**Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise**



**IHE Patient Care Coordination (PCC)**

**Technical Framework Supplement**

**Reconciliation of Clinical Content and Care Providers   
(RECON\*)**

**Draft in preparation for Public Comment**

<The IHE Documentation Specialist will change the title to just “Draft for Public Comment” upon publication for public comment; leave “as is” until then.>

Date: March 23, 2014

Author: PCC Technical Committee Name

Email: pcc@ihe.net

<Instructions to authors are encapsulated in angled brackets as “< … >” and denoted with italicized text. These instructions are to be deleted in their entirety prior to publication.>

<Use of capitalization: Please follow standard English grammar rules-only proper nouns and names are upper case. For example, “Modality Actor” is upper case, but “an actor which fulfills the role of a modality” is lower case. Do not use upper case to emphasize a word/topic.>

<Note: There are editing conventions, such as diagram numbering and how to use Microsoft Word tools, etc., at <http://wiki.ihe.net/index.php?title=Writing_Technical_Frameworks_and_Supplements>. Please review this prior to beginning a new Supplement. This is especially useful for first time authors.>

<This Supplement Template is intended for the development of new Profiles or for making significant changes to Profiles, such as adding formal Options. Simple changes to existing Supplements or Profiles should be made using the Change Proposal (CP) process. See the Technical Framework Development section at <http://wiki.ihe.net/index.php?title=Process#Technical_Framework_Development> for more guidance on Supplements vs. CPs.>

<All of the sections in this document are required. Sections may not be deleted. The outline numbering is intended to be consistent across Profiles and across Domains, so do not adjust the outline numbering. If there is no relevant content for a section, simply state “Section not applicable”, but leave the numbering intact. Sub-sections may be added for clarity.>

*<This Supplement Template includes templates for Volumes 1 (Profiles), 2 (Transactions), 3 (Content Modules), and 4 (National Extensions).>*

*<Volumes 1, 2, and/or 3 are developed together for Public Comment and Trial Implementation submission. Volume 4, National Extensions, is typically developed at a later point in time, usually at Trial Implementation or later. Templates for all four volumes are included in this document for the sake of completeness. If you are beginning a new profile, you are strongly discouraged from using National Extensions and should instead focus on optional data sets or other alternatives. For more information, see* [*http://wiki.ihe.net/index.php?title=National\_Extensions\_Process*](http://wiki.ihe.net/index.php?title=National_Extensions_Process)*.>*

**Foreword**

This is a supplement to the IHE Patient Care Coordination Technical Framework <VX.X>. Each supplement undergoes a process of public comment and trial implementation before being incorporated into the volumes of the Technical Frameworks.

*<For Public Comment:>* This supplement is published on <Month XX, 201x> for Public Comment. Comments are invited and may be submitted at [http://www.ihe.net/<domain>/<domain>comments.cfm](http://www.ihe.net/Technical_Framework/public_comment.cfm). In order to be considered in development of the Trial Implementation version of the supplement, comments must be received by <Month XX, 201X>.

*<For Trial Implementation:>* This supplement is published on <Month XX, 201X> for Trial Implementation and may be available for testing at subsequent IHE Connectathons. The supplement may be amended based on the results of testing. Following successful testing it will be incorporated into the <Domain Name> Technical Framework. Comments are invited and may be submitted at [http://www.ihe.net/<domain>/<domain>comments.cfm](http://www.ihe.net/%3cdomain%3e/%3cdomain%3ecomments.cfm).

This supplement describes changes to the existing technical framework documents.

“Boxed” instructions like the sample below indicate to the Volume Editor how to integrate the relevant section(s) into the relevant Technical Framework volume.

Amend section X.X by the following:

Where the amendment adds text, make the added text bold underline. Where the amendment removes text, make the removed text bold strikethrough. When entire new sections are added, introduce with editor’s instructions to “add new text” or similar, which for readability are not bolded or underlined.

General information about IHE can be found at: [www.ihe.net](http://www.ihe.net).

Information about the IHE <Domain Name> domain can be found at: <http://www.ihe.net/Domains/index.cfm>.

Information about the organization of IHE Technical Frameworks and Supplements and the process used to create them can be found at: <http://www.ihe.net/About/process.cfm> and <http://www.ihe.net/profiles/index.cfm>.

The current version of the IHE <Domain name>Technical Framework can be found at: <http://www.ihe.net/Technical_Framework/index.cfm>.

*<Comments may be submitted on IHE Technical Framework templates any time at* [*http://ihe.net/ihetemplates.cfm*](http://ihe.net/ihetemplates.cfm)*. Please enter comments/issues as soon as they are found. Do not wait until a future review cycle is announced.*

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# Introduction to this Supplement

<Provide a brief overview of the volumes/sections of the Technical Framework that get changed/ added by this supplement. Provide 200 words or less describing this supplement.>

## Open Issues and Questions

<List the open issues/questions that need to be addressed. These are particularly useful for highlighting problematic issues and/or specifically soliciting public comments.>

1. Reconciliation of structured templates (templates with entries) – IHE goal template is text only. Can we utilize null flavors and point to the text from the recon Act?

