

Introduction to Mapping

Expo 2017 Tutorial

Anne Randorff Højen and Donna Morgan SNOMED International





Overview

Introduction to mapping

- Purpose and definition of maps
- Types of maps
- Map considerations
- Selecting concepts for a map

SNOMED International maps

- Overview of maps that SNOMED
 International manage and distribute
- Examples from SNOMED International Mapping Tool
- Summary of mapping guidelines

Q/A and ending



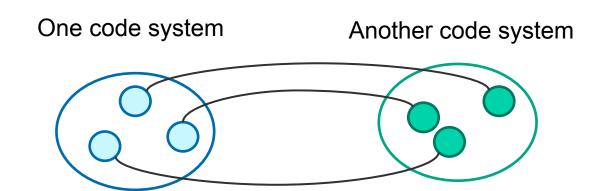


Purpose and definition of maps



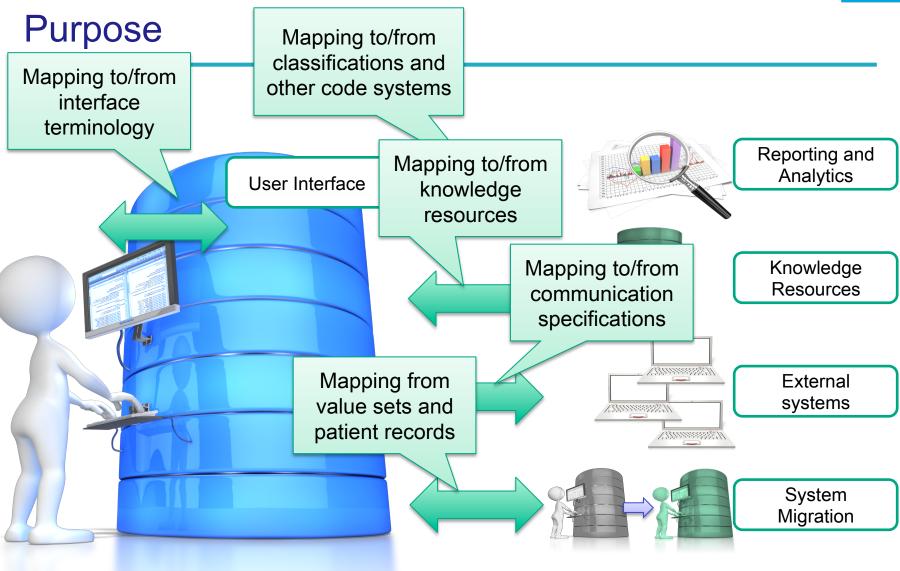


Definition



- Maps are associations between codes, concepts or terms in one code system and codes, concepts or terms in another code system with the same (or similar) meanings
- Maps are developed in accordance with a documented rationale, for a given purpose
 - There may be different maps between the same pair of code systems to meet different uses cases



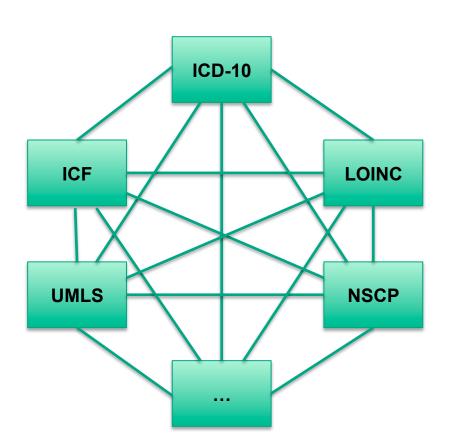


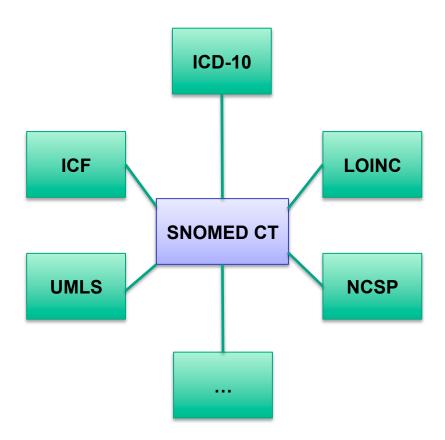


SNOMED CT – a Reference Terminology

Independent maps between multiple terminologies and code systems

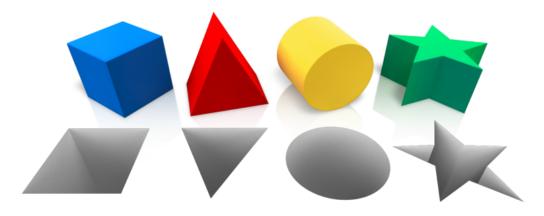
SNOMED CT used as common Reference Terminology





