

## FHIR® Webinar

FHIR Exchange: REST, Messaging and Documents March 2, 2022

#### Agenda & Structure

- House rules, intro, agenda (5')
- Recap FHIR basics (5')
- FHIR REST (10')
  - Exchanging Resources
     or groups of related resources
  - Other ways of exchanging FHIR

- FHIR messaging (5')
- FHIR Subscriptions (5')
- FHIR Documents (5')
- MHDS (10')
- How to choose (5')
- Q&A, Discussion (5-10')

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#### Goals

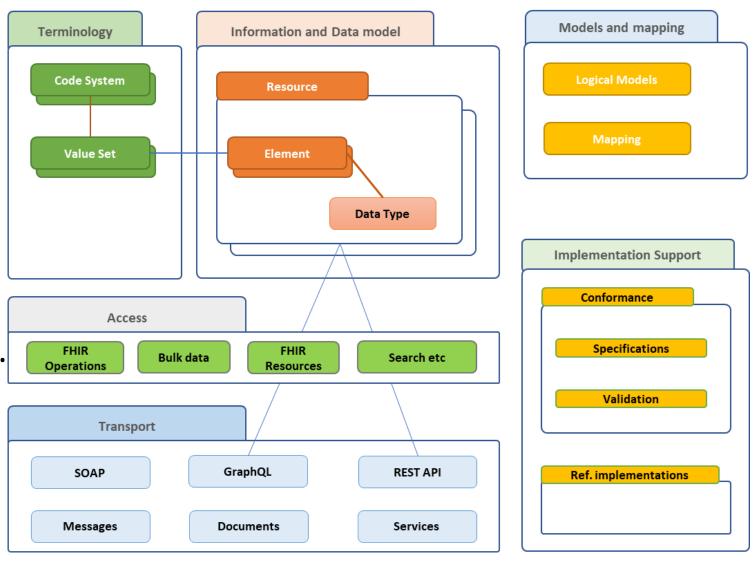
- 1. Identify the basic exchange approach for FHIR using REST
- 2. Explore the Document and Messaging paradigms
- 3. Look at the other (main) paradigms
- 4. Check the impact / criteria of deciding which paradigm to use
- 5. See a reference architecture specification for Documents

## Part 1 Recap





FHIR Resource:
Usually the atomic
unit of data exchange.



# FHIR REST, Messaging and Documents



## FHIR REST basics

#### REST

- Most common approach / starting point
- Handle resources with the REST verbs:
  - GET (the "read" verb)
    - GET a single resource: GET Patient/43961584
    - GET a set of resources GET Patient (?...)
    - Response is a resource (a Patient, or a Bundle, or an OperationOutcome
  - POST (create)
  - PUT (update)
  - DELETE (delete)

https://build.fhir.org/http

#### REST

Parameters/payload will determine the content of the response

E.g. Search parameters, format, etc

(GET) http://hapi.fhir.org/baseR4/Patient/1607944/\_history/5?\_pretty=true

https://hapi.fhir.org/baseR4/Patient/1607944/\$everything

#### One resource at a time

All REST transactions are based on one resource at a time...

- ...but often the communication includes several resources,
  - related to each other

#### Multiple resources

- 🗗 subject	Σ	11	Reference(Patient   Group)
- ♂ encounter		01	Reference(Encounter)
- 🗹 supportingInformation		0*	Reference(Any)
- <u>□</u> authoredOn	Σ	01	dateTime
- ☑ requester	Σ	01	Reference(Practitioner   PractitionerRole   Organization   Patient   RelatedPerson   Device)
- 🗗 performer		01	Reference(Practitioner   PractitionerRole   Organization   Patient   Device   RelatedPerson   CareTeam   HealthcareService)

#### 2.3.0.2 Literal References

The reference is the key element - resources are identified and addressed by their URL. It contains a URL that is either

- · an absolute URL
- a relative URL, which is relative to the Service Base URL, or, if processing a resource from a bundle, which is relative to the base URL implied by the Bundle.entry.fullurl (see Resolving References in Bundles)
- · an internal fragment reference (see "Contained Resources" below)

