

USAMP-II RIM changes

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Committees: C04 (OO) and C12 (PC)

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.01.00 Add class

Service

USAMP-II Section: 2.2

Data type **Constraint** **Default** **New Info:** A service is an intentional action in the business domain of HL7. Healthcare (and any profession or business) is constituted of intentional actions. A Service instance is a record of such an intentional action. The terms service, action, activity, and service action are all used interchangeably, but service has been selected as the principle name of this class.

Any intentional action can exist in different "moods." The mood of an action tells whether the action represents a fact (event) an order, a plan (intent), a goal, a risk, a potential (definition) or the like. A service instance represents an action in one and only one such mood. Thus, service definitions (master), orders, plans, and performance records (events) are all represented by an instance of class Service.

Any instance of a Service assumes one and only one mood and will not change its mood along its life cycle. The moods definition, intent, order, event, etc. seem to specify a life cycle of an activity and thus seem like state changes. However, the actors of these different moods are different, and so is the data different. It is important to keep track of those differences (variances) in business processes. Therefore, the mood of a service instance is static and not part of the state, not part of the life cycle. The progression of the idea of a service towards actualization (i.e., the progression from defined, through planned and ordered to being performed) is called "business cycle" to distinguish it from the "life cycle" of a single service instance.

Related service instances that form such a "business cycle" are linked through the Service_relationship class.

Examples for services in health care are: a clinical test, an assessment of health condition (such as problems and diagnoses), the setting of healthcare goals, the performance of treatment services (such as medication, surgery, physical and psychological therapy,) assisting, monitoring or attending, training and education services to patients and their next of kins, notary services, such as advanced directives or living will.

Services have actors and targets. Examples for actors are nurses, doctors, family members, notary publics, and service organizations -- every entity that is capable of independent decisions and can thus be responsible (and liable) for the actions performed.

Target participants may include, the patient, the patient's spouse, family, or community, a specimen drawn from the patient or from any object of interest. As patients do play active roles in their own healthcare, the patient can be both an active participant and a target participant at the same time (self-administered or reflexive services.)

A service_event can have multiple active participants and multiple target participants, their specific role is distinguished in the "type_cd" of the respective instance of the participation class. In particular, a service event involving coordination of care may involve two or more active participants -- playing different roles -- who interact on behalf of a patient, family, or aggregate in the role of target participant. For example, a nurse (active participant) calls Meals on Wheels (active participant) on behalf of the patient (target participant).

A service includes the "results," "answers" or informational "procedure products" gained during the service. In this model, "results" do not exist without a service, and every clinical result, including those results gained accidentally, are service events. In other moods, such as definition, goal, and criterion, the results are the possible results, the expected or aimed-for results, or the tested-for results.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

- C04-R091.01.02** Add association Service :: is_assigned_to(0..1) :: Patient_encounter :: has_assigned_to_it(0..*) **USAMP-II Section:**
Data type Constraint Default **New Info:** Services are delivered in the context of encounters, this association establishes the relationship between a service to an encounter. Services can be mentioned independent from an Encounter, which is why Encounter is optional.
Rationale: From RIM092 (Service_event)
Issue: Association naming is very broad: "has assigned to" does not say what this assignment means.
Remarks:
- C04-R091.01.03** Add association Service :: is_associated_with(0..*) :: Financial_transaction :: pertains_to (1..1) **USAMP-II Section:**
Data type Constraint Default **New Info:** This association links a Service with financial transactions that represent the billing for this service. This association is primarily used for the Service in event mood, i.e., the Service that did actually happen and is now billed for.
Rationale: From RIM092 (Service_event)
Issue: Association names are not descriptive of what this association means. There is currently no way to describe fees for services in a master file. The issues of fees, fee schedule and their relationship to actual charges need to be modeled. Or does the association between RIM092.Master_service and Coverage_item allow to assign different fees to the same master service?
Remarks:
- C04-R091.01.04** Add association Service :: is_charged_to(0..1) :: Patient_billing_account :: has_charges_for (0..*) **USAMP-II Section:**
Data type Constraint Default **New Info:** This association links a Service with a billing account. It may specify the account to which a service is billed, before the service is even executed. For example, an order might select a specific billing account.
Rationale: From RIM092 (Service_event)
Issue: This association and the one between Service and Financial Transaction both come from Service_event. Why is it that they both existed for Service_event? Does the Financial Transaction for the service need to be associated with the same account as the service? Isn't Financial Transaction an associative class between an Account and a billable item (e.g. Service)? How does one distinguish charges to be billed to an account from charges actually billed?
Remarks:
- C04-R091.01.05** Add association Service :: is_documented_by(0..*) :: Clinical_document_header :: documents(0..*) **USAMP-II Section:**
Data type Constraint Default **New Info:** This association stands for any documentation of Services in clinical documents.
Rationale: From RIM092 (Service_event)
Issue: This many-to-many association should be resolved.
Remarks: The open issue is preexisting in RIM092

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.01.06	Add association	Service :: is_covered_by(0..*) :: Coverage_item :: provides_coverage_for(1..*)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Describes the coverage of a service under a healthcare benefit product. The service is usually in definition mood, as coverage item describes whether a certain kind of service is covered.
			Rationale: From RIM092 (Master_service)
			Issue: Could the coverage_item be applicable for actual services (event) too? Use case: a service was done on the basis of an emergency indication without any prior knowledge to coverage. A request is sent to a billing system or insurance, asking whether this actual service was covered and in what way it was covered?
			Remarks:
C04-R091.01.11	Add attribute	Service.id	USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: This is an instance identifier of a particular Service object. For example, whenever a service is carried out, there is a new service object instantiated with an identifier that uniquely distinguishes this service object from every other service object.
SET<II>			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.01.11bis	Assign data type	Service.id	USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: SET<II>
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.01.12	Add attribute	Service.mood_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Webster's dictionary defines mood as a "distinction of form [...] of a verb to express whether the action or state it denotes is conceived as fact or in some other manner (as command, possibility, or wish)" This definition of mood can be directly applied to the USAMP-II model, where the service action (corresponding to a verb in natural language) may be conceived as an event that happened (fact), an ordered service (command), a possible service (master), and a goal (wish) of health care. The mood code is critical to the design of this model. Without the mood_cd, the model above would be at least three times as big, in order to distinguish service events, from orders, schedules, goals, and master service items.
SET<CV>			One of the "infinitive" moods is used for describing potential services that can have actual services associated with them. Common use of the infinitive mood is for dictionary entries (so called "master service") and all "knowledge" links (e.g., possible reason, cause, manifestation, etc.) Other special infinitives are goal and trigger mood. A goal describes a wish for a certain outcome (typically an observation) to be achieved in the future. An observation in goal mood is not actually made, thus is an infinitive. Goals are evaluated later. Triggers are service descriptions that can match actual services (like a query.) When a trigger matches, it enables, suggests, or demands the associated action to be performed. Triggers are most often used to fully describe PRN medication orders, but can serve to build reminder systems too.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.01.12bis Assign data type Service.mood_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.2](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: SET<CV>
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.01.13 Add attribute Service.type_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.3](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: A code for the kind of action (e.g., physical examination, serum potassium, etc.), used to be called "universal service identifier". The Service.type_cd specifies the service conceptually by using a code from a code system. We often refer to the Service.type_cd as the "name" of the Service. In any case, the type_cd or "name" is a handle on the concept of the action, not on the individual action instance.

Different code systems cover different kinds of services, which is why there is not one single code system to be used for the Service.type_cd. Furthermore, the data type Concept Descriptor (CD) allows the action to be named by multiple code systems at the same time, whereby each term from a coding system is assumed to be a synonym. For example, a Thrombectomy service may be named "34001" using the CPT-4 code, "P1-30322" in SNOMED, or "38.00" in ICD-10-PCS.

Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.01.13bis Assign data type Service.type_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.3](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: CD
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.01.14 Add attribute Service.descr [USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.4](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: The description of a service is a piece of free text or multimedia data that describes the service in all necessary detail. There is no restriction on length or content imposed on the description attribute. However, the content of the description is not considered part of the functional information communicated between systems. Descriptions are meant to be shown to specially interested human individuals. All information relevant for automated functions must be communicated using the proper attributes and associated objects.
ED Note that the description attribute is not a service "name." All names of the service can be communicated in the Service.type_cd attribute as codes together with readable print-names.

As with any attribute of class Service, the meaning of the description attribute is subject to the Service.mood_cd. For service definitions, the description can contain textbook like information about that service. For service orders, the description will contain particular instructions pertaining only to that order. Filler order systems must show the description field to a performing provider.

For Service records of actual services (Service.mood_cd = actual,) the description is an important part of the documentation. The description will contain textual reports on the service. This is true for any service, in particular for surgical procedures, where the description attribute is the place to put the entire surgery report. If the surgical procedure is reported as multiple interrelated Service instances, each instance may contain the part of the report pertinent to that step of the procedure. However, there is no need to break a service report apart into sub-services only to break the textual report apart into multiple sections. The Encapsulated Data type is capable of handling formatted textual reports in HTML, PDF, or word processor formats. In addition, the HL7 PRA working group defines standards to use XML as a markup language for report documents. Note that textual reports should always be sent in the Service.descr; this includes reports of observation services. The Observation.value field is reserved for information that is processed automatically and that is accessible to automated processes. Human authored free text reports are not easily accessible to automated processing, which is why they should be communicated in the Service description attribute. Of course, free text documents can be analyzed by natural language parsers and similar tools. We encourage that any output of such natural language parsers be communicated in the Observation.value attribute in the form of structured machine accessible data. Since narrative text and observation value are in different attributes, they can be communicated together, without interfering with each other.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.01.14bis Assign data type Service.descr [USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.4](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: ED

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.01.15	Add attribute	Service.status_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.5
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: The state of the action (e.g., newly ordered, in process, completed.) The state is communicated in coded form. The codes are strictly defined by the state-transition model of a service class. No alternative coding system can be used for the status_cd attribute (CNE, coded no exceptions.)
CV			Rationale:
			Issue: No particular State-Transition model has been included in this specification as of yet. Various state transition models have been proposed in the orders committee in the past (although these have never been reconciled.) This proposed model understands that, in principle, it must (and can) accommodate any state-transition logic that has been defined using the previous model. In particular, the extensive merging of classes and the mood code attribute do not impact the scope and definition of currently proposed state-transition models.
			Remarks:
C04-R091.01.15bis	Assign data type	Service.status_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.5
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CV
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.01.16	Add attribute	Service.total_time	USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.6
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: This is the time when the action happened, is ordered or scheduled to happen, or when it can possibly happen (depending on the mood of the Service object.) The timing of actions is a very important concept that is explained in greater detail in USAMP-II part A, Section 2.5.3.
GTS			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.01.16bis	Assign data type	Service.total_time	USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.6
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: GTS
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.01.17 Add attribute Service.critical_time [USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.7](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: This is the "biologically relevant" time of an action. The concept is best understood with observations, where the time of the observation action may be much later than the time of the observed feature. For instance, in a Blood Gas Analysis (BGA), a result will always come up several minutes after the specimen was taken, meanwhile the patient's physiological state may have changed significantly. Even more so in history taking, when the doctor records an episode of Hepatitis A under which the patient suffered last year for several weeks. For surgical procedures the time between first cut and last suture is taken as the critical time of the procedure. For transport and supply services the critical time is the time en route or time of delivery respectively. Critical time and total time of a service may often be related in a certain way, which will be discussed in USAMP-II Part A, Figure 10.
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.01.17bis Assign data type Service.critical_time [USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.7](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: GTS
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.01.18 Add attribute Service.method_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.8](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: For any service there may be several different methods to achieve by and large the same result, but may be important to know when interpreting a report more thoroughly (e.g., blood pressure method: arterial puncture vs. Riva-Rocci, sitting vs. supine position, etc.)
Method concepts can be "pre-coordinated" in the Service definition, so that there is never an option to select different methods. Pre-coordinating methods into the service code (type_cd) avoids having to standardize on method codes. There are so many possible methods which all depend heavily on certain kinds of services, so that defining a vocabulary domain of all methods is close to impossible. The pre-coordinated approach avoids relying on the impossible to be done.
However, a code system might be designed such that it specifies a set of available methods for each defined service concept. Thus, a user ordering a service could select one of several variances of the service by means of the method code. Available method variances may also be defined in a master service catalog for each defined service. In service definition records (Service.mood_cd = DEF) the method_cd attribute is a set of all available method codes that a user may select while ordering, or expect while receiving results.
Although the authors of this proposal believe that the pre-coordinated approach to methods goes a long way and should be followed as far as possible, the same information structure can handle both the pre-coordinated and the post-coordinated approach.
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.01.18bis Assign data type Service.method_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.8](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: CD
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.01.19 Add attribute Service.body_site_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.9](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: Most health care services have a focus on a particular anatomic structure of the patient (the "target" of service.) This information is found in body_site_cd. The coding system to be used for anatomic site is not specified in detail. Anatomic sites, body parts, and functional body systems are huge and highly complex domains that require a very sophisticated terminology system. Candidates are Galen, SNOMED, or Read codes. Alternatively, a simple local coding system can be used to identify exactly the common body sites used.

