


Label	PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE
Metadata Type	Choice
Identifier	C-10298
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.105.10298

Definition




Definition	Represents a choice to be made at run-time between <i>PERSON</i> , <i>ORGANISATION</i> and <i>DEVICE</i> .
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	

Relationships

Parents

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

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	DEVICE	0..1
	ORGANISATION	0..1
	PERSON	0..1

2.19 DEVICE

Identification

Label	DEVICE
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16270
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16270

Definition


Definition	Describes a device or software module of interest to, or involved in, the business of healthcare service provision.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	

Usage


Conditions of Use	<p>A device or software module is restricted to entities that author, store and forward, send, or receive healthcare information.</p> <p>Inclusion of the data group <i>DEVICE</i> is conditional upon the participant being a device or software module.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the participant is a device or software module (<i>PARTICIPANT.DEVICE</i>) then the <i>DEVICE</i> data group SHALL be included. Where the participant is not a device or software module then the <i>DEVICE</i> data group SHALL NOT be included.
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE	0..1

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Device Name	1..1

2.20 Device Name

Identification

Label	Device Name
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16271
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16271

Definition


Definition	The full name of the device.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	Application System
Notes	We would typically expect the full name to include items such as name, version and release. It SHOULD include as many of these (or similar) as are available. <i>Device Name</i> alone cannot identify particular instances of a given device. Where a specific instance of a device needs to be identified, one or more <i>Entity Identifiers</i> within the parent participant SHOULD be provided. For example, if a device has a unique serial number, this could be recorded in the <i>Entity Identifier</i> .
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Text .
----------	--

Relationships

Parents

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

2.21 ORGANISATION

Identification

Label	ORGANISATION
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10294
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10294
External Identifier	AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Organization [sic]

Definition


Definition	Any organisation of interest to, or involved in, the business of healthcare service provision.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	

Usage



Conditions of Use	<p>Inclusion of the data group <i>ORGANISATION</i> is conditional upon the participant being an organisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the participant is an organisation (<i>PARTICIPANT.ORGANISATION</i>) then the <i>ORGANISATION</i> data group SHALL be included. Where the participant is not an organisation then the <i>ORGANISATION</i> data group SHALL NOT be included.
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency


Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE	0..1

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Organisation Name	1..1
	Department/Unit	0..1

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Organisation Name Usage	0..1

2.22 Organisation Name

Identification

Label	Organisation Name
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10213
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10213
External Identifier	AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Organization [sic] Name

Definition


Definition	The name by which an organisation is known or called.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Generally, the complete <i>Organisation Name</i> should be used to avoid any ambiguity in identification. This should usually be the same as company registration name and/or ABN (AS 4846 (2006) – Health Care Provider Identification [SA2006a]). However, a short name or locally used name (e.g. where a medical practice/trading name that is different to the company registration name) can be used.
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Medicare Australia 2) Royal Adelaide Hospital 3) Strathfield Pharmacy
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

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

2.23 Department/Unit

Identification

Label	Department/Unit
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-21119
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.21119

Definition


Definition	The name by which a department or unit within a larger organisation is known or called.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Glenside Campus 2) Cardiac Unit
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

2.24 Organisation Name Usage

Identification

Label	Organisation Name Usage
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16284
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16284
External Identifier	AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Organization [sic] Name Usage

Definition


Definition	The classification that enables differentiation between recorded names for an organisation or service location.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Organisation Name Usage Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

2.25 Organisation Name Usage Values

Identification

Label	Organisation Name Usage Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16283
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16283

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the classification that enables differentiation between recorded names for an organisation or service location.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain

Source	AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Health Care Provider Organization [sic] Name Usage Values
Permissible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1, B Organisational unit/section/division name 2, M Service location name 3, T Business name 4, R Locally used name 5, R Abbreviated name 6, R Enterprise name 8, R Other 9, U Unknown


Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>Code 1 – Organisational unit/section/division name: Used where a business unit, section or division within an organisation MAY have its own separate identity.</p> <p>Code 2 – Service location name: Used where the service location name is an important part of the organisation name and is used for identification purposes, e.g. Mobile Immunization Unit at Bankstown.</p> <p>Code 3 – Business name: Business name used only for trading purposes.</p> <p>Code 4 – Locally used name: Used where a local name is used, e.g. where a medical practice is known by a name that is different to the company registration name or business name.</p> <p>Code 5 – Abbreviated name: A short name or an abbreviated name by which the organisation is known.</p>
--------------------------	--

Conditions of Use Source	<p>Code 6 – Enterprise name: Generally, the complete organisation name SHOULD be used to avoid any ambiguity in identification. This should usually be the same as company registration name.</p> <p>Code 8 – Other: Used when the organisation name does not fit into any one of the categories listed above.</p> <p>Code 9 – Unknown: Used when the organisation Name Usage is unknown.</p>
	<p>Generally, the complete <i>Organisation Name</i> SHOULD be used to avoid any ambiguity in identification. However, in certain circumstances (e.g. internal use), a short name (i.e. an abbreviated appellation by which the organisation is known) MAY be used. Further, a business unit within an organisation MAY have its own separate identity; this SHOULD be captured (as the unit name). In cases where the organisation is a sole provider, <i>Organisation Name</i> MAY (or MAY NOT) be the same as the personal name.</p> <p>Standards Australia</p>

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Organisation Name Usage	1..1

2.26 PERSON

Identification

Label	PERSON
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10233
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10233

Definition


Definition	<p>An individual who is in the role of healthcare provider, who uses or is a potential user of a healthcare service, or is in some way related to, or a representative of, a subject of care (patient).</p> <p>An individual in the role of a healthcare provider is any person who is involved in or associated with the delivery of healthcare to a subject of care (patient), or caring for a subject of care (patient) wellbeing.</p>
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	Individual

Usage


Conditions of Use	<p>Inclusion of the data group <i>PERSON</i> is conditional upon the participant being a person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the participant is a person (<i>PARTICIPANT PERSON</i>) then the <i>PERSON</i> data group SHALL be included. Where the participant is not a person then the <i>PERSON</i> data group SHALL NOT be included.
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency




Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE	0..1

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	PERSON NAME	1..*

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Relationship to Subject of Care	0..1
	EMPLOYMENT DETAIL	0..1
	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	0..1

2.27 PERSON NAME

Identification


Label	PERSON NAME
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-20105
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.20105
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Name; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Name

Definition







Definition	The appellation by which an individual may be identified separately from any other within a social context.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency - Adapted from Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	Patient Name
Scope	Captures the name details of a person.
Scope Source	Australian Digital Health Agency

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PERSON	1..*

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Name Title	0..*
	Family Name	1..1
	Given Name	0..*
	Name Suffix	0..*
	Preferred Name Indicator	0..1
	Person Name Usage	0..1

2.28 Name Title

Identification

Label	Name Title
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10217
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10217
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Name Title; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Name Title

Definition


Definition	An honorific form of address commencing a name.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	The order is significant and SHALL always be maintained.
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Name Title Values

Usage

Examples	1) Prof Sir [John Gregory Citizen III MP]
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
 PERSON NAME		0..*

2.29 Name Title Values

Identification

Label	Name Title Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-10311
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.10311

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the honorific form of address commencing a name.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain


Source	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Name Title; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Name Title
---------------	--

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p><i>Name Title</i> SHOULD NOT be confused with job title.</p> <p>Mixed case SHOULD be used (rather than upper case only).</p> <p>An example of <i>Name Title</i> is 'Mr' for Mister.</p> <p>Multiple <i>Name Titles</i> MAY be recorded.</p> <p>Title of 'Master' SHOULD only be used for clients less than 15 years of age.</p> <p>Title of 'Doctor' and 'Professor' SHOULD only be applicable to clients of greater than 20 years of age.</p> <p>Titles of Dame, Miss, Mrs, Ms and Sr are only accepted for females.</p> <p>Titles of Br, Mstr, Mr and Sir are only accepted for males.</p>
Conditions of Use Source	Standards Australia

Relationships

Parents

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

2.30 Family Name

Identification

Label	Family Name
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10219
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10219
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Family Name; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Family Name

Definition


Definition	That part of a name a person usually has in common with some other members of his/her family, as distinguished from his/her given names.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Refer to AS 5017 (2006) for information on how to record family names in various scenarios.
Data Type	Text

Usage

Conditions of Use	If this data element is not supplied, a null flavour SHALL be available, and the recipient will not be able to identify the participant through the national Healthcare Identifiers Service (HI Service).
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	1) [Prof Sir John Gregory] Citizen [III MP]

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PERSON NAME	1..1

2.31 Given Name

Identification

Label	Given Name
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10235
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10235
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Given Name; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Given Name

Definition


Definition	The person's identifying names within the family group or by which the person is uniquely socially identified.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	All given names SHOULD be recorded in the correct sequence. Initials MAY be recorded in lieu of name.
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	1) [Prof Sir] John Gregory [Citizen III MP]
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
 PERSON NAME		0..*

2.32 Name Suffix

Identification

Label	Name Suffix
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10220
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10220
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Name Suffix; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Name Suffix

Definition


Definition	The additional term used following a person's name to identify that person.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	The order is significant and SHALL always be maintained.
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Name Suffix Values

Usage

Examples	1) [Prof Sir John Gregory Citizen] III MP
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
 PERSON NAME		0..*

2.33 Name Suffix Values

Identification

Label	Name Suffix Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-10312
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.10312

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the additional terms that may be used following a person's name to identify that person.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain


Source	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Name Suffix; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Name Suffix
---------------	--

Usage

Conditions of Use	Multiple <i>Name Suffixes</i> MAY be recorded. Mixed case SHOULD be used (rather than upper case only).
Conditions of Use Source	Standards Australia

Relationships

Parents

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

2.34 Preferred Name Indicator

Identification

Label	Preferred Name Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10239
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10239
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Preferred Name Indicator; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Preferred Name Indicator

Definition


Definition	A flag to indicate that this is the name a person has selected for use.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<i>Preferred Name Indicator</i> will apply to one iteration of the <i>PERSON NAME</i> at any given point in time, although the value may be changed over time.
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Boolean .
Misuse	For the same <i>PERSON</i> , having more than one occurrence of the <i>PERSON NAME</i> data group with the <i>Preferred Name Indicator</i> set to true.

Relationships

Parents

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

2.35 Person Name Usage

Identification

Label	Person Name Usage
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16282
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16282
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Name Usage; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Name Usage

Definition


Definition	The classification that enables differentiation between recorded names for a person.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Person Name Usage Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

2.36 Person Name Usage Values

Identification

Label	Person Name Usage Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16281
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16281

Definition


Definition	The set of values for classification that enables differentiation between recorded names for a person.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain

Source	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Name Usage; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Name Usage
Permissible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1, L Registered Name (Legal Name) 2, R Reporting Name 3, N Newborn Name 4, B Professional or Business Name 5, M Maiden Name (Name at birth) 8, O Other Name (Alias)

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Person Name Usage	1..1

2.37 Relationship to Subject of Care

Identification

Label	Relationship to Subject of Care
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-20116
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.20116

Definition


Definition	The relationship of a participant to a subject of care (patient).
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	Relationship to Consumer Relationship to Patient
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	<i>Not specified.</i>
	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 ⁴ with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and SHALL be publicly available.
	When national standard code sets become available, they SHALL be used and the non standard code sets SHALL be deprecated.

Usage

Conditions of Use	This SHALL only be used to identify social relationships such as relatives or friends and SHALL NOT be used to identify healthcare relationships - professional or otherwise - such as the usual GP or carer.
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	1) Biological mother 2) De facto brother 3) Spouse

Relationships

Parents

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

⁴ <http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm>

2.38 EMPLOYMENT DETAIL

Identification


Label	EMPLOYMENT DETAIL
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16079
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16079

Definition





Definition	A person's occupation and employer.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	

Relationships

Parents

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

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	EMPLOYER ORGANISATION	0..*
	Employment Type	0..1
	Occupation	0..*
	Position In Organisation	0..1

2.39 EMPLOYER ORGANISATION

Identification

Label	EMPLOYER ORGANISATION (Reuse of <i>PARTICIPANT</i>)
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10232
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10232

Definition


Definition	The organisation that the individual is working for in respect to the role they are playing in the nominated participation.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	

Usage

Conditions of Use	This is reuse of the <i>PARTICIPANT</i> data group. <i>PERSON OR ORGANISATION OR DEVICE SHALL</i> be instantiated as an <i>ORGANISATION</i> .
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	EMPLOYMENT DETAIL	0..*

2.40 Employment Type

Identification

Label	Employment Type
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10287
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10287

Definition


Definition	The basis on which the person is employed by the employer organisation.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	<i>Not specified.</i>
	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 ⁵ with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and SHALL be publicly available.
	When national standard code sets become available, they SHALL be used and the non standard code sets SHALL be deprecated.