Discussion: This is do-able. Will be worked on as part of volume 2

1. Would reconciliation of providers be treated differently than reconciliation of entries in sections? Will we be able to associate the reconciliation act with the provider when reconciliation occurs?

Discussion: This is part of volume 2. One option would be to create a section that holds the entry which provides the reconciliation action. The section could contain text stating who the provider is, when the provider cared for the patient, provider role, etc. Another option may be not to list the subject – instead may reference the subject in some way.

1. (New) 6.3.4.E.8 Care Providers Reconciliation ACT (see #2 above)
   1. Suggestion to create a new care team members section that will contain care providers. Advantage would have a way to “collect” and “reconcile” care providers.
   2. How will we deal with care team members that are in the header (e.g. family members) who will not be performers of ACTs? Will there be care providers who are not performers of Acts? Could have a provider listed as performers of multiple acts. What is end of result of performers that are reconciled - are we reconciling to make them into care team members?
   3. Why would we want to tag reconciled care team members when we send a document to someone else? Answer: Longitudinal reasons
   4. Function code in performer - CP, PP, RP - can't have this in an act in CDA. Can have in service event but not in an ACT. Do we have to have function code or can it be removed?
   5. Suggestion: Attach new care team member reconciliation templateID to a service event performer but will be unable to say who did the reconciling (this is a shall so will need the new section) – Response: this is a shall so need to be able to do this.
2. How will this newer profile relate to the current Reconciliation of Diagnosis, Allergies and Medications profile? Will the newer profile supersede the current Reconciliation of Diagnosis, Allergies and Medications profile? How will we handle things that are different in the current Reconciliation of Diagnosis, Allergies and Medications profile?

Discussion: Reconciliation of Diagnosis, Allergies and Medications profile is currently in trial implementation, not yet final text. Need to make changes to Reconciliation of Diagnosis, Allergies and Medications profile and put it back out for public comment.

1. Need a way to maintain the original or initial identity of an item. RECON states – “When reconciling information from an external system, the reconciling application **shall** maintain the first identifier provided for the item as the original identifier”. Is this a viable approach or is there another way to do this?

Discussion: One of the issues with RECON uptake is the output of the reconciliation information. When the data element comes from a document, the ID of the document is used as the source. When the data element is the result of a query (such as QED), the query ID is the source. When the data comes directly from a system, providence will be lost because there is not a source ID from the system. This is a gap. To fix this, the goal is to start broad and add the “providence” option (source of the data).

Within a system, when there are multiple identifiers, the first one is the source system ID. Within a system, when creating (source ID is created) and updating (instance ID is modified) data, Source ID and Instance ID are both captured. Need to provide guidance on how to handle for the purpose of reconciliation.

* Both IDs are exported
* The ID that doesn’t change has to be the first listed. This would be the source ID
* Need to ensure the receiver knows what to do when modifications are made to the imported data.
* Need to consider what would happen if the list is used by others
* Need to discuss the follow to support –
  + Import match
  + Identity Change
  + Export stable identity

1. (New) 6.3.4.E.10 Need technical revision of this section.

* If reconciling from a document, will know who the custodian is. However, if importing from outside of a document, will not know who the source is. How will we handle provenance?
* There are a lot of “shall” - need to add some “should” or Could or may ….

1. (New Action item) Review twinList doc and see if what they have is different or the same. [Emma] will review and get a summary.
2. (New - 04/08/2014) Profile authors seek comments regarding Twinlist approach to reconciliation (see X.4.1 Concepts, step 2). Should this profile attempt to include the reconciliation process used by twinlist?

## Closed Issues

<List the closed issues/questions with their resolutions. These are particularly useful for recording the rationale for closed issues to forestall unnecessary rehashing in the future and/or to make it easier to identify when a closed issue should be re-opened due to new information.>

1. (Closed 02/12/2014) Change the profile title of Reconciliation of Diagnosis, Allergies and Medications to Reconciliation of Clinical Content and Care Provider. Do not change the acronym (RECON).
2. (Closed 02/12/2014) Source of truth (provenance) – who owns the reconciled data? Is this something that should be addressed with this profile?

Local policy determines this. This is not a question this profile can answer. Note that the person performing the reconciliation act takes the same function as author. Reconciliation act uses the responsible party as the participant.

1. (Closed 02/12/2014) Reconciliation as a service Vs. Reconciliation at the document level. Does reconciliation have to occur from documents only?

Reconciliation agent does the reconciliation work and has the responsibility to do a share content transaction. The key is to be able to identify what did the reconciliation so that this is testable. This is similar to consistent presentation of images and how display is accessible. The goal is to be able to pull information from two sources (one of which can be itself) and present it to the user. As an interoperable profile, there can be input from multiple systems. Need to maintain the original identification of the element so there can be convergence to one identifier.

1. (Closed 02/12/2014) Why is a different template ID needed in RECON based on the context of the reconciliation? Author entry relationship does not have specific authors based on context.