Some body sites can also be "pre-coordinated" in the Service definition, so that there is never an option to select different body sites. The same information structure can handle both the pre-coordinated and the post-coordinated approach.

For administrative body sites (i.e. where medications are administered) HL7 used to define a table (0163) that must be used as defined in Table 4 below.

Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.01.19bis Assign data type Service.body_site_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.9](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: CD
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.01.20 Add attribute Service.interpretation_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.10](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: This attribute allows for a very rough interpretation of the course or outcome of a service action. This is sometimes called "abnormal flags", however, the judgement of normalcy is just one of the common rough interpretations, and is often not relevant. For example, for the observation of a pathologic condition, it doesn't make sense to state the normalcy, since pathologic conditions are never considered "normal."

Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.01.20bis Assign data type Service.interpretation_cd

USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.10

Data type Constraint Default New Info: SET<CV>

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.01.21 Add attribute Service.confidentiality_cd

USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.11

Data type Constraint Default New Info: This is a code that limits the disclosure of information about this service. The codes refer to confidentiality policies as listed in the normative table [see USAMP-II document]
SET<CV>

Confidentiality policies may vary from institution to institution and not all systems are capable of abiding by all details of the confidentiality policies suggested in the above table. However, these are the items that are being used in some institutions and which implementers may want to consider supporting.

It is important to note that good confidentiality of the medical record can not be achieved through confidentiality codes only to filter out individual record items to certain types of users. There are two important problems with per-item confidentiality: one is inference and the other is the danger of holding back information that may be critical in a certain care situation. Inference means that filtered sensitive information can still be assumed given the other information not filtered. The simplest form of inference is that even the existence of a test order for an HIV Western Blot test or a T4/T8 lymphocyte count is a strong indication for an existing HIV infection, even if the results are not known. Very often, diagnoses can be inferred from medication, such as Zidovudin for treatment of HIV infections. The problem of hiding individual items becomes especially difficult with current medications, since the continuing administration of the medication must be assured.

A similar confidentiality code attribute is therefore required in the Patient class to cover the entire patient record. But this is outside the scope of the present proposal.

The flags HIV, PSY, ETH, and SDV may only be used on service items that are not patient related. Typically, they are used in the service definition object ("master" service) to indicate a generic disclosure policy of any actual service item of that type.

Aggregations of data should assume the privacy level of the most private action in the aggregation.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.01.21bis Assign data type Service.confidentiality_cd

USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.11

Data type Constraint Default New Info: SET<CV>

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element		
C04-R091.01.22	Add attribute			Service.max_repeat_nmb USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.12
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:	This is the maximum number of repetitions of a service. Typical values are 1, some other finite number, and the infinity (a specific null value for numbers.) See the discussion on service plans in the USAMP-II specification, part A, on how specifically this is used.
INT		1		
			Rationale:	
			Issue:	
			Remarks:	
C04-R091.01.22bis	Assign data type			Service.max_repeat_nmb USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.12
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:	INT
		1		
			Rationale:	
			Issue:	
			Remarks:	
C04-R091.01.23	Add attribute			Service.interruptible_ind USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.13
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:	Indicates whether a service is interruptible by asynchronous events (such as "through"-conditions to turn false, or time running up.) See discussion on activity plans in the USAMP-II document, part A.
BL		true		
			Rationale:	
			Issue:	
			Remarks:	
C04-R091.01.23bis	Assign data type			Service.interruptible_ind USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.13
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:	BL
		true		
			Rationale:	
			Issue:	
			Remarks:	
C04-R091.01.24	Add attribute			Service.substitution_cd USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.14
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:	Indicates whether an ordered or intended service may be or has been substituted for a different service. The fact that the actual service differs from the planned or ordered service, and the details of the variance can be seen by comparing the service as planned or ordered from the service as performed. Both service records should be sent in a message where this difference is important. The Service.substitution_cd attribute is mainly used in an order, to specify whether an ordered service may be substituted and in what way it may be substituted.
CV		N		
			Rationale:	
			Issue:	
			Remarks:	

ChngID	ChngType			Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.01.24bis	Assign data type			Service.substitution_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.14
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CV		
		N	Rationale:		
			Issue:		
			Remarks:		
C04-R091.01.25	Add attribute			Service.priority_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.15
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:	This attribute encodes the urgency under which the service is to be scheduled and performed, or was performed. This attribute is used in orders to indicate the ordered priority. It is also used in the service event documentation to indicate the actual priority used to perform the service, which is used to determine the charge. In master service definitions it indicates the available priorities.	
SET<CV>		{R}	Rationale:		
			Issue:		
			Remarks:		
C04-R091.01.25bis	Assign data type			Service.priority_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.15
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: SET<CV>		
		{R}	Rationale:		
			Issue:		
			Remarks:		
C04-R091.01.26	Add attribute			Service.orderable_ind	USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.16
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:	This attribute indicates whether this service can be requested independently from other services. Some services can only occur as subordinate to a super-service; others are abstractions of services or service groups that should not be ordered in one piece. Since in principle everything that can be done can potentially be requested, this attribute is true by default. It is usually only used for master file definitions.	
BL		true	Rationale:		
			Issue:		
			Remarks:		
C04-R091.01.26bis	Assign data type			Service.orderable_ind	USAMP-II Section: 2.2.1.16
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: BL		
		true	Rationale:		
			Issue:		
			Remarks:		

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.02.00 Add class Service_relationship **USAMP-II Section: 2.4**

Data type **Constraint** **Default** **New Info:** The Service relationship class is a recursive associative class with two associations to the Service class, one named "source" the other named "target". Consider every Service_relationship instance an arrow with a point (headed to the target) and a butt (coming from the source.) For each relationship type the functions (or roles) of source and target Service are different as specified in Table 13 below.

In principle the assignment of functions (roles) to each side of the relationship "arrow" is completely arbitrary. However since a service is the core element of a medical record, proper attribution of the medical record items is an important issue. The relationships associated with a Service are considered properties of the source service object. That means, that the originator of the information reported in a service object is not only responsible for the attribute values of that object, but also for all its outgoing relationships.

The rule of attribution is that all service relationships are attributed to the responsible actor of the Service at the source of the Service_relationship (the "source service".)

With this recursive service relationship one can group actions into "batteries," e.g. LYLES, CHEM12, or CBC, where multiple routine laboratory tests are ordered as a group. Some groupings, such as CHEM12, appear more arbitrary; others, such as blood pressure, seem to naturally consist of systolic and diastolic pressure.

Actions may also be grouped longitudinal, in a sequence of sub-actions to for temporal and conditional (non-temporal) action paths (e.g., care plan, critical path, clinical trials, drug treatment protocols).

Actions may be explicitly timed, and may be conditioned on the status or outcome of previous actions. Concurrent collections of actions allow expressing logical branches as well as parallel tasks (tasks carried out at the same time.) These constructs can be organized in multiple layers of nesting, to fully support workflow management.

The relationship class is not only used to construct action plans but also to represent clinical reasoning or judgements about action relationships. Prior actions can be linked as the reasons for more recent actions. Supporting evidence can be linked with current clinical hypotheses. Problem lists and other networks of related judgements about clinical events are represented by the service relationship link too.

The Service_relationship.type_cd identifies the meaning and purpose of every service relationship instance.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.02.02 Add association Service_relationship :: has_source(1..1) :: Service :: is_source_for(0..*) **USAMP-II Section:**

Data type **Constraint** **Default** **New Info:** A service relationship is like an arrow with a butt (source) and a point (target). A Service instance is on each side. This association is the source (butt) of the arrow. The service relationship is -- without exception -- attributed to the originator of this source service.

For example, if the service relationship type is called "has_plan_component" then the source service represents the plan of which the target is a component. Note that the service_relationship.inversion_ind attribute can invert the meaning of the relationship. However, the rule of attribution does never change, i.e., it is always the originator of the source service who is responsible for the relationship.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.02.03 Add association Service_relationship :: has_target(1..1) :: Service :: is_target_for(0..*) [USAMP-II Section:](#)
Data type Constraint Default **New Info:** A service relationship is like an arrow with a butt (source) and a point (target). A Service instance is on each side. This association is the target (point) of the arrow.

For example, if the service relationship type is called "has_plan_component" then the target service is that plan component, while the source would represent the plan of which the target is a component. Note that the service_relationship.inversion_ind attribute can invert the meaning of the relationship.

Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.02.11 Add attribute Service_relationship.type_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.1](#)
Data type Constraint Default **New Info:** Determines the meaning of a relationship between two Services. This attribute is probably the most important attribute in this entire model besides the Service.mood_cd. It is a "structural" attribute inasmuch as each of its values implies specific constraints to what kinds of Service objects can be related and in which way. Refer to the USAM specification document for defined service relationship types and examples of their use.

Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.02.11bis Assign data type Service_relationship.type_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.1](#)
Data type Constraint Default **New Info:** CV

Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.02.12	Add attribute	Service_relationship.inversion_ind	USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.2
Data type BL	Constraint	Default false	New Info: The inversion indicator is used when the meaning of the relationship type must be reversed. For example, we define a relationship type reason to express the reason for an action as in a) "A cholecystectomy was performed because of symptomatic cholelithiasis without signs for cholecystitis." (cholecystectomy has-reason cholelithiasis) This statement of rationale is attributed to the responsible performer of the cholecystectomy. Now consider the following statement: b) "The finding of symptomatic gall stones (cholelithiasis) with no signs of acute cholecystitis suggests a cholecystectomy." While sentence a) declares a reason for an action, sentence b) suggests an action. Reason and suggestion links are reciprocal, i.e., if X has-reason Y, then Y suggests X. The second statement would have been made by the originator of the cholelithiasis finding. In the "network" of interrelated services, we need to make sure that we do not lose proper attribution of statements to originators ("who said what?") Since attribution is so important, we adopt a very simple rule for it: a service relationship is always attributed to the originator of the source service. No exceptions to this rule are permitted whatsoever. If attribution needs to be different one can invert the relationship type by setting the inversion_ind attribute to true. If the inversion indicator is true, source and target service swap their roles, that is, the reason and the suggested action swap their roles, so that cholecystectomy can be the source and colelithiasis can be the target. Note that the attribution rule is always unchanged, i.e., the service relationship is always attributed to the responsible author of the source service, no matter what the inversion_ind value is.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.02.12bis	Assign data type	Service_relationship.inversion_ind	USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.2
Data type	Constraint	Default false	New Info: BL Rationale: Issue: Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.02.13 Add attribute Service_relationship.sequence_nmb [USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.3](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: This integer number allows one to specify an ordering amongst the outgoing relationships of a service. This is used to represent sequences of actions in execution plans.
INT 1

The ordering may be total or partial. A total ordering exists if every relationship in a relationship bundle has a distinct sequence number. (A relationship "bundle" is a sub-set of the relationships originating in the same service instance and usually having the same relationship type). If, however, some relationships in the bundle share the same sequence number, we have a partial ordering. In such a case the services with the same sequence number are concurrent.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.02.13bis Assign data type Service_relationship.sequence_nmb [USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.3](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: INT
1 Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.02.14 Add attribute Service_relationship.priority_nmb [USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.4](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: This integer number allows to specify another kind of ordering amongst the outgoing relationships of a service. This is used to represent the priority ordering of conditional branches in service execution plans, or priority ranking in pre-condition, outcome or support links, and preferences among options.
INT 1

The ordering may be total or partial. A total ordering exists if every relationship in a relationship bundle (a relationship bundle is a sub-set of the relationships originating in the same service instance and usually having the same relationship type) has a distinct priority number. If, however, some relationships in the bundle share the same priority number, we have a partial ordering. Those links with the same priority will have undefined ordering of consideration.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.02.14bis Assign data type Service_relationship.priority_nmb [USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.4](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: INT
1 Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.02.15	Add attribute	Service_relationship.pause_qty USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.5	
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: The time that should elapse after this activity has got clearance to execute and the actual begin of execution. Any entering pre-conditions are tested before the slot is entered, so the pause specifies a minimal waiting time before the service is executed after its pre-conditions become true.
PQ	~ 1 s	0 s	
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

C04-R091.02.15bis	Assign data type	Service_relationship.pause_qty USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.5	
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: PQ
	~ 1 s	0 s	
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

C04-R091.02.16	Add attribute	Service_relationship.checkpoint_cd USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.6	
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Indicates when associated pre-conditions are to be tested. The following values are defined:
CV		B	
			Concept Code Definition
			entry S Condition is tested once before the service is executed (IF condition THEN service).
			beginning B Condition is tested every time before execution of the service (WHILE condition DO service.)
			end E Condition is tested at the end of a repeated service execution. The service is repeated only if the condition is true (DO service
WHILE			condition.)
			through T Condition must be true throughout the execution and the service is interrupted (asynchronously) as soon as the condition turns false (asynchronous WHILE loop.) The service must be interruptible.
			exit X Condition is a loop checkpoint, i.e. it is a step of an activity plan and, if negative causes the containing loop to exit.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

C04-R091.02.16bis	Assign data type	Service_relationship.checkpoint_cd USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.6	
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CV
		B	
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.02.17 Add attribute Service_relationship.split_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.7](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: CV I1 When an activity plan has a branch (indicated through multiple steps with the same item number) the split code specifies how branches are selected for execution. The values are defined as follows:

Concept Code Definition

exclusive

try once E1 The pre-condition associated with the branch is evaluated once and if true the branch may be entered. All other exclusive branches compete with each other and only one will be selected. This implements a COND, IF and CASE conditionals, or "XOR-split." The order in which the branches are considered may be specified in the Service_relationship.priority_nmb.

exclusive

wait EW A branch is selected as soon as the pre-condition associated with the branch evaluates to true. If the condition is false, the branch

may

be entered later, when the condition turns true. All other exclusive branches compete with each other and only one will be selected. Each waiting branch executes in parallel with the default join code wait (see below.) The order in which the branches are considered may be specified in the Service_relationship.priority_nmb.

inclusive

try once I1 A branch is executed if its associated preconditions permit. If associated preconditions do not permit, the branch is dropped.