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Full-time 2) Part-time 3) Casual
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

⁵ <http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm>

2.41 Occupation

Identification

Label	Occupation
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10289
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10289

Definition


Definition	A descriptor of the class of job based on similarities in the tasks undertaken.
Definition Source	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Synonymous Names	Healthcare Provider Field Of Practice
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	Occupation Values

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 253111 General Medical Practitioner 2) 254111 Midwife 3) 251513 Retail Pharmacist
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	EMPLOYMENT DETAIL	0..*

2.42 Occupation Values

Identification

Label	Occupation Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-10317
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.10317

Definition


Definition	The set of values for the descriptor of the class of job based on similarities in the tasks undertaken.
Definition Source	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Value Domain

Source	1220.0 - ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Revision 1 (2009)
---------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

2.43 Position In Organisation

Identification

Label	Position In Organisation
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16266
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16266

Definition


Definition	A descriptor of the job or the job role based on the management hierarchy of the organisation.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	Position In Organisation Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodeableText .
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

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

2.44 Position In Organisation Values

Identification

Label	Position In Organisation Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16265
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16265

Definition


Definition	The set of values for a descriptor of the job or the job role based on the management hierarchy of the organisation.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency

Value Domain

Source	1220.0 - ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Revision 1 (2009)
---------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
 001011001	Position In Organisation	1..1

2.45 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Identification

Label	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10241
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10241
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification

Definition


Definition	Additional characteristics of a person that may be useful for identification or other clinical purposes.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>Any other required demographic details not related to the person name or address MAY be contained within this data group. The requirement to supply each of these items will vary within participant instances.</p> <p>Data elements in this group have been sourced from and aligned with AS 4846 (2006) and AS 5017 (2006). However, the group only includes those elements currently in use within Agency data specifications and therefore do not include birth order or birth plurality.</p> <p>Inclusion of person additional demographic data is conditional upon the participant being a person. Where the participant is a person (<i>PARTICIPATION.PERSON</i>), person additional demographic data MAY be included.</p>

Usage







Conditions of Use	Each instance of this data group SHALL have at least one child with a value.
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency

Relationships

Parents

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

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
 T 001011001	Sex	0..1
	DATE OF BIRTH DETAIL	0..1
	AGE DETAIL	0..1
	Birth Plurality	0..1
	Birth Order	0..1
	DATE OF DEATH DETAIL	0..1
 T 001011001	Source of Death Notification	0..1
 T	Mother's Original Family Name	0..1
 T 001011001	Country of Birth	0..1
 T 001011001	State/Territory of Birth	0..1
 T 001011001	Indigenous Status	0..1

2.46 Sex

Identification

Label	Sex
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-20107
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.20107
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Sex

Definition


Definition	The biological distinction between male and female. Where there is inconsistency between anatomical and chromosomal characteristics, sex is based on anatomical characteristics.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	Administrative Gender (HL7).
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Sex Values

Usage

Conditions of Use	If this data element is not supplied, a null flavour SHALL be available, and the recipient will not be able to identify the participant through the national Healthcare Identifiers Service (HI Service).
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .

Relationships

Parents

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

2.47 Sex Values

Identification

Label	Sex Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-20107
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.20107

Definition


Definition	The set of values for the biological distinction between male and female.
Definition Source	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Value Domain

Source	METeOR id: 270807 (Sex, code N)
Permissible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Male 2 Female 3 Intersex or indeterminate 9 Not stated / inadequately described

Relationships

Parents

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

2.48 DATE OF BIRTH DETAIL

Identification

Label	DATE OF BIRTH DETAIL
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16232
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16232

Definition


Definition	Details of the accuracy, origin and value of a person's date of birth.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	

Usage




Conditions of Use	If this data group is not supplied, a null flavour SHALL be available, and the recipient will not be able to identify the participant through the national Healthcare Identifiers Service (HI Service).
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency

Relationships

Parents

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

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Date of Birth	1..1
	Date of Birth is Calculated From Age	0..1
	DATE OF BIRTH ACCURACY INDICATOR	0..1

2.49 Date of Birth

Identification

Label	Date of Birth
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-20108
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.20108
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Date of Birth

Definition


Definition	The date of birth of the person.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	Birth Date Birth Date and Time DOB
Context	Used to capture the data of birth of a person (e.g. subject of care). <i>AS 5017 (2006) – Health Care Client Identification [SA2006b] RECOMMENDED</i> that this data item to be used in conjunction with <i>Date Accuracy Indicator</i> .
Context Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Notes	Where the date of birth is not known an estimated date is permitted.
Data Type	DateTime

Usage

Conditions of Use	If this data element is not supplied, a null flavour SHALL be available, and the recipient will not be able to identify the participant through the national Healthcare Identifiers Service (HI Service).
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for DateTime .

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	DATE OF BIRTH DETAIL	1..1

2.50 Date of Birth is Calculated From Age

Identification

Label	Date of Birth is Calculated From Age
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16233
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16233

Definition


Definition	Indicates whether or not a person's date of birth has been derived from the value in the Age data element.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Where the date of birth is derived from the age: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) only the year SHOULD be supplied; 2) the <i>Date Accuracy Indicator</i> for the year SHOULD be the same as the <i>Age Accuracy Indicator</i>, and 3) the <i>Date Accuracy Indicator</i> for the month and day SHOULD be “false”.
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Boolean .
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	DATE OF BIRTH DETAIL	0..1

2.51 DATE OF BIRTH ACCURACY INDICATOR

Identification

Label	DATE OF BIRTH ACCURACY INDICATOR
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16234
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16234

Definition


Definition	The level of certainty or estimation of a person's date of birth.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>Provision of a date of birth is a mandatory requirement. However, at times, the actual date, or part thereof, is not known or estimated.</p> <p>This indicator is designed to flag the part, or parts, of a date that have been estimated or are unknown when a date provided is based on an approximation rather than the actual date.</p>

Usage




Conditions of Use	<p>A true or positive value indicates that the information supplied is accurate.</p> <p>A false or negative value indicates that the information supplied is not accurate or has been estimated.</p> <p>If no value is supplied, a null flavour SHALL be available, and the accuracy is unknown.</p>
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	DATE OF BIRTH DETAIL	0..1

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Date of Birth Day Accuracy Indicator	1..1
	Date of Birth Month Accuracy Indicator	1..1
	Date of Birth Year Accuracy Indicator	1..1

2.52 Date of Birth Day Accuracy Indicator

Identification

Label	Date of Birth Day Accuracy Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16236
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16236

Definition


Definition	The accuracy of the day component of a person's date of birth.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>A true or positive value indicates that the information supplied is accurate.</p> <p>A false or negative value indicates that the information supplied is not accurate or has been estimated.</p> <p>If no value is supplied, a null flavour SHALL be available, and the accuracy is unknown.</p>
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Boolean .

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	DATE OF BIRTH ACCURACY INDICATOR	1..1

2.53 Date of Birth Month Accuracy Indicator

Identification

Label	Date of Birth Month Accuracy Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16238
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16238

Definition


Definition	The accuracy of the month component of a person's date of birth.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>A true or positive value indicates that the information supplied is accurate.</p> <p>A false or negative value indicates that the information supplied is not accurate or has been estimated.</p> <p>If no value is supplied, a null flavour SHALL be available, and the accuracy is unknown.</p>
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Boolean .

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	DATE OF BIRTH ACCURACY INDICATOR	1..1

2.54 Date of Birth Year Accuracy Indicator

Identification

Label	Date of Birth Year Accuracy Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16240
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16240

Definition


Definition	The accuracy of the year component of a person's date of birth.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>A true or positive value indicates that the information supplied is accurate.</p> <p>A false or negative value indicates that the information supplied is not accurate or has been estimated.</p> <p>If no value is supplied, a null flavour SHALL be available, and the accuracy is unknown.</p>
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Boolean .

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	DATE OF BIRTH ACCURACY INDICATOR	1..1

2.55 AGE DETAIL

Identification

Label	AGE DETAIL
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16241
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16241

Definition


Definition	Details of the accuracy and value of a person's age.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	

Usage



Conditions of Use	If <i>AGE DETAIL</i> is provided then <i>DATE OF BIRTH DETAIL</i> SHALL either be provided, or the <i>DATE OF BIRTH DETAIL</i> SHALL be calculated and indicated.
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency

Relationships

Parents

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

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Age	1..1
	Age Accuracy Indicator	0..1

2.56 Age

Identification

Label	Age
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-20109
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.20109

Definition


Definition	The age of a person/subject of care at the time.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Duration

Usage

Conditions of Use	The age units are: minute; hour; day; week; month; year.
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	1) 6 months. 2) 67 years.
Misuse	Combining age units, for example 6 years and 3 months or 4 months and 7 days.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	AGE DETAIL	1..1

2.57 Age Accuracy Indicator

Identification

Label	Age Accuracy Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16279
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16279

Definition


Definition	The accuracy of a person's age.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>A true or positive value indicates that the information supplied is accurate.</p> <p>A false or negative value indicates that the information supplied is not accurate or has been estimated.</p> <p>If no value is supplied, a null flavour SHALL be available, and the accuracy is unknown.</p>
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Boolean .

Relationships

Parents

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

2.58 Birth Plurality

Identification

Label	Birth Plurality
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16249
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16249
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Birth Plurality

Definition


Definition	An indicator of multiple birth, showing the total number of births resulting from a single pregnancy.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Integer

Usage

Conditions of Use	Plurality of a pregnancy is determined by the number of live births or by the number of fetuses that remain in utero at 20 weeks gestation and that are subsequently born separately. In multiple pregnancies, or if gestational age is unknown, only live births of any birthweight or gestational age, or fetuses weighing 400 g or more, are taken into account in determining plurality. Fetuses aborted before 20 completed weeks or fetuses compressed in the placenta at 20 or more weeks are excluded.
Conditions of Use Source	Standards Australia
Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Integer .

Relationships

Parents

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

2.59 Birth Order

Identification

Label	Birth Order
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16250
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16250

Definition


Definition	The sequential order of each baby of a multiple birth regardless of live or still birth.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Integer

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Integer .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

2.60 DATE OF DEATH DETAIL

Identification


Label	DATE OF DEATH DETAIL
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16251
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16251

Definition



Definition	Details of the accuracy and value of a person's date of death.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	

Relationships

Parents

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

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Date of Death	1..1
	DATE OF DEATH ACCURACY INDICATOR	0..1

2.61 Date of Death

Identification

Label	Date of Death
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-21169
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.21169
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Date of Death

Definition


Definition	The date or date and time at which a person was estimated or certified to have died.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Where the date of death is not known an estimated date is permitted.
Data Type	DateTime

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for DateTime .
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	DATE OF DEATH DETAIL	1..1

2.62 DATE OF DEATH ACCURACY INDICATOR

Identification

Label	DATE OF DEATH ACCURACY INDICATOR
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16252
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16252

Definition


Definition	The level of certainty or estimation of a person's date of death.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>At times, the actual date, or part thereof, is not known or estimated.</p> <p>This indicator is designed to flag the part, or parts, of a date that have been estimated or are unknown when a date provided is based on an approximation rather than the actual date.</p>

Usage


Conditions of Use	<p>A true or positive value indicates that the information supplied is accurate.</p> <p>A false or negative value indicates that the information supplied is not accurate or has been estimated.</p> <p>If no value is supplied, a null flavour SHALL be available, and the accuracy is unknown.</p>
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency



Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	DATE OF DEATH DETAIL	0..1

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Date of Death Day Accuracy Indicator	1..1

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Date of Death Month Accuracy Indicator	1..1
	Date of Death Year Accuracy Indicator	1..1

2.63 Date of Death Day Accuracy Indicator

Identification

Label	Date of Death Day Accuracy Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16254
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16254

Definition


Definition	The accuracy of the day component of a person's date of death.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>A true or positive value indicates that the information supplied is accurate.</p> <p>A false or negative value indicates that the information supplied is not accurate or has been estimated.</p> <p>If no value is supplied, a null flavour SHALL be available, and the accuracy is unknown.</p>
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Boolean .

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	DATE OF DEATH ACCURACY INDICATOR	1..1

2.64 Date of Death Month Accuracy Indicator

Identification

Label	Date of Death Month Accuracy Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16256
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16256

Definition


Definition	The accuracy of the month component of a person's date of death.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>A true or positive value indicates that the information supplied is accurate.</p> <p>A false or negative value indicates that the information supplied is not accurate or has been estimated.</p> <p>If no value is supplied, a null flavour SHALL be available, and the accuracy is unknown.</p>
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Boolean .

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	DATE OF DEATH ACCURACY INDICATOR	1..1

2.65 Date of Death Year Accuracy Indicator

Identification

Label	Date of Death Year Accuracy Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16258
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16258

Definition


Definition	The accuracy of the year component of a person's date of death.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>A true or positive value indicates that the information supplied is accurate.</p> <p>A false or negative value indicates that the information supplied is not accurate or has been estimated.</p> <p>If no value is supplied, a null flavour SHALL be available, and the accuracy is unknown.</p>
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Boolean .

