

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Health Level Seven International

Last Update: March 2012

Printed in Ann Arbor, Michigan USA

Copyright © 2011 by Health Level Seven International

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. The reproduction of this material in any form is strictly forbidden without the written permission of the publisher.

HL7 Glossary of Terms

A

Abstract Message

The basic level of definition within HL7 is that of the abstract message associated with a particular trigger event. The abstract message definition includes the data fields that will be sent within a message, the valid response messages, and the treatment of application level errors or the failure of the underlying communications system. An HL7 abstract message is defined in terms of HL7 segments and fields, as described in Section 2.4.8.

Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)

ASN.1 is a data definition language which allows formal definitions of information structures to be expressed in a manner which is independent of any implementation constraints. It may be used to create complex hierarchical structures from basic primitive types.

ACK

General Acknowledgment message. The ACK message is used to respond to a message where there has been an error that precludes application processing or where the application does not define a special message type for the response.

Acknowledgment - Accept Level

The receiving system commits the message to safe storage in a manner that releases the sending system from any obligation to resend the message. A response is returned to the initiator indicating successful receipt and secure storage of the information.

Acknowledgment - Application Level

The appropriate application on the receiving system receives the transaction and processes it successfully. The receiving system returns an application-dependent response to the initiator.

ACR/NEMA

American College of Radiology and the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. The American College of Radiology formed a relationship with the National Electronic Manufacturers' Association in 1982 to develop a standard for Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM). The purpose of the standard was to promote a generic digital image communication format; facilitate the development and expansion of picturing archiving and communication systems (PACS); allow the creation of diagnostic information databases for remote access; and help assure the usability of new equipment with existing systems. The current standard (Version 3.0) defines image data as well as patient, study and visit information necessary to provide the context for the images.

AD

Address data type. The street or mailing address of a person or institution.

Activity Diagram

A UML Diagram that shows a workflow process, particularly focused on communication and the actors involved in that communication.

	Introduced as part of the HDF as part of the requirements analysis for HL7 standrads.
Addendum Document	An appendage to an existing document that contains supplemental information. The parent document remains in place and its content is unaltered.
Admission, Discharge and Transfer (ADT) Transaction Set	Provides for transmitting new or updated demographic and visit information about patients. Generally information will be entered into an ADT system and passed to the nursing, ancillary and financial systems either in the form of an unsolicited update or in response to a record-oriented query.
ADR	ADT response message.
ADT	Admission, Discharge and Transfer (ADT) message.
Adverse Drug Reaction	Pre-marketing: All noxious and unintended responses to a medicinal product related to any dose. Post-marketing/WHO: A response to a drug which is noxious and unintended, and which occurs at doses normally used in man for prophylaxis, diagnosis, or therapy of disease or for the modification of physiologic function. WHO: Any untoward medical occurrence that may present during treatment with a pharmaceutical product but which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with this product. Post-marketing/US: Any undesirable effect reasonably associated with the use of the drug, that may occur as part of the pharmacological action of the drug or may be unpredictable. Post-marketing/European Union: A reaction which is harmful and unintended and which occurs at doses normally used in man for the prophylaxis, diagnosis, or treatment of disease or the modification of physiological function.
Adverse Event / Adverse Experience	Pre-marketing: Any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical investigation subject administered a pharmaceutical product and which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with this treatment. Post-marketing/US: Any adverse event associated with the use of a drug in humans, whether or not considered drug related, including the following: An adverse event occurring in the course of the use of a drug product in professional practice; an adverse event occurring from drug overdose; an adverse event occurring from drug withdrawal; and any failure of expected pharmacologic action. Post-marketing/European Union: Any undesirable experience occurring to a patient treated with a pharmaceutical product whether or not considered related to the medicinal product.