Inclusive

branches are not suppressed and do not suppress other branches.

inclusive

wait IW A branch is executed as soon as its associated conditions permit. If the condition is false, the branch may be entered later, when

the

condition turns true. Inclusive branches are not suppressed and do not suppress other branches. Each waiting branch executes in parallel with the default join code wait (see below.)

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.02.17bis Assign data type Service_relationship.split_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.7](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: CV I1 Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.02.18 Add attribute Service_relationship.join_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.8](#)

Data type **Constraint** **Default** **New Info:** In a parallel branch construct the join code indicates how the concurrent activities are resynchronized.
CV W

Concept	Code	Definition
wait	W	Wait for this branch to terminate.
kill	K	When all other concurrent branches are terminated, interrupt and discontinue this branch.
exclusive wait	X	Wait for any one of the branches in the set of exclusive wait branches to terminate, then discontinue all the other branches.
detachedD		Detach this branch from the other branches so it will not be resynchronized with the other branches.

exclusive wait

A kill branch will only be executed if there is at least one active wait (or exclusive wait) branch. If there is no other wait branch active, a kill branch is not started at all (rather than being discontinued shortly after it is started.) A detached branch will be unrelated to all other branches, thus a kill branch will be discontinued no matter whether there are detached branches still running.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.02.18bis Assign data type Service_relationship.join_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.8](#)

Data type **Constraint** **Default** **New Info:** CV
W

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.02.19 Add attribute Service_relationship.negation_ind [USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.9](#)

Data type **Constraint** **Default** **New Info:** For conditions and criteria links indicates whether the meaning is negative (condition must not be true.) Normally all conditions are interpreted as affirmative, i.e., the condition must be true. The negation_ind is part of the condition so that the Boolean outcome of the condition XOR-ed with the negation_ind of the condition link must be true. We thus say the "condition is true" even if the test was negative if the negation_ind is true.
BL false

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.02.19bis Assign data type Service_relationship.negation_ind [USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.9](#)

Data type **Constraint** **Default** **New Info:** BL
false

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.02.20	Add attribute	Service_relationship.conjunction_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.10
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:
BL		AND	In a bundle of precondition or outcome relationships, this code indicates the logical conjunctions of the criteria.

Concept	Code	Definition
and	AND	This condition must be true.
or	OR	At least one of the condition among all OR conditions must be true.
exclusive or	XOR	One and only one of the XOR conditions must be true.

All AND criteria must be true. If OR and AND criteria occur together, one criterion out of the OR-group must be true and all AND criteria must be true. If XOR criteria occur together with OR and AND criteria, exactly one of the XOR criteria must be true, and at least one of the OR criteria and all AND criteria must be true. In other words, the sets of AND, OR, and XOR criteria are in turn combined by a logical AND operator (all "AND" criteria and at least one "OR" criterion and exactly one "XOR" criterion.)

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.02.20bis	Assign data type	Service_relationship.conjunction_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.4.1.10
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:
		AND	BL
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.03.00

Add class

Actor

USAMP-II Section: 2.3.1

Data type Constraint Default New Info: All people, things and locations involved in a Service (or for scheduling purposes “all resources of an activity”) are associated with the Service as either actors or targets. Actors are mostly professional provider personnel, but also the patient (for self-administered services,) or a proxy (e.g. next of kin.)

Actors can participate in an action in different ways. For example, primary surgeon, assistant surgeon, sterile nurse, and nurse assistant are all actors in a surgical procedure, who are more or less immediately involved in the action. However, payers, supervisors, provider organizations (e.g., “MicroLab”) and their delegates may be actors too, even though they might not be individual persons who have their “hands on” the action. The patient himself is a performing actor in self-care procedures (e.g. fingerstick blood glucose, insulin injection, etc.)

The Stakeholders, people and organizations that can be actors and targets of a service action are capable of and accountable for their independent decisions. Capability of independent decision and accountable usually applies only to persons under the law, including both organizations and natural (human) persons. This “legal person” as a subject of legal rights and obligations is a very obvious interpretation of the RIM Stakeholder construct (it is a well-known legal notion.)

The notion of multiple actors with specific functions touches and partially overlaps on two “sides” with related concepts of the RIM, and understanding the distinctions is important to use the RIM constructs correctly. On the one “side” actor functions look similar to Stakeholder roles (e.g., healthcare practitioner, guarantor, contact-person,) and capability and certification (e.g., certified surgeon vs. resident, certified nurse midwife vs. other midwife practitioner, registered nurse vs. other nurse practitioner.) The professional credentials of a person may be quite different from what a person actually does. The most common example is interns and residents performing anesthesia or surgeries under (more or less) supervision of attending specialists. The opposite example is people who are both medical doctors and registered nurses and who perform the function of a nurse. Thus, roles and certification refer to the static capabilities of a person (person-related) while actors and Actor.type_cd refer to the particular function an actor played in the service (activity-related.)

On the other “side” the actor concept interferes with sub-activities. Whenever multiple actors are involved in a service, each actor performs a different task (with the extremely rare exception of such symmetrical activities as two people pulling a rope from either end.) Thus, the presence of multiple actors could be equally well modeled as a service consisting of sub-services (through the Service_relationship class,) where each service would have only one performing actor

For example, a record of a surgical service may include the actors of type: (a) consentor, (b) primary surgeon, and (c) anesthesist. These three actors really perform different tasks, which can be represented as three related services: (a) the consent, (b) the surgery proper, and (c) the anesthesia service in parallel to the surgery. If we used the sub-services, the consentor, surgeon and anesthesist could simply be of actor type “performer.” Thus the more sub-services we use, the fewer different actor types need to be distinguished, and the fewer sub-services we use, the more distinct actor types we need.

Note that the perception of a task as “atomic” or “composite” (of sub-tasks) depends on local business rules and may differ from department to department. In principle, every task can be thought of as being a composite of sub-tasks. We thus say that actions are “fractal.” The paradigmatic example of the fractal nature of activities is a “robotic arm” doing some simple action as reaching for a tool in front of it. The seemingly simple activity of the robotic arm decomposes into complex control and coordination procedures and movements, action of separate motors and switches, etc. (We sometimes use the key-phrase “robotic arm discussion” to recall the fractal nature of actions, since this example has been brought up over and over again, independently by different people.)

As a rule of thumb, sub-tasks should be considered instead of multiple actors when each sub-task requires special scheduling, or billing, or if overall responsibilities for the sub-tasks are different. In most cases, however, human resources are scheduled by teams (instead of individuals,) billing tends to lump many sub-tasks together into one position, and overall responsibility often rests with one attending physician, chief nurse, or head of department. This model allows both the multi-actor and the multi-service approach to represent the business reality, with a slight bias towards “lumping” minor sub-activities into the overall service.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.03.02 Add association Actor :: for(1..1) :: Service :: has(0..*) [USAMP-II Section:](#)

[Data type](#) [Constraint](#) [Default](#) [New Info:](#)

Rationale: Actor (and Target) are purely associative classes. This means, their instances have no use nor identity apart from the Service and Stakeholder instances that they connect. For this reason the association role names are very short. These role names are read as "Service has 0..* Actors is_participation_of 1..1 Stakeholder" and "Stakeholder participates_as 0..* Actor for 1..1 Service"

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.03.03 Add association Actor :: participation_of(1..1) :: Stakeholder :: participates_as(0..*) [USAMP-II Section:](#)

[Data type](#) [Constraint](#) [Default](#) [New Info:](#)

Rationale: Actor (and Target) are purely associative classes. This means, their instances have no use nor identity apart from the Service and Stakeholder instances that they connect. For this reason the association role names are very short. These role names are read as "Service has 0..* Actor participation_of 1..1 Stakeholder" and Stakeholder participates_as 0..* Actor for 1..1 Service"

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.03.11 Add attribute Actor.type_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.3.1.1](#)

[Data type](#) [Constraint](#) [Default](#) [New Info:](#)
SET<CV>

Identifies a particular function or a set of functions that a person performs in the Service.

Note that the Actor.type_cd designates the actual function performed in the service. This is quite different from a role associated with a person or a profession- or specialty-code, although, some of the Actor.type_cd values may suggest that they are the same. While a person's role, a profession code, or a specialty code may signify a general capability and authority of that person, an Actor.type_cd rather represents a part or sub-task of the associated Service activity.

Most notably the role "performing surgeon" is not necessarily played by a certified surgeon, but in many cases by a resident (in which case an attending surgeon is designated as the "responsible" actor.) The same is true for the "anesthetist" which doesn't have to be an "anesthesiologist" and will in most cases be a resident or sometimes even a nurse.