#### 2.3.0.3 Logical References

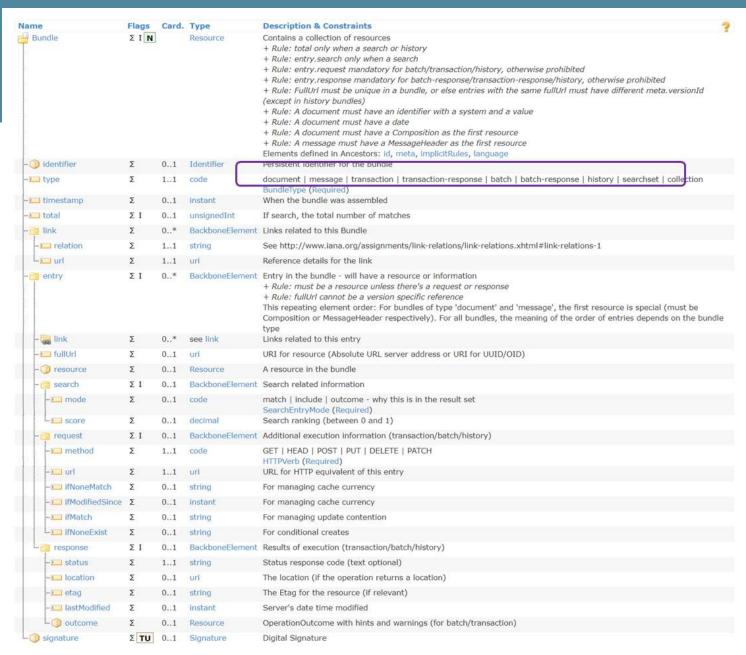
In many contexts where FHIR is used, applications building a resource may know an identifier for the target of the reference, but there is no way for the application to convert this to a literal reference that directly references an actual resource. This situation may arise for several reasons:

- There is no server exposing any such resource. This is often the case with national identifiers (e.g. US SSN or NPI), and such identifiers are widely used
- The server that exposes the resource is not available to the source application, so it has no way to resolve an identifier to a reference
- . The application is not in a RESTful environment it is creating a message or a document

For further discussion of the use of identifiers on resources, see Consistent Resource Identification. In these cases, the source application may provide the identifier as a logical reference to the entity that the target resource would describe.

#### FHIR Bundle

- Used to contain <u>and</u> group resources
- Different bundle types
- •Others resources for grouping only:
- List
- Composition
- •(Group)



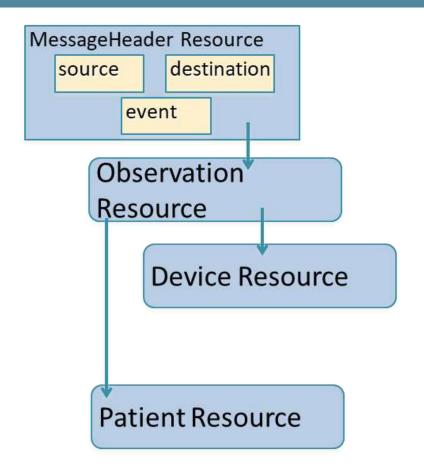
#### Exchange paradigms - built on same resources as REST

- REST <a href="https://build.fhir.org/http">https://build.fhir.org/http</a>
- Messaging <a href="https://build.fhir.org/messaging">https://build.fhir.org/messaging</a>
- Subscription <a href="https://build.fhir.org/subscriptions">https://build.fhir.org/subscriptions</a>
- Documents <a href="https://build.fhir.org/documents">https://build.fhir.org/documents</a>
- Graphql <a href="https://build.fhir.org/graphql">https://build.fhir.org/graphql</a>



## FHIR Messages

#### Messages - are Bundles



```
<Bundle>
  <entry>
     <resource>
       <MessageHeader/>
     </resource>
  </entry>
  <entry>
     <resource>
       <Observation />
    </resource>
  </entry>
  <entry>
     <resource>
       <Device />4
     </resource>
  </entry>
  <entry>
     <resource>
       <Patient/>
    </resource>
  </entry>
</Bundle>
```

https://www.hl7.org/fhir/messaging.html



#### When to use Messaging

- Request/response workflow
- Need to drive behaviors more complex than CRUD on a single resource
- -E.g. merge, complex queries
- Need for asynchronous/indirect exchange
- Need to communicate information about many resources but want to minimize exchanges
- No "identity" for many resources



## FHIR Subscriptions

#### FHIR R4 Subscriptions

- Subscriptions are based on the Subscription resource.
  - Search criteria
  - Channels
    - REST Hook
    - WebSockets
    - Email/SMS
    - FHIR Message
- Workflow
  - Client creates Subscription resource based on search criteria.
  - Server sends updates based on the search criteria to the channel.



#### FHIR R5 Subscriptions

- Subscriptions are currently being revised for R5.
  - Resources: Subscription, SubscriptionTopic, SubscriptionStatus
  - https://build.fhir.org/subscriptions.html
- Workflow
  - Server maintains list of SubscriptionTopic resources.
  - Client can create a new Subscription resource based on a SubscriptionTopic.
  - Server sends updates using a subscription-notification Bundle including a SubscriptionStatus resource.
  - \$events operation to retrieve missing notifications.