ANSI	American National Standards Institute. Founded in 1918, ANSI itself does not develop standards. ANSI's roles include serving as the coordinator for U.S. voluntary standards efforts, acting as the approval body to recognize documents developed by other national organizations as American National Standards, acting as the U.S. representative in international and regional standards efforts, and serving as a clearinghouse for national and international standards development information.
ANSI HISPP	See HISPP.
Application	1. An act of applying or putting to use; a use to which something is put (e.g., "application of HL7".) 2. A software program or set of related programs that provide some useful healthcare capability or functionality.
Application Layer	Layer 7 of the OSI Model. Responsible for information transfer between two network applications. This involves such functions as security checks, identification of the two participants, availability checks, negotiating exchange mechanisms and most importantly initiating the exchanges themselves. See OSI Model.
Application Role	A characteristic of an application that defines a portion of its HL7 interfaces. It is defined in terms of the interactions (messages) that the role sends or receives in response to trigger events.
Appointment	An appointment represents a booked slot or group of slots on a schedule, relating to one or more services or resources. Two examples might include a patient visit scheduled at a clinic, and a reservation for a piece of equipment.
ArB	Architectural review Board
Archived Document	A status in which a document has been stored off-line for long-term access.
Arden Syntax	An HL7, ANSI-approved standard. The Arden Syntax is a language for representing and sharing medical knowledge among personnel, information systems and institutions. This standard is designed for organizations that require or develop systems that automatically assist physicians in decisions and alerts.
Artifact	Any deliverable resulting from the discovery, analysis, and design activities leading to the creation of message specifications.
ASC X12	Accredited Standards Committee X12. ASC X12 develops standards for electronic data interchange, is administered by the Data Interchange Standards Association (DISA), and is accredited to submit its documents to ANSI for approval as American National Standards. X12 has developed a number of message standards for purchase order

	data, invoice data, and other commonly used business documents. The Insurance Subcommittee (X12N) has developed a group of documents related to providing medical insurance claims transmission, including enrollment/maintenance (834), disability insurance claim (837), and claim payment/advice (835). None of these documents are currently approved as American National Standards, although some are currently considered draft standards for trial use. X12 intends to pursue approval of them as American National Standards in the future.
ASC X3	Accredited Standards Committee X12. ASC X3 develops generic standards for information technology, is administered by the Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association (CBEMA), and is accredited to submit its documents to ANSI for approval as American National Standards.
Association	A type of relationship. An association relationship depicts a reference from one class to another class or itself.
Association Composition	See composite aggregation.
Association Role Name	An association name. Associations have two names, one on each end of an association. Each name is an association role name. The name is a short verb phrase depicting the role of the class on that end of the association.
Association, Mandatory	A mandatory association is an association with minimum multiplicity's greater than zero on both ends.
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials. ASTM was founded in 1898 and chartered in 1902 as a scientific and technical organization for the development of standards on characteristics and performance of materials. The charter was broadened in 1971 to include products, systems and services, as well as materials. ASTM is the largest non-government source of standards in the U.S., comprised of over 130 committees that publishes 10,000 standards annually.
ASTM Committee E31	ASTM Committee E31 on Healthcare Informatics develops standards for health information and health information systems. E31 has 11 subcommittees in the healthcare area. In 1984, the AAMSI task force became subcommittee E31.11 and published E1238, Standard Specification for Transferring Clinical Observations Between Independent Systems, and is used by most of the referral clinical laboratories. Related data interchange standards include E1394 (Standard Specification for Transferring Information Between Clinical Instruments), and E1467 (Specification for Transferring Digital Neurophysiological Data Between Independent Computer Systems). Subcommittee E31.13 focuses on clinical laboratory result reporting standards. ASTM E31 is accredited by ANSI.
Attributes	Attributes are abstractions of the data captured about classes. Attributes capture separate aspects of the class and take their values independent of one another. Attributes assume data values that are

passed in HL7 messages.

Attribute Type The last part of an attribute name (suffix). Attribute type suffixes are rough classifiers for the meaning of the attribute. See also Data Type for contrast.