An actor can do multiple of such functions identified by the Actor.type_cd at the same time. This can be represented in two ways: either the same Actor instance can be used with multiple Actor.type_cd values (hence, it's a set of code values). Alternatively, one can use multiple Actor-instances with just one Actor.type_cd value relating to the same Stakeholder. A mixture of both approaches is also possible. The rationale when to use just one or the other approach can be, e.g., an actor playing three roles two of which are closely related whereas the third role may have a different time range. A more concrete ruling on a standardized use may follow in the future.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.03.11bis	Assign data type	Actor.type_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.3.1.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: SET<CV> Rationale: Issue: Remarks:
C04-R091.03.12	Add attribute	Actor.tmr	USAMP-II Section: 2.3.1.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: This attribute can specify the time range during which the associated person was an actor of the specified Actor.type_cd in the associated service. This may be needed when the actor's involvement spans only part of the service, and if this fact is worth mentioning. The Actor.tmr does not need to be used in cases where this detail is irrelevant. Rationale: Issue: Remarks:
IVL<TS>			
C04-R091.03.12bis	Assign data type	Actor.tmr	USAMP-II Section: 2.3.1.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: IVL<TS> Rationale: Issue: Remarks:
C04-R091.03.13	Add attribute	Actor.note_txt	USAMP-II Section: 2.3.1.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: An actor can make a comment about this service item in the note attribute. Rationale: Issue: Remarks:
ED			
C04-R091.03.13bis	Assign data type	Actor.note_txt	USAMP-II Section: 2.3.1.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: ED Rationale: Issue: Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.03.14	Add attribute	Actor.signature_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.3.1.4
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Some Actors must provide a signature on the service instance. For example, a procedure report requires a signature of the performing and responsible surgeon. Or a consent requires the signature of the consentor. This attribute allows to specify whether or not such a signature is on file, it does not itself provide evidence for the signature.
CV			required X A signature for the service is required of this actor. signed S A signature for the service is on file from this actor.
			In today's environment, with the advent of digital signatures, this treatment appears to be insufficient. We will continue to work on integrating this to a framework of digital signatures. However, there are severe technical obstacles to overcome: digital signatures do not exist over abstract information. Only concrete bit-representations of information can be signed. Since HL7 version 3 tries to separate abstract information from bit-encodings, it is not clear how such a digital signature could exist.
			We are aware of the X.509 approach of Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER), but there is currently no definition for encoding HL7 data structures in DER, nor does it seem like the industry prefers DER as the principle message encoding rules. Furthermore, there needs to be a framework to integrate traditional paper-based signatures as well. Hence, we acknowledge that the Actor class may be the principle point of implementing electronically authenticated medical records, but we defer the elaboration of this approach to later.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.03.14bis	Assign data type	Actor.signature_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.3.1.4
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CV
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.04.00	Add class	Target	USAMP-II Section: 2.3.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Target is an associative class linking physical entities, including humans, other living subjects and inanimate material to the Service. The targets of a Service are like the objects and adverbial phrases of a verb in a sentence. This include direct objects (the things subjected to the action), indirect objects (e.g., beneficiary), and adverbials (e.g., means, location.)
			Every target object is linked with the Service through a target instance. The target has a type_cd that identifies the function (or role) played by the target in the service. In the natural language analogy, the type_cd provides the case of the object and the preposition of an adverbial phrase.
			The Target class maintains a choice to link to either a Person or a Material as its substance.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.04.02	Add association	Target :: in(1..1) :: Service :: has(0..*)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:
			Rationale: Target (and Actor) are purely associative classes. This means, their instances have no use nor identity apart from the Service and Person/Material instances that they connect. For this reason the association role names are very short. These role names are read as "Service has 0..* Target participation_of 1..1 Person/Material" and "Person/Material participates_as 0..* Target in 1..1 Service"
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.04.03	Add association	Target :: participation_of(0..1) :: Person :: participates_as(0..*)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Any one Target instance connects one Service to either a Person or a Material but not both.
			Rationale: Target (and Actor) are purely associative classes. This means, their instances have no use nor identity apart from the Service and Person/Material instances that they connect. For this reason the association role names are very short. These role names are read as "Service has 0..* Target participation_of 0..1 Person" and "Material participates_as 0..* Target in 1..1 Service"
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.04.04	Add association	Target :: participation_of(0..1) :: Material :: participates_as(0..*)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Any one Target instance connects one Service to either a Person or a Material but not both.
			Rationale: Target (and Actor) are purely associative classes. This means, their instances have no use nor identity apart from the Service and Person/Material instances that they connect. For this reason the association role names are very short. These role names are read as "Service has 0..* Target participation_of 0..1 Material" and "Material participates_as 0..* Target in 1..1 Service"
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.04.05	Add association	Target :: participation_of(0..1) :: Living_subject :: participates_as(0..*)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Any one Target instance connects one Service to either a Person or a Material but not both.
			Rationale: Target (and Actor) are purely associative classes. This means, their instances have no use nor identity apart from the Service and Person/Material instances that they connect. For this reason the association role names are very short. These role names are read as "Service has 0..* Target participation_of 0..1 Material" and "Material participates_as 0..* Target in 1..1 Service"
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.04.11 Add attribute Target.type_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.3.2.1](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: Just as with actors, different participation types can be identified for targets. By "target" of an action we basically mean objects of a verb. Objects appear in different cases: direct objects, indirect objects or adverbial objects according to their roles in a sentence. Target participation type codes distinguish those different roles. For instance, patient, guarantor, custodian, or family members are examples of target participation types. These are in the role of direct target on whom (accusative) or the indirect beneficiary (on behalf of whom) the service action is performed. In addition any material, specimen, device, or location used or produced by a service is a target of the service.
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.04.11bis Assign data type Target.type_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.3.2.1](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: SET<CV>
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.04.12 Add attribute Target.tmr [USAMP-II Section: 2.3.2.2](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: This is the time range in which the associated person or thing was a target of the specified Target.type_cd in the associated service.
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.04.12bis Assign data type Target.tmr [USAMP-II Section: 2.3.2.2](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: SET<CV>
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.04.13 Add attribute Target.awareness_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.3.2.3](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: For person targets indicates whether the associated patient or family member is aware of the service, and especially of the observation made. For example, a patient (or his next family members) may not be aware of a malignancy diagnosis, the patient and family may be aware at different times, and some patients may go through a phase of denial. For other than person targets this attribute is not applicable and shall not be valued.
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.04.13bis	Assign data type	Target.awareness_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.3.2.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CV
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.05.00	Add class	Observation	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Observations are actions performed in order to determine an answer or result value. Observation result values are specific information about the observed object. The type and constraints of result values depend on the kind of action performed.
			The observation action and observation result are modeled as being the two aspects of the same concept, just like the two faces of a coin are not separable from each other. Most other published healthcare models, including earlier HL7 RIM versions, separate the activity of observing and the observation result into different classes. These models label the kind of action in one class and the kind of observation result in the other. In most cases, however, the test name is a label for both activity and observation result. So, in merging action with the result, the two codes are now only one.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.05.01	Add generalization link	Observation is specialization of Service	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.05.11 Add attribute

Observation.value

USAMP-II Section: 2.6.1.1

Data type Constraint Default New Info: ANY

The result value of an observation action. As was true with HL7 v2, this value can be of any data type. However, there are clearly more or less reasonable choices of data types as indicated in the table below.

Kind of observationData type Notes

Quantitative measurements PQ Physical quantity (real number with unit.) This is the most usual choice. Note that numeric values must not be communicated as a simple character string (ST.)

Titer (e.g., 1:64) and other ratios (e.g. 1 out of 1000) RTO A ratio of two integer numbers (e.g., 1:128.) Sometimes by local conventions

titers are

reported as just the denominator (e.g., 32 instead of 1/32) Such conventions are confusing and should not be followed in HL7 messages.

Index (number without unit) REAL When a quantity does not have a proper unit, one can just send the number as a real number. Alternatively one can use a PQ with a dimensionless unit (e.g., 1 or %). An integer number should only be sent when the measurement is by definition an integer, which is an extremely rare case and then is most likely an ordinal (see below.)

Ranges (e.g., < 3; 12-20) IVL<PQ> Interval of physical quantity. Note that sometimes such intervals are used to report the uncertainty of measurement value. For uncertainty there are dedicated data type extensions available.

Ordinals (e.g., stage "IIa") CV, INT At this point, ordinals should be reported either as code values, (e.g., +, ++, +++; or I, IIa, IIb, III, IV) or as integers. In the future ordinals may be addressed by a separate data type.

(e.g.,

Nominal results, "taxons" (e.g. organism type.) CD The Concept Descriptor (CD) is the most common data type to use for categorical results

diagnosis, complaint, color.) Such qualitative results are rarely simple Code Values (CV) if there is a tightly defined code system which everyone uses.

Image (still, movie) ED The encapsulated data type allows one to send an image (e.g., chest X-ray) or a movie (e.g., coronary angiography, cardiac echo.)

Waveform Waveforms can be sent using the waveform template developed by the Automated Data SIG for version 2.3. A mapping

onto version

3 is shown farther below. In addition one can use the Encapsulated Data (ED) type to send waveforms in other formats.

Formalized expressions ST The character string data type may exceptionally be used to convey formalized expressions that do not fit in any

of

the existing data types. However, use of the string data type is not allowed if the meaning can be represented by one of the existing data types.

Note that many of the data types do have character string literal expressions too, so the field in the message can be formatted using character string literals and still have a distinct data type.

Bulk text reports ED A detailed procedure report should normally be sent in the attribute Service.descr. The Observation.value should be

reserved

for computer interpretable or automatically generated information. Note that the Encapsulated Data type (ED) can accommodate formatted text in such common formats as HTML, PDF, or Word Processor formats. The ED data type can also carry dictation that is not yet transcribed. We strongly discourage to send formatted text as result values. At the very least, the formatted text should be broken down into sections, one per sub-service object.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.05.11bis Assign data type

Observation.value

USAMP-II Section: 2.6.1.1

Data type Constraint Default New Info: ANY

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element		
C04-R091.05.12	Add attribute		Observation.derivation_expr	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.1.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Derived observations can be defined through association with other observations using relationships of derivation type (Service_relationship.type_cd = derivation.) For example, to define a derived observation for Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin (MCH) one will associate the MCH observation with an Hemoglobin (HGB) observation (Service_relationship.sequence_nmb = 1) and a Red Blood cell Count (RBC) observation (Service_relationship.sequence_nmb = 2) Since $MCH = HGB / RBC$, the value of the derivation expression would be "\$1 / \$2".	
ST			The derivation expression is a character string with a simple syntax similar to that of the UNIX "expr" utility, or the expression subset of the PERL or TCL language. All observations that are cited in the formula must be associated with the derived observation through links of type derivation with a unique Service_relationship.sequence_nmb. Such observation values are referred to by that sequence number preceded by a dollar sign (\$).	
			Defined operators are addition (+), subtraction (?), multiplication (*) and division (/). Parentheses can be used to overcome the usual precedence (left to right, multiplication before addition.) In addition to the basic arithmetic operations the usual mathematical functions are defined.	
			Rationale:	
			Issue: The definition of this field's syntax needs to be completed.	
			Remarks:	
C04-R091.05.12bis	Assign data type		Observation.derivation_expr	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.1.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: ST	
			Rationale:	
			Issue:	
			Remarks:	
C04-R091.05.13	Add attribute		Observation.property_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.1.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: This attribute describes the scientific property of the observation value. For quantitative observations, this is the kind of quantity. The code table to be used will represent all the concepts defined in the IUPAC Compendium of Terminology and Nomenclature of Properties in Clinical Laboratory Sciences ("Silver Book".) This concept has a large intersection with the LOINC "Kind of Property" table, which is also featured by HL7 v2.3.1 as Table 0254.	
CV			Rationale:	
			Issue: Table needs to be defined (significantly revised from LOINC)	
			Remarks:	
C04-R091.05.13bis	Assign data type		Observation.property_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.1.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CV	
			Rationale:	
			Issue:	
			Remarks:	

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.06.00 Add class Medication [USAMP-II Section: 2.6.3](#)

Data type **Constraint** **Default** **New Info:** Medication is an indirect care-intervention using a material substance as a therapeutic agent. The effect of the therapeutic substance is typically established on a biochemical basis, however, that is not a requirement. For example, radiotherapy can largely be described in the same way, especially if it is a systemic therapy such as radio-iodine. Whether or not radiotherapy will be covered by a separate class is open.

Medication as a service indicates the administration of a generic class of medication to a patient. The administration of a particular preparation (in the U.S. typically represented by NDC code) requires the association of the material class with the Medication service. The material information is usually added to the order by the pharmacist when the prescription is filled as a revision or substitution to the original order.

Because medication deploys material substances, a number of attributes arguably pertain to the material rather than the medication action. Therefore, some information may be representable in two ways: as attributes of the medication service or as attributes of the material. This is especially obvious with the kind of substance applied. For example, an Amoxicillin treatment is usually described as Medication.type_cd = Amoxicillin; however, it could also be described as Medication.type_cd = administer with an associated Material target of type Amoxicillin. At this point naming the Service Action after the generic administered substance is the preferred strategy.

This design allow simple medications to be described without having to use the Material class. Only if such actions as dispensing, or such information as the manufacturer are relevant, or if a recipe prescription is written, should one have to deploy the Material class.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.06.01 Add generalization link Medication is specialization of Service [USAMP-II Section:](#)

Data type **Constraint** **Default** **New Info:**

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.06.11 Add attribute Medication.form_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.6.3.1](#)

Data type **Constraint** **Default** **New Info:** The dose form of the therapeutic substance. Examples are tablet, capsule, suppository, etc.

CD

Rationale:

Issue: This field must have a mandatory HL7 table for interoperability purpose. Such a table could cover at least 90% of all cases.

Remarks:

C04-R091.06.11bis Assign data type Medication.form_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.6.3.1](#)

Data type **Constraint** **Default** **New Info:** CD

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.06.12	Add attribute	Medication.route_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.3.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: The route of the medication. Medication route is similar to an anatomic body site through which the therapeutic agent is incorporated or otherwise applied to the body. It is an open issue whether a specialized route_cd could be replaced by a general anatomic site code. The typical routes are per os (PO), sublingual (SL), rectal (PR), per inhalationem (IH), ophtalmic (OP), nasal (NS), otic (OT), vaginal (VG) , intra-dermal (ID), subcutaneous (SC), intra-venous (IV), and intra-cardial (IC).
CD			However, as the table below suggests there are other routes and there are many variations as to how to access a specific route. For instance, an oral administration with the patient swallowing will usually have the same effect as if the same substance is given through a gastric tube. A more systematic approach to analyze the route into components such as site of primary entry (e.g. oral, nasal), site/system of substance uptake (e.g. gastrointestinal, bronchial, nasal mucosa), method (e.g., swallow, inhale), and device (e.g., gastric tube, tracheal tube) should be considered. At this point the version 2.x code table is used.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.06.12bis	Assign data type	Medication.route_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.3.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CD
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.06.13	Add attribute	Medication.dose_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.3.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: The dose is the amount of the therapeutic agent given at one administration event. This attribute can be used all by itself, or in combination with a strength. In theory, a physician's prescription could suffice with just the dose specification. For example, if Azythromycin is to be given at 80 mg once a day for three days, there is no need to specify a strength. The pharmacist can figure out the right preparation given what is available in stock or on the marketplace. When the pharmacist dispenses a particular preparation with a particular strength and packet size from a particular manufacturer, etc., this detail should be communicated using the Material class.
PQ			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.06.13bis	Assign data type	Medication.dose_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.3.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: PQ
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.06.14 Add attribute Medication.strength_qty **USAMP-II Section: 2.6.3.4**
Data type Constraint Default New Info: The strength of a medication is the amount of therapeutic agent per each unit of administration (entitic mass, amount of substance, etc.) If the dose form is continuously divisible (e.g., liquid, gas), the strength is a concentration (volumic mass, amount of substance, etc.)
PQ 1

We generally discourage using this attribute, because in theory, a physician's prescription could suffice with just the dose specification. For example, if Azythromycin is to be given at 80 mg once a day for three days, there is no need to specify a strength. The pharmacist can figure out the right preparation given what is available in stock or on the marketplace. When the pharmacist dispenses a particular preparation with a particular strength and packet size from a particular manufacturer, etc., this detail should be communicated using the Material class.