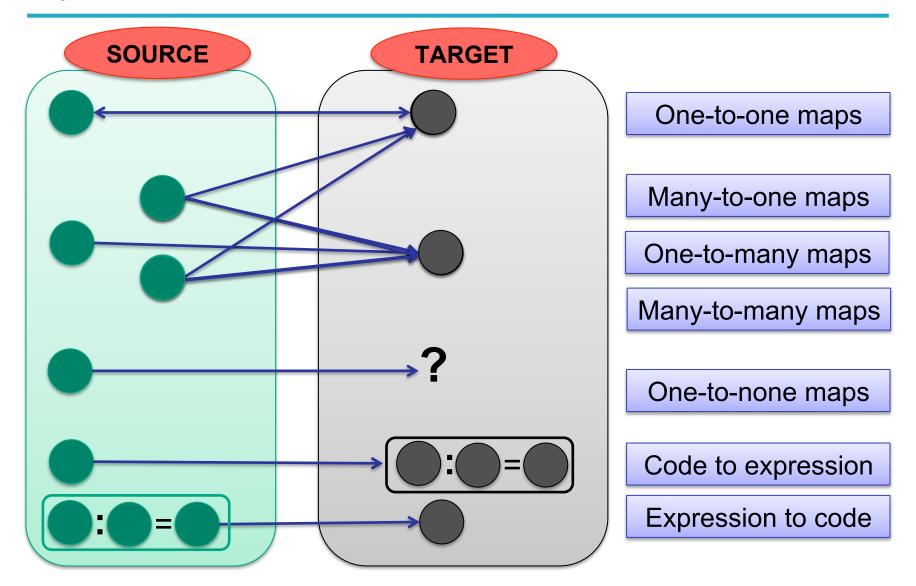


Types of Maps



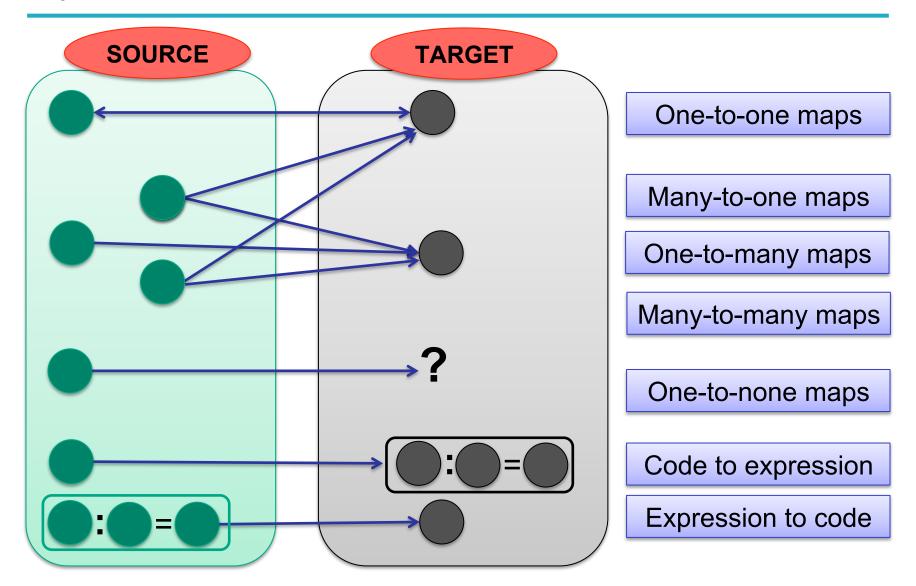


Types of Maps





Types of Maps





Map Reference Sets

Simple Reference Set

One-to-one maps

Many-to-one maps

One-to-many maps

Many-to-many maps

One-to-none maps

Code to expression

Expression to code

Simple Map Reference Set

Complex and Extended map reference set

Code to expression type reference set

Logical Design

Simple Reference Set

Simple Map Reference Set

Complex map reference set

Extended map reference set

Refset

id: UUID

effectiveTime: Time

active: Boolean moduleld: SCTID refsetId: SCTID

referencedComponentId: SCTID



Simple map

mapTarget: String



Complex map

mapGroup: Integer mapPriority: Integer mapRule: String mapAdvice: String correlationId: SCTID



