### Overview

This page provides a short description on how FHIR may support the implementation of the RDA indicators.

### Findable

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| **INDICATOR\_ID** | **INDICATORS** | **PRIORITY** | **Interpretation for HL7 FHIR** | **Related FHIR Resources** | **Notes** |
| RDA-F1-01M | Metadata is identified by a persistent identifier | Essential | A FHIR resource has a permanent, global, resolvable identifier; if the metadata data object can be represented with a single FHIR resource, this indictor is directly fulfilled.  Other more complex situations should be considered as well, in this case the implementer need to describe how this requirement is going to be realized. | [https://www.hl7.org/fhir/resource.html#id https://www.hl7.org/fhir/managing.html](https://www.hl7.org/fhir/managing.html) | The granularity of a FAIR data object can vary consistently, so that its representation in FHIR resources can also change from being a single coded element into a resource up to a set of linked FHIR resources.  Moreover, in particular for subject level FAIR objects, the boundary between metadata and data is not always so sharp, since this distinction can depend on the perspective: for example, the gestational age of a EGC measurement subject, can be a a measure metadata, but also a subject data.  In consideration of this, the expectation of having a single persistent and unique ID that identifies the metadata FAIR data object, distinct from the data one, cannot be always satisfied in the FHIR space, except for specific contexts. |
| RDA-F1-01D | Data is identified by a persistent identifier | Essential | A FHIR resource has a permanent, global, resolvable identifier; if the 'data' data object can be represented with a single FHIR resource, this indictor is directly fulfilled. Other more complex situations should be considered as well, in this case the implementer need to describe how this requirement is going to be realized. |  | The granularity of a FAIR data object can vary consistently, so that its representation in FHIR resources can also change from being a single coded element into a resource up to a set of linked FHIR resources.  FHIR provides mechanisms to uniquely identify also single information (e.g a single element) that are part of a resource.  In consideration of this, the way a single persistent and unique ID is used to identify the data FAIR data object may depend on the data design. |
| RDA-F1-02M | Metadata is identified by a globally unique identifier | Essential | if RDA-F1-01M is true this is true |  |  |
| RDA-F1-02D | Data is identified by a globally unique identifier | Essential | if RDA-F1-01D is true this is true |  |  |
| RDA-F2-01M | Rich metadata is provided to allow discovery | Essential | HL7 FHIR support the provisioning of metadata and the enforcement of their adoption.  Communities have to define however what is meant with "rich" metadata formalizing possibly them as FHIR profiles |  | The adoption of FHIR can enable the documentation of metadata but claiming the conformance with FHIR is not a sufficient condition for fulfilling this requirement. Communities shall declare with is meant with "rich" metadata. In a FHIR based implementation FHIR profiles and Implementation Guide should be used to formalize them. |
| RDA-F3-01M | Metadata includes the identifier for the data | Essential | This is in general true, the way this is satisfied depends on how metadata and data are represented in HL7 FHIR. (see also RDA-F1-01M) FHIR provides several mechanisms to refer other FHIR resources documenting data; implementers should declare how this is realized; possibly through community FHIR profiles and Implementation Guides. |  | In dependence on FAIR metadata data objects are realized in FHIR (see e.g. RDA-F1-01M); different solutions can be adopted in FHIR to refer data objects. This can be done referencing the target FHIR resource, per business identifier or per url. Implementers should use appropriate FHIR conformance resources to declare how this is done. |