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	DATE OF DEATH ACCURACY INDICATOR	1..1

2.66 Source of Death Notification

Identification

Label	Source of Death Notification
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10243
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10243
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Source of Death Notification

Definition


Definition	The person, location, organisation or other originator of information relating to the date of death.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Source of Death Notification Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

2.67 Source of Death Notification Values

Identification

Label	Source of Death Notification Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-10314
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.10314

Definition


Definition	The set of values for the person, location, organisation or other originator of information relating to the date of death.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain

Source	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Source of Death Notification Data Domain
Permissible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Official death certificate or death register 2 Health Care Provider 3 Relative 4 Other 9 Unknown

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Source of Death Notification	1..1

2.68 Mother's Original Family Name

Identification

Label	Mother's Original Family Name
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10245
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10245
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Mother's Original Family Name

Definition


Definition	The original family name of the person's mother.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	MAY be used to confirm the identity of the person.
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Jones 2) Smith 3) Nguyen
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

2.69 Country of Birth

Identification

Label	Country of Birth
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-21139
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.21139
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Country (Place) of Birth

Definition


Definition	The country in which the person was born.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	Country Values

Usage

Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 8104 United States of America 2) 2102 England
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

2.70 Country Values

Identification

Label	Country Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-21139
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.21139

Definition


Definition	The set of values for the country in which the person was born.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain

Source	1269.0 - Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition (2008)
---------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Country of Birth	1..1

2.71 State/Territory of Birth

Identification

Label	State/Territory of Birth
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16262
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16262

Definition


Definition	The identifier of the Australian state or territory where a person is born.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	State/Territory of Birth Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

2.72 State/Territory of Birth Values

Identification

Label	State/Territory of Birth Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16262
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16262

Definition


Definition	The set of values for the identifier of the Australian state or territory where a person is born.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency

Value Domain

Source	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian State/Territory Identifier – Postal
Permissible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1, NSW New South Wales 2, VIC Victoria 3, QLD Queensland 4, SA South Australia 5, WA Western Australia 6, TAS Tasmania 7, NT Northern Territory 8, ACT Australian Capital Territory 9, U Unknown

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	State/Territory of Birth	1..1

2.73 Indigenous Status

Identification

Label	Indigenous Status
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16264
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16264
External Identifier	METeOR Id: 291036 (Person—Indigenous status)

Definition

Definition	Indigenous Status is a measure of whether a person identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Definition Source	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>The definition above is in accord with the first two of three components of the Commonwealth definition.</p> <p>The following definition, commonly known as 'The Commonwealth Definition', was adopted in a High Court judgement in the case of Commonwealth v Tasmania [1983] HCA 21 [HCA1983].</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">An Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives.</p> <p>There are three components to the Commonwealth definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • descent; • self-identification; and • community acceptance. <p>In practice, it is not feasible to collect information on the community acceptance part of this definition in general purpose statistical and administrative collections and therefore standard questions on Indigenous status relate to descent and self-identification only.</p>
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Indigenous Status Values


Usage

Conditions of Use	<p>The classification for Indigenous Status has a hierarchical structure comprising two levels. There are four categories at the detailed level of the classification which are grouped into two categories at the broad level. There is one supplementary category for 'not stated' responses. The classification is as follows:</p> <p>Indigenous:</p>
--------------------------	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal but not Torres Strait Islander origin; • Torres Strait Islander but not Aboriginal origin; or • both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. <p>Non-Indigenous:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin. <p>Not stated/ inadequately described:</p> <p>This category is not to be available as a valid answer to the questions but is intended for use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primarily when importing data from other data collections that do not contain mappable data; • where an answer was refused; or • where the question was not able to be asked prior to completion of assistance because the client was unable to communicate or a person who knows the client was not available.
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .

Relationships

Parents

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

2.74 Indigenous Status Values

Identification

Label	Indigenous Status Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16263
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16263

Definition


Definition	The set of values that indicates whether a person identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Definition Source	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Value Domain

Source	Person—Indigenous status (METeOR id: 291036)
Permissible Values	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Aboriginal but not Torres Strait Islander origin 2 Torres Strait Islander but not Aboriginal origin 3 Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin 4 Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin 9 Not stated/inadequately described

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Indigenous Status	1..1

2.75 ENTITLEMENT

Identification


Label	ENTITLEMENT
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16077
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16077

Definition




Definition	The entitlement or right of a participant to act in a given capacity (as defined by <i>Entitlement Type</i>) within a healthcare context.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	Authority Benefit Concession
Notes	This data group covers a diverse range of concepts such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the entitlement to collect or claim benefits, or • the right to carry out clinical practices, e.g. prescribing.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PARTICIPANT	0..*

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Entitlement Number	1..1
	Entitlement Type	1..1
	Entitlement Validity Duration	0..1

2.76 Entitlement Number

Identification

Label	Entitlement Number
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16078
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16078

Definition


Definition	A number or code issued for the purpose of identifying the entitlement or right of a participant to act in a given capacity (as defined by <i>Entitlement Type</i>) within a healthcare context.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	Authority Number Benefit Number Concession Number
Data Type	UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for UniquelIdentifier .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

2.77 Entitlement Type

Identification

Label	Entitlement Type
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16048
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16048

Definition

Definition	The description of the scope of an entitlement.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	Authority Type Benefit Type Concession Type
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	<i>Not specified.</i>

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](#)⁶ with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and **SHALL** be publicly available.

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


Usage

Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Commonwealth Seniors Health Concession 2) Healthcare Benefits 3) Pensioner Concession 4) Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits 5) Safety Net Concession 6) Safety Net Entitlement
-----------------	--

⁶ <http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm>

Relationships

Parents

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

2.78 Entitlement Validity Duration

Identification

Label	Entitlement Validity Duration
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16049
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16049

Definition


Definition	The time interval for which an entitlement is valid.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	TimeInterval

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for TimeInterval .
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

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

2.79 Qualifications

Identification

Label	Qualifications
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16268
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16268

Definition


Definition	For persons and organisation: A list of professional certifications, and certificates recognising having passed a course. For devices and systems: Product certificates recognising having passed a standard or pre-determined level of quality.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Text .
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Relationships

Parents

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

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3 Address Data Group

This chapter describes version 3.0 of the *Address Data Group*.

3.1 Purpose

To describe information about a location (Australian or international) where an entity (person or organisation) is located or can be otherwise reached or found.

3.2 ADDRESS

Identification

Label	ADDRESS
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-20106
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.20106
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Address; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Address

Definition


Definition	The description of a location where an entity is located or can be otherwise reached or found and a description of the purpose for which that address is primarily used by that entity.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	

Usage




Conditions of Use	There SHALL NOT be more than two addresses (e.g. one street address and one postal address) associated with any one individual or organisation.
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	PARTICIPANT	0..*

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	No Fixed Address Indicator	1..1
	AUSTRALIAN OR INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS	1..1
	Address Purpose	1..1

3.3 No Fixed Address Indicator

Identification

Label	No Fixed Address Indicator
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10231
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10231
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: No Fixed Address Indicator; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: No Fixed Address Indicator

Definition


Definition	A flag to indicate whether or not the participant has no fixed address.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Where an <i>ADDRESS</i> has <i>No Fixed Address Indicator</i> set to “true”, then there SHALL be a single <i>Unstructured Australian Address Line</i> (in <i>AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS</i>) or <i>International Address Line</i> (in <i>INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS</i>) having the value of “Unknown”.
Data Type	Boolean

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Boolean .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

3.4 AUSTRALIAN OR INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS

Identification


Label	AUSTRALIAN OR INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS
Metadata Type	Choice
Identifier	C-10262
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.105.10262

Definition



Definition	Represents a choice to be made at run-time between an <i>AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS</i> and an <i>INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS</i> .
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	

Relationships

Parents

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

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS	0..1
	AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS	0..1

3.5 INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS

Identification

Label	INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10261
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10261
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Health Care Client International Address; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Health Care Provider International Address

Definition


Definition	The description of a non-Australian location where an entity is located or can be otherwise reached or found.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	

Usage





Conditions of Use	The children of this data group are all optional, but at least one SHALL be supplied.
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	AUSTRALIAN OR INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS	0..1

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	International Address Line	0..*
	International State/Province	0..1
	International Postcode	0..1
	Country	0..1

3.6 International Address Line

Identification

Label	International Address Line
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10222
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10222
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: International Address Line; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: International Address Line

Definition


Definition	A composite of address details comprising a low level geographical/physical description of a location that, used in conjunction with the other high level address components, i.e. international state/province, international postcode and country, forms a complete geographic/physical address.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	1) 3424 Kossuth Avenue, Bronx 2) Raddlebarn Road, Selly Oak
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS	0..*

3.7 International State/Province

Identification

Label	International State/Province
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10224
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10224
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: International State/Province; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: International State/Province

Definition


Definition	The designation applied to an internal, political or geographic division of a country other than Australia that is officially recognised by that country.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	1) New York 2) Birmingham
-----------------	------------------------------

Relationships

Parents

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

3.8 International Postcode

Identification

Label	International Postcode
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10225
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10225
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: International Postcode; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: International Postcode

Definition


Definition	The alphanumeric descriptor for a postal delivery area (as defined by the postal service of a country other than Australia) aligned with locality, suburb or place for an address.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	1) 10467 2) B29 6JD
-----------------	------------------------

Relationships

Parents

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

3.9 Country

Identification

Label	Country
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10227
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10227
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Country Identifier; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Country Identifier

Definition


Definition	The country component of the address.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Note that this data element represents a variation on AS 4846 (2006) and AS 5017 (2006) which only require the code associated with the country.
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	Country Values

Usage

Examples	1) 8104 - United States of America 2) 2102 - England
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

3.10 Country Values

Identification

Label	Country Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-21139
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.21139

Definition


Definition	The set of values for the country component of the address.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain

Source	1269.0 - Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition (2008)
---------------	--

Relationships

Parents

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

3.11 AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS

Identification

Label	AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-10179
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.10179
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Health Care Client Australian Address; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Health Care Provider Australian Address

Definition


Definition	The description of an Australian location where an entity is located or can be otherwise reached or found.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	

Usage





Conditions of Use	The children of this data group are all optional, but at least one SHALL be supplied.
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency



Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	AUSTRALIAN OR INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS	0..1

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Unstructured Australian Address Line	0..*
	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1
	Australian Suburb/Town/Locality	0..1
	Australian State/Territory	0..1

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Australian Postcode	0..1
	Australian Delivery Point Identifier	0..1

3.12 Unstructured Australian Address Line

Identification

Label	Unstructured Australian Address Line
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10188
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10188
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Address Line; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Address Line

Definition


Definition	A composite of one or more low level standard address components describing a geographical/physical location that, used in conjunction with the other high level address components, e.g. Australian suburb/town/locality name, Australian postcode and Australian State/Territory, forms a complete geographical/physical address.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Context	Where the <i>STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE</i> is populated, this item SHOULD be a combination of the following standard address data elements and SHOULD be concatenated in the following sequence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Australian Unit Type</i> • <i>Australian Unit Number</i> • <i>Australian Address Site Name</i> • <i>Australian Level Type</i> • <i>Australian Level Number</i> • <i>Australian Street Number</i> • <i>Australian Lot Number</i> • <i>Australian Street Name</i> • <i>Australian Street Type Code</i> • <i>Australian Street Suffix Code</i> • <i>Australian Postal Delivery Type</i> • <i>Australian Postal Delivery Number</i>
Context Source	Standards Australia
Data Type	Text

Usage

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Examples | 1) L 15 Rm 2B 27 James Street |
| | 2) U 2A Technology Park, 4 Centre Road |

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS	0..*

3.13 STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE

Identification


Label	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE
Metadata Type	Data Group
Identifier	DG-16058
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.102.16058

Definition








Definition	The standard low level address components describing a geographical/physical location that, used in conjunction with the other high level address components, i.e. <i>Australian Suburb/ Town/Locality</i> name, <i>Australian Postcode</i> and <i>Australian State/Territory</i> , form a complete geographical/physical address.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Synonymous Names	






Relationships

Parents

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

Children

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Australian Unit Type	0..1
	Australian Unit Number	0..1
	Australian Address Site Name	0..1
	Australian Level Type	0..1
	Australian Level Number	0..1
	Australian Street Number	0..1
	Australian Lot Number	0..1

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
	Australian Street Name	0..1
	Australian Street Type	0..1
	Australian Street Suffix	0..1
	Australian Postal Delivery Type	0..1
	Australian Postal Delivery Number	0..1

3.14 Australian Unit Type

Identification

Label	Australian Unit Type
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16217
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16217
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Unit Type; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Unit Type

Definition


Definition	The specification of the type of a separately identifiable portion within a building/complex, marina etc. to clearly distinguish it from another.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Australian Unit Type Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1

3.15 Australian Unit Type Values

Identification

Label	Australian Unit Type Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16215
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16215

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the specification of the type of a separately identifiable portion within a building/complex, marina etc. to clearly distinguish it from another.
Definition Source	Standards Australia


Value Domain

Source	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Unit Type; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Unit Type	
Permissible Values	Apt	Apartment
	Ctge	Cottage
	Dup	Duplex
	F	Flat
	Fy	Factory
	Hse	House
	Ksk	Kiosk
	Mb	Marine Berth
	Msnt Off	Maisonette Office
	Pths	Penthouse
	Rm	Room
	Se	Suite
	Shed	Shed
	Shop	Shop
	Site	Site
	Sl	Stall
	Stu	Studio
	Tnhs	Townhouse
	U	Unit

	Vlla	Villa
	Ward	Ward
	We	Warehouse

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Australian Unit Type	1..1

3.16 Australian Unit Number

Identification

Label	Australian Unit Number
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16218
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16218
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Unit Number; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Unit Number

Definition


Definition	The specification of the number or identifier of a building/complex, marina etc. to clearly distinguish it from another.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Text .
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1

3.17 Australian Address Site Name

Identification

Label	Australian Address Site Name
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16219
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16219
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Site Name; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Site Name

Definition


Definition	The full name used to identify the physical building or property as part of its location.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	1) Treasury Building 2) Brindabella Station
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1

3.18 Australian Level Type

Identification

Label	Australian Level Type
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16221
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16221
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Level Type; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Level Type

Definition


Definition	Descriptor used to classify the type of floor or level of a multistorey building/complex.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>From AS 4846 (2006) – Health Care Provider Identification [SA2006a]:</p> <p>Some Australian level identification may require the <i>Australian Level Type</i> plus the <i>Australian Level Number</i> to be recorded.</p> <p>Examples of Australian level identification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FL 1A • L 3 • LG A <p>...</p> <p>Some <i>Australian Level Type</i> entries will often have no corresponding number e.g. “Basement”, “Ground”, “Lower Ground”, “Mezzanine” and “Upper Ground”.</p>
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Australian Level Type Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1

3.19 Australian Level Type Values

Identification

Label	Australian Level Type Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16220
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16220

Definition


Definition	The set of values for the descriptor used to classify the type of floor or level of a multistorey building/complex.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain

Source	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Level Type; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Level Type
Permissible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B Basement FL Floor G Ground L Level LG Lower Ground M Mezzanine UG Upper Ground

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Australian Level Type	1..1

3.20 Australian Level Number

Identification

Label	Australian Level Number
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16222
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16222
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Level Number; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Level Number

Definition


Definition	Descriptor used to identify the floor or level of a multi-storey building/complex.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Text .
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1

3.21 Australian Street Number

Identification

Label	Australian Street Number
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16223
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16223
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Street Number; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Street Number

Definition

Definition	The numeric or alphanumeric reference number of a house or property that is unique within a street name.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	<p>Generally, only one <i>Australian Street Number</i> is used. However, if the <i>Australian Street Number</i> includes a number range, the range of applicable numbers should be included, separated by a hyphen (-), with no spaces between numerals, i.e. 17-19.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Australian Street Number 1</i> – refers to physical Australian Street Number and for ranges is the starting number (5 numeric characters). 2) <i>Australian Street Number suffix 1</i> – a single character identifying the Australian Street Number suffix (1 alphanumeric character). 3) <i>Australian Street Number 2</i> – refers to a physical Australian Street Number and for ranges is the finishing number (5 numeric characters). 4) <i>Australian Street Number suffix 2</i> – a single character identifying the Australian Street Number suffix (1 alphanumeric character) with no space between the numeric and the alpha characters.
Data Type	Text


Usage

Conditions of Use	Record <i>Australian Street Number</i> or <i>Australian Lot Number</i> but not both.
Conditions of Use Source	Standards Australia
Examples	<p>1) 401A-403B</p> <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “401” is Australian Street Number first in range. • “A” is Australian Street suffix 1. • “403” is Australian Street Number last in range.

