

# The HL7 TermInfo Project Updates to the Draft Standard for Trial Use for SNOMED CT in HL7 Information Models

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#### What is TermInfo?

- TermInfo is an HL7 Project developing standard guidance on use of Terminologies within Information models
  - Term = Vocabulary = SNOMED CT®
    - In the future, include LOINC® and other "coded terminologies"
  - Info = Structure = HL7 V3 RIM
    - Constrained Information Models (e.g. DIM/DMIM, SIM/RMIM, etc...)
      - Clinical Statement Model (used in multiple conformant models)
      - Clinical Document Architecture (CDA)
        - ✓ CDA R2 is specifically addressed in the current TermInfo ballot

# TermInfo Project History

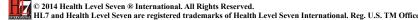


- Project launched by NASA in July 2004
  - Initial purpose was to enable effective coding and structuring of astronaut health records
- Adopted by HL7 Vocabulary TC in Sept. 2004
- Successfully balloted as a DSTU in Sept. 2007
- DSTU expired in May 2009
- Project re-launched in January 2012
- New DSTU balloted in January 2014
  - HL7 Version 3 Implementation Guide: TermInfo Using SNOMED CT in CDA R2 Models, Release 1



### HL7 and IHTSDO

- Associate Charter Agreement June 2005
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) March 2009
- Public good license of SNOMED CT codes and descriptions for use in HL7 products – July 2011
- New 2 year agreement signed 23 Sept 2014
- HL7 Terminology Authority Sept 2013
  - Serves as central resource for interaction of HL7 with IHTSDO and other external terminology developers
- Jointly publish the TermInfo Draft Standard for Trial Use (DSTU)



### Why does TermInfo matter?

When using Structure and vocabulary together:

- Meaning depends on the combination of
  - Structure (RIM / CDA) with coded attributes<sup>1</sup>
  - Vocabulary<sup>2</sup> (code system<sup>3</sup> / terminology<sup>2</sup>)
- The way these interact is critical to unambiguous communication of processable meaning<sup>4</sup>
- TermInfo is developing standards for the semantic interface of HL7 models and vocabularies for clinical information, to enable semantic interoperability<sup>5</sup>

# Example – possible representation options

- How do you record the performance of a "laparoscopic appendectomy" in the Procedures section of a C-CDA document?
  - Option 1 ("pre-coordinated")
    - code
      - code = "Laparoscopic appendectomy" (6025007)
      - qualifier absent
    - methodCode (or methodCode absent)
      - nullFlavor = "..."

# Example (cont.)

- Option 2 ("general" code plus method)
  - code
    - code = "Appendectomy" (80146002)
    - qualifier absent
  - methodCode
    - code = "Laparoscopic procedure" (51316009)
- Option 3 ("post-coordinated")
  - code
    - code = "Appendectomy" (80146002)
    - qualifier
      - √ name code = "Using access device" (425391005)
      - √ value code = "Laparoscope" (86174004)
  - methodCode (or methodCode absent)
    - nullFlavor = "..."



# Example (cont.)

- Option 4 ("post-coordinated" plus redundant method)
  - code
    - code = "Appendectomy" (80146002)
    - qualifier
      - √ name code = "Using access device" (425391005)
      - √ value code = "Laparoscope" (86174004)
  - methodCode
    - code = "Laparoscopic procedure" (51316009)
- Are there other possible options? yes
- In your clinical systems, can you reliably determine if these different options have the same meaning?
- If not, then how should you interpret and use the data?

# Obstacles to semantic interoperability

- Different views of which aspects of clinical information are important
- Different ways of structuring clinical information
  - Different uses of the same information model
- Different terminologies or coding systems
  - Limitations in the relationships between concepts represented in a coding system
- Different views of the interface between structure and terminology
  - Overlaps and gaps between the information model and the terminology model

#### **Terminology model**

Terminology options preferred (structural options deprecated)

#### **Grey area**

(preference unclear or dependent on use case)

Structural options preferred (terminology options deprecated)

Structural model

### Terminology model preferred

- Constraints on combinations of concepts and lists of permissible attributes (for refinement of concepts in specified domains)
  - For example, restrictions on "finding site" refinement of "appendicitis", conventions on representation of laparoscopic variants of procedures.