Authenticated Document A status in which a document or entry has been signed manually or electronically by one or more individuals who attest to its accuracy. No explicit determination is made that the assigned individual has performed the authentication. While the standard allows multiple instances of authentication, it would be typical to have a single instance of authentication, usually by the assigned individual.

Auxiliary Application An auxiliary application neither exerts control over, nor requests changes to a schedule. It is only concerned with gathering information about a particular schedule. It can be considered an "interested third-party," in that it is interested in any changes to a particular schedule, but has no interest in changing it or controlling it in any way. It may gather information passively or actively. An auxiliary application passively collects information by receiving unsolicited updates from a filler application.

B

Bag An unordered collection of items which need not be unique.

BAR Add/Change Billing Account message. The BAR message supports data sent from some application (usually a registration or ADT system) to the patient accounting system to establish an account for a patient's billing/accounts receivable record. Many of the segments associated with this message are optional. This optionality allows those systems needing these fields to set up transactions which fulfill their requirements yet satisfy the HL7 requirements.

Base Class A class that was modified to create a Clone Class in a Refined Message Information Model.

Batteries of Appointments For example, an activity consisting of an appointment with Radiology, an appointment with a specialist, and an appointment with a primary care physician might be scheduled.

Battery The word battery is used in this specification synonymously with the word profile or panel. The individual observation elements within a battery may be characteristic of a physiologic system (e.g., liver function tests), or many different physiologic systems.

Benefits Benefits are the services payable under a specific payor plan. They are also referred to as an insurance product, such as professional services, prescription drugs, etc.

Block An indication that a slot or a set of slots is unavailable for reasons other than booking an appointment.

Book	The act of reserving a slot or set of slots on a schedule for a service or resource.

C

Canceled (Deleted) Document	A status in which a document has been “removed” from a patient’s record with no replacement. This is done when a document has been erroneously created or assigned to the incorrect patient.
Cardinality	The number of elements in a set. See also multiplicity.
Causal Relationship	When an event occurs a product may be suspected as causing the event but rarely can it be proven particularly at an early stage of the product’s life. Certain information about the relationship between the product and the event can reinforce the belief in a causal relationship between the product and the event while others can decrease the probability that there is a causal relationship.
Causation	An exposure which truly does increase or decrease the probability of a certain outcome.
CCOW	Clinical Context Object Workgroup
CD	Channel definition data type
CDA	Clinical Document Architecture. A CDA document is comprised of a header, referred to as the "CDA Header”, and a body, which at CDA Level One is referred to as the “CDA Level One Body”. The CDA Header identifies and classifies the document and provides information on authentication, the encounter, the patient, and the provider. The body contains the clinical report. The CDA Level One Body is comprised of nested containers. There are four types of containers: sections, paragraphs, lists and tables. Containers have contents and optional captions. Contents include plain text, links, and multimedia. Both the header and the body use the data types defined in the HL7 RIM.
CE	Coded Element data type. This data type transmits codes and the text associated with the code. This type has six components, as follows: identifier, text, name of coding system, alternate identifier, alternate text, and name of alternate coding system.
CEN	The Comite European de Normalisation (CEN) is the European Economic Community’s (EEC) standards development organization (analogous to ANSI in the U.S.). Technical Committee 251 (TC 251) is CEN’s committee to develop standards in Medical Informatics. CEN also sponsors TC 224 (Machine-readable cards, related device interfaces and operations).
CF	Coded Element with Formatted Values data type. This data type transmits codes and the formatted text associated with the code.