- “B” is Australian Street suffix 2.

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1

3.22 Australian Lot Number

Identification

Label	Australian Lot Number
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16224
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16224
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Lot Number; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Lot Number

Definition


Definition	The Australian Lot reference allocated to an address in the absence of street numbering.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Context	The <i>Australian Lot Number</i> is suitable for postal purposes as well as the physical identification of addresses.
Context Source	Standards Australia
Data Type	Text

Usage

Conditions of Use	A lot number SHALL be used only when a street number has not been specifically allocated or is not readily identifiable with the property. For identification purposes, the word 'Lot' SHOULD precede the lot number and be separated by a space.
Conditions of Use Source	Standards Australia
Examples	1) Lot 716 2) Lot 534A 3) Lot 716-718

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1

3.23 Australian Street Name

Identification

Label	Australian Street Name
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16225
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16225
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Street Name; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Street Name

Definition


Definition	The name that identifies a public thoroughfare and differentiates it from others in the same suburb/town/locality.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Conditions of Use	To be used in conjunction with <i>Australian Street Type Code</i> . To be used in conjunction with <i>Australian Street Suffix Code</i> . Mixed case SHOULD be used.
Conditions of Use Source	Standards Australia
Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Text .

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1

3.24 Australian Street Type

Identification

Label	Australian Street Type
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16227
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16227
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Street Type Code; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Street Type Code

Definition


Definition	A code that identifies the type of public thoroughfare.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Australian Street Type Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1

3.25 Australian Street Type Values

Identification

Label	Australian Street Type Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16226
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16226

Definition

Definition	The set of values for a code that identifies the type of public thoroughfare.
Definition Source	Standards Australia


Value Domain

Source	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Street Type Code; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Street Type Code																																						
Permissible Values	<table> <tr><td>Ally</td><td>Alley</td></tr> <tr><td>Arc</td><td>Arcade</td></tr> <tr><td>Ave</td><td>Avenue</td></tr> <tr><td>Bvd</td><td>Boulevard</td></tr> <tr><td>Bypa</td><td>Bypass</td></tr> <tr><td>Cct</td><td>Circuit</td></tr> <tr><td>Cl</td><td>Close</td></tr> <tr><td>Crn</td><td>Corner</td></tr> <tr><td>Ct</td><td>Court</td></tr> <tr><td>Cres</td><td>Crescent</td></tr> <tr><td>Cds</td><td>Cul-de-sac</td></tr> <tr><td>Dr</td><td>Drive</td></tr> <tr><td>Esp</td><td>Esplanade</td></tr> <tr><td>Grn</td><td>Green</td></tr> <tr><td>Gr</td><td>Grove</td></tr> <tr><td>Hwy</td><td>Highway</td></tr> <tr><td>Jnc</td><td>Junction</td></tr> <tr><td>Lane</td><td>Lane</td></tr> <tr><td>Link</td><td>Link</td></tr> </table>	Ally	Alley	Arc	Arcade	Ave	Avenue	Bvd	Boulevard	Bypa	Bypass	Cct	Circuit	Cl	Close	Crn	Corner	Ct	Court	Cres	Crescent	Cds	Cul-de-sac	Dr	Drive	Esp	Esplanade	Grn	Green	Gr	Grove	Hwy	Highway	Jnc	Junction	Lane	Lane	Link	Link
Ally	Alley																																						
Arc	Arcade																																						
Ave	Avenue																																						
Bvd	Boulevard																																						
Bypa	Bypass																																						
Cct	Circuit																																						
Cl	Close																																						
Crn	Corner																																						
Ct	Court																																						
Cres	Crescent																																						
Cds	Cul-de-sac																																						
Dr	Drive																																						
Esp	Esplanade																																						
Grn	Green																																						
Gr	Grove																																						
Hwy	Highway																																						
Jnc	Junction																																						
Lane	Lane																																						
Link	Link																																						

Mews	Mews
Pde	Parade
Pl	Place
Rdge	Ridge
Rd	Road
Sq	Square
St	Street
Tce	Terrace

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Australian Street Type	1..1

3.26 Australian Street Suffix

Identification

Label	Australian Street Suffix
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16228
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16228
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Street Suffix; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Street Suffix

Definition


Definition	Term used to qualify <i>Australian Street Name</i> used for directional references.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Australian Street Suffix Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1

3.27 Australian Street Suffix Values

Identification

Label	Australian Street Suffix Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16228
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16228

Definition


Definition	The set of values for the term used to qualify <i>Australian Street Name</i> used for directional references.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain

Source	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Street Suffix; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Street Suffix
Permissible Values	<p>CN Central</p> <p>E East</p> <p>EX Extension</p> <p>LR Lower</p> <p>N North</p> <p>NE North East</p> <p>NW North West</p> <p>S South</p> <p>SE South East</p> <p>SW South West</p> <p>UP Upper</p> <p>W West</p>

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Australian Street Suffix	1..1

3.28 Australian Postal Delivery Type

Identification

Label	Australian Postal Delivery Type
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16230
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16230
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Postal Delivery Type Code; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Postal Delivery Type Code

Definition


Definition	Identification for the channel of postal delivery.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Australian Postal Delivery Type Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1

3.29 Australian Postal Delivery Type Values

Identification

Label	Australian Postal Delivery Type Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-16229
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16229

Definition


Definition	The set of values for the identification for the channel of postal delivery.
Definition Source	Australian Digital Health Agency

Value Domain

Source	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Postal Delivery Type Code	
Permissible Values	Care PO	Care-of Post Office (also known as Poste Restante)
	CMA	Community Mail Agent
	CMB	Community Mail Bag
	GPO Box	General Post Office Box
	Locked Bag	Locked Mail Bag Service
	PO Box	Post Office Box
	MS	Mail Service
	Care PO	Poste Restante (also known as Care-of Post Office)
	Private Bag	Private Mail Bag Service
	RSD	Roadside Delivery
	RMB	Roadside Mail Box/Bag
	RMS	Roadside Mail Service

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Australian Postal Delivery Type	1..1

3.30 Australian Postal Delivery Number

Identification

Label	Australian Postal Delivery Number
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-16231
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.16231
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Postal Delivery Number; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Postal Delivery Number

Definition


Definition	Identification number for the channel of postal delivery.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	Text

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for Text .
-----------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE	0..1

3.31 Australian Suburb/Town/Locality

Identification

Label	Australian Suburb/Town/Locality
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10200
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10200
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Suburb/Town/Locality; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Suburb/Town/Locality

Definition


Definition	The full name of the general locality contained within the specific address.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodeableText
Value Domain	Australian Suburb/Town/Locality Values

Usage

Conditions of Use	<i>Australian Suburb/Town/Locality</i> MAY be a town, city, suburb or commonly used location name such as a large agricultural property or Aboriginal community.
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	1) Oakhampton Heights 2) Sulphur Creek 3) Melbourne

Relationships

Parents

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

3.32 Australian Suburb/Town/Locality Values

Identification

Label	Australian Suburb/Town/Locality Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-10301
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.10301

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the full name of the general locality contained within the specific address.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Usage


Conditions of Use	Values in this data element SHOULD comply with descriptions in the Australia Post Postcode File.
Conditions of Use Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain

Source	See: www.auspost.com.au/postcodes ¹
---------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Australian Suburb/Town/Locality	1..1

¹ <http://www.auspost.com.au/postcodes>

3.33 Australian State/Territory

Identification

Label	Australian State/Territory
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10302
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10302
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian State/Territory Identifier – Postal; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian State/Territory Identifier – Postal

Definition


Definition	The identifier of the Australian state or territory.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Australian State/Territory Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

3.34 Australian State/Territory Values

Identification

Label	Australian State/Territory Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-10303
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.10303

Definition


Definition	The set of values for the identifier of the Australian state or territory.
Definition Source	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Value Domain

Source	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian State/Territory Identifier – Postal
Permissible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1, NSW New South Wales 2, VIC Victoria 3, QLD Queensland 4, SA South Australia 5, WA Western Australia 6, TAS Tasmania 7, NT Northern Territory 8, ACT Australian Capital Territory 9, U Unknown

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Australian State/Territory	1..1

3.35 Australian Postcode

Identification

Label	Australian Postcode
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10212
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10212
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Postcode; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Postcode

Definition


Definition	The numeric descriptor for a postal delivery area (as defined by Australia Post), aligned with locality, suburb or place for the address.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Postcode is an important part of a postal address and facilitates written communication. It is one of a number of geographic identifiers that can be used to determine a geographic location. Postcode may also assist with uniquely identifying a person or organisation. The Australia Post Postcode book is updated more than once annually as postcodes are dynamic entities and are constantly changing.
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Australian Postcode Values

Usage

Conditions of Use	Data in this data element SHOULD be verified against the locality field contained within the Australia Post Postcode book.
Conditions of Use Source	Australian Digital Health Agency
Examples	1) 5091

Relationships

Parents

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

3.36 Australian Postcode Values

Identification

Label	Australian Postcode Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-10304
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.10304

Definition

Definition	The set of values for the numeric descriptor for a postal delivery area (as defined by Australia Post), aligned with locality, suburb or place for the address.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Usage


Conditions of Use	Values in this data element SHOULD comply with descriptions in the Australia Post Postcode File.
Conditions of Use Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain

Source	See: www.auspost.com.au/postcodes ²
---------------	--

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Australian Postcode	1..1

² <http://www.auspost.com.au/postcodes>

3.37 Australian Delivery Point Identifier

Identification

Label	Australian Delivery Point Identifier
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10211
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10211
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Australian Delivery Point Identifier; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Australian Delivery Point Identifier

Definition


Definition	A unique number assigned to a postal delivery point as recorded on the Australia Post Postal Address File.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Notes	Australia Post maintains a Postal Address File database which contains over 9.4 million Australian postal delivery addresses and their corresponding 8-character unique identification number known as an Australian Delivery Point Identifier (ADPID). This file is made commercially available through the Address Matching Approval System (AMAS) program and is updated quarterly.
Data Type	UniquelIdentifier

Usage

Examples	1) 87654321
-----------------	-------------

Relationships

Parents

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

3.38 Address Purpose

Identification

Label	Address Purpose
Metadata Type	Data Element
Identifier	DE-10264
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.103.10264
External Identifier	AS 5017 (2006) - Healthcare Client Identification: Address Purpose; AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Address Purpose

Definition


Definition	The purpose for which the address is being used by the entity.
Definition Source	Standards Australia
Synonymous Names	
Data Type	CodedText
Value Domain	Address Purpose Values

Usage

Examples	Please see Appendix B, Specification Guide for Use for examples and usage information for CodedText .
-----------------	---

Relationships

Parents

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

3.39 Address Purpose Values

Identification

Label	Address Purpose Values
Metadata Type	Value Domain
Identifier	VD-10265
OID	1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.10265

Definition


Definition	The set of values for the purpose for which the address is being used by the entity.
Definition Source	Standards Australia

Value Domain

Source	AS 4846 (2006) - Healthcare Provider Identification: Address Purpose Values
Permissible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1, B Business 2, M Mailing or Postal 3, T Temporary Accommodation 4, R Residential (permanent) 9, U Not Stated/Unknown/Inadequately Described

Relationships

Parents

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
	Address Purpose	1..1

4 UML Class Diagrams

The following figures represent the data hierarchy using UML 2.0 class diagrams. The diagrams display data groups, sections, structured documents and data elements, together with their names, data types and multiplicities. Data elements are displayed as attributes; data groups, sections and structured documents are displayed as classes; their label names are represented as association role names. Association role names are only displayed if they differ from the associated class name. When a data element has a choice of data types, the data type of the attribute that represents it is an abstract interface class generalised from the individual data types. The default multiplicity is 1..1.

If a data element's label differs from its name, the label is the attribute name and the name is a stereotype of the attribute. If a data group's or section's label differs from its name, the label is the class name and the name is a stereotype of the class.