When the strength attribute is used, the actual administered amount is the product of dose_qty and strength_qty.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.06.14bis Assign data type Medication.strength_qty **USAMP-II Section: 2.6.3.4**

Data type Constraint Default New Info: PQ
1

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.06.15 Add attribute Medication.rate_qty **USAMP-II Section: 2.6.3.5**

Data type Constraint Default New Info: With continuously divisible dose forms (e.g., liquids, gases) a dose rate can be specified. The Medication.rate_qty is specified as a physical quantity in time (a duration.) Hence, the rate_qty is really the denominator of the dose rate. For example, if an Ringer solution is to be given at 100 mL/h i.v., the dosis_qty would be 100 mL and the rate_qty would be 1 h. Note that there is no difference in the actual values of dosis_qty and rate_qty as long as the quotient of both has the same value. In this example, we could just as well specify dosis_qty as 50 mL and rate_qty as 30 min, or 200 mL and 2 h or any other combination where the quotient equals 100 mL/h.
PQ ~ 1s

Note that in principle one could again suffice with just the dosis_qty attribute specifying the rate right in that one attribute (e.g., dosis_qty = 100 mL/h.) However this practice is not allowed. Systems that implement the semantics of units according to the Unified Code for Units of Measure would have no problem noting the fact that a dose_qty is really a rate. Other system however will have difficulties to tell an at-once dose from a dose rate from just looking at the units. If a system wishes to deal only with a single quantity describing the dosage, it can always calculate such a quantity as

$real_dosis_qty = dosis_qty \times strength_qty / rate_qty.$

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.06.15bis Assign data type Medication.rate_qty [USAMP-II Section: 2.6.3.5](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: PQ
~ 1 s Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.06.16 Add attribute Medication.dose_check_qty [USAMP-II Section: 2.6.3.6](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: PQ
PQ This attribute should not generally be used, it is only provided for a special purpose. In some countries, especially Japan, there is a regulatory requirement to note the total daily dose on the prescription and associated documentation. The purpose of this requirement obviously is to encourage and facilitate reviewing the total dose prescribed to avoid over- (or under-) dosage. Rather than to define a "total daily dose" attribute as HL7 v2.3 did, we define this general purpose dose_check_qty attribute that can be used in various ways as required by local business rules or regulations. For example, in Japan one would use this field as a total daily dose by calculating the "real" dose as noted above and then adjusting the denominator to 1 d. For example, with Erythromycin 250 mg 1 tablet 3 times a day one can calculate the total daily dose as

$dosis_check_qty = dosis_qty (1) * strength_qty (250\text{ mg}) * frequency (3 /d) = 750\text{ mg/d.}$

For the i.v. example above this term would be

$dosis_check_qty = dosis_qty (100\text{ ml}) * strength_qty (1) / rate_qty (1\text{ h}) = 100\text{ mL/h}$

which can be calculated on a daily basis as

$dosis_check_qty = 100\text{ mL/h} * 24\text{ h/d} = 2400\text{ mL/d} = 2.4\text{ L/d.}$

So, in Japan, the denominator of the dosis_check_qty unit must always be 1 /d. In other countries the constraints on the dosis_check_qty may be different or, most likely, the attribute would not be used at all. In any case this dosis_check_qty attribute must not be used to carry any functional information.

Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.06.16bis Assign data type Medication.dose_check_qty [USAMP-II Section: 2.6.3.6](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: PQ
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.07.00	Add class	Procedure	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: The term "procedure" typically stands for surgical procedures. But the Procedure class covers all direct care activities, whether performed by physicians, nurses, physiotherapy providers, etc.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.07.01	Add generalization link	Procedure is specialization of Service	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.07.11	Add attribute	Procedure.entry_site_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.2.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: All procedures other than dermatological has an anatomic site of access or entry and an anatomic site which the procedure is targeted at and that is reached through the entry site. For example an arteria pulmonalis catheter targets a pulmonary artery but the access site is typically the vena carotis interna or the vena subclavia, at the neck or the fossa subclavia respectively.
CD			The coding system is the same as for Service.body_site.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.07.11bis	Assign data type	Procedure.entry_site_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.2.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CD
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.08.00	Add class	Supply	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.7
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Supply orders and deliveries are very simple services that mainly focus on the delivered product. The product is associated with the supply service as a Material target of type product (PRD). Just as with Medication services there are in principle two ways to represent the type and identity of supplied material, i.e. as the Supply.type_cd or as the Material.type_cd of the target material (Target.type_cd = product.) With general supply orders the precise identification of the Material, its manufacturer, serial numbers, etc. is important, and supply services are only very marginal parts of the electronic patient record. Therefore, most of the detail information about the supply should be represented using the Material class.
			Note that if delivery needs to be scheduled, tracked, and billed separately, one can associate Transportation services with the supply.
			Pharmacy dispense services are represented as supply services, associated with a medication service. The medication class represents the
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.08.01	Add generalization link	Supply is specialization of Service	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.08.11	Add attribute	Supply.qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.7.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Specifies the quantity ordered or supplied (depending on the mood_cd.) This is a physical quantity (PQ) that must be from a constrained set of extensive "amount" kind of quantities. Refer to Section 2.7.1.10 for a definition of such "amount" quantities.
PQ			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.08.11bis	Assign data type	Supply.qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.7.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: PQ
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.09.00	Add class		Diet USAMP-II Section: 2.6.8
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Diet services are very much like supply services, with some aspects resembling Medication services: the detail of the diet is given as a description of the Material associated as a target of type product. Medically relevant diet types may be communicated in the Diet.type_cd, however, the detail of the food supplied and the various combinations of dishes should be communicated as Material instances.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.09.01	Add generalization link		Diet is specialization of Supply USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.09.11	Add attribute		Diet.energy_qty USAMP-II Section: 2.6.8.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: The most important medically relevant parameter of a diet order is the supplied biologic energy (Calories) per day. This value may be specified in the Diet.energy_qty attribute as a physical quantity. This physical quantity should be convertible to 1 kcal/d (or 1 kJ/d.) Note, that there is a lot of confusion about what is a "calorie." There is a "large Calorie" and a "small calorie." On "nutrition facts" labels, the large "Calories" is used. More appropriately, however, one should use the small calorie, which is 1/1000 of a large Calorie. In the Unified Code for Units of Measure, the proper unit symbol for the large calorie is "[Cal]" and for the small calorie it is "cal", or, more commonly used as a kilo-calorie "kcal".
PQ	~ 1 kcal/d		Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.09.11bis	Assign data type		Diet.energy_qty USAMP-II Section: 2.6.8.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: PQ
	~ 1 kcal/d		Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.09.12	Add attribute	Diet.carbohydrate_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.8.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: For diabetes diet one typically restricts the amount of metabolized carbohydrates to a certain amount per day (e.g., 240 g/d). This restriction can be communicated in the carbohydrate_qty.
PQ	~ 1 g/d		Rationale: Although not typically used in the U.S., the carbohydrates are a routine parameter in diabetes mellitus diet orders in Germany.
			Issue: Unclear whether the same should not be expressed as associated observations in goal mood (observation.type_cd = carbohydrate intake.)
			Remarks:
C04-R091.09.12bis	Assign data type	Diet.carbohydrate_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.8.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: PQ
	~ 1 g/d		Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.10.00	Add class	Condition_node	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.4
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: The condition node service type is used to represent problems (medical conditions.) The primary purpose of the condition node is to arrange other services of the patient record into a longitudinal thread that represents the patient's condition. Condition nodes are lined up along the time axis through links of type updates condition. Thus, a Condition node instance is not a condition or problem in itself, the condition is the entire thread or network of chain-linked condition nodes.
			Each condition node represents a revision of the problem in the form of added evidence, or changing of the "name" assigned to the problem. A "name" is assigned to a problem thread by a condition node that binds another observations (diagnosis) to the thread. Consequently, conditions may change their "names" over time to represent the progression of disease, and the changing of knowledge about the disease.
			A condition thread may have more than one current name. Consequently, conditions may accumulate names over time as different practitioners develop opinions or descriptions of the condition. It will not be unusual that these names may be in conflict with one another, such as when two clinicians disagree about the nature of a condition. In addition, these names may also change over time to represent the progression of disease or the changing of knowledge about the disease.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.10.01	Add generalization link	Condition_node is specialization of Service	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.10.02	Add association	Condition_node :: defines(0..1) :: Episode_of_condition :: is_defined_by(1..1)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: This association binds an episode of condition to a condition thread that defines that episode.
			Rationale: From RIM092, renamed "Episode* :: links_condition" to "Episode* :: is_defined_by" to maintain consistency of the meaning of this association (the association roles must be reciprocal, and one role "links condition" should not imply a broader meaning than the other "defines".)
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.11.00	Add class	Transportation	USAMP-II Section: 2.6.6
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Transportation is the moving of a payload (people or material) from a location of origin to a destination location. Thus, any transport service has the three target instances of type payload, origin, and destination, besides the targets that are generally used for any service (i.e., performer, device,
			Rationale: Transportation of patients or material is an important support activity in the delivery of health services. Transportation is usually performed by other responsible parties than the health care providers who do the medical work on the transported payload. Therefore transportation is a service of its own right, with separate actors, separate scheduling, and separate billing.
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.11.01	Add generalization link	Transportation is specialization of Service	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element
C04-R091.12.00	Add class	Consent USAMP-II Section: 2.6.5
Data type	Constraint	Default
New Info:	<p>The Consent class represents informed consents and all similar medico-legal transactions between the patient (or his legal guardian) and the provider. Examples are informed consent for surgical procedures, for clinical trials, advanced beneficiary notice, against medical advice decline from service, release of information agreement, etc.</p> <p>The details of consents vary. Often an institution has a number of different consent forms for various kinds of purposes, that remind the physician about the topics to mention. Such forms also contain patient education material. In electronic medical record communication consents thus are information entities on their own and need to be managed similar to medical activities. Thus, consents are modeled as a special class of Services.</p> <p>The "signatures" to the consent document are represented electronically through Actor instances to the consent object. Typically an informed consent has actors of type performer (the physician informing the patient, and consenter, the patient or legal guardian. Some consents may associate a witness or a notary public (e.g., living wills, advanced directives.) In consents where a physician is not required (e.g. living will,) the performer may be the patient himself or a notary public.</p> <p>Some consents have a minimal required delay between the consent and the service, so as to allow the patient to rethink his decisions. This minimal delay can be expressed in the service definition by the service_relationship.pause_qty attribute that delays the service until the pause time has elapsed after the consent has been completed.</p> <p>Rationale: Obtaining informed consents is an important medico-legal activity. Consents need to be documented just as any other medical record information, with proper attribution, and all the context of who, whom, when, where, etc. The obtaining of a consent takes a considerable share of a physician's time and needs to be scheduled in a more or less formal way.</p> <p>Issue:</p> <p>Remarks:</p>	
C04-R091.12.01	Add generalization link	Consent is specialization of Service USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default
New Info:	<p>Rationale:</p> <p>Issue:</p> <p>Remarks:</p>	
C04-R091.20.00	Add class	Material USAMP-II Section: 2.7
Data type	Constraint	Default
New Info:	<p>The Material class represents all physical and physiological things that are used, assessed, and acted upon in a service action. This includes pharmaceutical substances or disposable supplies as well as durable medical equipment, prosteses, implantable devices, accesses, drains, literally everything.</p> <p>Notably the material class includes facilities, such as immovable service locations or ambulances.</p> <p>Rationale: Since all material has common information elements and is subject to common business processes such a super class for anything is necessary to unify the various business processes that involve material. These business processes include: acquisition, materials management, stock inventory, trade (supply and purchase orders,) equipment and facility maintenance, resource scheduling, dispensing (pharmacy), and manufacturing (recipe orders, prosteses.)</p> <p>Issue:</p> <p>Remarks:</p>	