Child Appointment	A child appointment is an appointment subordinate to another appointment (called a parent appointment). For example, a single instance of an appointment in a group of recurring appointments is a child to the group. Child appointments can themselves be parent appointments. For example, if a battery of appointments is scheduled, then the atomic units of the battery are children to the battery request. If the battery is scheduled as a repeating appointment, then each instance of the battery of appointments (parent to each of the atomic units) is a child to the original repeating request.
Choice Message Element Type	A message constructed that includes alternative portions of the message.
CK	Composite with Check Digits data type. A composite consisting of four components; an ID number, a check digit, a code showing the check digit scheme employed, and an assigning facility ID.
Class	1. A kind or category of things or concepts. 2. A definition of objects, in terms of properties (attributes, methods, and relationships) that all objects of the class have in common.
Clinical Decision Support	Typically used when referring to a type of system that assists health care providers in making medical decisions. These types of systems typically require input of patient-specific clinical variables and as a result provide patient-specific recommendations.
Clinical Information	Refers to the data contained in the patient record. The data may include such things as problem lists, lab results, current medications, family history, etc. For the purposes of this chapter, clinical information is limited to diagnoses (DG1), results reported (OBX/OBR), and allergies (AL1).
Clinical Pathway	A **clinical pathway** is a standardized plan of care against which progress towards health is measured. A clinical pathway is applied based upon the results of a patient assessment. A clinical pathway shows exact timing of all key patient care activities intended to achieve expected standard outcomes within designated time frames. A clinical pathway includes documentation of problems, expected outcomes/goals, and clinical interventions/orders.
Clinical Trial	A scientifically rigorous study of individual outcomes to some process of healthcare intervention. Clinical trials usually involve medical treatments so this document will use the term ***treatment***, rather than the broader term ***intervention***. A clinical trial design may randomly assign and compare one treatment approach with another, or generate safety and efficacy data on a single treatment approach. The clinical trial has a protocol for the patient's course of treatment and/or evaluation. There is usually a schedule for collection of data to measure compliance, safety, and outcomes.

Clone Class	In a Refined Message Information Model, a substitute for a class in the Message Information Model. The clone is used to document constraints associated with a specific name.
CM	Composite data type. A field that is a combination of other meaningful data fields. Each portion is called a component.
CMET	See Common Message Element Type.
CN	Composite Number and Name data type. A field identifying a person both as a coded value and with a text name. The first component is the coded ID according to a site-specific table. The second through the sixth components are the person's name as a PN field. The seventh component specifies the source table used for the first component.
CNE	Coded with no exceptions data type.
Collection Data Type	A data type that represents an aggregation of data elements, all of which are represented by one other data type. The forms of collection are Set, Bag and List.
Collection Message Element	A message element type that can include multiple occurrences of some other message element type. Collections are declared as sets (unordered, no duplicates), lists (ordered, duplicates allowed), or bags (unordered, duplicates allowed).
Complex Appointments	For example, recurring batteries of appointments, or batteries of battery appointments.
Component Separator	The component separator is used to separate adjacent components of some data fields. Its use is described in the descriptions of the relevant data fields. The character that represents the component separator is specified for each message as the first character in the Encoding Characters data field of the MSH segment. Absent other considerations it is recommended that all sending applications use ` ^ ' as the component separator. However, all applications are required to accept whatever character is included in the Message Header and use it to parse the message.
Composite Document	A document which consists of an original document and one or more addenda.
Computer-Based Patient	CPRI is an organization committed to initiating and coordinating urgently needed activities to facilitate and promote the routine use of computer-based patient records. CPRI was incorporated in January 1992 in response to the Institute of Medicine's Patient Record Study Committee report.
Conformance (HMD)	A column wherein a technical committee states whether a message element must always be included in an HL7 message. The committee may say that it is required (must be included), optional (may be left

	out) or not permitted (may never be included). Contrast this with inclusion.
CORBA	CORBA is the acronym for Common Object Request Broker Architecture, OMG's open, vendor-independent architecture and infrastructure that computer applications use to work together over networks.
CP	Composite price data type. In version 2.3, replaces the MO data type.
CQ	Composite Quantity with Units data type. The first component is a quantity and the second is the units in which the quantity is expressed.
CRM	Clinical study registration message.
CSU	Unsolicited study data message.
CWE	Coded with exceptions data type.
CX	Extended composite ID with check digit data type. Used for specifying an identifier with its associated administrative detail.