#### Subscription/Message Example

IHE's Patient Master Identity Registry (PMIR) profile uses Subscriptions with a Message channel.

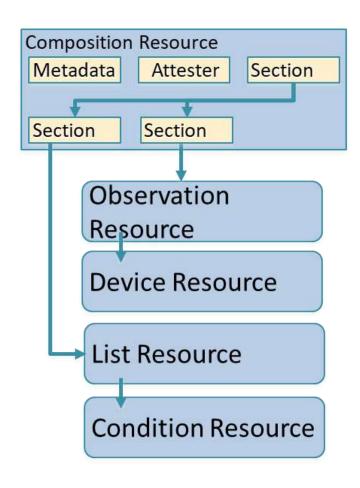
https://www.ihe.net/uploadedFiles/Documents/ITI/IHE\_ITI\_Suppl\_PMIR.pdf

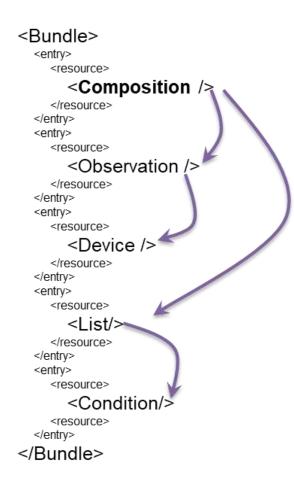
- ITI-93: Mobile Patient Identity Feed is a FHIR message.
- ITI-94: Subscribe to Patient Updates uses FHIR Subscriptions.



## FHIR Documents

#### **Documents – are bundles**







#### When to use Documents

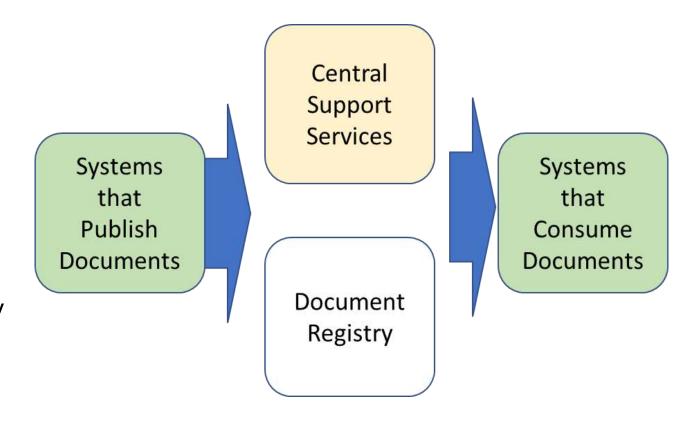
- Focus is on persistence
- -Data is 'static', managed by 1 person
- No workflow involved
- -other than post/retrieve document
- Need tight rules over authenticated content
- •Want to communicate multiple resources with control over how data is presented
- Data spans multiple resources



## Document architecture - IHE MHDS

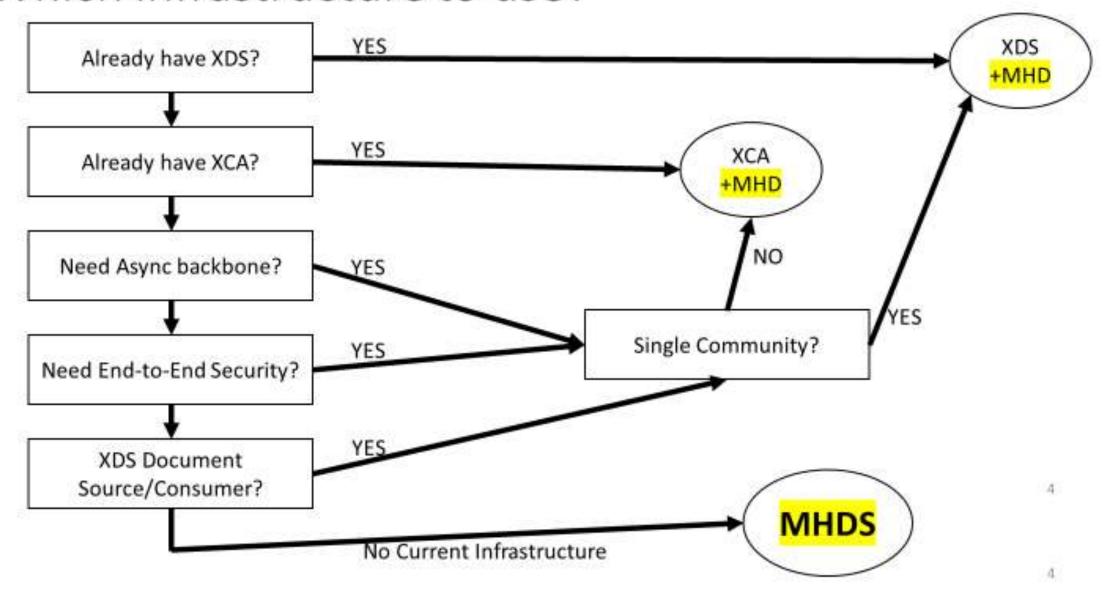
#### MHDS – Document Sharing Infrastructure