Specific reconciliation template ID were created to maintain the fact that the reconciliation pieces for medications, allergies and diagnosis would have specific related subjects. Plan is to keep specific reconciliation template IDs for certain types of reconciliation such as medication, allergies, problems, providers, immunizations and goals. This ensures specific types of reconciliation. However, will also relax the constraint for other types of reconciliation where specificity is not necessary making reconciliation more generic by using a base template ID.

<Note: The sections following this Introduction will eventually be added as Final Text to Volumes 1 – 4 of the Technical Framework. The material above this note (the Introduction, and Open and Closed Issues section) will be deleted when this Supplement is moved to Final Text.>

# General Introduction

Update the following Appendices to the General Introduction as indicated below. Note that these are not appendices to Volume 1.

Appendix A - Actor Summary Definitions

Add the following actors to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction list of Actors:

<Add any actor definitions for new actors defined specifically for this profile. These will be added to the IHE TF General Introduction list of Actors namespace.>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Actor | Definition |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Appendix B - Transaction Summary Definitions

Add the following transactions to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction list of Transactions:

<Add any transaction definitions for new transactions defined specifically for this profile. These will be added to the IHE TF General Introduction list of Transactions namespace.>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Transaction | Definition |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Glossary

Add the following glossary terms to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Glossary:

<Any glossary additions associated with the profile draft go here.>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Glossary Term | Definition |
| Accountable Care Organization (ACO) | Health care entity which supports an organization of health care providers that agrees to be accountable for improving the health and experience of care for individuals and improving the health of populations while reducing the rate of growth in health care spending. |
|  |  |

Volume 1 – Profiles

## <*Copyright Licenses>*

<General copyright licenses and permissions are listed in the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction. Add information on any standards referenced in the profile that are not already addressed in the permission section.>

Add the following to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Copyright section:

## <*Domain-specific additions>*

<Some domains have specific sections, added as subsections to Sections 1 or 2, in their Technical Frameworks. These types of additions are allowed as long as they do not adjust the overall numbering scheme which needs to remain consistent across domains. If there are such additions, they should be included here.>

Add to Section …

<Reserve a subsequent section number in the current domain Technical Framework Volume 1 (DOM TF-1). Replace the letter “X” with that section heading number. This number should not change when this supplement is added to the Final Text Technical Framework. In this manner, references should be able to be maintained going forward.>

# X Reconciliation of Clinical Content and Care Providers (RECON) Profile

<Provide an end-user friendly overview of what the Profile does for them.   
Keep it brief (a paragraph or two, up to a page). If extensive detail is needed, it should be included in section X.4- Use Cases.>

<Explicitly state whether this is a Workflow, Transport, or Content Module (or combination) profile. See the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction for definitions of these profile types. The IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction is published at <http://www.ihe.net/Technical_Framework/index.cfm>.

The challenge is that clinical capture or documentation of care information can originate or reside from within a single health care facility or from two or more facilities, and can arise from multiple disciplines. The information can span multiple periods of time and different clinical or social/family events. Multiple pieces of information can be confusing, conflicting, and lead to patient safety issue. The process of reconciling and consolidating clinical data/information and associated metadata from multiple sources can be daunting.

**World Health Organization (WHO)** World Alliance for Patient Safety and Collaborating Centre identifies the problems, impact, issues and suggested action for reconciliation accuracy at transitions of care. In the United States, clinical information reconciliation is needed as a component of Health Information Technology: Standards, Implementation Specifications, and Certification Criteria for Electronic Health Record Technology, 2014 Edition final rule. Australia Department of Health Victoria (Australia) Quality Use of Medicine includes reconciliation of medication as a key patient safety effort.

Regulatory and accrediting organizations require healthcare institutions to reconcile clinical information during every transfer of care, discharge or admission. IHE technical framework supplement on reconciliation of diagnosis, allergies and medications attempts to solve this problem, but is limited in scope to a small category of clinical data. IHE Patient Care Plan profile reconciles interventions and goals, which is itself also limited in scope relative to categories of clinical data.

HL7 Electronic Health Record System Functional Model (EHR-S FM), R2 IN.5 Standards-based Interoperability function supports the ability for certain information to be shared among EHR systems (including information that resides in regional, national, or international information exchanges). This promotes timely and efficient information capture, use, and re-use, reducing the cumulative workload of the broad set of stakeholders. EHR-S FM Care Provision Section identifies functions and supporting conformance criteria required to provide direct care to a specific patient and enable hands-on delivery of healthcare. Care provision supports the management of patient clinical history, clinical documentation, orders, results, treatment administration, future care, patient education and communication.

As data is exchanged, the ability to maintain the support of care provision is needed. As an attempt to support the management of care provision, Reconciliation of Clinical Content and Care Providers profile (RECON) will Identify and examine heuristics that can be used to facilitate identification of duplicated, overlapping, conflicting or superseded entries that may be introduced as a result of sematic interoperability. This will be accomplished by classifying clinical information into the following categories for the purpose of determining the heuristics that will be used for the purpose of reconciliation.

RECON profile classifies information into the following categories for the purpose of determining the information that needs reconciliation.