D

DAM	Domain Analysis Model
Data Fields	Appendix A, the data dictionary, provides an alphabetical listing of data elements, listings of recommended coded values, and a cross reference from data elements to segments.
Data Schedule	The treatment, diagnostic, and procedural requirements, as well as data collection due dates, scheduled on a timeline for most clinical trials. As data are reported, they may need to reflect the scheduled time point that they satisfy. Clinical trials quality control requires attention to compliance between the protocol's schedule and patient data records. The data schedule will be keyed by time points relative to the study. Some data may be due prior to and at the conclusion of the study and/or one or more of its phases. Some are interim within the study or its phases depending on protocol events such as administration of treatment, arbitrary time intervals instated to make and record assessments, or some clinical milestone such as relapse of disease. Often, multiple data parameters are scheduled at the same time point.
Data Type	HL7 provides a special set of HL7 data types. These are defined in Chapter 2.
Deferred Processing	In this mode the responding system sends an acknowledgment to the initiating system that means the message has been placed in some type of secure environment and the receiving system commits to processing it within a "reasonable" amount of time, if (a) the message contains the necessary information, and (b) nothing causes the

	message's request for action to be canceled before the responding system processes the request. Both of these conditions are checked at the time of processing, not at the time of the first acknowledgment.
Dependent	Refers to a person who is affiliated with a subscriber, such as spouse or child.
DFT	Detail Financial Transaction message. The DFT message is used to describe a financial transaction transmitted between systems.
DICOM	Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine. Version 3 of DICOM defines image data as well as patient, study and visit information necessary to provide the context for the images. This version incorporates an object-oriented data model and adds support for ISO Standard communications.
Dictated	A status in which information has been orally recorded but not yet transcribed.
Diet	A diet consists of the diet codes, supplements, and preferences effective at a given time. These three specifications govern which foods a patient will receive. Diets generally do not have a stated ending time to ensure that the patient always receives food.
Diet Code	A diet code defines which foods a patient may receive; a patient must have at least one diet code to receive food.
Dietary Orders	An order for a patient diet. A patient may have only one effective diet order at a time.
DIM	A working model specific to a project used by a technical committee to capture information requirements. The DIM begins as a subset of the RIM. Changes applied to the DIM are forwarded as change proposals for the RIM.
DLN	Drivers' License Number data type. Contains the driver's license information.
DMP	Decision Making Practices
DMIM	Domain Message Information Model.
DOC	Document response message.
Documented	A status in which document content, other than dictation, has been received but has not been translated into the final electronic format. Examples include paper documents, whether hand-written or typewritten, and intermediate electronic forms, such as voice to text.
DR	Date/time range data type.
Drug	Any chemical compound that may be used on or administered to

	humans or animals as an aid in the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease or other abnormal condition, for the relief of pain or suffering, or to control or improve any physiologic condition (Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary 27th edition).
DSR	Display Response message.
DSTU	Draft Standard for Trial Use
DT	Date data type. Always in the format YYYYMMDD.

E

EAC	Automated equipment command message.
EAN	Automated equipment notification message.
EAR	Automated equipment response message.
ECCF	Enterprise Conformance and Compliance Framework
ED	Encapsulated data type. Supports ASCII MIME-encoding of binary data.
EDIFACT	The **E**lectronic **D**ata **I**nterchange **F**or **A**dministration, **C**ommerce and **T**ransport (EDIFACT) is a set of internationally agreed standards, directories, and guidelines for the electronic interchange of structured data related to trade in goods and services between independent computerized information systems. The basic EDIFACT (ISO 9735) syntax standard was formally adopted in September 1987.
Edited Document	A document that alters an existing document which had not been made available for patient care.
EDR	Enhanced display response.
EI	Entity identifier data type.
Eligibility/Coverage	Refers to the period of time a subscriber or dependent is entitled to benefits.
Encoding Rules	To determine the exact representation of an abstract message, one applies the HL7 encoding rules defined in Chapter 2 to the abstract definition from the relevant transaction definition chapter. This level corresponds most closely to ISO layers 5 and 6. In effect, the encoding rules support an established session for each message and its reply.
Encounter	Refers to a face-to-face meeting between a covered person and a health care provider whose services are provided.
EQQ	Embedded query language query.