- 100% FHIR infrastructure
- Document Registry
- MHD transactions
- Persistence and lifecycle management
- Patient Identity Management
- Authorization OAuth
- Consent Management
- Trust Framework Certificate Authority
- Vocabulary Management
- Audit Record Repository
- Provider Directory

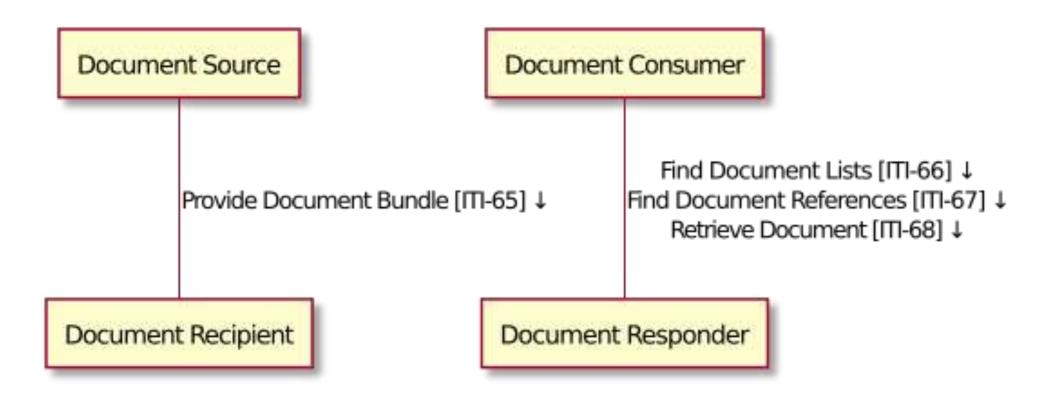




#### Which Infrastructure to use?



#### MHD Actors and Transactions

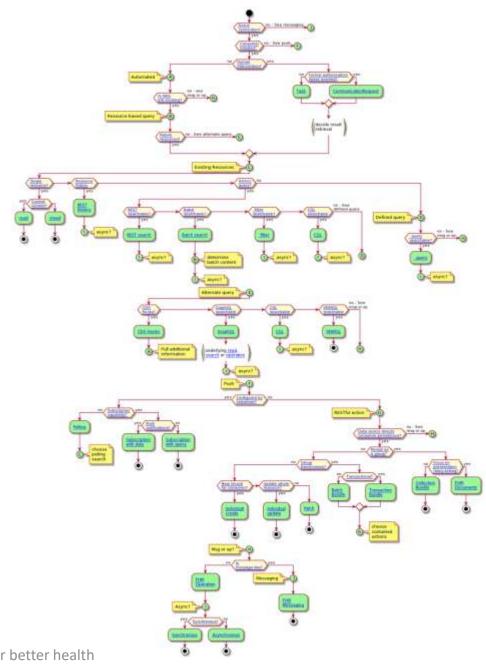




### Which How to choose

- 1. Point-to-point? Broadcast?
- 2. Integrity?
- 3. Idempotency?
- 4. Sync/Async?

https://build.fhir.org/ig/HL7/davinci-ehrx/exchanging.html





#### **Impact**

The choice of paradigm affects the entire architecture.

- Types of systems involved (repositories, registries)
- Data flows and integrity
- Access Control (who can access which resource / document)
- Type of applications expected
- ...



## Q&A, ideas



#### Get in touch, be active

- Check with others (at <u>chat.fhir.org</u> or <u>community.fhir.org</u>)
- Create (or ask someone to create) a change request
- Join a FHIR® event like DevDays (devdays.com), discuss
- Join a FHIR® connectathon, test and provide feedback

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#### **Demo and hands-on**

- https://lhcforms.nlm.nih.gov
- http://ui.hl7.beda.software
- http://smartqedit4.azurewebsites.net