**Common observations**

These are collection of simple measurements or reported values that can be determined by using simple measuring devices (e.g. vital signs, assessment scales, etc) or which can be reported by the patient (date of last menstrual period, personal goal, etc) or care provider (patient goals, interventions, medical equipment, etc).

**Diagnostic Results**

These are a collection of observations made or performed using laboratory testing equipment, imaging procedures, visual examinations, etc.

**Concerns and Allergies**

These are a collection of diagnoses, clinical findings, allergies, or other risk factors that are recorded for the patient. The information may be obtained from patient reports, or through clinical decision making. It also includes such information as would be found in social and family history sections of clinical reports. This classification can be further subdivided into three groups.

***Conditions -*** This is a collection of disease conditions for the patient.

***Intolerances -*** This is a collection of the patient's allergies and other intolerances.

**Risk Factors -** This is a collection of the patients significant risk factors, as might be established based on a review of family history, social history, occupational exposures, et cetera. By themselves, they may not be indicative of a disease condition, but could contribute to one.

**Medications**

This is a collection of the medications that a patient is or has been taking for treatment of one or more conditions.

**Immunizations**

This is a collection of immunizations that have been given or not given due to a reason, or which are planned to be given to the patient.

**Professional Services**

This is a collection of procedures and/or encounters which the patient has participated in, or is expected to participate in. This also includes care team members who provide professional services.

Reconciliation of the following is needed:

**Concerns and Allergies -**

* *Risk factors*
  + - Patient History lists - social and family history, etc
* *Intolerances*
  + - Allergy, Intolerance, and Adverse Reaction list
* *Conditions*
  + - Problem Lists – e.g. conditions, diagnosis, discharge diagnosis, etc

**Medication**

* Medication Lists – e.g. medication, discharge medication, admission medication, administered medications, etc

**Immunizations**

* Immunization Lists – e.g. immunization administered, not administered, etc

**Common Observations**

* Medical equipment, Prosthetic/Orthotic, Device lists – e.g. implanted, external devices, supplies, etc
* Orders/interventions/goals– e.g. performables, orderables, attainables, etc
* Observations – e.g. vital signs, measurements used for trending, etc
* Procedures

**Diagnostic Results**

* Results – e.g. lab results, diagnostic results, etc

**Professional Services**

* Encounters – e.g. planned encounters, historical encounters, scheduled tests, etc
* Providers – e.g. care team members

Part of the reconciling process includes identifying performers of the reconciliation process, and clinical data and sources used.

## X.1 RECON Actors, Transactions, and Content Modules

This section defines the actors, transactions, and/or content modules in this profile. General definitions of actors are given in the Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendix A at <http://www.ihe.net/Technical_Framework/index.cfm>.

*<Workflow/Transport Instructions>*

<If this profile does not define workflow or transport transactions, delete the following text and diagram until the “Content Module Instructions” below.>

<Continue here for workflow and/or transport profiles:>

Figure X.1-1 shows the actors directly involved in the RECON Profile and the relevant transactions between them. If needed for context, other actors that may be indirectly involved due to their participation in Query for Existing Data or PCC Content Profiles are shaded in the diagram below.

[PCC-1] Query for Existing Data

Share Content

Reconciliation Agent

Reconciliation Agent

Content Creator

Clinical Data Source

[PCC-1] Query for Existing Data

Share Content

Content Consumer

Content Consumer

Content Consumer

Content Consumer

Content Consumer

Content Consumer

Content Consumer

Content Consumer

Clinical Data Consumer

Reconciliation Agent

Reconciliation Agent

[PCC-1]  
Query for Existing Data

Share  
Content

Figure X.1-1: Reconciliation Actor Diagram

Table X.1-1 lists the transactions for each actor directly involved in the RECON Profile. To claim compliance with this Profile, an actor shall support all required transactions (labeled “R”) and may support the optional transactions (labeled “O”).

<Actors from other profiles represented in dotted boxes, such as Actor C in the example above, should not be listed in Table X.1-1.>

Table X.1-1: RECON Profile - Actors and Transactions

| Actors | Transactions | Optionality | Section in TF |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reconciliation Agent | Share Content | R | PCC TF-1 :2.1 |
| Query Existing Data [PCC-1] | O | QED :3.1 |
| Content Creator | Share Content | R | PCC TF-1 :2.1 |
| Content Consumer | Share Content | R | PCC TF-1 :2.1 |
| Clinical Data Source | Query Existing Data [PCC-1] | R | QED :3.1 |
| Clinical Data Consumer | Query Existing Data [PCC-1] | R | QED :3.1 |

Note 1: *<For example, a note could describe that one of two possible transactions could be supported by an Actor or other variations. For example: Note: Either Transaction Y2 or Transaction Y3 shall be implemented for Actor D/Actor E. –or- Note: At least one of Transaction Y2, Transaction Y3, or Transaction Y4 shall be implemented for Actor D/Actor E.>*

<Content Module Instructions:>

<If this profile does not define Content Modules, delete the following diagram, text, and table.