Extended map

mapCategoryld: SCTID

Reference Set Example

Refset

id: UUID

effectiveTime: Time

active: Boolean moduleld: SCTID

refsetId: SCTID

referencedComponentId: SCTID

4

Simple map

mapTarget: String

Simple Map Reference Set

id	effectiveTime	active	moduleId	refSetId	Referenced ComponentId	mapTarget
	20020131	1	900000000000207008	446608001	9294008	9063/3
	20020131	1	900000000000207008	446608001	9618003	8562/3
	20020131	1	900000000000207008	446608001	9671003	8820/0
	20020131	1	900000000000207008	446608001	89796001	9740/1
	20020131	1	900000000000207008	446608001	90955001	8892/0

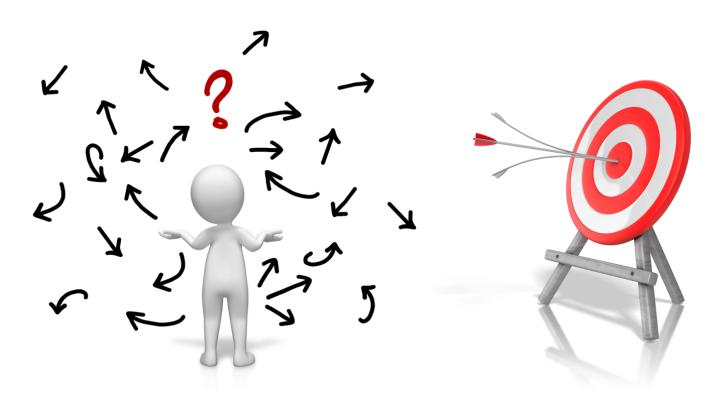
SNOMED CT Core

ICD-O simple map reference set



Map Considerations

Direction and Correlation





Map Direction All maps have a direction Data entry Migration Interface terminology Legacy codes **SNOMED CT** Reporting and statistical analysis Knowledge Classifications resources Decision