#### **Terminology model**

Terminology options preferred (structural options deprecated)

#### **Grey area**

(preference unclear or dependent on use case)

Structural options preferred (terminology options deprecated)

Structural model

# Structural model preferred

- Representation of relationships between distinct instances of record entries and other classes
  - For example, grouping of record entries related by timing, a particular problem or another organizing principle.

#### **Terminology model**

Terminology options preferred (structural options deprecated)

#### **Grey area**

(preference unclear or dependent on use case)

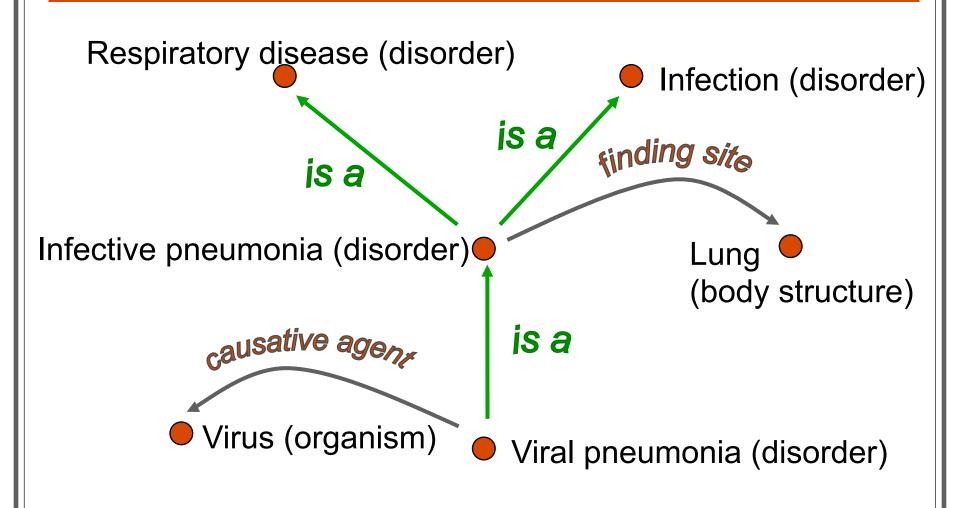
Structural options preferred (terminology options deprecated)

