**FHIMS Lab Domain**

August 8, 2011 Meeting Minutes

# Attendees

David Bass, VA

Mike Fitch, DoD

Bill Hess, FDA

Ira Lubin, CDC

Galen Mulroony, VA

Anne Pollock, CDC

Anand Shukla, VA

Cindy Vinion, NG/CDC

Steve Wagner, ONC

# Leadership team

Kosta Makrodimitris, Galen Mulrooney, Cindy Vinion

Website: <https://www.projects.openhealthtools.org/sf/projects/fhims/>

# Agenda

* ALL- Milestones-Plans-Risks for modeling & cases (4th iteration), 5'
* All Information modeling and classes 30'
* ALL-Use cases, genetic
* ALL- PHI-CDC presentation in August 5’

# Announcements

1. Pathology Informatics 2011 October www.pathinformatics.pitt.edu
2. Public Health Informatics conference this summer in Atlanta: Engaging, Empowering, Evolving…Together Aug 2011 http://www.cdc.gov/phiconference/index.html
3. CLIA conference in Aug-sep 2011 http://wwwn.cdc.gov/cliac/

# Summary of Discussion

## Information Modeling

* HL7 messages and other exchange mechanisms contain information after the fact; after a business process step is complete and/or determinations have already been made. For example, some information about the specimen, such as quality or reject reason, is in the HL7 message but is information made after an evaluation step has been performed.
  + Mike - a lot of this information and the details of it are important to internal lab processes but are generally not shared, especially with a patient record.
  + Galen - There is no direct relationship between specimen collection and test promise; there seems to be a need for some connection.
  + There are multiple ways a specimen can come into the lab: from the patient showing up in the lab for specimen collection to hand-carry by someone to shipping by a courier or package organization (e.g. FedEx, USPS).
* A specimen might have different expiration dates; one for each intended test as well as the ability for a specimen to "expire" in relation to the subject, the ability for a specimen to degrade beyond the point of usability, and based on specimen handling including the time.
* A single test order made by a clinician may be broken out into many orders of different types. For example, one test order may generate one or more orders for different support staff to collect specimen(s), specimen transport order(s) to get the specimen to the lab, and, finally, the order(s) for the actual lab testing.
  + Mike - It might be better to think of the test order from the clinician as an order for results and not a collection of orders. It may be that the lab already has a useful specimen already.
  + Anne - A clinician may order a "draw and hold" specimen.
* Galen - Some of the structures in the FHIM are there to conform to the HL7 v3 model - a decision made at the beginning of FHIM modeling. This decision and, therefore, the use of these structures, can be reversed.
  + Cindy - How useful are these structures for the audience of the FHIM? I find that I have more success when building a
* Galen - Is the specimen part of the order?
  + Anne - An order is the legal authorization for the lab to perform testing.
  + Cindy - Depending upon the business process, a specimen may be part of the order or may not. In PH, there are specimen-centric processes where the specimen is required because the business process is, basically, 'here is a specimen, please test it'.
* Specimen storage is out of scope; however, it can be very important and can vary based on the process step the specimen has completed as well as the protocols and requirements on the specimen. For example, different storage requirements exist for a processed specimen vs. a collected specimen vs. a tested specimen.
* Galen - RelatedSpecimenCollection may not be needed since you can find information about the specimen collection through the RelatedSpecimen class.
  + Mike - some of the related information are determined based on some information about the patient. For example, peak & trough are determined based on when a patient receives a substance.
* DefinedPatientEvent has been added to the model to handle any/all patient events that may drive and/or impact test orders and/or specimen collection which would start the lab testing business processes.
  + Mike and Anne will develop a definition for this new class and, then, circulate it to the group.
* New class: SpecimenAssessment. This class can be used to hold information determined during the various assessments that are performed on the specimen. This class will be used to hold the information determined these steps such as availability, quantity (amount), appropriateness, (needed) handling, risk, etc. Additional attributes in this class will capture who performed the step and when.