ERP	Event replay response.
Escape Character	In text fields (Type TX or FT) another special character is allowed, the escape character. Any character allowed in a TX or FT field may serve as the escape character. The single character that represents the escape character is specified differently for each message as the third character in the Encoding Characters data field of the MSH segment. This field is optional. Applications that do not need to use an escape character may omit this character. Absent other considerations it is recommended that all sending applications use '\' as the escape character. However, all applications are required to accept whatever character is included in this field and use it to parse text fields within the message.
ESR	Automated equipment status update acknowledgement message
ESU	Automated equipment status update message.
EUCLIDES	EUCLIDES, an acronym derived from **EU**ropean **CLI**nical **D**ata **E**xchange **S**tandard, provides a standard for clinical laboratory data exchange between independent and heterogeneous medical information systems. EUCLIDES is supported by the Commission of the European Communities (CEC DGXIII) within the framework of the Advanced Informatics in Medicine (AIM) Program.
Expected Adverse Product Reaction	Expected events are those which prior experience has demonstrated to be probabilistically linked to the product and are generally included in product labeling. Pre-marketing: An adverse reaction, the nature or severity of which is not consistent with the applicable product information (e.g., Investigator's Brochure for an unapproved investigational product). Post-marketing/US (current): Unexpected means an adverse drug experience that is not listed in the current labeling for the drug product and includes an event that may be symptomatically and pathophysiologically related to an event listed in the labeling but differs from the event because of greater severity or specificity. Post-marketing/US (proposed): The applicant's core safety data sheet shall be a document prepared by the applicant that contains all relevant safety information, including adverse drug experiences, which the applicant believes should be listed for the drug in all countries where the drug is marketed. It may be used by the applicant as the reference document by which an adverse drug experience is judged to be expected or unexpected for purposes of this post-marketing periodic report. Post-marketing/European Union: This relates to an adverse reaction which is not mentioned in any ECsummary of product characteristics (SPC). In the absence of any European SPC, an international document prepared by the marketing authorization holder containing

all relevant safety information which the marketing authorization holder considers should be listed for the medicinal product in all countries where the medicinal product is marketed (Care Data Sheet).

Post-marketing/WHO: An adverse reaction, the nature or severity of which is not consistent with domestic labeling or market authorization, or expected from characteristics of the drug.

F

FC Financial class data type. Used to assign a financial class to a person.

Field An HL7 field is a string of characters defined by one of the HL7 data types.

Field Components A field entry may also have discernable parts or components. For example, the patient's name is recorded as last name, first name, and middle initial, each of which is a distinct entity separated by a component delimiter (sub-subfield in astm e1238-94).

Field Separator The HL7 field separator separates two adjacent data fields within an HL7 segment. It also separates the segment ID from the first data field in the segment. The value that represents the field separator may be defined differently for each message. Whatever character is the fourth character of the MSH segment serves as the field separator for all segments in the message. Absent other considerations, it is recommended that all sending applications use "|" as the field separator. However, all receiving applications are required to accept whatever character is included in this position and use it to parse the message.

Filler Person, or service, who produces the observations (fills the order) requested by the requestor. The word is synonymous with "producer" and includes diagnostic services and clinical services and care providers who report observations about their patients. The clinical laboratory is a producer of lab test results (filler of a lab order), the nursing service is the producer of vital signs observations (the filler of orders to measure vital signs), and so on The application responding to, i.e., performing, a request for services (orders) or producing an observation.

Another definition for the filler is that the fill can also originate requests for services (new orders), add additional services to existing orders, replace existing orders, put an order on hold, discontinue an order, release a held order, or cancel existing orders. Referred to as Producer in ASTM terminology.