Structural model

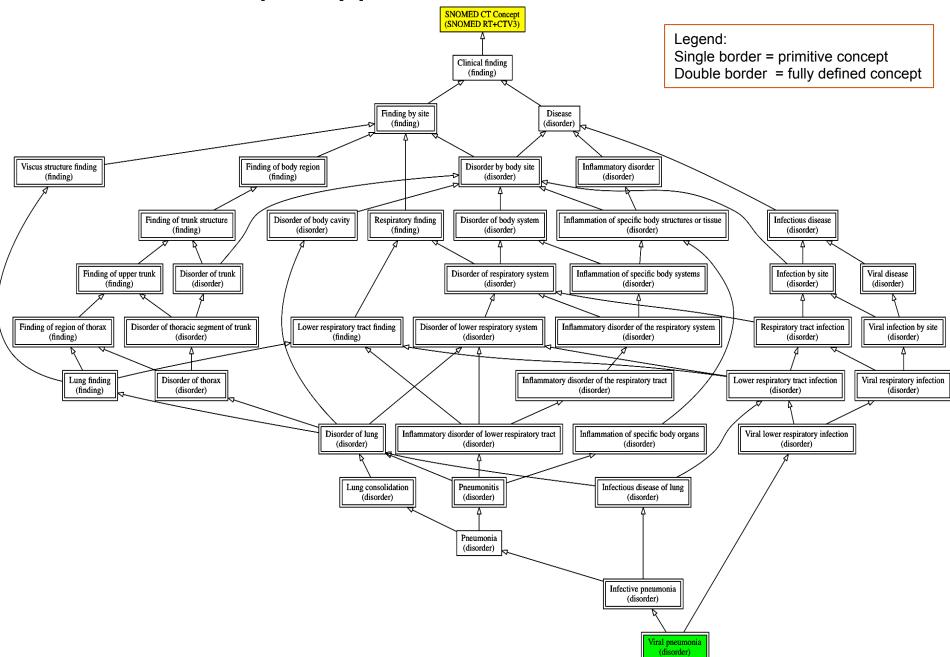
#### **Grey area**

- Representation of contextual information related to instances of clinical situations
  - For example, family history, presence/absence, certainty, goals, past/current, etc.
- Representation of additional constraints on postcoordination of concepts for specific use cases
  - For example, constraints on terminology use specific to immunization and related adverse reaction reporting

### SNOMED CT example - Relationships

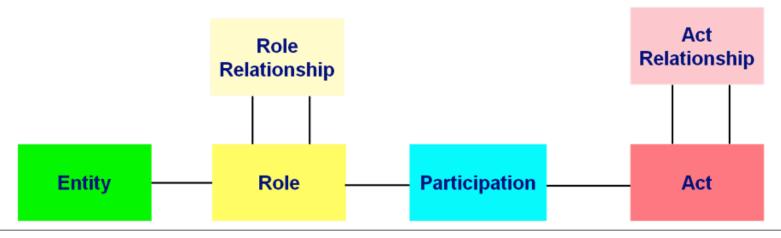


#### The supertypes of "Viral Pneumonia"



### CDA (R2) features

- Human readable clinical information
- Author identified (person or organization)
- Can be authenticated
- Complete record for particular purpose
- Can include structured data, images, other multimedia in addition to human readable text
- Basis is the V3 Reference Information Model (RIM)



# Representing post-coordination in HL7 V3 (Data Types R1 = used in CDA R2)

HL7 CD data type (Concept Descriptor)

Same expression in SNOMED compositional grammar 83738005 | index finger structure | : 272741003 | laterality | = 7771000 | left |



# Possible representations of "**No** family history of Asthma"

Family history of asthma value=false

Subject

Record target

Family History

Component negationInd=true

**Asthma** 

416471007 |Family history of clinical finding|:
246090004 |Associated finding| = 195967001 |Asthma|,
408729009 |Finding context| = **410516002** |**Known absent**|

#### Semantic interface issues occur with **all** information model and terminology combinations

- In practice the issue arises whenever you try to process meaning expressed in ...
  - human language
    - grammar + vocabulary
  - > a proprietary coded structured record
    - proprietary model + one or more code systems
  - a standard information model and terminology
    - HL7 V3 RIM + SNOMED CT or ICD9 or ICD10, etc.
    - EN 13606 + SNOMED CT or ICD10, etc.

# Determining factors for the nature of semantic interface issues

- The type and complexity of these issues depend on several factors:
  - What do you need to say / how many ways can you say it?
    - Requirements for expressing processable meaning
  - How much structure do you use?
    - Expressivity of the information model
  - How flexible is your terminology?
    - Expressivity of the terminology model
  - How does the combination of structure and vocabulary work?
    - Expressivity of the information and terminology model together