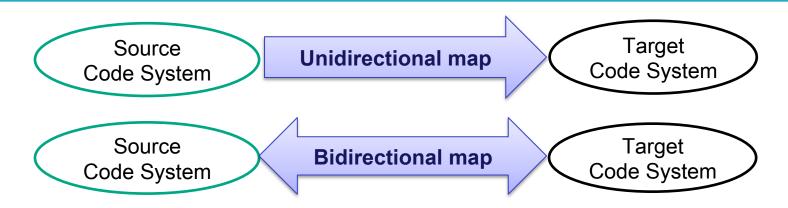
Communication

Communication protocols

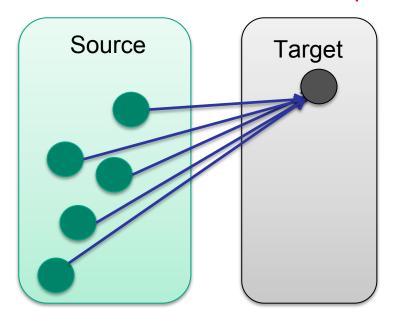
Support

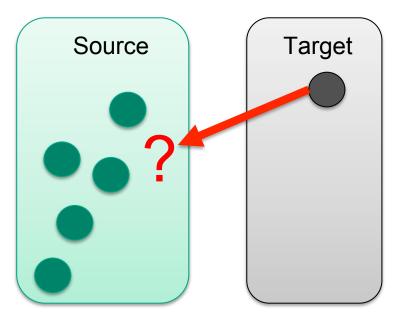


Map Direction – Unidirectional and bidirectional



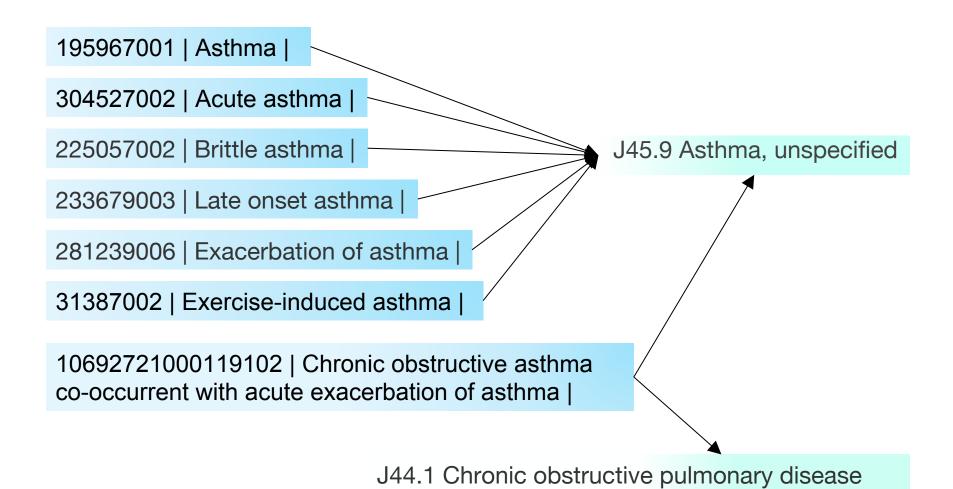
Directional Maps shouldn't be used in reverse