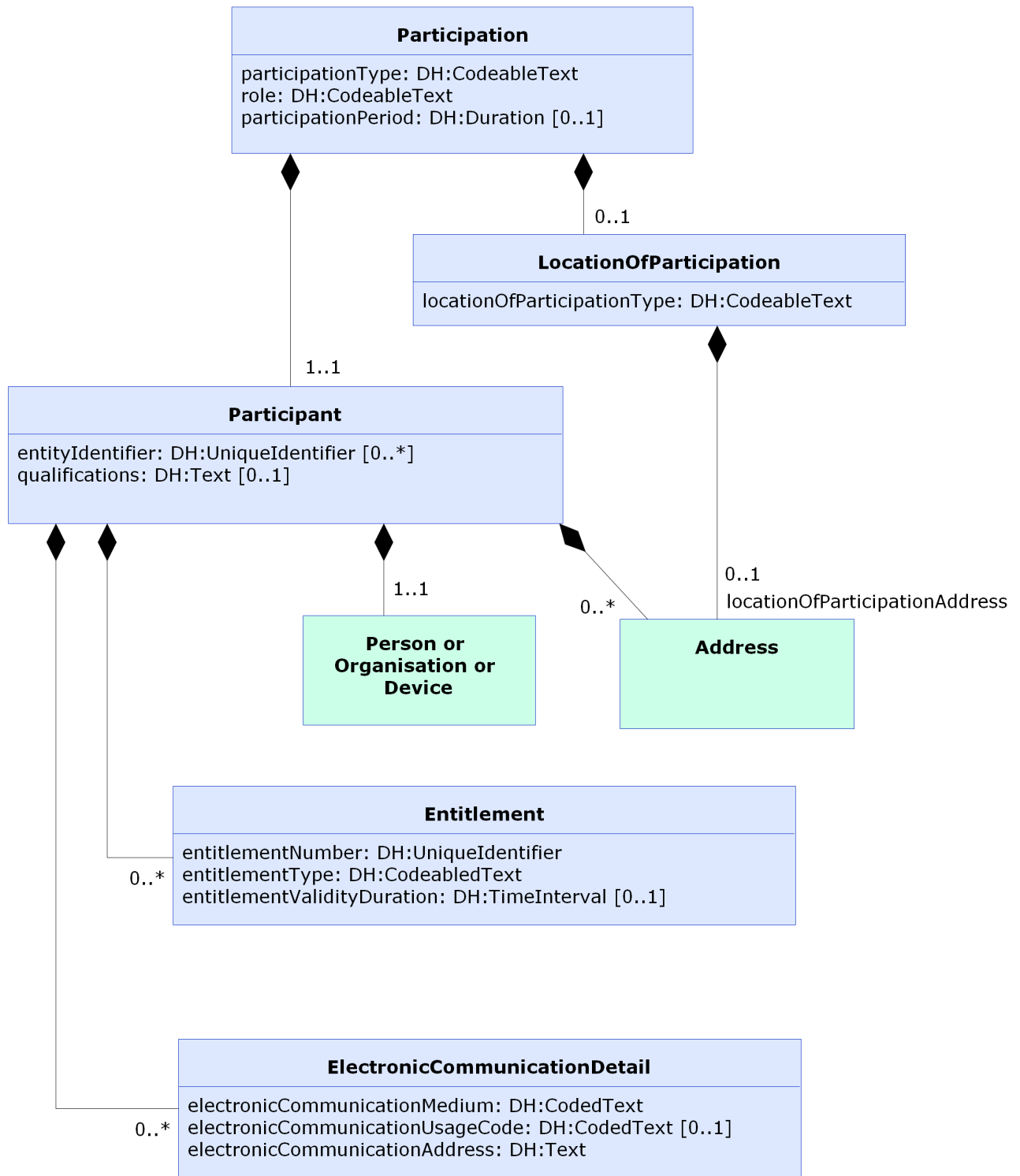


Figure 4.1. Participation

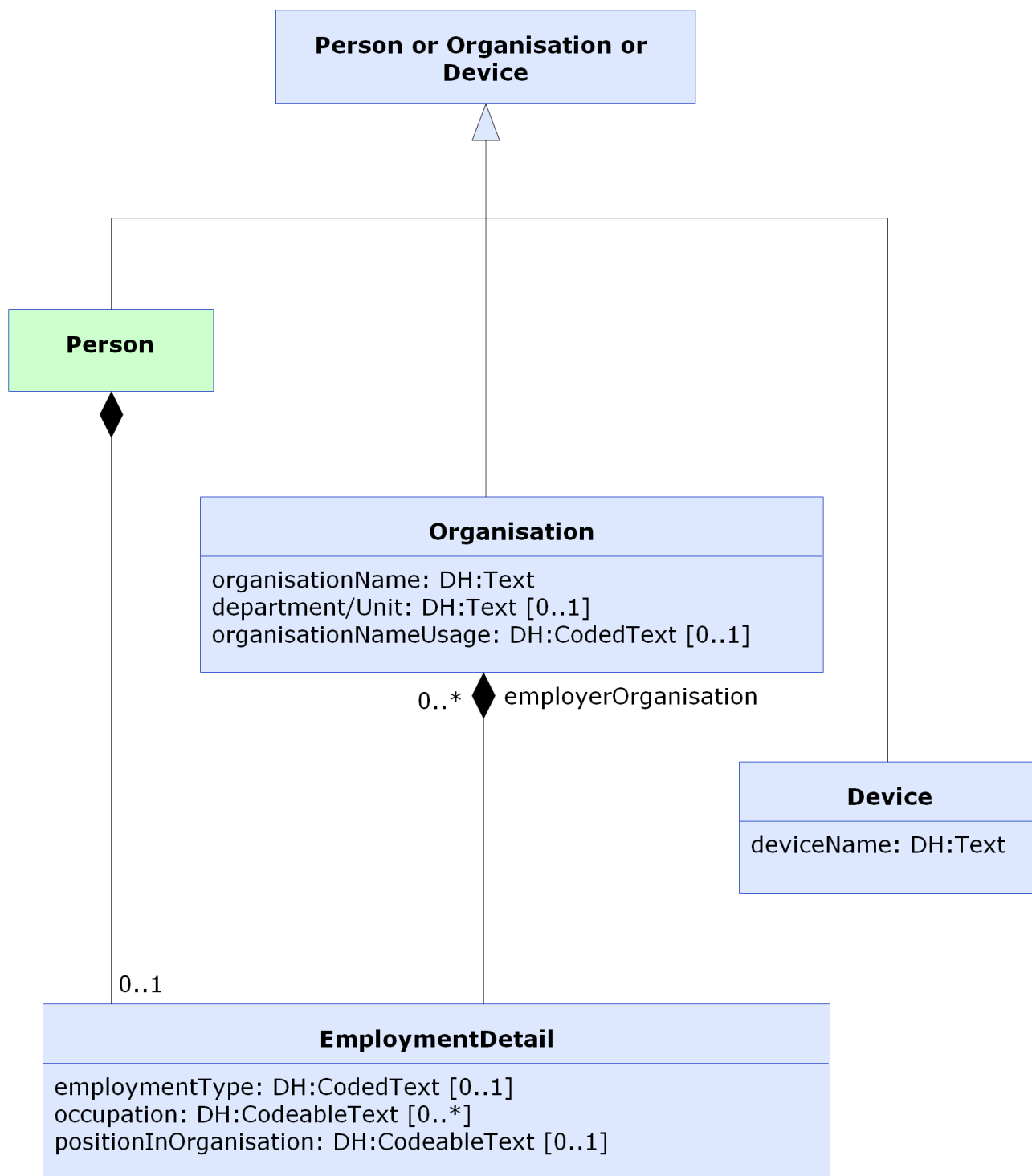


Figure 4.2. Person or Organisation or Device

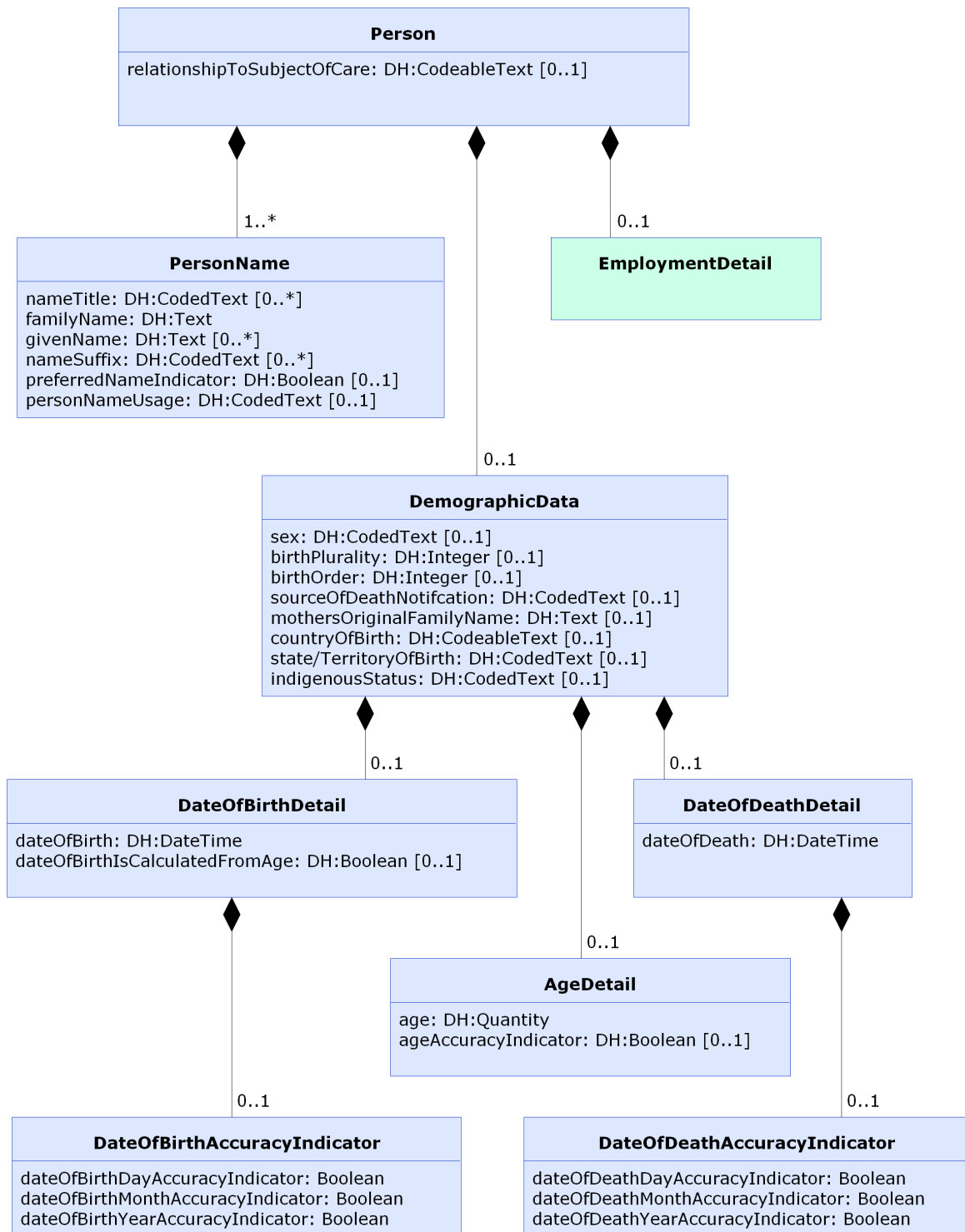


Figure 4.3. Person

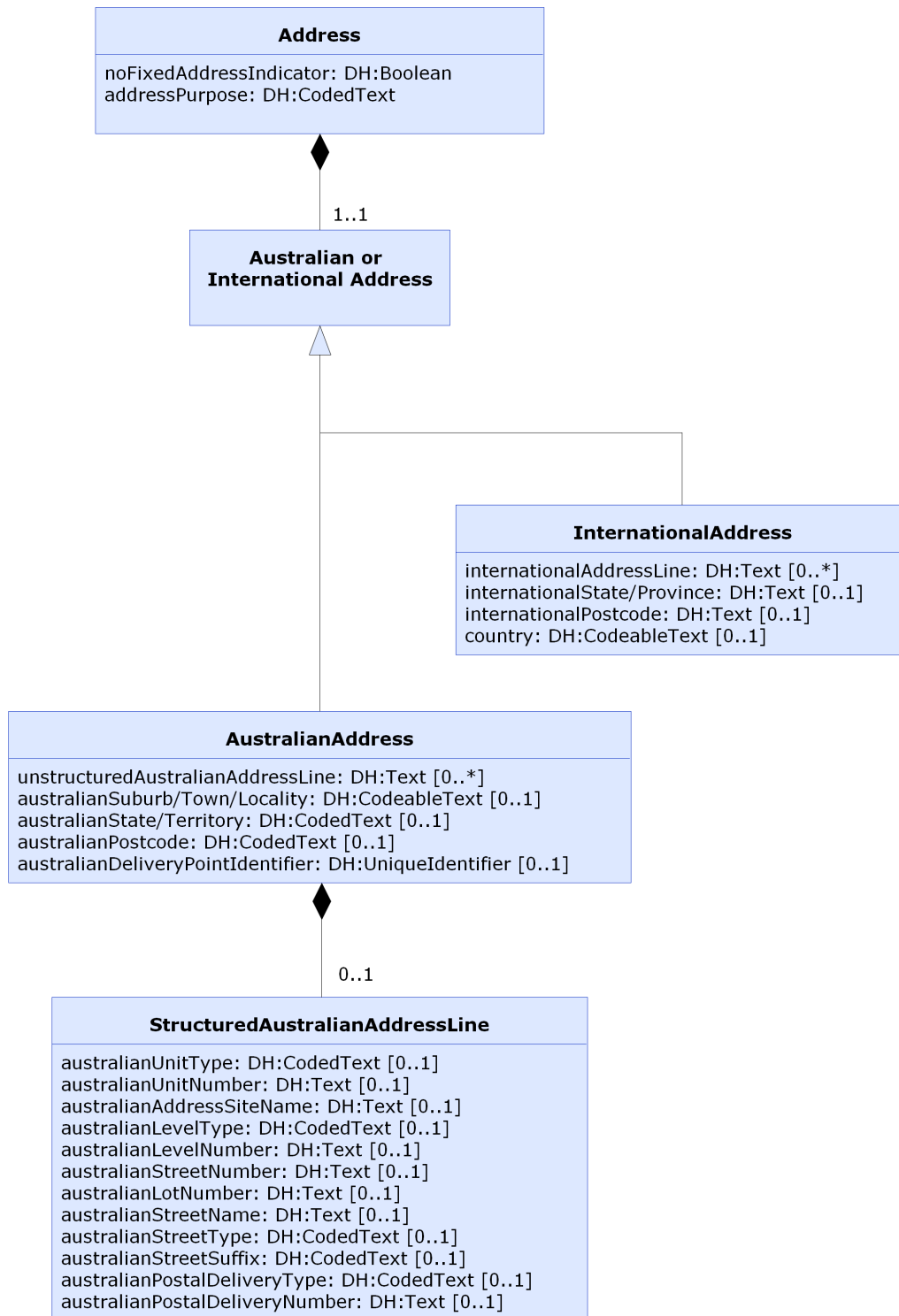


Figure 4.4. Address

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Appendix A. Known Issues

This appendix lists known issues with this specification at the time of publishing. We are working on solutions to these issues and encourage comments to help us develop these solutions.