# Possible approaches to managing overlaps

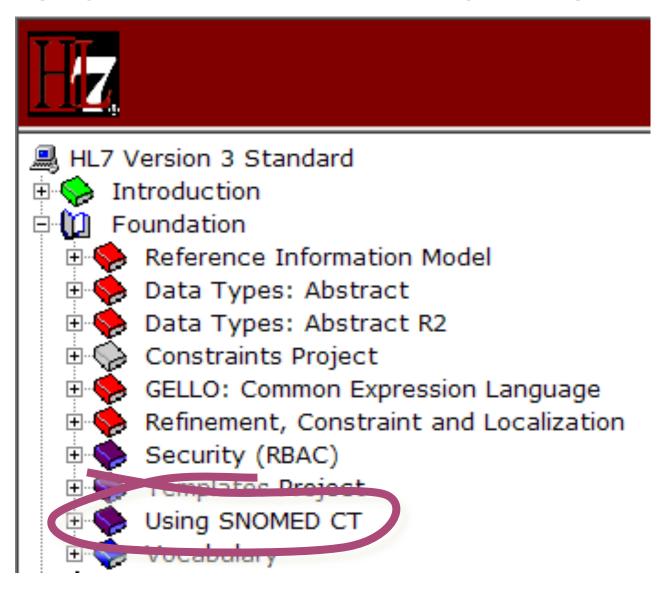
- Omit or prohibit one representation
  - Avoid use of either the HL7 or the terminology representation
- Generate a required representation
  - Apply rules to generate one representation from the other
- Validate and/or merge representations
  - Allow both representations and apply rules that validate compatibility and merge the representations to an agreed consistent composite meaning



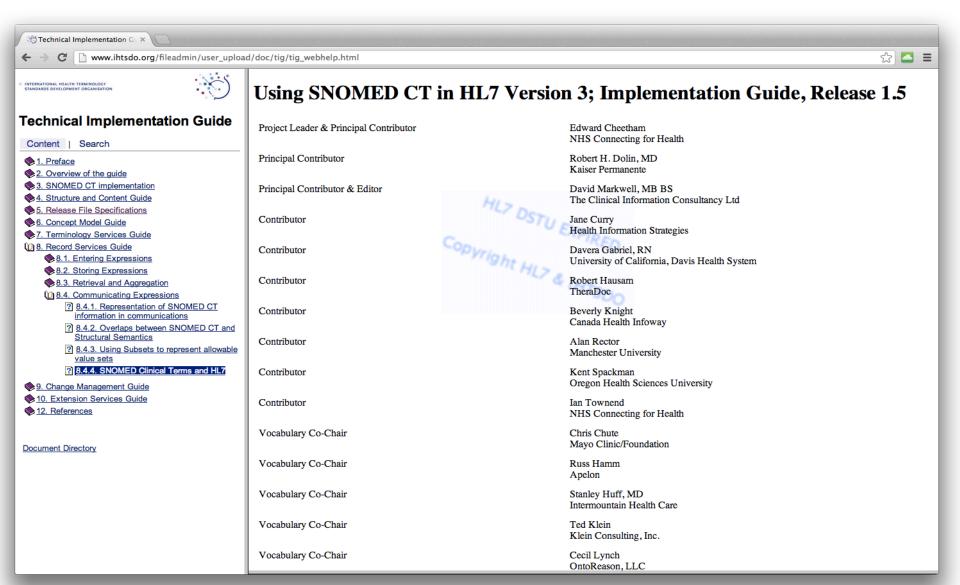
#### The TermInfo DSTU

#### TermInfo in the HL7 V3 Ballot

(expired – last balloted May 2009)



# TermInfo in SNOMED CT Technical Implementation Guide (TIG) (expired)



#### New TermInfo DSTU Document

(January 2014 ballot)



V3\_IG\_SNOMED\_R1\_D5\_2014JAN



HL7 Version 3 Implementation Guide: TermInfo - Using SNOMED CT in CDA R2 Models, Release 1 HL7 5th DSTU Ballot

Sponsored by: Vocabulary Working Group

### Purpose of the guide

- To ensure that HL7 Version 3 standards achieve their stated goal of semantic interoperability when used to communicate clinical information that is represented using concepts from SNOMED Clinical Terms® (SNOMED CT)
- The new January 2014 balloted version of the guide addresses the use of SNOMED CT in the CDA Release 2 standard in particular

### Requirements and Criteria

 Criteria for assessing alternative approaches to gaps and overlaps

Data should be:

- Understandable, Reproducible and Useful
- Transformable into a common "Model of Meaning"
- Practical
- Not superfluous