The recommended Content Creator/Content Consumer diagram is given below. If this is not applicable to this profile, it is up to the author’s discretion to modify/replace. Authors are encouraged to maintain the neutrality of the content modules and incorporate transport by specifying grouping of the actors in the content module with actors from transport transactions.>

Figure X.1-1 shows the actors directly involved in the RECON Profile and the direction that the content is exchanged.

A product implementation using this profile must group actors from this profile with actors from a workflow or transport profile to be functional. The grouping of the content module described in this profile to specific actors is described in more detail in the “Required Actor Groupings” section below.

Table X.1-1 lists the content module(s) defined in the RECON Profile. To claim support with this profile, an actor shall support all required content modules (labeled “R”) and may support optional content modules (labeled “O”).

<Note that this table number has to change if this profile describes both transactions and content modules (or there will be two tables entitled X.1-1).>

<Note that the abbreviation in the column “Reference” the letter “D” will be incremented for every content module document defined in this profile (e.g., For example D1, D2).>

<In general, one supplement template will only contain one required content module document, but the example here shows multiple with one optional, just for illustration purposes.>

Table X.1-2: RECON Profile - Actors and Content Modules

| Actors | Content Modules | Optionality | Reference  *<this should be a reference to a location in Volume 3)* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reconciliation Agent | Clinical Content | R See Note 1 | 6.3.4.x |
| Medications | R See Note 1 | 6.3.4.x |
| Diagnosis | R See Note 1 | 6.3.4.x |
| Allergies | R See Note 1 | 6.3.4.x |
| Providers | R See Note 1 | 6.3.4.x |
| Immunization | R See Note 1 | 6.3.4.x |
| ~~Content Creator~~ | ~~Clinical Content~~ | ~~R~~ ~~See Note 1~~ | ~~6.3.4.x~~ |
| ~~Medications~~ | ~~R~~ ~~See Note 1~~ | ~~6.3.4.x~~ |
| ~~Diagnosis~~ | ~~R~~ ~~See Note 1~~ | ~~6.3.4.x~~ |
| ~~Allergies~~ | ~~R~~ ~~See Note 1~~ | ~~6.3.4.x~~ |
| ~~Providers~~ | ~~R~~ ~~See Note 1~~ | ~~6.3.4.x~~ |
| ~~Immunization~~ | ~~R~~ ~~See Note 1~~ | ~~6.3.4.x~~ |
| ~~Content Consumer~~ | ~~Clinical Content~~ | ~~R~~ ~~See Note 1~~ | ~~6.3.4.x~~ |
| ~~Medications~~ | ~~R~~ ~~See Note 1~~ | ~~6.3.4.x~~ |
| ~~Diagnosis~~ | ~~R~~ ~~See Note 1~~ | ~~6.3.4.x~~ |
| ~~Allergies~~ | ~~R~~ ~~See Note 1~~ | ~~6.3.4.x~~ |
| ~~Providers~~ | ~~R~~ ~~See Note 1~~ | ~~6.3.4.x~~ |
| ~~Immunization~~ | ~~R~~ ~~See Note 1~~ | ~~6.3.4.x~~ |

Note 1: *At least one of the list Content Modules shall be implemented for reconciliation Agent*

### X.1.1 Actor Descriptions and Actor Profile Requirements

Most requirements are documented in Transactions (Volume 2) and Content Modules (Volume 3). This section documents any additional requirements on profile’s actors.

<Do not repeat the definitions of the Actors that are maintained in the TF General Introduction Appendix A (Actor Definitions). Include text in this section to describe the Actor in the context of this Profile.>

<This section is empty unless there is a need for specific descriptions or requirements. Actors without additional requirements or elaborate descriptions need not be listed here.>

<If this is a Workflow Profile the sequence of transactions often require data from an inbound transaction to be carried forward to subsequent transactions . Individual transactions, which are designed to be reusable, do not define this data mapping and it must be documented here. If this is a long technical mapping, consider including this material in an appendix to Volume 2. For an example, see Radiology Scheduled Workflow RAD TF-2: Appendix A.>

<This section may also define system behavior. For example, in the PIX Profile, an ADT message is first received by the PIX Manager. The PIX manager should then use this data to respond to subsequent queries. Although this may be implied, it should be explicitly documented in this section.>

<Note that for content modules, bindings to other transport or workflow modules are referenced in the Required Actor Groupings section below. >

#### X.1.1.1 Reconciliation Agent

<If the summary description of the actor in Appendix A is insufficient to understand its role in this Profile, elaborate here.>

<Requirements on actors are predominantly contained inside Transactions in Volume 2. The main requirement on actors contained in Volume 1 is to support the transactions identified in Table X.1-1 and the content modules identified in Table Z. Requirements that do not fit in those locations may be placed here.>

The Reconciliation Agent actor accesses clinical information in structured form. It automatically identifies potentially duplicated, overlapping, conflicting, or superseded information based upon application knowledge and provides that information for presentation to a clinician to complete the reconciliation process.