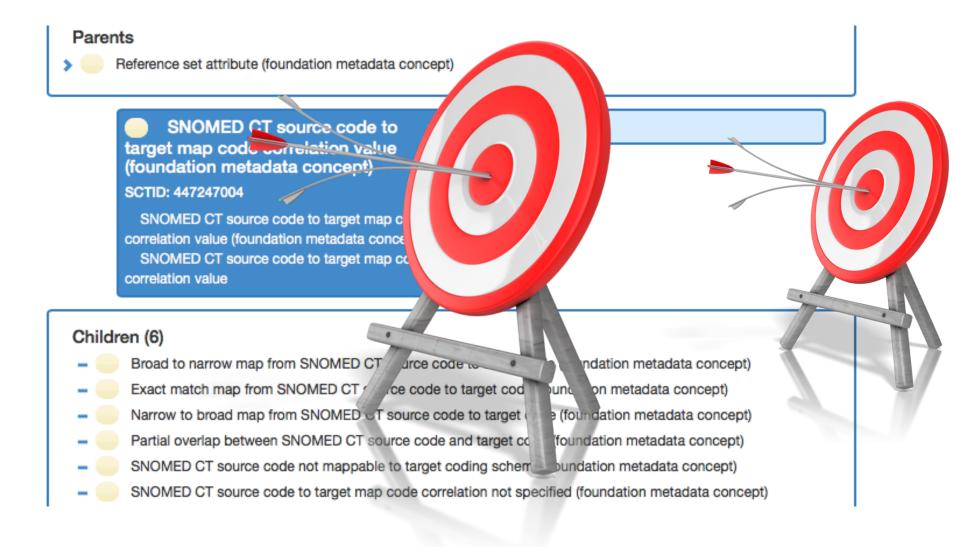
Map Direction – Example



with acute exacerbation, unspecified



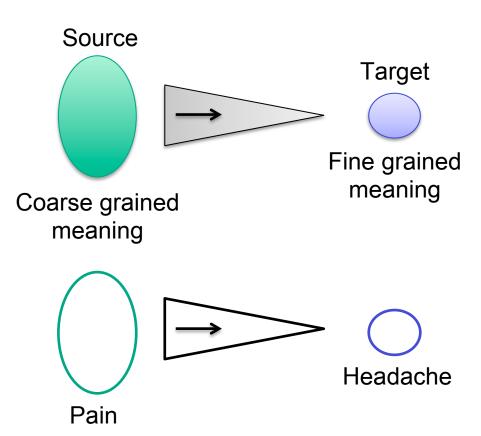
Map Correlation



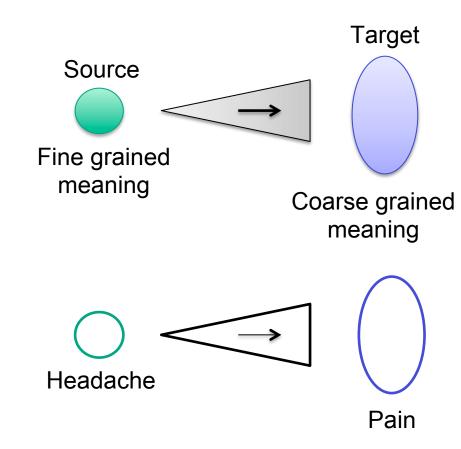


Map Correlation

Broad to narrow map



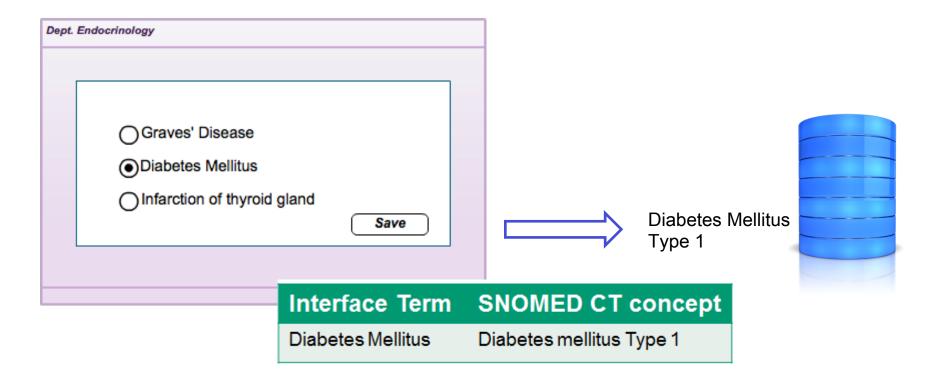
Narrow to broad map





Broad to Narrow Map Implications

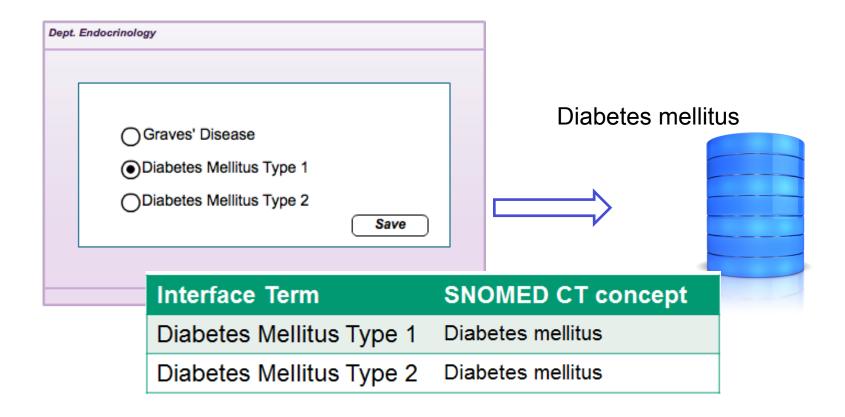
- A broad to narrow map may result in inaccurate retrieval and aggregations.
 - Patients diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 will potentially be included in the Diabetes Type 1 statistics.





Narrow to Broad Map Implications

 A narrow to broad map will have implications for the level of granularity in which information can be retrieved using the target code system.





Selecting Concepts for a Map





Pre-requisites for Mapping

- Map requirements
 - Maps are developed for a specific purpose
 - Using a map for other purposes is not safe
 - E.g. a map developed for identifying clinical trial candidates may not be useful for clinical decision support
- Understand source and target code system
 - Different ways of defining the meaning of codes
 - Structural differences
 - Coding rules and conventions



Determine the type of concept

Review the meaning of candidates

Determine level of granularity





Determine the type of concept

Review the meaning of candidates

Determine level of granularity



Clinical finding (finding)

Environment or geographical location (environment / locati

> Event (event)

Observable entity (observable entity)

Organism (organism)

Pharmaceutical / biologic product (product)

Physical force (physical force)

Physical object (physical object)

Procedure (procedure)

Qualifier value (qualifier value)

Record artifact (record artifact)

Situation with explicit context (situation)

SNOMED CT Model Component (metadata)

Social context (social concept)