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.20.11	Add attribute	Material.id	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: As a substantive class reflecting physical entities, material has instance identifiers. Note that an instance identifier is a pure identifier and not a classifier. That means, this identifier is not used to store information about what kind or type of material this is. Ideally each entity will have only one identifier assigned to it, however, since different systems will maintain different material data bases, there may be different instance identifiers assigned by different systems.
SET<II>			
			Note that for serial numbers assigned by specific manufacturers, catalog numbers of specific distributors, or for inventory numbers issued by owners, the attribute Responsibility.material_id : SET<II> can also be used. This allows to more clearly express the fact that such a code is assigned by a specific party associated with that material. In any case, all values of Responsibility.material_id may occur in Material.id just as well.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.20.11bis	Assign data type	Material.id	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: SET<II>
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.20.12	Add attribute	Material.type_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: This code describes what kind of material this is. It is an arbitrarily precise classification. We do not expect any single terminology to provide all concepts that are types of material, since it is simply too broad a domain. Instead of limiting the Material.type_cd to a single domain, we allow various code systems to be used, and thus, the actual domain of Material.type_cd becomes the union of all the possible code systems for material.
CD			
			For example, specimen types (e.g., whole blood, serum, urine) can be used in this attribute. For chemicals, IUPAC codes might be used here. For arbitrary products one can use the Universal Product Code (UPC) code or a particular manufacturer's serial number. For pharmacological substances yet another coding system may be applicable such as the U.S. National Drug Code (NDC.) The concept descriptor data type allows for multiple codes used as synonyms for each other, thus, one can specify an UPC code next to an NDC code and an IUPAC code.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.20.12bis	Assign data type	Material.type_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CD
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.20.13	Add attribute	Material.form_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: This is a classifier describing the form of the material. This includes the typical state of matter (solid, liquid, gas) and, for therapeutic substances, the dose form.
CV			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.20.13bis	Assign data type	Material.form_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CV
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.20.14	Add attribute	Material.descr	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.4
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: A free text description of the material. May contain multimedia, such as a drawing or image depicting the material.
ED			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.20.14bis	Assign data type	Material.descr	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.4
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: ED
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.20.15	Add attribute	Material.status_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.5
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: The status_cd tracks the state of the state-transition model of the material. This may be a rather trivial state-transition model, since the more concrete and detailed state-transition models may be assigned to the material role classes.
SET<CV>			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.20.15bis Assign data type Material.status_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.5](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: SET<CV>
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.20.16 Add attribute Material.extent_tmr [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.6](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: The time interval a certain material is in existence. The high boundary of this interval is the expiration date if it is defined for the material.
IVL<TS>
Expiration dates does not always have a "day" component; therefore, such a date may be transmitted as YYYYMM.
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.20.16bis Assign data type Material.extent_tmr [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.6](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: IVL<TS>
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.20.17 Add attribute Material.lot_nmb [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.7](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: The lot number is the number printed on the label attached to the container holding the substance and on the packaging which houses the container.
ST A "lot" is a collection of products produced in one cycle. This means, for instance, if one bottle of a lot is spoiled, chances are high that the entire lot is spoiled. Conversely, product defects that occur in routine production are likely to be contained in one lot.
Note that a lot number is not meant to be a unique identifier, but is meaningful only when the product kind is identified.
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.20.17bis Assign data type Material.lot_nmb [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.7](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: ST
Rationale: A lot number is not meant to be a unique identifier, but is meaningful only when the product kind is identified.
Issue:
Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.20.18 Add attribute Material.handling_cd

USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.8

Data type Constraint Default New Info: A code to describe how the material needs to be handled to avoid damage.
CD

Concept	Implies	Code	Definition
room temperature		RMT	Keep at room temperature, about 20 ?C
body temperature		BDT	Keep at body temperature, about 36 to 37 ?C
cool		COO	Keep cool at about 5 to 8 ?C
frozen		FRZ	Keep frozen below 0 ?C
deep frozen		DFR	Keep deep frozen, below - 16 ?C
nitrogen		NTR	Keep in liquid nitrogen
dry		DRY	Keep in a dry environment
dark		DRK	Protect against light
no shock		PSO	Protect against shock
upright		UPR	Keep upright, do not turn upside down
no shake		PSA	Do not shake
... more ...			

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.20.18bis Assign data type Material.handling_cd

USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.8

Data type Constraint Default New Info: CD

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.20.19 Add attribute Material.danger_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.9](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: A code signaling whether there are certain dangers or hazards associated with this material.
CD

Concept	Implies	Code	Definition
tissue		TIS	The normal dangers associated with normal human or animal tissue. I.e. potential risk of unknown infections. Routine blood or excretions of humans and animals.
infectious		INF	Material known to be infectious with human pathogenic microorganisms. Those who handle this material must take precautions for their protection.
biohazard	infectious	BHZ	Material contains microorganisms that is an environmental hazard. Must be handled with special care.
radioactive		RAD	Material is a source for ionizing radiation and must be handled with special care to avoid injury of those who handle it and to avoid environmental hazards.
poison		POI	Material is poisonous to humans. Special care must be taken to avoid incorporation, even of small amounts.
acid		ACI	Material is acid and may cause severe injury to human skin and eyes. Avoid any unprotected contact.
flammable		IFL	Material is highly flammable and in certain mixtures (with air) may lead to explosions. Keep away from fire, sparks and excessive heat.
explosive	flammable	EXP	Material is an explosive mixture. Keep away from fire, sparks, and heat.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.20.19bis Assign data type Material.danger_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.9](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: CD

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.20.20 Add attribute

Material.qty

USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.10

Data type Constraint Default New Info:
SET<PQ> {1}

For many materials, the individual thing has no relevance. Especially continuously divisible forms come only in "amounts" rather than as individuals. There is a specific class of physical quantities that can be used for amounts, count (number), amount of substance, mass, and volume. This class of physical quantities is called "extensive" quantities. A quantity is called extensive if it can be added up (if it is additive.) For example, if you have 1 gallon of water and you add another gallon of water, you have two gallons of water, since volume is an additive quantity. By contrast, if you have one gallon of Glucose 5% and add to it another gallon of Glucose 5% you still have Glucose 5%, thus, mass fraction is not an additive (extensive) kind of quantity.

Only extensive quantities are permitted as elements of the Material.qty set. Typically the kinds of quantities shown in Table 34 will occur. Extensive quantities are simpler to deal with than intensive quantities. Extensive quantities are never fractions or ratios, no denominator can cancel out the units of a numerator, and therefore, with extensive quantities we can conclude the kind of quantity from the unit of measure.

Table 34: Kinds of quantities for amounts of material

Kind of quantity	Typical Unit	Forms	Examples
Number	1	solid	Material that is large enough that it can be counted ("eaches")
Mass	1 g	liquid, solid	Tissue, chemical substances, food.
Amount of substance	1 mol	all	Chemical substances, small particles.
Volume	1 L	liquid, gas	Chemical substances in liquid and gas state. Amorphous tissue.
Length	1 m	solid	Long material measured in length, e.g., tape, pipes, hose, etc.
Area	1 m ²	solid	Flat material measured in area, e.g., covers, foils, etc.
Energy	1 J, 1 kcal	solid, liquid	Chemical substances, especially food.
Catalytic amount	1 kat, 1 U, 1 i.U.	all	Enzymes and other chemical substances having catalytic activity.
Radioactivity	1 Bq, 1 Ci	all	Radioactive substances.
Reaction equivalent	1 Eq	all	Ionized chemical substances measured through titration. Deprecated, use proper amount of

substance instead.

The Material.qty attribute permits to convey a collection of physical quantities. This collection feature must be used in the following way. When the set contains more than one quantity, the quantities must have different units. Furthermore, all quantities in the set must denote an equivalent amount. For example, for the material Glucose, we may specify an amount as the mass of 1 g. If we also want to specify the amount in amount of substance (moles) we must specify the equivalent of 1 g Glucose in mole, which is 5.556 mmol. For another example, if we specify the amount of a material Water as 1 L, and we want to provide a mass, the mass must be the mass of 1 L water, which is 1 kg.

Rationale: By specifying the amount in multiple units representing multiple kinds of (extensive) quantities, we not only allow for flexibility. This brings about a simple yet powerful way to represent material constants, such as molar mass, molar volume, mass density, biologic energy content, etc. So, if we specify mass, amount of substance, volume and energy content of a substance, we can convert to any of those kinds of quantities given any other quantity.

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.20.20bis Assign data type

Material.qty

USAMP-II Section: 2.7.1.10

Data type Constraint Default New Info:
SET<PQ> {1}

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.21.00 Add class Material_relationship [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.2](#)

[Data type](#) [Constraint](#) [Default](#) **New Info:** Material relates to other material largely in some kind of whole-part or containment relationship. The special functioning of the material relationship depends on the nature and role of material, i.e. whether the material is a discrete thing, a homogenous amorphous substance, a container, a facility, etc.

Analogous to the service relationship, the material relationship is a directed link between material entities. This means, the relationship is like an arrow with a butt and a point. The entity at the side of the butt is called the source, and the entity at the point is called the target of the relationship.

[Rationale:](#)

[Issue:](#)

[Remarks:](#)

C04-R091.21.02 Add association Material_relationship :: has_source(1..1) :: Material :: is_target_for(0..*) [USAMP-II Section:](#)

[Data type](#) [Constraint](#) [Default](#) **New Info:** A material relationship is like an arrow with a butt (source) and a point (target). A Material instance is on each side. This association is the source (butt) of the arrow.

For example, if the material relationship type is called "has_part" then the source material represents the whole of which the target is a part. Note that the material_relationship.inversion_ind attribute can invert the meaning of the relationship.

[Rationale:](#)

[Issue:](#)

[Remarks:](#)

C04-R091.21.03 Add association Material_relationship :: has_target(1..1) :: Material :: is_target_for(0..*) [USAMP-II Section:](#)

[Data type](#) [Constraint](#) [Default](#) **New Info:** A material relationship is like an arrow with a butt (source) and a point (target). A Material instance is on each side. This association is the target (point) of the arrow.

For example, if the material relationship type is called "has_part" then the target material represents the part and the source the whole. Note that the material_relationship.inversion_ind attribute can invert the meaning of the relationship.

[Rationale:](#)

[Issue:](#)

[Remarks:](#)

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.21.11	Add attribute	Material_relationship.type_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.2.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Material relationships can be of different types, i.e., may express different kinds of relationships. The relationship concepts are exhaustively defined in USAM specification Table 35, that is. The concepts of that table must be used.
CV			Every relationship type implies certain roles for the material at each side of the relationship. The notion of roles in a material relationship is very similar to material roles as defined in Section 2.8 below. Where in Table 35 the roles are so generic that they are not represented as a material role class in the model, that generic role name is printed in italics. Role names in upright font refer to the same concept as represented by the material role class of the same name. In general a material filling that role should be accompanied by the detail defined in the role class, but it is not an absolute requirement. For example, if a material is taken as a container but none of the container-specific attributes are applicable, the instance of the Container role class need not be present.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.21.11bis	Assign data type	Material_relationship.type_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.2.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CV
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.21.12	Add attribute	Material_relationship.inversion_ind	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.2.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: The role type may be used in the opposite direction.
BL		false	For example, instead of listing a material instance representing a mixture and subordinate to it mentioning the ingredients as target material instances, one can use one ingredient and subordinate to it mention the mixture in which it happens to exist. This is the common way of thinking of pharmaceuticals. In most pharmaceuticals, we have one main ingredient which we consider “therapeutically active” and which we mention, although we know that this substance always comes as an ingredient of a mixture containing diluents, stabilizers, preservatives, flavors and colors. This active ingredient can then be specified as the top material instance ->inverted ingredient -> mixture -> ingredient -> other ingredients.
			Another notable example for inversion of the relationship type is for containers. The content relationship type allows one to first list a container (e.g. package) and then provide a list of content as subordinate (target) material. In other cases, one wants to mention the material first and by the way describe it being contained in a container. Therefore, when the content is the important thing and the container just goes with it (e.g., for most medications,) one will use the inverted content link.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.21.12bis Assign data type Material_relationship.inversion_ind [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.2.2](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: BL
false Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.21.13 Add attribute Material_relationship.tmr [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.2.3](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: For some transient relationships between material one can specify a time in which the relationship is valid using the Material_relationship.tmr attribute. As with any interval of points in time, a start time, an end time, or a just a duration may be specified.
IVL<TS> Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.21.13bis Assign data type Material_relationship.tmr [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.2.3](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: IVL<TS>
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.21.14 Add attribute Material_relationship.position_nmb [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.2.4](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: Some containers have discrete positions in which content may be located. Depending on the geometry of the container, the position may be referenced as a scalar ordinal number, or as a vector of ordinal numbers (coordinates.) Coordinates always begin counting at 1.
LIST<NM>

Some containers may have customary ways of referring to the positions. Take a checkboard, for example, in which rows are specified A-H and columns specified 1-8. In these cases, the non-numeric coordinate must be converted into a numeric. The in absence of any specific regulation for a specific container type, the rule of thumb is that the coordinate that is changed earlier is positioned first. For the checkboard example, this means that the columns are changed or traversed first. When you start placing the figures in the start position, you chiefly align them in the columns, and only then you start moving them ahead in rows (and columns too.)