1. It shall present the demographics used identify the patient provided by each separate source of clinical information to the end user.
2. It shall highlight inconsistencies found during the automated reconciliation process and provides the clinician with mechanisms to adjust or correct the input.
3. It shall provide a mechanism for a clinician to add new information to the reconciled results.
4. It shall authenticate the clinician prior to storage of the reconciled data (this step may be combined with other authentication steps used to finalize the record).
5. It shall store the resulting data for future use by other actors as described below.

#### X.1.1.2 Content Consumer

The Content Consumer actor in this profile is similar to content consumers defined in other IHE profiles. It has one requirement, which is that it must be able to consume clinical content and providers as defined in the PCC Technical Framework.

1. The Content Consumer actor shall implement a content profile supporting a Medical Summary as defined in PCC TF-2:6.3.1.2 Medical Summary.

#### X.1.1.3 Content Creator

The Content Creator actor in this profile is similar to content creators defined in other IHE profiles. It has one requirement, which is that it must be able to create clinical content and providers as defined in the PCC Technical Framework.

1. The Content Creator actor shall create content conforming to a profile supporting a Medical Summary as defined in PCC TF-2:6.3.1.2 Medical Summary.

#### X.1.1.4 Clinical Data Source

The Clinical Data Source actor in this profile is an implementation of the Clinical Data Source actor in the QED profiles. It has the additional requirement that it must be able to create content containing problems, medications or allergies as defined in the Query for Existing Data profile.

1. The Clinical Data Source shall implement either the Common Observations, Diagnostic Results, Problems and Allergies, Medications, Immunizations, Professional Services options described in QED: 3.4

#### X.1.1.5 Clinical Data Consumer

The Clinical Data Consumer actor in this profile is an implementation of the Clinical Data Consumer actor in the QED profile. It has the additional requirement that it must be able to query for content containing problems, medications or allergies as defined in the Query for Existing Data profile.

1. The Clinical Data Consumer shall implement either the Common Observations, Diagnostic Results, Problems and Allergies, Medications, Immunizations, Professional Services options described in QED: 3.4

### X.1.2 Content Modules

Table X.1.2-1 lists the content module(s) defined in the RECON Profile. To claim support with this profile, an actor shall support all required content modules (labeled “R”) and may support optional content modules (labeled “O”).

Table X.1.2-1: RECON Summary Content Modules

| RECON Datum | Content Modules | Optionality | PCC Template ID | CCDA Template Id (???) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reconciliation Agent |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## X.2 RECON Actor Options

<Modify the following Table listing the actors in this profile, the options available for each, and references to sections that state requirements for compliance to each Option. For actors with no options, state “No options defined” in the Options column.>

<Note: Options are directly carried over to the Integration Statements which are published by vendors for review by buyers. Too many options can be confusing for readers.>

< Try to **minimize** options for Actors and only use if necessary.>

<Several options for Content Consumers are defined in PCC TF-2 section 3.1.1-3.1.4. It is recommended that these options are reused for content module definitions, but read the option definitions thoroughly to be certain that they apply. If they do apply in their entirety, you will need to define a corresponding option in this profile. The recommended naming convention for a similar, but different, option is, for example, “View Option - <profile acronym>, etc., “View Option – CIRC”.>

Options that may be selected for each actor in this profile, if any, are listed in the table X.2-1. Dependencies between options when applicable are specified in notes.

Table X.2-1: RECON - Actors and Options

| Actor | Option Name | Reference  *<either reference TF-3 or the applicable X.2.x subsection below table>* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Reconciliation Agent | *Clinical Data Option* | PCC TF-1:X.4.1 |
| *Recon journaling* | New |
| Content Creator | *None* | N/A |
| Content Consumer | *None* | N/A |
| Clinical Data Source | *None* | N/A |
| Clinical Data Consumer | *None* | N/A |

Note: *<Conditional or required options must be described in this SHORT note, for longer notes use section X.2.1.>,*

### X.2.1 Clinical Data Option

<Consider including a high level description of the option.>

<e.g., The Content Consumer actor is required to support at least one of the View or Discrete Data Import options. The Document Import and Section Import options also require the View option.>

<Repeat this section (and increment numbering) as needed for additional options.>

A reconciliation agent implementing the clinical data option shall support the PCC-1 Query for Existing Data transaction to query one or more Clinical Data Source actors and to respond to queries from Clinical Data Consumer actors.

## X.3 RECON Required Actor Groupings

*<Describe any requirements for actors in this profile to be grouped with other actors.>*

*<Note that this section effectively combines the previous “Profile Dependencies” Section (formerly Vol. 1, Section 2.1) and the previous “Groupings” section.>*

*<This section is for REQUIRED Actor Groupings (although “required” sometimes allows for a selection of one of several). To suggest other profile groupings or helpful references for other profiles to consider, use Section X.6 Cross Profile Considerations. Use X.5 for security profile recommendations.>*

*An Actor from this profile (Column 1) shall implement all of the required transactions and/or content modules in this profile* ***in addition to*** *all of the transactions required for the grouped actor (Column 2).*

*If this is a content profile, and actors from this profile are grouped with actors from a workflow or transport profile, the Content Bindings reference column references any specifications for mapping data from the content module into data elements from the workflow or transport transactions.*

*In some cases, required groupings are defined as at least one of an enumerated set of possible actors; this is designated by merging column one into a single cell spanning multiple potential grouped actors. Notes are used to highlight this situation.*

*Section X.5 describes some optional groupings that may be of interest for security considerations and section X.6 describes some optional groupings in other related profiles*.