Reference	Description
Alignment with the HL7™ Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR®) standard	The concept of participation, as modelled in this specification, is not fully consistent with HL7 FHIR resources. Work is underway to address alignment to HL7 FHIR and is expected to result in adjustment to the structure of this model.
Superseded standards	<p>AS 4846 (2014) – Person and provider identification in healthcare [SA2014a] has been published and supersedes both AS 4846 (2006) – Health Care Provider Identification [SA2006a] and AS 5017 (2006) – Health Care Client Identification [SA2006b].</p> <p>1220.0 - ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Revision 1 [ABS2009] has been superseded by 1220.0 - ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, Version 1.2 [ABS2013].</p> <p>1269.0 - Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition [ABS2008] has been superseded by 1269.0 - Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 [ABS2016].</p> <p>Work is underway to address alignment with the standards referenced in this specification and is expected to be completed in a later version.</p>
Unknown Participant	In many scenarios it may be appropriate to record the participation of an unknown participant. However, the current structure does not address unknown participants.
Links to external resources	Certain combinations of web browsers and PDF readers have problems opening URL links (usually found in reference sections) that span more than one line.
PARTICIPATION	A deprecated, but common, use of PARTICIPATION is to exchange information that could be used to identify the participant, but is really just being exchanged in a convenient way.
Participation definition source	In section 1.3 Definition of Participation, the source of the quoted definition is given as <i>HL7 Version 3 Standard – Reference Information Model</i> , however there is no further detail as to where to find the quoted text.
Role note	The note regarding interns may be misleading and requires review.
Role cardinality	<i>Role</i> is essential, but is only relevant for healthcare provider persons, not for subjects of care, organisations or devices.
ADDRESS condition of use	The <i>ADDRESS</i> condition of use is to be ignored and will be removed in a future version.
LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION No Fixed Address Indicator	<i>LOCATION OF PARTICIPATION</i> will always have a fixed address In some cases, there may be a number of addresses (i.e. in case of telemedicine). A possible future solution may be to make this data element optional or remove it from this data group.
No Fixed Address Indicator	This data element is redundant in cases where an address values are provided. It has been suggested we should consider modelling this out in these situations.
No Fixed Address Indicator constraint	The constraint requiring an address when the <i>No Fixed Address Indicator</i> is set to “true” should be removed, as it is not related to the data but more to display of data. This will be corrected in a future version.

Reference	Description
INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS condition of use	The condition of use is inappropriate in that it states a generic conformance point that applies to data groups. Its inclusion here is inconsistent and implies that other data groups without this condition of use can be instantiated as empty. This text is an unnecessary duplicate as it is a repeat of the conformance point in B.2 The Structured Content Specification Metamodel and will be removed in a later version.
AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS condition of use	The condition of use is inappropriate in that it states a generic conformance point that applies to data groups. Its inclusion here is inconsistent and implies that other data groups without this condition of use can be instantiated as empty. This text is an unnecessary duplicate as it is a repeat of the conformance point in B.2 The Structured Content Specification Metamodel and will be removed in a later version.
Australian Street Number condition of use	The condition of use statement does not include a conformance verb. This will be corrected in a future version.
Australian Street Name condition of use	Two sentences of the condition of use statement do not include a conformance verb. This will be corrected in a future version.
Address Components	Some information in source standards (AS 4846 (2006) – Health Care Provider Identification [SA2006a] and AS 5017 (2006) – Health Care Client Identification [SA2006b]) is not fully captured by the notes and conditions of use of this specification. It is expected that a future version of this specification will address the coverage of informative text from source standards.
Device	It has been suggested that we consider adding more detail into the <i>DEVICE</i> data group, such as potentially, a scoping organisation (i.e. an owner or a responsible party), the device type and the device model / model name.
Unstructured names	This specification does not allow for unstructured names.
Relationship to Subject of Care	The name of this data element and/or its definition should be changed to elevate the stated requirement in its condition of use that “This SHALL only be used to identify social relationships such as relatives or friends and SHALL NOT be used to identify healthcare relationships...”
EMPLOYMENT DETAIL	This data group is not required for identification purposes, it is related to information exchange and could be modelled separately from this specification.
EMPLOYMENT DETAIL cardinality	It has been suggested that we consider allowing multiple instances of the <i>EMPLOYMENT DETAIL</i> data group itself.
EMPLOYER ORGANISATION cardinality	The multiplicity range for <i>EMPLOYER ORGANISATION</i> should be 0..1 not 0..*. This will be corrected in a future version.
Occupation cardinality	It has been suggested that we consider restricting the <i>Occupation</i> data element to only allow a single occurrence.
Occupation notes	The data element <i>Occupation</i> should have some notes about its use as healthcare provider field of practice.
Occupation examples	Examples for the data element <i>Occupation</i> should include some non-medical occupations.
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA condition of use	The condition of use is inappropriate in that it states a generic conformance point that applies to data groups. Its inclusion here is inconsistent and implies that other data groups without this condition of use can be instantiated as empty. This text is an unnecessary duplicate as it is a repeat of the conformance point in B.2 The Structured Content Specification Metamodel and will be removed in a later version.
Sex Values Value Domain	The METeOR value domain of “Person–sex, code N ” has been superseded by “Person–sex, code X”. Work is underway to address alignment with the standards referenced in this specification and is expected to be completed in a later version.

Reference	Description
Sex Values null flavor	The condition of use stating a null flavor may be used is not correct, as this data component is a CodedText data element with a bound value domain, only a value from that value domain may be supplied. This text will be removed in a later version of this specification.
Date of Birth definition	The definition of <i>DateTime</i> datatypes now includes the statement “and optionally time”, but this has not yet been addressed in this document. This will be fixed in a future version.
Date of Birth is Calculated From Age	If the value of this data element is “true”, this affects the “accuracy” of the date of birth. As such, this data element should be considered as part of the <i>Date of Birth Accuracy</i> data structure. However, the current structure is a cluster that is re-used by both <i>Date of Birth</i> and <i>Date of Death</i> , so we cannot do so easily. A possible future solution may be to add a “derived” data element to that structure which may be of some more general use elsewhere.
Age of Death	In many scenarios particularly family histories a person’s age at death will be known while their date of death is not. When these scenarios are modelled more fully we may need to add age of death to this model.
Date Accuracy Indicators	The <i>DateTime</i> data type allows a time to be supplied. The date accuracy indicators do not cover the accuracy of supplied times. Implementers are advised to assume that a supplied time is accurate.
Date of Death definition	The definition of <i>DateTime</i> datatypes now includes the statement “and optionally time”, but this has not yet been addressed in this document. This will be fixed in a future version.
Source of Death Notification	This data element is not required for identification purposes, it is related to information exchange and could be modelled separately from this specification.
Mother’s Original Family Name Note	The note is erroneous in that it states a generic point that applies to the great majority of these data components. Its inclusion here is inconsistent and implies that other data elements without this note cannot be used to confirm identity. It will be removed in a future version.
Indigenous Status	This data element has been included in the <i>DEMOGRAPHIC DATA</i> data group. There is an argument that it may be more appropriate modelling it into the <i>ENTITLEMENT</i> data group.
Indigenous Status Values	The METeOR ID stated for the <i>Indigenous Status Values</i> value domain is incorrect. The correct ID is 270885.
ENTITLEMENT	As modelled, the <i>ENTITLEMENT</i> data group meets the current requirements of this specification and of those that depend on it. However, it does cover a wide range of concepts that may be semantically different; e.g. the entitlement to collect benefits under a specified scheme and the authority to practice in a certain clinical capacity. Additionally, entitlements are modelled against the <i>PARTICIPANT</i> and this may not be appropriate for organisations. If they are appropriate, they may be semantically different from those for individuals or have different requirements.
Entitlement Type	The value domain is recorded as “Not specified” in this version of the specification but is available. NCTIS Entitlement Type Values 1.2.36.1.2001.1001.101.104.16047.
Other participants	This specification does not cover other kinds of entities, e.g. substances, or non-human living entities such as animals or bacteria.
External identifiers	In some cases the external identifier for a value domain is not included in this specification but is expected to be included in a later version. For example, AS 5017 (2006) Health Care Client Identifier Sex (2.16.840.1.113883.13.68) and 1220.0 - ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Revision 1 (2.16.840.1.113883.13.62).
Administrative codes	Data elements like <i>Participation Type</i> , <i>Role</i> , <i>Location of Participation Type</i> , <i>Relationship to Subject of Care</i> , <i>Employment Type</i> , and <i>Entitlement Type</i> would ideally use SNOMED CT administrative content and associated reference sets.

Reference	Description
Data component definition language	The language of data component definitions refer to describing the data component itself, rather than the current style of describing the content of the data component. This will be corrected in a future version.
Exceptional Values	Exceptional Values have not been explicitly included in the Usage for each data component. While this content is expected to be included in a later version, the rules defined in the Data Types in NEHTA Specifications: A Profile of the ISO 21090 Specification [NEHT2010c] apply, e.g. CodedText does not allow abnormal or absent values.
Undefined Value Domains	<p>The following data elements lack a defined value domain: <i>Participation Type, Role, Location of Participation Type, Relationship to Subject of Care, Employment Type and Entitlement Type</i>.</p> <p>The Agency is in the process of developing national code sets for these items. In the meantime, you are free to use your own code set(s), providing any code set used SHALL be registered, i.e. registered through the HL7 code set registration procedure with an appropriate object identifier (OID), and SHALL be publicly available. Note that when national standard code set(s) do become available, they SHALL be used and the non-standard code sets SHALL be deprecated.</p>
Value Domain Permissible Values, table representation	<p>In the following value domains, the permissible values include an alternative code instead of a text equivalent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation Name Usage Values; • Person Name Usage Values; • Source of Death Notification Values; • State/Territory of Birth Values; • Australian State/Territory Values; and • Address Purpose Values. <p>The permissible values tables, as replicated from source standards documents do not have table headers as is found in the source specifications. This may lead to some confusion as to what the various values mean, in particular when alternate codes exist. This will be corrected in a future version.</p>

Appendix B. Specification Guide for Use

B.1 Overview

The participation data specification, each detailed clinical model (DCM) and each structured content specification (SCS) is designed on a shared basis for data interpretation. Each specifies rigorous business and technical definitions of data that systems may need to share. Each is intended to be a logical specification of the data to be persisted within or communicated between systems. They are also the foundation for the compliance, conformance, and declaration process. Our CDA implementation guides are guides to the implementation of HL7 CDA R2 messages based upon these DCMs and SCSs.

The participation data specification specifies data components that enable a recipient of a document to identify participations within their own systems. Participations record context-specific information about relationships between participants and healthcare events. As such, participations are only meaningful within the context in which they are used.

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 describes a template of a [Structured Document](#). It 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

Our metamodel for structured content specifications (see Figure 1) is used to specify the overall structure of a structured content specification. The structure is a tree, so every item in the tree, other than the root node, has a parent node. For an SCS, the root node is a Structured Document. For a DCM, the root node is a Data Group.