For an automated blood chemistry analyzer, with a square shaped tray, this means that the first coordinate is the one in which direction the tray moves at each step. Whereas the second coordinate is the one in which the tray moves only every 10 (or so) steps.

As a final example, the positions on a computer screen that works in usual left-to-right and top-to-bottom direction, the columns would be the first coordinate and the lines would be the second coordinate. (Note however, that this is just an example to clarify the rule. It does not mean that a character displayed on a screen would be an instance of the Material class. In fact, it's immaterial.)

Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.21.14bis Assign data type Material_relationship.position_nmb [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.2.4](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: LIST<NM>
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.21.15 Add attribute Material_relationship.qty [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.2.5](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: This attribute specifies how much of the target material is contained in the source material of a relationship. For example, if a box contains 10 eggs, the box is the relationship source is the box and the relationship target is the egg, where the relationship quantity is 10. For mixtures with multiple ingredients, the relationship quantities specify the relative amounts of the ingredients in the mixture (proportion.)
PQ

The quantity must be a quantity that specifies an “amount” (refer to Table 34 in Section 2.7.1.10). The amounts specified as the proportion quantity for each ingredient are taken to be numerators over the same denominator. For example, D5W is a mixture consisting Water (H₂O) and 5% (= 50 g/L) Glucose (Glc.) The proportions can be either of the following pairs: H₂O:1 g + Glc:50 mg; H₂O:1 L + Glc:50 g; H₂O:500 mL + Glc:25 g; or any combination that amounts to the same concentration of Glucose in Water.

Note that the value of the proportion quantity does not matter as long as the proportion between the ingredients of a substance is kept invariant. If, for example, we specify D5W as having ingredients 500 mL of H₂O and 25 g of Glucose this does not mean that D5W could only be dispensed in multiples of 500 mL.

Rationale: The benefit of specifying the proportion in terms of amounts is that it is simple and straightforward, and there is no ambiguity that we often face with intensive measures, such as concentrations, mass fractions vs. mass ratios, etc. For example, the unit percent (%) is ambiguous, since it could be a mass fraction or a volume fraction or any kind of ratio. All ratios are ambiguous since one needs to know what is the numerator substance and what the denominator substance. This ambiguity is all removed by specifying the proportion in terms of extensive measures

Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.21.15bis Assign data type Material_relationship.qty [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.2.5](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: PQ
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element
C04-R091.22.00	Add class	Responsibility USAMP-II Section: 2.7.3
Data type	Constraint	Default
New Info:	<p>Material can have many kinds of relationships with Stakeholders. We subsume all the relationships between material and stakeholders under the notion of Responsibility. The reason being that responsibility for the existence of material, any specific property of material, or performance of functional material (devices) is with some stakeholder. The underlying reason for stakeholder associations to material is that the material is somehow acted upon by the stakeholders. In that sense, one could subsume the Responsibility association under the Service action class. However, just as we chose to represent minor sub-activities around Services as Actors with various actor types, we allow the responsibilities that come from actions of stakeholders to be persistently "coined" on the material.</p> <p>For example, manufacturing is certainly an activity (Service) with the manufacturer (Organization) as an Actor and the material as a Target of type product. However, in many cases we are not interested in the activity of manufacturing the material, when it took place and what its circumstances were, but what we are interested in is just: who made it? This interest in the manufacturer is chiefly one of responsibility and liability: if the material is different than expected, does not perform well, or does harm, one would probably consider holding the manufacturer liable. Responsibility and liability are concepts that form the very basis of a society based on the law, and emphasis on those terms should by no means imply an undue "legalization" of relationships.</p> <p>Other relationship types between Material and Stakeholder are: owner, distributor, custodian/holder. All those relationships can be considered to be characterized by responsibilities. This even goes so far as if a human fetus would be considered Material, motherhood (and fatherhood!) would be a type of Responsibility between a Stakeholder (Person) and that fetus. This example shows that responsibility has two aspects: responsibility is not only being held liable by others for malfunctioning, disappointment, and harm caused by the material; responsibility also means an ethical responsibility towards the "material" and even to the extent of being held liable by society for neglect of one's responsibility towards that "material." This latter kind of responsibility is clearly present between fetus and parent, but also between animal and owner or custodian.</p>	
	<p>Rationale:</p> <p>Issue:</p> <p>Remarks:</p>	
C04-R091.22.02	Add association	Responsibility :: for(1..1) :: Material :: is_the(0..*) USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default
New Info:	<p>Rationale: Responsibility is a purely associative classes. This means, its instances have no use nor identity apart from the Material and Stakeholder that they connect. For this reason the association role names are very short. These role names are read as "Material is the 0..* Responsibility of 1..1 Stakeholder" and "Stakeholder has 0..* Responsibility for 1..1 Service".</p> <p>Issue:</p> <p>Remarks:</p>	
C04-R091.22.03	Add association	Responsibility :: of(1..1) :: Stakeholder :: has(0..*) USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default
New Info:	<p>Rationale: Responsibility is a purely associative classes. This means, its instances have no use nor identity apart from the Material and Stakeholder that they connect. For this reason the association role names are very short. These role names are read as "Material is the 0..* Responsibility of 1..1 Stakeholder" and "Stakeholder has 0..* Responsibility for 1..1 Service".</p> <p>Issue:</p> <p>Remarks:</p>	

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.22.11 Add attribute Responsibility.type_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.3.1](#)
 Data type Constraint Default New Info: Specifies the kind of responsibility of the Stakeholder to the Material.
 CV

Concept	Implies	Code	Definition
manufacturer		MAN	Someone bringing a specific material instance into existence, or, if the material is not a specific instance, of doing so.
distributor		DST	Someone distributing material between a manufacturer and a buyer or retailer.
retailer	distributor	RET	Someone selling a material, also giving advice to prospective buyers.
transporter		TRP	Someone in transient possession of a material for the purpose of relocating it.
owner		OWN	Someone to whom law grants the right to call a material his own, which entitles him to make decisions about the disposition of that material.
holder		HLD	Someone who is currently in possession of the material, who holds, or uses it, usually based on some agreement with the owner.
trainer		TRN	Of a companion animal, someone who is training the animal on behalf of the animal's owner.
parent		PRN	One of the two direct ancestors of a human fetus, in case a fetus is not considered a person.
father	parent	FTH	The male parent of a human fetus, in case a fetus is not considered a person.
mother	parent	MTH	The female parent of a human fetus, in case a fetus is not considered a person.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.22.11bis Assign data type Responsibility.type_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.3.1](#)
 Data type Constraint Default New Info: CV

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.22.12 Add attribute Responsibility.tmr [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.3.2](#)
 Data type Constraint Default New Info: Allows to specify a limitation in time during which the responsibility holds.

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.22.12bis Assign data type Responsibility.tmr [USAMP-II Section: 2.7.3.2](#)
 Data type Constraint Default New Info: IVL<TS>

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.22.13	Add attribute	Responsibility.material_id	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.3.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: The same piece of material may be given different identifiers by different responsible parties. For example, a manufacturer may assign a manufacturer id, a distributor may assign a catalog number, etc. All those identifiers can in principle occur under the Material.id attribute, i.e., as a property of the material itself. However, this attribute allows to make the scope of the id more clear, i.e. it helps to easily distinguish a specific manufacturer's id from a distributor's id much more directly and obvious as can be done using the assigning authority component of the instance identifier data type.
SET<II>			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.22.13bis	Assign data type	Responsibility.material_id	USAMP-II Section: 2.7.3.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: SET<II>
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.23.00	Add class	Specimen	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: According to Webster's dictionary, a specimen is "an individual, item, or part considered typical of a group, class, or whole" or "a portion or quantity of material for use in testing, examination, or study." In the practice of clinical medicine and especially in previous HL7 specifications, specimen was tightly related to the container which holds the specimen. However, there is an important difference between a container and a specimen. Through the material class with roles for both specimen and container one can manage containers separately from specimen. With the same class one can manage empty specimen containers (material management) the same way as the container filled with specimen.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.23.01	Add association	Specimen :: is_a_role_of(1..1) :: Material :: takes_on_role(0..1)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.23.02	Add association	Specimen :: is_sourced_from(0..1) :: Living_subject :: is_source_for(0..*)	USAMP-II Section:
	Data type	Constraint	Default
			New Info: Rationale: Issue: Remarks:
C04-R091.23.03	Add association	Specimen :: is_sourced_from(0..1) :: Person :: is_source_for(0..*)	USAMP-II Section:
	Data type	Constraint	Default
			New Info: Rationale: Issue: Remarks:
C04-R091.23.11	Add attribute	Specimen.body_site_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.1.1
	Data type	Constraint	Default
CD			New Info: Body site has been retained as an attribute of the specimen, since it may be relevant in some cases, e.g., if multiple liver needle biopsies are taken from different lobes and locations of the liver. The value of the Specimen.body_site_cd should be identical to the value of the Service.body_site_cd of an associated specimen collection service. This attribute therefore is used only if such an associated specimen collection service is not communicated. When the rule is to always send a specimen along with a record of the specimen collection service, this attribute needs not be valued. Rationale: Issue: Remarks:
C04-R091.23.11bis	Assign data type	Specimen.body_site_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.1.1
	Data type	Constraint	Default
CD			New Info: Rationale: Issue: Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.24.00	Add class	Container	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: A container is a thing that is used to hold other things for some purpose of transportation or to protect its contents from loss or damage. Especially with amorphous substances (liquids, gases) the content can not be had without some container. However, the content of a container is always distinguishable and relatively easily separable from the container, unlike the content (ingredient) of a mixture.
		The	
			A container is related to a content material through a Material_relationship of type content.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.24.01	Add association	Container :: is_a_role_of(1..1) :: Material :: takes_on_role(0..1)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.24.11	Add attribute	Container.capacity_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: From NCCLS, a geometric property of the container.
PQ	~ 1 cm		Rationale:
			Issue: How do we know that we do not need to describe other arbitrary properties of containers? If we do, how do we do that?
			Remarks:
C04-R091.24.11bis	Assign data type	Container.capacity_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: PQ
	~ 1 cm		Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.24.12	Add attribute	Container.height_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: From NCCLS, a geometric property of the container.
PQ	~ 1 cm		Rationale:
			Issue: How do we know that we do not need to describe other arbitrary properties of containers? If we do, how do we do that?
			Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.24.12bis	Assign data type	Container.height_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.2
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: PQ
PQ	~ 1 cm		Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.24.13	Add attribute	Container.diameter_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: From NCCLS, a geometric property of the container.
PQ	~ 1 cm		Rationale:
			Issue: How do we know that we do not need to describe other arbitrary properties of containers? If we do, how do we do that?
			Remarks:
C04-R091.24.13bis	Assign data type	Container.diameter_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: PQ
PQ	~ 1 cm		Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.24.14	Add attribute	Container.barrier_delta_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.4
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: From NCCLS, a geometric property of the container.
PQ	~ 1 cm		Rationale:
			Issue: How do we know that we do not need to describe other arbitrary properties of containers? If we do, how do we do that?
			Remarks:
C04-R091.24.14bis	Assign data type	Container.barrier_delta_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.4
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: PQ
PQ	~ 1 cm		Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element		
C04-R091.24.15	Add attribute		Container.bottom_delta_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.5
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: From NCCLS, a geometric property of the container.	
PQ	~ 1 cm		Rationale:	
			Issue: How do we know that we do not need to describe other arbitrary properties of containers? If we do, how do we do that?	
			Remarks:	
C04-R091.24.15bis	Assign data type		Container.bottom_delta_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.5
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: PQ	
	~ 1 cm		Rationale:	
			Issue:	
			Remarks:	
C04-R091.24.16	Add attribute		Container.separator_type_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.6
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: From NCCLS, the kind of separator material.	
CD			Rationale:	
			Issue: Code appears to be undefined. This attribute will be dropped if we do not get in a half-way complete concept repertoire by September 2000.	
			Remarks:	
C04-R091.24.16bis	Assign data type		Container.separator_type_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.6
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CD	
			Rationale:	
			Issue:	
			Remarks:	
C04-R091.24.17	Add attribute		Container.cap_type_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.7
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: From NCCLS, the kind of cover cap (?)	
CD			Rationale:	
			Issue: Code appears to be undefined. This attribute will be dropped if we do not get in a half-way complete concept repertoire by September 2000.	
			Remarks:	

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.24.17bis	Assign data type	Container.cap_type_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.2.7
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CD Rationale: Issue: Remarks:
C04-R091.25.00	Add class	Access	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.5
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Access tubes and drains are anything used (actually) to administer therapeutic agents (medication and vital elements) into the body, or to drain material (e.g., exsudat, pus, urine, air, blood) out of the body. Typically an access is a catheter, cannula or flexule proceeded into a compartment of the body. Therefore, (target) body site and entry site are attributes of the access. Note that the Access role primarily exists in order to describe material actually deployed as an access, and not so much the fresh material as it comes from the manufacturer. For example, in supply ordering a box of catheters from a distributor, it is not necessary to use the access role class, since the material attributes will usually suffice to describe and identify the product for the order. But the Access role class is used to communicate about the maintenance, intake/outflow, and due replacement of accesses and drains. Material in the role of an Access is typically used in intake/outflow observations, and in medication routing instructions. Microbiologic observations on the material itself or on fluids coming out of a drain, are also common. Rationale: Especially in intensive care units, the management of accesses is a task that needs explicit support in information models. In the past, it was difficult to impossible to track the life-cycle of one particular access, since one usually only has recordings of activities (placement, exchange, etc.) on accesses, tracked by site and time stamps of those activities. Note, while the access hose or cannula itself may be considered a device, the Access role focuses of the specific functioning of an access. Issue: Remarks:
C04-R091.25.01	Add association	Access :: is_a_role_of(1..1) :: Material :: takes_on_role(0..1)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Rationale: Issue: Remarks:
C04-R091.25.11	Add attribute	Access.gauge_qty	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.5.1
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: The gauge of an access is a measure for the inner diameter of the tube (the lumen.) Typically catheter gauge is measured in terms of units not seen elsewhere. Those units are defined in the Unified Code for Units of Measure. Rationale: Issue: Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.25.11bis Assign data type Access.gauge_qty [USAMP-II Section: 2.8.5.1](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: PQ
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.25.12 Add attribute Access.entry_site_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.8.5.2](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: CD The Access.entry_site_cd specifies the anatomic site where the access first enters the body. For example in a arteria pulmonalis catheter targets a pulmonary artery but the access entry site is typically the vena carotis interna at the neck, or the vena subclavia at the fossa subclavia.