### X.3.1 Content Consumer

The Reconciliation Agent Actor must be grouped with an eligible Content Consumer actor supporting the Discrete Data Import Option to obtain data about, common observations, diagnostic results, concerns and allergies, medications, immunizations, and professional services that may be obtained from clinical documents. Eligible Content Consumer actors are those that support content containing common observations, diagnostic results, concerns and allergies, medications, immunizations, and professional services . Any content profile that derives from the IHE Medical Summary template qualifies. Other content profiles may also qualify. The content used for Basic Patient Privacy Consents, and for Sharing of Laboratory Reports does not qualify.

### X.3.2 Clinical Data Consumer

A Reconciliation Agent actor implementing the Clinical Data Option must be grouped with a Clinical Data Consumer Actor that supports the simple observations, diagnostic results, concerns and allergies, medications, immunizations, and professional services Option and the Option defined in the Query for Existing Data (QED) Profile. This actor is used to obtain information about simple observations,, diagnostic results, concerns and allergies, medications, immunizations, and professional services from one or more clinical data sources.

### X.3.3 Content Creator

When The Reconciliation Agent implements the Recon Journaling option, it shall be grouped with at least one other Content Creator actor from another IHE Content Profile. That actor must implement the Reconciliation Content option.

### X.3.4 Clinical Data Source

When The Reconciliation Agent implements the ***Recon Journaling option,*** it shall be grouped with the Clinical Data Source actor from the IHE QED Profile. That actor must implement the Reconciliation Content option.

<All Actors from this profile should be listed in Column 1. If no mandatory required grouping exists, “none” should be listed in Column 2. If the content module actor is bound to a transport or workflow actor it will be listed **with at least one** binding reference. Do not use “XD\*” as an actor name.>

<In some cases, required groupings are defined as at least one of an enumerated set of possible actors; to designate this create a row for each potential actor grouping and merge column one to form a single cell containing the profile actor which should be grouped with at least one of the actors in the spanned rows. In addition, a note should be included to explain the enumerated set. See example below showing Document Consumer needing to be grouped with at least one of XDS.b Document Consumer, XDR Document Recipient or XDM Portable Media Importer>

<The author should pay special consideration to IT and security profiles in this grouping section. Consideration should be given to Consistent Time (CT) Client, ATNA, as well as other profiles. For the sake of clarity and completeness, even if this table begins to become long, a line should be added for each actor for each of the required grouping for IT and security. Also see the ITI document titled ‘Cookbook: Preparing the IHE Profile Security Section’ at http://www.ihe.net/Technical\_Framework/index.cfm for a list of suggested IT and security groupings.>

<The Bindings column is used when a Content Module profile actor is grouped with a workflow or transport actor. Otherwise, mark it as “--”.>

Table X.3-1: RECON - Required Actor Groupings

| RECON Actor | Actor to be grouped with | | Reference | | Content Bindings Reference | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reconciliation Agent Actor | Content Consumer Actor | | TF- 1:3.3 | | None | |
| Clinical Data Consumer Actor | | QED suppl – 3.3 | | None | |
|  | Should we add content creator here? | |  | |  | |

Note 1: <This is a short note. It may be used to describe situations where an Actor from this profile may be grouped with one of several other profiles/actors. This note could also be used to explain why the grouping is required, if that is still not clear from the text above.>

Note 2: Example note.

## X.4 RECON Overview

*<Volume 2 documents each transaction/content module in isolation. This section shows how the transactions/content modules of the profile are combined to address the use cases.>*

*<Use Cases are informative, not normative, and “SHALL” language is not allowed in use cases.>*

IHE PCC RECON profile supports reconciliation of clinical data such as common observations,allergy and intolerances, problems, medications,immunizations, diagnostic results, procedures, encounters, and care providers. A wide variety of systems will need to reconcile clinical data as information is exchanged, stored and maintained in EMR system or other clinical data repository. Reconciled information can prevent information redundancy and can be used to support clinical care, quality reporting, financial transactions, public health reporting, clinical trials, drug interaction checking, and patient qualification for various protocols.

In the Magic Number Seven, Plus or Minus Two[[1]](#footnote-1), George Miller argues that the average human memory can hold seven plus or minus two units of information. Subsequent studies reduce this figure when the units of information are words. Numerous research studies indicate that the average number of medications taken by high risk populations (elders, patients with chronic conditions, et cetera) approaches or exceeds seven. For complex cases, the task would then exceed the average capacity of human working memory.

RECON profile enables information contained in Health Information Systems and Exchanges to be used to support automation of reconciliation tasks and clinical workflows. It explains what information can help reconciliation, and how it can be used to assist healthcare providers to automate this complex task.