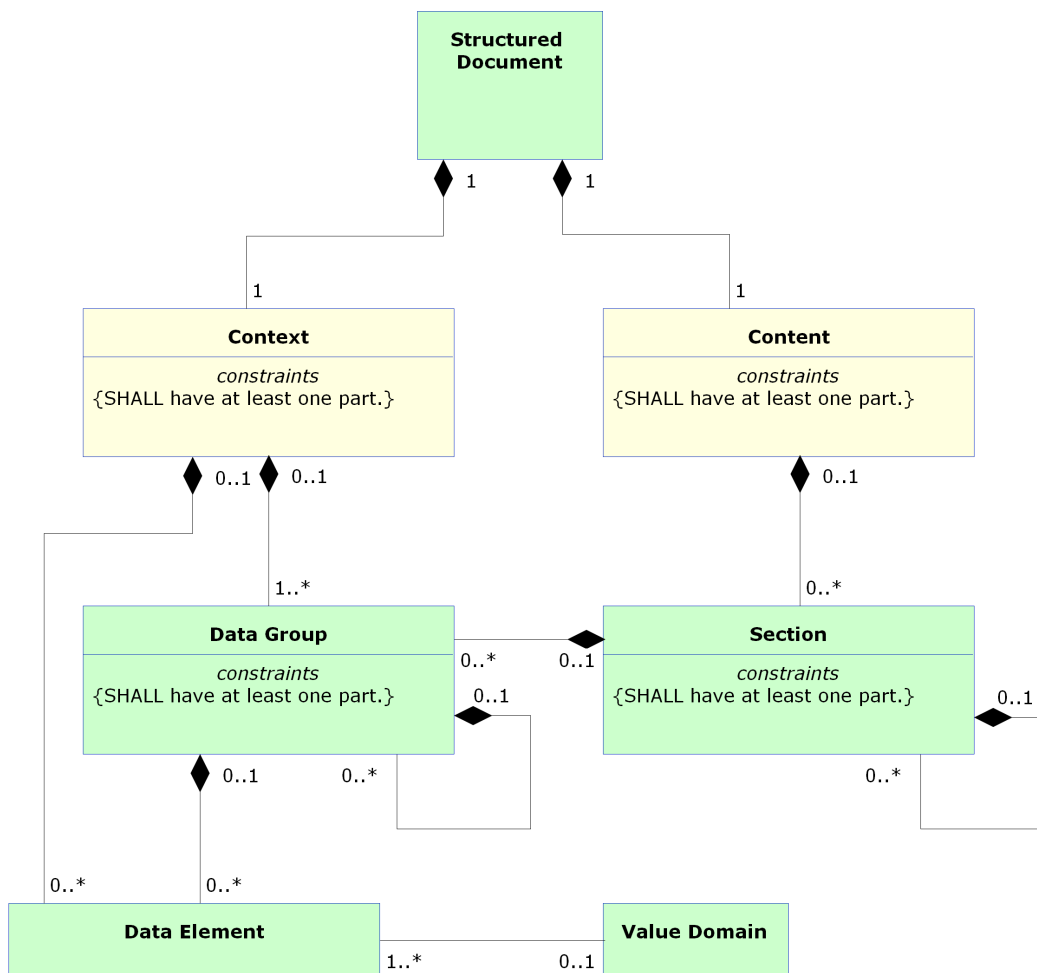


Figure B.1. SCS Metamodel

There are two main items 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 in Figure 1, and consists of the following data components:

- Section
- Data Group
- Data Element
- Value Domain

These data components are described in more detail below.

Structured Document

A structured document is a collection of health information about a subject of care that is relevant to the ongoing care of that person. They are composed of one or more data groups and data elements that are organised into

sections. Examples of structured documents are *Discharge Summary*, *Shared Health Summary*, and *Advance Care Directive Custodian Record*.

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 that 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 data groups, other sections, or both. It is an organising container that cues the reader about expected content. A section organises information in a manner suitable for the primary purpose for which it is collected and provides 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, 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 Agency's [Interoperability Framework \[NE-HT2007b\]](#). 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.

Choice

Choice represents a selection, to be made at run-time, of a single member from a set of data groups, where the set is 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, *DateTime of Observation* and *Observation Note*. Data elements are bound to data types (see [Data Types Legend](#)). Some data elements are reused in different data groups.

While 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 items, therefore the same value domain can be referred to by different data elements in different contexts. Value domains are often specified with reference to a *reference set*. A reference set is a constrained list of SNOMED CT-AU concepts that are appropriate to a particular context or use. Since 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 either by specifying a lower or upper bound (or both) on the range of permissible values or 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 or 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	Standards Australia AS 4846 (2006) – Health Care Provider Identification [SA2006a] and Standards Australia AS 5017 (2006) – Health Care Client Identification [SA2006b] derive their values from METeOR 287316, which includes values such as: <table border="1" data-bbox="651 1301 1433 1532"> <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 that references concepts such as “Bronchitis” (Concept ID: 32398004).										
Therapeutic Good Identification	CodeableText	An AMT reference set that 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 that 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 in the Agency's DCMs and SCSs.

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 [Data Types in NEHTA Specifications: A Profile of the ISO 21090 Specification \[NEHT2010c\]](#).

Table 3: Data Types Legend

Icon	Data type	Explanation
	Any (ISO 21090: ANY)	Use of this icon indicates that instances of the data element can be of any concrete data type. There are no limitations on the data type of the data element. The values that can be required will vary considerably depending on the context. This is an abstract data type that is the basis for all data types and SHOULD NOT be used in an actual implementation.
	Boolean (ISO 21090: BL)	A data type, sometimes called the logical data type, having one of the 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> . Usage/Examples • An actual value entered by a user might be “yes” or could be chosen by a mouse click on an icon such as <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .



CodeableText
(ISO 21090: CD)

Coded text *with* exceptions; supports various ways of holding text, both free text and coded text.

Often 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 useful when it is not possible to define an entire value domain for a complex concept (e.g. *Diagnosis*) and when there are 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

- The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) defines a data element concept *Episode of admitted patient care-separation mode* (the status at separation of a subject of care and the place to which they are released). An early adopter could 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 data elements 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

[Standards Australia AS 5017 \(2006\) – Health Care Client Identification \[SA2006b\]](#) 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)






A single date, optionally with a time of day.

Has the ability to indicate a level of precision, but not whether the date or time is estimated. Cannot represent a time alone.

String representations of known dates **SHALL** conform to the format within the **ISO 21090-2011** standard without the use of extensions, i.e. YYYY[MM[DD[HH[MM[SS[U[U[U[U]]]]]]]]][+|-ZZzz].

Usage/Examples

- Partial dates: 2008, 20081001.
- To indicate 1:20 pm on May the 31st, 1999 for a time zone that is 10 hours ahead of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC): 19990531132000+1000.

	Duration (ISO 21090: PQ.TIME)	<p>The period of time during which something continues.</p> <p>Consists of a value and a unit that represents the time value, e.g. hours, months.</p> <p>Compound durations are not allowed, e.g. 10 days 3 weeks 5 hours.</p> <p>Usage/Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3 hours• 6 months• 1 year
	EncapsulatedData (ISO 21090: ED)	<p>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).</p> <p>Usage/Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• JPEG images• HTML documents• [RFC1521] MIME types
	Integer (ISO 21090: INT)	<p>The mathematical data type comprising the exact integral values.</p> <p>Usage/Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1• -50• 125
	Link (ISO 21090: TEL)	<p>A general link, reference or pointer to an object, data or application that exists logically or is stored electronically in a computer system.</p> <p>Usage/Examples</p> <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)	<p>A magnitude value with a unit of measurement.</p> <p>This is used for recording many real world measurements and observations. As the default unit of measure is 1, even counts of items can be recorded with <i>Quantity</i>.</p> <p>Usage/Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 100 centimetres• 25.5 grams• 3 per month

	<p>QuantityRange (ISO 21090: IVL)</p>	<p>A range of <i>Quantity</i> values.</p> <p>It may be identified using a combination of an optional minimum <i>Quantity</i> and an optional maximum <i>Quantity</i> (i.e. lower and upper bounds).</p> <p>This is typically used for defining the valid range of values for a particular measurement or observation. Unbounded quantity ranges can be identified by not including a minimum or a maximum <i>Quantity</i> value.</p>
Usage/Examples		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -20 to 100 Celsius • 30-50 mg • >10 kg • 2-3 hours 		
	<p>QuantityRatio (ISO 21090: RTO)</p>	<p>A relative magnitude of two <i>Quantity</i> values.</p> <p>Usually recorded as numerator and denominator.</p>
Usage/Examples		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 mg / 500 ml • 200 mmol per litre 		
	<p>Real (ISO 21090: REAL)</p>	<p>A computational approximation to the standard mathematical concept of real numbers.</p> <p>These are often called floating-point numbers.</p>
Usage/Examples		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.075 • -325.1 • 3.14157 		
	<p>Text (ISO 21090: ST)</p>	<p>A character string (with optional language) containing any combination of alpha, numeric, or symbols from the Unicode character set. Also referred to as <i>free text</i>.</p> <p>Usage/Examples</p> <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>
	<p>TimeInterval (ISO 21090:IVL)</p>	<p>An interval in time.</p> <p>It is identified using a combination of an optional start <i>DateTime</i>, an optional end <i>DateTime</i>, and an optional <i>Duration</i>.</p>
Usage/Examples		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20080101+1000 - 20081231+1000 • 200801010130+1000 - 200801011800+1000 • 200801010130+1000, duration=16.5 hours 		



UniquelIdentifier
(ISO 21090: II)

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

In using this data type, the attributes of the UniquelIdentifier data type **SHOULD** be populated from the identifiers as defined in [AS 4846 \(2006\) – Health Care Provider Identification \[SA2006a\]](#) and [AS 5017 \(2006\) – Health Care Client Identification \[SA2006b\]](#) 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 UniquelIdentifier 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.

Usage/Examples

Australian health identifiers (e.g. IHI, HPI-I and HPI-O) and patient hospital medical record numbers are examples of identifiers that may be carried by data elements of 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 [Key Words for Use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels \[RFC2119\]](#). Our specifications use the terms **SHALL** in place of “MUST” and **SHALL NOT** in place of “MUST NOT”. The key word definitions in RFC 2119, adjusted to remove the key words not used in the Agency specifications, are presented in the following table.

Table 4: Keywords Legend

Keyword	Definition
SHALL	This word means that the statement is an absolute requirement of the specification.
SHOULD	This word means that there may exist valid reasons in particular circumstances to ignore a particular data component, but the full implications must be understood and carefully weighed before choosing a different course.

MAY	This word means that a data component is truly optional. One implementer may choose to include the data component because a particular implementation requires it, or because the implementer determines that it enhances the implementation, while another implementer may omit the same data 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 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

In DCMs and SCSs obligations on a data component specify whether or not it **SHALL** be populated in the logical record architecture of a message. We intend that all data components that are not **PROHIBITED** will be implemented.

Obligations in statements about values specify whether or not certain values are permitted.

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	<p>Indicates that the data component is considered a mandatory item of information and SHALL be populated.</p> <p>Usage/Examples:</p> <p>The Participant data component for a Subject of Care SHALL include an Entity Identifier data component in order to hold the IHI.</p>
OPTIONAL	<p>Indicates that the data component is not considered a mandatory item of information and MAY be populated.</p> <p>Usage/Examples:</p> <p>Such data components will be implemented, only inclusion and population are optional.</p> <p>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.</p>
PROHIBITED	<p>On a data component this indicates that the data component is considered a forbidden item of information and SHALL NOT be included.</p> <p>In a statement about values this indicates that the use of the specified values is considered forbidden and they SHALL NOT be used.</p> <p>Usage/Examples:</p> <p>Within a Participation data group depicting a Subject of Care, the Participation Healthcare Role SHALL NOT be populated.</p>

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 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 included.</p>
--------------------	---

Obligations follow the usual scope rules: where **ESSENTIAL** child data components are contained within **OPTIONAL** parent data components, the child data components **SHALL NOT** be included when the parent is not included.

B.4 Exceptional Values

Occasionally a data element will have an exceptional value: an abnormal value (i.e. the value cannot be described using the expected set of values) or an absent value (i.e. no value is provided). Some abnormal values are only relevant to data elements of certain data types (e.g. positive infinity is relevant to numbers but not Booleans).

Unless otherwise specified, all data elements are permitted to have exceptional values. Constraints on the use of exceptional values are contained in the [Exceptional Values row](#) of the Usage section, except for instances of [Participation](#), when they are in the [Conditions of Use row](#). The most common statements constraining exceptional values are:

- Absent values are **PROHIBITED**.
- Abnormal values are **PROHIBITED**.

The commonly used implementation specifications ISO 21090 and HL7 CDA R2 use *nullFlavor* to manage abnormal and absent values.

The following table provides a classification of *nullFlavor* values as abnormal or absent.

Table 6: Classification of ISO 21090 nullFlavor values as absent or abnormal

Level	Code	Term	Abnormal	Absent
1	NI	No information		Absent
2	INV	Invalid	Abnormal	
3	OTH	Other	Abnormal	
4	PINF	Positive infinity	Abnormal	
4	NINF	Negative infinity	Abnormal	
3	UNC	Unencoded	Abnormal	
3	DER	Derived	Abnormal	
2	UNK	Unknown		Absent
3	ASKU	Asked but unknown		Absent
4	NAV	Temporarily unavailable		Absent
3	NASK	Not asked		Absent
3	QS	Sufficient quantity	Abnormal	

Level	Code	Term	Abnormal	Absent
3	TRC	Trace	Abnormal	
2	MSK	Masked		Absent
2	NA	Not applicable		Absent

B.5 Information Model Specification Parts Legends

This section illustrates the format and parts used to define each section, data group and data element within the Agency’s DCMs and SCSs, and identifies when each part is applicable.

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 7: Identification Section Legend

Label	A suggested display name for the data component.
Metadata Type	The type of the data component, e.g. section, data group or data element.
Identifier	An Agency-assigned internal identifier of the data component. Note that if one data component is used twice (e.g. <i>Therapeutic Good Identification</i> is used in both <i>Medication Instruction</i> and <i>Medication Action</i>), both uses of the data component will have the same identifier. A data component identifier identifies a data component, not a use of a data component.
OID	An object identifier equivalent to the data component identifier.
External Identifier	An identifier of the concept represented by the data component that is assigned by an organisation other than the Agency.