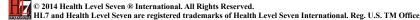
#### Contents

#### Normative sections

- Guidance on Overlaps Between RIM and SNOMED CT Semantics (2)
- SNOMED CT Concept Domain Constraints (5)

#### Non-normative sections

- Introduction and Scope (1)
- Common Patterns (3)
- Normal Forms (4)
- Glossary (6)
- Appendices



## New in TermInfo January 2014

- Further specified the focus to applications in CDA R2 models
  - CDA R2 is based on RIM and Clinical Statement versions that are close to prior TermInfo guidance
  - Significant current implementation activity (US and worldwide) is based on CDA R2
- Updated to reflect changes to SNOMED CT
  - Further refinement of Concept Model, Compositional Grammar, etc.

# New in TermInfo January 2014

- Applied the ballot comment resolutions from the May 2009 ballot cycle
- Re-organized some material for better accessibility and flow
- Added a new "Audience" section
- Updated references to reflect newer tools and definitions
- Updated Glossary



### TermInfo Guidance Example

- 2.2.3 Observation.code and Observation.value
  - 2.2.3.1 Potential Overlap
  - 2.2.3.2 Rules and Guidance

[...]

- 2. In an Observation class instance where the Observation.code attribute is a SNOMED CT expression:
  - the expression SHOULD represent a type of [ <<363787002 | observable entity |] or [<<386053000 | evaluation procedure |], with application of the SNOMED CT Context Model when appropriate.

[....]

2.2.3.3 Discussion and Rationale

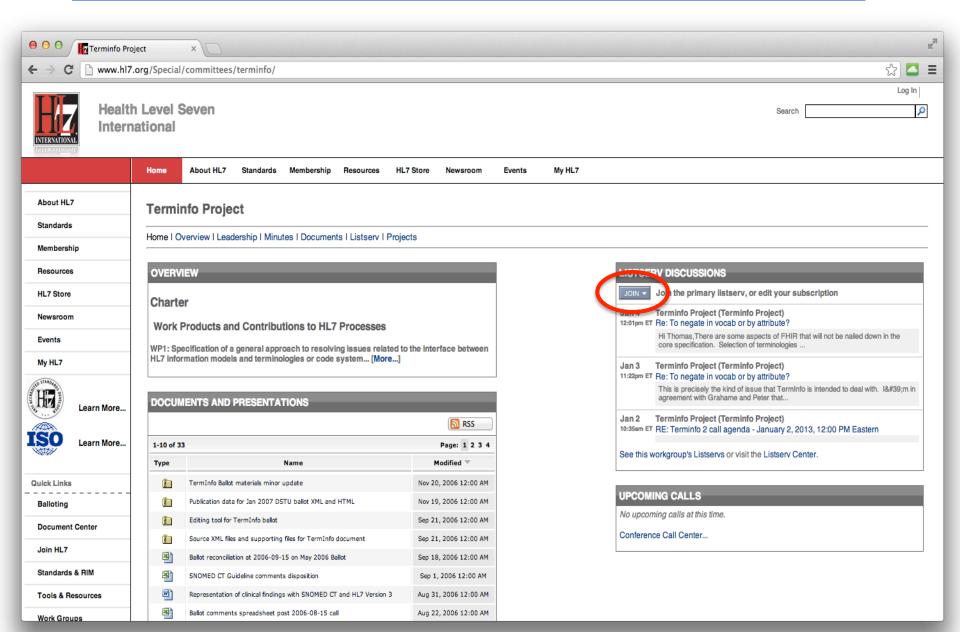
### Where is TermInfo going?

- Complete ballot comment resolution for the January 2014 DSTU
- Once ballot comment resolution is complete, HL7 and IHTSDO will jointly publish the new updated DSTU (expected in early 2015!)
- Plan and begin next steps
  - Updated guidance to address the current HL7 RIM and clinical statement versions
  - Address similar issues in the new FHIR (Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources) standard



#### Join the HL7 TermInfo Project at

#### http://www.hl7.org/Special/committees/terminfo!





# Thank you! Questions?

#### **Contact information**

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