Filler Application The filler application role in the scheduling model is very similar to the filler application concept presented in Chapter 4, Order Entry. A filler application, in the scheduling model, is one that "owns" one or more

	schedules for one or more services or resources. It fulfills requests to book slots for the services or resources over which it exerts control. It also notifies other applications of activity related to appointments, such as new bookings, modifications, cancellations, etc.
FN	Family name data type. This data type allows full specification of the surname of a person. Where appropriate, it differentiates the person's own surname from that of the person's partner or spouse, in cases where the person's name may contain elements from either name. It also permits messages to distinguish the surname prefix (such as "van" or "de") from the surname root.
FT	Formatted Text data type. This data type is derived from the string data type by allowing the addition of embedded formatting instructions. These instructions are limited to those that are intrinsic and independent of the circumstances under which the field is to be displayed, FT supports width-independent and device-independent text display.

G

Goal	A **goal** refers to an objective to be achieved as a consequence of health care interventions applied to an individual. Goals are set in many areas of the health care system, and include educational, behavior modification, and clinical goals such as reduced discomfort, improved circulation. Goals are documented by a variety of health care professionals including physicians, nurses, and respiratory and other therapists. Goals are defined during patient visits and they may span one or multiple visits, encounters, or episodes of care.
Guarantor	Refers to a person who has financial responsibility for the payment of a patient account.

H

HDF	HL7 Development Framework
HD	Hierarchic designator data type
Health Care Provider	Refers to a person licensed, certified or otherwise authorized or permitted by law to administer health care in the ordinary course of business or practice of a profession, including a health care facility.
HIMSS	Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society
HISB	The American National Standards Institute's Healthcare Informatics Standards Board (ANSI HISB) provides an open, public forum for the voluntary coordination of healthcare informatics standards among all United States' standard developing organizations. Every major developer of healthcare informatics standards in the United States participates in ANSI HISB. The ANSI HISB has 38 voting members and

	more than 100 participants, including ANSI-accredited and other standards developing organizations, professional societies, trade associations, private companies, federal agencies, and others.
HL7	Health Level Seven (HL7) is an application protocol for electronic data exchange in health care environments. The HL7 protocol is a collection of standard formats which specify the implementation of interfaces between computer applications from different vendors. This communication protocol allows healthcare institutions to exchange key sets of data amount different application systems. Flexibility is built into the protocol to allow compatibility for specialized data sets that have facility-specific needs.
HL7 Batch Protocol	Protocol utilized to transmit a batch of HL7 messages. The protocol uses FHS, BHS, BTS and FTS segments to delineate the batch.
HMD	Hierarchical Message Descriptor
Holder of Marketing Authorization (HMA)	The organization which holds the authority to market a product. This will often be the organization which manufactures the product.
HSSP	Healthcare Services Specification Project
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP is a protocol with the lightness and speed necessary for a distributed collaborative hypermedia information system. It is a generic stateless object-oriented protocol, which may be used for many similar tasks such as name servers, and distributed object-oriented systems, by extending the commands, or “methods”, used. A feature of HTTP is the negotiation of data representation, allowing systems to be built independently of the development of new advanced representations. HTTP is a W3C protocol, and the above definition was taken from their website.

I

ID	Coded Value data type. The value of such a field follows the formatting rules for a ST field except that it is drawn from a table of legal values. Examples of ID fields include religion and sex.
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. IEEE is accredited by ANSI to submit its documents for approval as American National Standards. IEEE subcommittee P1073 develops standards for healthcare informatics: MEDIX (P1157) and MIB (P1073).
IEEE MEDIX	IEEE P1157 Medical Data Interchange (MEDIX) Committee. MEDIX was organized in 1987 to draft a standard for the exchange of data between hospital computer systems. The MEDIX committee, is committed to developing a standard set of hospital system interface transactions based on the ISO standards for all seven layers of the OSI reference model. The committee proposes to use the ASN.1 standard to specify message content as well as encode standard messages. IEEE is also developing the standard medical information bus (MIB; IEEE P1073) for communicating among critical care devices and

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：https://d.book118.com/016114101233010042