Definition Section Legend

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

Table 8: Definition Section Legend

Definition	The meaning, description or explanation of the data component. For data groups used in a particular context, the definition MAY be a refinement of the generic data group definition.
Definition Source	The authoritative source for the Definition statement.
Synonymous Names	A list of any names the data component may also be known as.

	Implementers may prefer to use synonymous names to refer to the data component in specific contexts.
Scope	Situations in which the data component may be used, including the Scope circumstances where specified data are required or recommended.
	For example, Medication Instruction (data group) has a scope that includes all prescribable therapeutic goods, both medicines and non-medicines.
	This item is not relevant to data elements or value domains.
Scope Source	The authoritative source for the Scope statement.
Context	The environment in which the data component is meaningful, i.e. the circumstance, purpose and perspective under which this data component is defined or used.
	For example, Street Name has a context of Address.
	This item is applicable only to data elements.
Assumptions	Suppositions and notions used in defining the data component.
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.
Data Type	The data type (or data types) of the data element, e.g. DateTime or Text.
	The valid data types are specified in the Data Types Legend .
	This item is applicable only to data elements.
Value Domain	The name of the Value Domain used to define the range of values of the data element, or a statement describing what values to use in the absence of a defined value domain for the related data element.
	The statement is:
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>When national standard code sets become available, they SHALL be used and the non-standard code sets SHALL be deprecated.</p>
	This item is applicable only to data elements with data type CodedText or CodeableText.

Data Hierarchy

The top-level data components (a Structured Document in an SCS or Data Groups in a DCM) contain a data hierarchy. Each row contains information about a single data component. The entries are nested to represent inclusion of one data 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 of the data 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.

If a row is not shaded, this indicates that the data component **SHOULD** be used. Where the minimum multiplicity is zero, this does not mean that it is optional to support the data component in the clinical information system, rather it means that the clinical information system has the capability to record that data component but that it may not populate it in a particular clinical document instance.

If a row is shaded grey, this indicates that the data component **SHOULD NOT** be used. This will be because analysis of requirements either did not find reasons to use it or found reasons to not use it.

If the text in a row is in a ~~strike-through~~ font and the multiplicity is 0..0, this indicates that the data component **SHALL NOT** be used. This will be because analysis of requirements found reasons to prohibit the use of it.

Sample SCS Data Hierarchy



Note

Items below whose text is lighter (mid-blue and mid-grey) are technical identifiers whose purpose is to facilitate interoperability, sharing of data and secondary use. Typically, such identifiers will be generated internally by systems and not displayed to users since they rarely have clinical significance.

Items below with a grey background are data components that are included in the relevant detailed clinical model specification, but whose use is discouraged in this particular scenario.

Items below with a clear background are data components whose use is encouraged in this particular scenario.

	SPECIALIST LETTER		
CONTEXT			
	SUBJECT OF CARE		1..1
	DOCUMENT AUTHOR		1..1
	ENCOUNTER		1..1
	Date/Time Subject of Care Seen (Date/Time Health Event Started)		1..1
	Date/Time Health Event Ended		0..0
	HEALTHCARE FACILITY		0..0
	Document Instance Identifier		0..1
	RELATED INFORMATION		0..0
	Document Type		1..1
CONTENT			
	RESPONSE DETAILS		1..1
	Diagnosis (PROBLEM/DIAGNOSIS)		0..*
	Diagnosis Name (Problem/Diagnosis Identification)		1..1
	Clinical Description		0..0
	and more		

Value Domain Section Legend

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

Table 9: 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	A specification of the permissible values in the value domain. This may be a list of codes. (Each code is typically presented as a triple with code values, text equivalent, and description) for example: 1, Registered No result yet available. This may be a conformance statement (e.g. "The permissible values are the members of the following seven AMT reference sets: ...").

Usage Section Legend

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

Table 10: Usage Section Legend

Examples	Sample values for the data element, with or without notes about sample values. 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, indicative examples are provided. Implementation guides may contain specific examples of how data elements may be populated and how they relate to each other. This item is applicable only to data elements.
Conditions of Use	Prerequisites, provisos or restrictions for use of the data component.
Conditions of Use Source	The authoritative source for the Conditions of Use statement.
Misuse	Incorrect, inappropriate or wrong uses of the data component.
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 data component.
Exceptional Values	A statement of limitations on the use of exceptional values, see Exceptional Values . Unless otherwise specified, all data elements are permitted to have exceptional values. The most common statements constraining exceptional values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abnormal values are PROHIBITED. • Absent values are PROHIBITED. This item is applicable only to data elements.

Relationships Section Legend

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

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

Table 11: Parent Legend

Data Type	Name	Occurrences (child within parent)
The icon illustrating the metadata type or data type.	Parent Data Component Name	The minimum and maximum number of instances of the data component described on this page that SHALL occur.

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

Table 12: Children Legend

Data Type	Name	Occurrences
The icon illustrating the metadata type or data type.	Child Data Component Name	The minimum and maximum number of instances of the data component described on this page that SHALL occur.

Appendix C. Change History

A summary of changes from one document version to the next. Changes to the change history and known issues table were excluded.

Changes from version 3.2 published 20 July 2011.

Rebranding

Throughout the document there are various changes to rebrand the document from the National E-Health Transition Authority (NEHTA) to the Australian Digital Health Agency (the Agency). The changes include:

- Definition Source, Scope Source, Context Source, Condition of Use Source and Value Domain Source have been updated from “NEHTA” to “Australian Digital Health Agency”;
- references to “National E-Health Transition Authority” and “NEHTA” have been replaced with references to the “Australian Digital Health Agency” and “the Agency” respectively;
- all NEHTA URLs have been updated to redirect to the Agency website;
- the front matter content for the disclaimer and copyright has been updated to current document standards;
- the front matter security notice has been added in line with current document standards; and
- the front matter key information regarding document owner and contact details have been updated to current standards.

Presentation

There were a number of presentation improvements, including:

- for each data component, the identification attribute “Name” was changed to “Label”;
- data component names in notes and conditions of use were formatted in italic font, and any hyperlinks were removed;
- for data components that have an unspecified value domain, text and hyperlinks were added describing the code set registration process;
- the icons and format of the data tables (data hierarchy and relationships) have all been updated to align with current document standards;
- in the relationships tables for parents, the previous columns for “Obligation”, “Condition” and “Occurrence” were merged into a single column entitled “Occurrences (child within parent)”;
- in the relationships tables for children, the previous columns for “Obligation”, “Condition” and “Occurrence” were merged into a single column entitled “Occurrences”;
- where no example was present in the Usage section for a data element, a hyperlinked reference to the section in the Specification Guide for Use specific to the data element's data type has been added; and
- all references to Australian Standards were corrected to use the correct formatting “AS nnnn (year)” e.g “AS 5017 (2006)”.

Front matter: Acknowledgements

This section was added.

Chapter 1 Introduction

In section 1.1 Purpose and Scope:

- updated the first paragraph to align the introduction with the text in other detailed clinical model specifications;
- added statement on feedback mechanism with email address help@digitalhealth.gov.au; and
- moved the paragraph defining "Participation" to 1.3 Definition of Participation.

In section 1.2 Intended Audience:

- updated the text in this section with the text in other detailed clinical model specifications.

In section 1.3, the primary purpose of a participation was updated to clarify the relationship between participation and participant.

In section 1.4 Alignment with AS 5017 (2006) and AS 4846 (2006), an issue was added regarding the publication of a more recent standard.

Section 1.5 was removed.

Chapter 2 Participation Data Group

Added a preliminary sentence identifying the version number of the PARTICIPATION Data Group.

Section 2.1 Purpose was added.

In Section 2.10 *Participant Entity Identifier* (was section 2.9 in v3.2), the statement implying that government-issued identifiers, especially Medicare Card Numbers, can be used as identifiers have been removed to avoid potential conflict with Australian Privacy Principle 9.

In Section 2.11 *ADDRESS*, the definition and relationships tables were added.

In Section 2.14 *Electronic Communication Medium Values*, the external identifier was removed.

In Section 2.16 *Electronic Communication Usage Code Values*, the external identifier was removed.

In Section 2.25 *Organisation Name Usage Values*:

- the permissible values table was formatted to better display each row;
- the external identifier was removed; and
- a typo was corrected in the Value Domain Source data element name.

In Section 2.36 *Person Name Usage Values*:

- the permissible values table was formatted to better display each row; and
- the value domain source was updated to include the specific Australian Standards.

In Section 2.41 *Occupation*, the external identifier was removed as it is incorrect and a correct one does not exist.

In Section 2.42 *Occupation Values*, the external identifier was removed.

In Section 2.44 *Position In Organisation Values*, the Value Domain source was updated to the 2009 version of ANZSCO as well as being formatted in the correct manner.

In Section 2.46 *Sex*, the data element name from the Australian Standard was added to the external identifier.

In Section 2.47 *Sex Values*:

- the external identifier was removed; and
- and the Value Domain source was disambiguated.

In Section 2.49 *Date of Birth*, the data element name from the Australian Standard was added to the external identifier.

In Section 2.58 *Birth Plurality*, identification of the data type as Number was corrected to Integer.

In Section 2.59 *Birth Order*, identification of the data type as Number was corrected to Integer.

In Section 2.61 *Date of Death*, the data element name from the Australian Standard was added to the external identifier.

In Section 2.66 *Source of Death Notification*, the data element name of the Australian Standard was added to the external identifier.

In Section 2.67 *Source of Death Notification Values*:

- the external identifier was removed; and
- the Value Domain Source was updated to name the Australian Standard correctly.

In Section 2.68 *Mother's Original Family Name*, the data element name of the Australian Standard was added to the external identifier.

In Section 2.69 *Country of Birth*, the data element name from the Australian Standard was added to the external identifier.

In Section 2.70 *Country Values*:

- the format of the Value Domain Source was corrected, including the addition of the year of publication; and
- the external identifier was removed.

In Section 2.72 *State/Territory of Birth Values*:

- the permissible values table was formatted to better display each row; and
- the Value Domain Source was updated to name the Australian Standard correctly.

In Section 2.73 *Indigenous Status*:

- the external identifier was formatted in the correct manner;
- the prelude to the quote in the notes was slightly modified for accuracy as the High Court judgement was not the source of the definition, but rather it adopted the unofficial definition created elsewhere; and
- the High Court judgement ID was corrected and a reference added.

Chapter 3 Address Data Group

Added a preliminary sentence identifying the version number of the ADDRESS Data Group.

Section 3.1 Purpose was added.

In Section 3.5 *INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS*, the data element names from the two Australian Standards were added to the external identifier.

In Section 3.6 *International Address Line*, the data element names of the two Australian Standards were added to the external identifier.

In Section 3.7 *International State/Province*, the data element names of the two Australian Standards were added to the external identifier.

In Section 3.8 *International Postcode*, the data element names of the two Australian Standards were added to the external identifier.

In Section 3.9 *Country*, the data element names from the two Australian Standards were added to the external identifier.

In Section 3.10 *Country Values*:

- the value domain source was formatted in the correct manner; and
- the external identifier was removed.

In Section 3.11 *AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS*, the data element names from the two Australian Standards were added to the external identifier.

In Section 3.12 *Unstructured Australian Address Line*:

- the name of the data component *STRUCTURED AUSTRALIAN ADDRESS LINE* in the definition context was corrected; and
- the data element names from the two Australian Standards were added to the external identifier.

In Section 3.18 *Australian Level Type*, the full name for the Australian Standard AS 4846 (2006) was included in the notes.

In Section 3.22 *Australian Lot Number* conditions of use, the term “only” was converted to standard body text as it is not a conformance verb.

In Section 3.23 *Australian Street Name*, the term “should” in the condition of use was formatted as a conformance verb (i.e. uppercase and bold).

In Section 3.29 *Australian Postal Delivery Type Values*, the Value Domain Source was updated to name the Australian Standard correctly.

In Section 3.31 *Australian Suburb/Town/Locality*:

- the content of the note was moved into a condition of use, and
- the data element names from the two Australian Standards were added to the external identifier.

In Section 3.32 *Australian Suburb/Town/Locality Values*, the external identifier was removed.

In Section 3.33 *Australian State/Territory*, the data element names from the two Australian Standards were added to the external identifier.

In Section 3.34 *Australian State/Territory Values*:

- the permissible values table was formatted to better display each row; and
- the Value Domain Source was updated to name the Australian Standard correctly.

In Section 3.35 *Australian Postcode*:

- the first sentence of the second paragraph of the notes was moved into a condition of use; and
- the data element names from the two Australian Standards were added to the external identifier.

In Section 3.36 *Australian Postcode Values*, the external identifier was removed.

In Section 3.37 *Australian Delivery Point Identifier*, the data element names from the two Australian Standards were added to the external identifier.

In Section 3.38 *Address Purpose*, the data element names from the two Australian Standards were added to the external identifier.

In Section 3.39 *Australian Purpose Values*:

- the external identifier was removed;
- the Value Domain Source was updated to name the Australian Standard correctly; and
- the permissible values table was formatted to better display each row.

Chapter 4 UML Class Diagrams

The four UML class diagrams were added.

Reference List

The references were updated to the current publications, where applicable.

Appendix B. Specification Guide for Use

This appendix replaces the separately published guide [Data Specifications and Structured Document Templates - Guide for Use \[NEHT2010d\]](#).

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