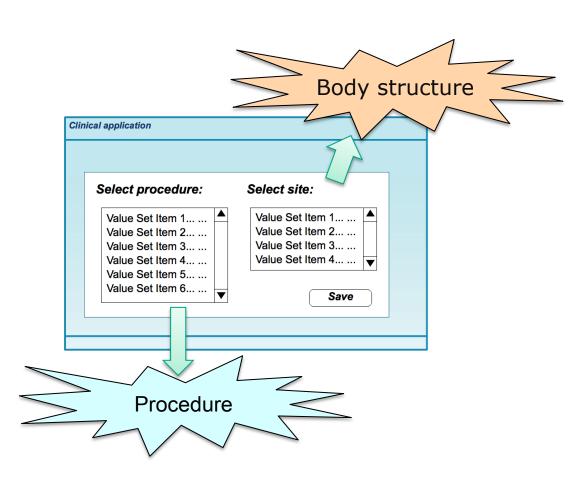
Special concept (special concept)

Specimen (specimen)

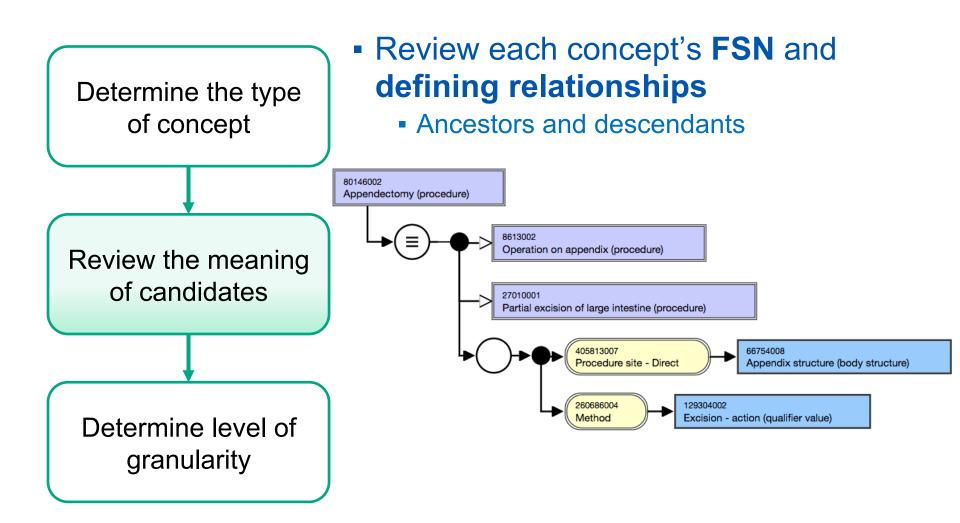
Staging and scales (staging scale)



Determine the type of concept Review the meaning of candidates Determine level of granularity









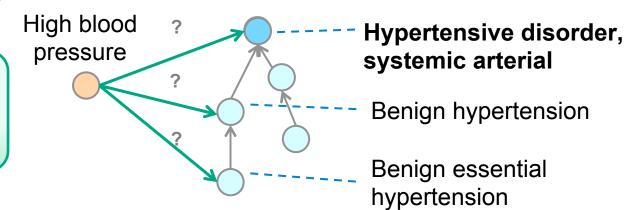
Determine the type of concept

Review the meaning of candidates

Determine level of granularity

Choosing between two subtype candidate concepts

- Select the most general concept that matches the required semantics
 - ALL subtypes will be subsumed by the more general concept when applying rules or queries





Approaches to Dealing with Gaps

- What if no equivalent SNOMED CT target concept exists?
 - Map to a SNOMED CT postcoordinated expression
 - Create an equivalent extension concept and map to this
 - Map to a more general concept
- What if no equivalent non-SNOMED CT target code exists?
 - Use the correlation concept | SNOMED CT source code not mappable to target coding scheme |





SNOMED International Mapping Service Team





Overview

- Overview of maps that SNOMED International manage and distribute
- Examples from mapping tool
- Summary of mapping guidelines





Mapping Personnel Handbook

Example of mapping principles (map advice)

- Principle 05: POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT FOR MORPHOLOGY CODE
- Principle 07: THIS IS AN EXTERNAL CAUSE CODE FOR USE IN A SECONDARY POSITION
- Principle 08: POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT FOR CAUSATIVE AGENT CODE
- Principle 10: FIFTH CHARACTER REQUIRED
 TO FURTHER SPECIFY THE SITE
- Principle 11: THIS CODE IS NOT TO BE USED IN THE PRIMARY POSITION



SNOMED International Maps

 SNOMED – ICD-10 maps are all reviewed by another map specialist as part of our Quality Assurance process



Feedback on the maps info@ihtsdo.org