The coding system is the same as for Service.body_site.

Entry site has been copied from the Procedure service class into the Access role class. The value of the Access.entry_site_cd should be identical to the value of the Procedure.entry_site_cd of an associated access placement service. This attribute is used if such an associated access placement service is not communicated. Since accesses are typically placed for a considerable period of time and since the access is used as a Target (resource) of many services, the entry site seems to have become an important attribute of the access itself. The entry site is one of the most distinctive descriptors that help in locating a specific access among many others.

Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.25.12bis Assign data type Access.entry_site_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.8.5.2](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: CD
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.25.13	Add attribute	Access.body_site_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.5.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: This is the anatomical target site of the access, i.e., the body compartment into which material is administered or from which it is drained. For example, a pulmonary artery catheter will have the target site arteria pulmonalis with or without a known laterality.
CD			The coding system is the same as for Service.body_site.
			Body site has been copied from the Service class into the Access role class. The value of the Access.body_site_cd should be identical to the value of the Service.body_site_cd of an associated access placement service. This attribute is used if such an associated access placement service is not communicated. Since accesses are typically placed for a considerable period of time and since the access is used as a Target (resource) of many services, the target body site seems to have become an important attribute of the access itself. The body site is an important information that determine what kinds of substances may or may not administered (e.g., special care to avoid medication injections into an arterial access.)
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.25.13bis	Assign data type	Access.body_site_cd	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.5.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: CD
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.26.00	Add class	Food	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.7
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Food is a role of material. Food is anything that is ingested by humans to address hunger and provide nutrition to the body. Food is often combined into dishes, which are combined into full meals. Since the Material_relationship class can express this combination there are little additional properties needed in the food class. There is only one classifier attribute that seem to be relevant and special for food. We call that classifier "preference", which is described below.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.26.01	Add association	Food :: is_a_role_of(1..1) :: Material :: takes_on_role(0..1)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info:
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.26.11 Add attribute

Food.preference_cd

USAMP-II Section: 2.8.7.1

Data type Constraint Default
CD NVEG

New Info: The food preference describes the "style" and properties of the food that is selected mainly to meet the preference and customs of the recipient of the food. The term "preference" was selected to express that this property of food meets a preference of the consumer, not in order to limit this attribute to describe only the preferred style of food but not the actual style. The following concept repertoire is defined:

Table 40: Preferences, or "styles" of food

Concept	Implies	Code	Definition
non-vegetarian		NVEG	Supposedly every reasonable food is permitted.
no beef	NVEG	NBEF	Everything but beef (e.g., a hindu will absolutely not eat beef.)
no pork	NVEG	NPRK	Everything but pork (e.g., muslims and jews)
kosher	NPRK	KOSH	Prepared after the traditional jewish rules
no beef and no pork		non-veg. NBOP	Everything except beef and pork (e.g., many hindus today will not eat beef, but will also stay away
			pork), allowed meat is mutton, poultry, and fish.
no meat but fish	non-veg.	NMBF	Fish is the only allowed meat.
vegetarian		VEG	No meat at all. The only allowed animal product is egg and milk.
vegan	VEG	VEGN	vegetarian without eggs

from

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.26.11bis Assign data type

Food.preference_cd

USAMP-II Section: 2.8.7.1

Data type Constraint Default **New Info:** CD

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.27.00 Add class Device [USAMP-II Section: 2.8.4](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: A device is anything used in an activity without being substantially changed through that activity. This includes durable (reuseable) medical equipment as well as disposable equipment.

There are a few device concepts defined by HL7 version 2.3 which are suggested for use in HL7 v2.3 as Material.type_cd values if the material is a device of one of the defined kinds and if it is not otherwise specified. See USAMP documentation, Table 38.

Table 38: Devices commonly used to administer medication (from HL7 v2.3 table 0164)

Value	Description	Value	Description
AP	Applicator	IVS	IV Soluset
BT	Buretrol	MI	Metered Inhaler
HL	Heparin Lock	NEB	Nebulizer
IPPB	IPPB	PCA	PCA Pump
IVP	IV Pump		

Rationale:

Issue: Currently there are no attributes of device that would not also be applicable to any kind of material. This role class is shown anyway, in order to make the use of material for devices obvious. If there are no properties defined for this class by September 2000 it will be deleted from the model.

Remarks:

C04-R091.27.01 Add association Device :: is_a_role_of(1..1) :: Material :: takes_on_role(0..1) [USAMP-II Section:](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info:

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.27.11 Add attribute Device.portable_ind [USAMP-II Section:](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: Indicates wheter the device can be moved to a location of service or whether the other targets of service must come to the location of the device.

BL Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

C04-R091.27.11bis Assign data type Device.portable_ind [USAMP-II Section:](#)

Data type Constraint Default New Info: BL

Rationale:

Issue:

Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.27.12	Add attribute	Device.slot_size_increment_qty	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Duration for a single schedulable unit in a schedule for a resource. Rationale: From RIM092 Durable_medical_equipment Issue: Remarks:
	~ 1 min		
C04-R091.27.12bis	Assign data type	Device.slot_size_increment_qty	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: PQ Rationale: Issue: Remarks:
	~ 1 min		
C04-R091.28.00	Add class	Therapeutic_agent	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: A therapeutic agent is anything that is brought to interact with the human body in order to achieve therapeutic effects. Rationale: Issue: Currently there are no attributes of therapeutic agent that would not also be applicable to any kind of material. This role class is shown anyway, in order to make the use of material for therapeutic agents obvious. If there are no properties defined for this class by September 2000 it will be deleted from the model. Remarks:
C04-R091.28.01	Add association	Therapeutic_agent :: is_a_role_of(1..1) :: Material :: takes_on_role(0..1)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Rationale: Issue: Remarks:
C04-R091.29.01	Add association	Master_patient_service_location :: is_a_role_of(1..1) :: Material :: takes_on_role(0..1)	USAMP-II Section: 2.8.6
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Rationale: Issue: Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.30.00	Add class	Service_list	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: A service list is owned by one and only one Stakeholder, which may be an individual, or organization (e.g., care team.) A Stakeholder can have multiple service lists. Each service list has a subject, i.e., a material (e.g. today's schedule for operating room 12a,) or a patient (patient's problem list) or another person. If the service list has no subject but just an owner, the owner is considered the subject. Thus, any stakeholder can maintain personal to-do lists, diaries, logbooks, etc.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.30.02	Add association	Service_list :: owned_by(1..1) :: Stakeholder :: owns(0..*)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Each service list is owned by one Stakeholder, which may be an individual practitioner (Person,) or a department or care team (Organization.)
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.30.03	Add association	Service_list :: is_about(0..1) :: Person :: is_subject_of(0..*)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Each service list is about something specific, e.g., a problem list is about a patient (Person.)
			This relationship and the relationship Service_list :: is_about(0..1) :: Material :: is_subject_of(0..*) are mutually exclusive. But one of them must be present. The 0..1 multiplicity is thus not a true optionality.
			Rationale: The "about" link establishes the subject of the service list even before a single service has been entered on the list.
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.30.04	Add association	Service_list :: is_about(0..1) :: Material :: is_subject_of(0..*)	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Each service list is about something specific, e.g. the schedule for operating room 12a is about a facility (Material) and the worklist for CAT scan machine 123 is about that machine (also a Material.)
			This relationship and the relationship Service_list :: is_about(0..1) :: Person :: is_subject_of(0..*) are mutually exclusive. But one of them must be present. The 0..1 multiplicity is thus not a true optionality.
			Rationale: The "about" link establishes the subject of the service list even before a single service has been entered on the list.
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.30.05 Add association Service_list :: has_parts(0..*) :: List_item :: is_part_of(1..1) [USAMP-II Section:](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info:
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.30.11 Add attribute Service_list.id [USAMP-II Section: 2.9.1.1](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: Identifiers for the service lists.
SET<II> Rationale: As with all identifiers, this is needed to address the same service lists in multiple transactions.
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.30.11bis Assign data type Service_list.id [USAMP-II Section: 2.9.1.1](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: SET<II>
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.30.12 Add attribute Service_list.type_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.9.1.2](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: Code identifying the kind of service list. Refer to the following Table for defined list types.
CV

Concept	Implies	Code	Definition
schedule		SCH	A work-list, a schedule, or a personal to-do list of items intended to be done.
logbook		LOG	A diary of past services.
issues		ISS	A collections of any kinds of services as issues that need to be resolved.
problem list		PRB	A patient's problem list as seen by a particular provider.

Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.30.12bis Assign data type Service_list.type_cd [USAMP-II Section: 2.9.1.2](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: CV
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element	
C04-R091.30.13	Add attribute	Service_list.name	USAMP-II Section: 2.9.1.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: A short name that the owner of the list chooses to find this list among others. The name must be unique among all the lists that the stakeholder owns.
ST			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.30.13bis	Assign data type	Service_list.name	USAMP-II Section: 2.9.1.3
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: ST
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.30.14	Add attribute	Service_list.descr	USAMP-II Section: 2.9.1.4
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: A description of this list. This may be considerable amount of text that explains what the list is for and how it is used. This is especially relevant if the owner is an organization or work group.
ED			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.30.14bis	Assign data type	Service_list.descr	USAMP-II Section: 2.9.1.4
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: ED
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:
C04-R091.31.00	Add class	List_item	USAMP-II Section:
Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: A list item represents one service on a service list. It holds sequence and priority numbers to establish the list-specific ordering of the service.
			Rationale:
			Issue:
			Remarks:

ChngID	ChngType	Changed Model Element			
C04-R091.31.02	Add association			List_item :: represents(1..1) :: Service :: represented_as(0..*)	USAMP-II Section:
	Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Rationale: Issue: Remarks:	
C04-R091.31.11	Add attribute			List_item.sequence_nmb	USAMP-II Section: 2.9.2.1
	Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: The items of the list can be sequenced using this attribute. It is a real number in order to allow dynamic insertion without having to renumber all the items every time an insertion or deletion is made. Rationale: Issue: Remarks:	
	REAL		1		
C04-R091.31.11bis	Assign data type			List_item.sequence_nmb	USAMP-II Section: 2.9.2.1
	Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: REAL Rationale: Issue: Remarks:	
C04-R091.31.12	Add attribute			List_item.priority_nmb	USAMP-II Section: 2.9.2.2
	Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: Items in the list can be ranked by priority. This is used to help deciding which item to address next when the items are not sequenced. Rationale: Issue: Remarks:	
	REAL				
C04-R091.31.12bis	Assign data type			List_item.priority_nmb	USAMP-II Section: 2.9.2.2
	Data type	Constraint	Default	New Info: REAL Rationale: Issue: Remarks:	

ChngID ChngType Changed Model Element

C04-R091.31.13 Add attribute List_item.note_txt [USAMP-II Section: 2.9.2.3](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: A note may be attached to each list. Since stakeholder owned lists are not part of the medical record, these notes are private notes of the list owner and are not subject to the rules of auditing and archiving that apply to medical record items.
ED
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks:

C04-R091.31.13bis Assign data type List_item.note_txt [USAMP-II Section: 2.9.2.3](#)
Data type Constraint Default New Info: ED
Rationale:
Issue:
Remarks: