



Mapping requirements

Australian Medicines Terminology

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Quality reviews

Revision	Version	Reviewer(s)	Role	Purpose
001	----	Vendors, health jurisdictions and clinical leads	Stakeholder review	To check the accuracy, feasibility and practicability of these requirements.

Table of contents

1	Introduction	5
1.1	Purpose	5
1.2	Intended audience	5
1.3	Scope.....	5
1.4	Development of mapping requirements	5
1.5	Background.....	5
1.6	Acknowledgements	6
2	Mapping requirements.....	7
2.1	Assessor requirements	7
2.2	Issue and conflict resolution.....	7
2.3	Purpose of the maps	8
2.4	Scope of the maps	9
2.5	Personnel	9
2.6	Tools.....	10
2.7	Risk management	10
2.8	Pre-processing the map source.....	10
2.9	Matching the source to the target	11
2.10	Validation of the maps.....	11
2.11	Release to the implementers of clinical systems.....	11
2.12	Traceability	12
2.13	Maintenance	12
3	References.....	13
	Glossary.....	14

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This document specifies requirements for the process of mapping the Australian Medicines Terminology (AMT). The AMT mapping requirements apply to the processes and methods followed to produce the maps between the AMT and another coding system, for implementation and use in health software systems. These requirements have been developed with the intent to minimise patient safety-related risks, and maximise the benefits associated with usage of the AMT.

1.2 Intended audience

The intended audience is any organisation mapping a local or proprietary coding system to the AMT concepts including:

- Health software vendors;
- Vendors of proprietary terminology products; and
- Health jurisdictions and healthcare providers.

1.3 Scope

This document is applicable to those:

- Mapping local or proprietary medicines terms to the AMT; and
- Wanting to claim conformity for the developed AMT maps.

It is not relevant for those implementing the AMT natively (as an interface terminology) and for those implementing the AMT maps, developed by another organisation, in health software systems.

1.4 Development of mapping requirements

The AMT mapping requirements in this document have been derived from the AMT mapping guidelines [NEHTA2012c] and terminology licence agreements [IHTSDO2009, NEHTA2009]. In addition, these requirements have been modified based on external stakeholder consultation (refer to Section 1.6).

1.5 Background

The Australian Medicines Terminology (AMT) delivers standardised identification of brand (trade) products, and equivalent generic medicines along with associated components that are supported through standard naming conventions that accurately describe medications [NEHTA2012a]. If the AMT is not mapped appropriately, patient safety hazards may be introduced potentially affecting patients with inappropriate, missed or delayed clinical care and treatment. To mitigate these risks and maximise the benefits of AMT adoptions through mapping, the following documents have been developed:

- *AMT Mapping Guidelines* [NEHTA2012c]; and
- *AMT Mapping Requirements* (i.e. this document).

Specifications for various eHealth initiatives, such as those for Shared Health Summary, Event Summary, Electronic Transfer of Prescriptions, eReferral, Specialist Letter and Discharge Summary, indicate the use of the AMT to describe relevant clinical information. While the adoption of the AMT in the context of these eHealth initiatives is not compulsory, AMT mapping requirements need to be met if the AMT is used through mapping from local or proprietary coding systems in the context of these eHealth specifications .

1.6 Acknowledgements

NEHTA would like to acknowledge the time and efforts of the following stakeholders for their valuable contributions by participating in webinars, meetings and submitting feedbacks on the mapping requirements in this document:

- State and territory health jurisdictions (ACT Health, NSW Health & VIC Health);
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO);
- Pharmaceutical Society of Australia;
- National Coalition of Public Pathology;
- Clinical leads;
- Medical Software Industry Association;
- Organisations mapping the AMT:
 - Health Communication Network;
 - MIMS Australia;
 - Cerner Corporation;
 - FRED IT Group; and
 - St Vincents & Mater Health Sydney.

2 Mapping requirements

2.1 Assessor requirements

An assessor inspects the processes and the methods followed to produce the maps between the AMT and another coding system for conformity. Inspection is the process of using professional judgement to examine a system or a process to assess its conformity to requirements. The assessor may belong to the same organisation as the developer or may be an independent assessor. In both cases, the assessor must meet the requirements in Table 1.

Table 1: Assessor requirements

Requirement	Additional information
The assessor shall possess relevant clinical and quality assurance experience.	The assessment requires a high level of sound professional judgement. The assessor's knowledge and experience are critical to the assessment process.
The assessor shall not be involved in the mapping process.	This requirement minimises bias.
The assessor shall possess knowledge of the AMT mapping requirements.	The assessor needs to be familiar with the requirements in this document, in order to form a reasonable judgement on the assessment outcomes.

2.2 Issue and conflict resolution

Req No	010843	Priority	Mandatory
Issue resolution			
Issues encountered and how they are resolved during the mapping process shall be recorded.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.11 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

Req No	010844	Priority	Mandatory
Conflict resolution			
Conflict resolution process followed during the mapping process and related decisions made shall be recorded.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.11 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

2.3 Purpose of the maps

Req No	010826	Priority	Mandatory
Purpose of mapping			
The purpose of mapping shall be clearly defined and documented.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.5 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

Req No	010827	Priority	Recommended
Relevance of the purpose of mapping			
The purpose of mapping should be consistent with the intent of the AMT.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.5 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

Req No	010828	Priority	Mandatory
Scenarios of intended use of the maps			
Specific scenarios describing the intended use of the maps shall be clearly defined and documented.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.5 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

Req No	010829	Priority	Mandatory
Relevance of the scenarios			
The scenarios of intended use of the maps shall be consistent with the defined purpose of mapping.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.5 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

Req No	010830	Priority	Mandatory
Intended users of the maps			
Intended users of the maps shall be clearly identified based on the scenarios of intended use of the maps.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.5 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

2.4 Scope of the maps

Req No	010831	Priority	Mandatory
AMT concept levels			
The AMT concept level(s) that have been chosen to be mapped shall provide the precision and the granularity required for the scenarios of intended use of the maps.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.6 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

Req No	010832	Priority	Mandatory
Documentation on the AMT concept levels			
The AMT concept level(s) that have been chosen to be mapped shall be documented with relevant justifications.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.6 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

Req No	010833	Priority	Mandatory
Source concepts			
The decisions on which source concepts to include or exclude in mapping shall be based on the specific scenarios of the maps.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.6 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

Req No	010834	Priority	Mandatory
Documentation on the source concepts			
The decisions on which source concepts to include or exclude in mapping shall be documented.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.6 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

2.5 Personnel

Req No	010835	Priority	Mandatory
Knowledge and experience			
Any personnel who determine the semantic equivalence of clinical terms as part of developing the auto-mapping rules or perform validation of the maps shall possess knowledge of the map source and the map target, and clinical experience as a healthcare professional relevant to the scenarios of intended use of the maps.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.6 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

2.6 Tools

Req No	010837	Priority	Recommended
Tools used			
Tools used in mapping should be evaluated for any limitation against expected requirements.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.7 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

Req No	010838	Priority	Recommended
Use of the tools in the mapping process			
An explanation of how the tools have been used throughout the mapping process including pre-processing should be documented.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.7 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

2.7 Risk management

Req No	010839	Priority	Mandatory
Risk management			
Steps to mitigate the risk of incorrect maps shall be undertaken and documented.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.8 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

2.8 Pre-processing the map source

Req No	010840	Priority	Conditional
Documentation on pre-processing			
If the pre-processing is undertaken on the source concepts as part of the mapping process, the following information shall be recorded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of change (rule-based automated changes or individual manual changes); • Descriptions of the changes; • Attributes the changes are made to; and • Reasons for the changes made. 			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.9 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

Req No	010841	Priority	Conditional
Meanings of the source concepts after pre-processing			
If the pre-processing is undertaken on the source concepts as part of the mapping process, the changes made shall not alter the meaning of the source concepts.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.9 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

2.9 Matching the source to the target

Req No	010842	Priority	Mandatory
Acceptable matches			
<p>Only the following types of match between the map source and the map target shall be released for implementation in clinical systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lexical and semantic match (same words used and same meaning); and • Semantic match and no lexical match, but words that are not misleading or confusing. 			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.10 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

2.10 Validation of the maps

Req No	010845	Priority	Mandatory
Validation			
<p>The developed maps shall be validated using a validation approach relevant to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of mapping; and • Patient safety risks associated with using the developed maps. 			
Additional information	Refer to Sections 3.5, 3.8 and 3.12 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

2.11 Release to the implementers of clinical systems

Req No	010846	Priority	Mandatory
Release data			
<p>As a minimum, the data released to the clinical system implementers shall contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifier of the map set (uniquely identifying the release version, the purpose and the scope of the map set); • Identifier of the map entry; • Identifier of the source concept; • Source concept description; • AMT concept ID; and • AMT Preferred Term. 			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.16 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

Req No	010847	Priority	Mandatory
Release documentation			
<p>The release documentation shall contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of the maps (how the map should be used); • The format of the release data (including description for each field); • Details of any rules, algorithms or processes to be applied by the clinical systems, if such an application is required before using the maps; and • Details of the source and the target coding systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name of the source coding system; ○ HL7 registered Object Identifier (OID) of the source coding system (http://www.hl7.org/oid/index.cfm) if the maps are to be encoded in a clinical document; ○ Version or release date of the source coding system; ○ 'Australian Medicines Terminology (AMT)' as the name of the target coding system; ○ '1.2.36.1.2001.1004.10' as the OID of the target coding system; and ○ Release number of the AMT (e.g. v2.24, v2.25). 			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.16 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

2.12 Traceability

Req No	019169	Priority	Mandatory
Traceability of map entries			
The developer shall demonstrate the ability to identify who, when and how each released map entry was created or modified.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

2.13 Maintenance

Req No	010848	Priority	Recommended
Regular maintenance			
The developer should review and update their maps with each release of the map source or the map target.			
Additional information	Refer to Section 3.17 of <i>Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines</i> [NEHTA2012c].		

3 References

This section lists documents that provide information for or about this document. At the time of publication, the document versions listed below were valid. However, as all documents are subject to revision, readers are encouraged to use the most recent versions of these documents.

- [AS5021] Standards Australia 2005, *AS 5021:2005 – The language of health concept representation*,
<http://infostore.saiglobal.com/store/Details.aspx?productid=320455>
- [IHTSDO2009] International Health Terminology Standards Development Organisation 2009, *SNOMED CT Affiliate License Agreement*,
https://nehta.org.au/aht/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=14&Itemid=40
- [NEHTA2009] NEHTA 2009, *Australian National Terminology Release Licence Agreement*,
https://nehta.org.au/aht/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=14&Itemid=40
- [NEHTA2012a] NEHTA 2012, *Australian Medicines Terminology Release Note, v2.31*,
https://nehta.org.au/aht/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=21&Itemid=40
- [NEHTA2012b] NEHTA 2012, *Common Conformance Profile for Clinical Documents v1.2*,
<https://vendors.nehta.gov.au/public/fileServer.cfm?activityContentId=100>
- [NEHTA2012c] NEHTA 2012, *Australian Medicines Terminology Mapping Guidelines, rev 001*,
https://nehta.org.au/aht/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=21&Itemid=40

Glossary

Acronym	Term	Meaning
	Assessment	Determining if specified requirements related to a product, process, system, person or body are fulfilled.
AMT	Australian Medicines Terminology	
	Coding system	A system of code sets, coding standards and code maintenance procedures for allocating a code to represent a concept [AS5021].
	Conformity	<p>A term that encompasses both conformance and compliance.</p> <p>When applied to software systems, the term 'conformity' may be replaced with the term 'conformance', in accordance with common practice in the information technology industry.</p> <p>When applied to management and business processes, the term 'conformity' may be replaced with the term 'compliance'.</p>
	Developer	An organisation that creates an implementation of an eHealth specification. A developer may be an organisation that develops a software product, or a provider of eHealth services. Health jurisdictions, healthcare providers and systems integrators may also be developers of eHealth systems.
IHTSDO	International Health Terminology Standards Development Organisation	
	Map	A relationship between a code or a term used to represent a health concept in one system and the code or term that is used to represent the same concept in another system [AS5021].
	Map source	A terminology, coding scheme or classification used as the source for map production (in the context of mapping).
	Map target	A terminology, coding scheme or classification to which some or all of the concepts in a source terminology, coding system or classification are mapped.

Acronym	Term	Meaning
NCTIS	National Clinical Terminology and Information Service	The function of the NCTIS within NEHTA is to develop the terminology and information products that support the eHealth requirements of the Australian healthcare community.
PCEHR	Personally Controlled Electronic Health Record	
	Shall	This verb ' shall ' when appearing in a requirement indicates a mandatory requirement. Its negative form ' shall not ' indicates a prohibition.
	Should	The verb ' should ' when appearing in a requirement indicates a recommendation. Its negative form ' should not ' indicates an option that should not be supported.
SNOMED CT	Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine – Clinical Terms	