### X.4.1 Concepts

<If needed, this section provides an overview of the concepts that provide necessary background for understanding the profile. If not needed, state “Not applicable.” For an example of why/how this section may be needed, please see ITI Cross Enterprise Workflow (XDW).>

<It may be useful in this section, but is not necessary, to provide a short list of the use cases described below and explain why they are different.>

There are five steps to the reconciliation process. The numbered steps below correspond to the numbered steps in the diagram that follows.

1. The first step is to gather the information that needs to be reconciled.
2. The data in this first step can come from clinical documents created for the patient, including discharge summaries, referral summaries, the history and physical, consultation notes, and Care Plans/Plan of Care documents, et cetera.
3. Data may also come from clinical summaries available from the patients’ personal health record or a Health Information Exchange (HIE).
4. Data can also be obtained as discrete data from various other clinical data sources, including clinical data repositories, electronic health records and personal health records
5. Data might also appear in pharmacy benefit records, and disease/condition specific information registries (e.g., a cancer registry, vaccination repository).
6. The second step automates the identification of any information that has been duplicated, overlaps, conflicts, or has been superseded. This second step identifies and/or produces candidate entries to appear into the list of reconciled data that is presented to the healthcare provider as a single merged data stream. The primary purpose of this step is to organize and reduce the quantity of information needing human intervention. This step is completed by analyzing similarities between the data using clinical knowledge and an understanding of the coding systems and structures used to capture this data. There is existing work describing steps taken to perform medication reconciliation that can be examined as a means of automating this process. Silva et al Twinlist project defined a process in which a reconciliation algorithm is used. The algorithm includes string comparison of the medications being reconciled; parsing of the medication components by using a set of predefined regular expressions built from physical drug forms with common administration idioms resulting in measurable match scores that can be used to determine the acceptable percentage of matching ingredients; use of RxNorm for brand to generic drug matching; attempt to match drugs by their therapeutic intention computing the conditions the drug is used to treat and then comparing the conditions rather than the drugs[[2]](#footnote-2).
7. The third step involves an interaction with a healthcare provider who confirms, corrects and updates the reconciled list. In this step, the application displays the collection of reconciled data; highlighting issues that need provider attention (e.g., to address ambiguities in interpretation, for example, related but not identical diagnoses, et cetera). At this stage, additional data may be obtained from the patient or their representative to help disambiguate issues identified during the automated process, and add any newly available information.
8. The healthcare provider interacts with the application to produce a set of reconciled data that will then be stored for subsequent use.
9. The resulting lists produced from this process are stored in an EHR or other Healthcare Information System.

1d. Query for Existing Data

Content Creator

Reconciliation

3. Reconcile

Information

Reconciliation

Content Creator

5. Share Content

1a. Share Content

1c. Query for Existing Data

Content

Consumer

Clinical Data

Repository/EHR

4. Store

Reconciled

Information

2. Merge Data

Streams

Content Creator

1b. Share Content]

Pharmacy

Figure X.4-1 Reconciliation Process Flow

The purpose of this profile is to Identify and examine heuristics that can be used by an application performing reconciliation to facilitate identification of duplicated, overlapping, conflicting or superseded entries.

RECON provides the ability to reconcile clinical content and care providers that are commonly shared in lists. Clinical content are listed according to things that are of concern (e.g. problem, social history, allergy/reaction, etc), interventions to address concerns (e.g. medication, plan of care, procedure, encounters, etc), outcomes of the interventions (e.g. results, goals, etc) and providers that addresses concerns and/or provide interventions (e.g. care team members, pharmacy, etc).

RECON automatic reconciliation process should be viewed as an implementation of a clinical decision support service. There are a number of heuristics that can be used to facilitate identification of entries. These are described in further detail below.

The purpose of this profile is not to describe the specific mechanism or algorithm by which the application performing reconciliation identifies duplicated, overlapping, conflicting or superseded entries. The heuristics described below are provided to make developers aware of the issues and opportunities available within the clinical data provided in IHE profiles to assist in the automation of the reconciliation process. The same can also be applied to implementation guides using CDA constructs.

There are a few cases where the RECON profile mandates a particular behavior of the system implementing the actor. These are described in each of the following sections as numbered conformance requirements in the sections below.

#### X.4.1.1 Identity

Each entry appearing in a CDA implementation guide or an IHE content profile in the PCC Technical Framework has a universally unique identifier which is typically required. The identifiers are distinct from the codes which indicate the type of entry. The identifier represents that instance of the event and no other, whereas the same code could be applied to two different occurrences of the same event. For example, each prescription ordered for a patient has a universally unique identifier. If two entries for a prescription for penicillin contain the same identifier, according to the rules of the standards used, they must represent the same prescription event. That equivalence cannot be assumed when they contain the same drug code (e.g., penicillin).

The identity concept may be approached in multiple ways depending on the source of the data itself. For example should a CDA document be used as the source the document identifier may be used in conjunction with the universally unique identifier to represent the instance of the data element. In the case of a QED query the QED query identifier may be used in conjunction with the universally unique identifier to achieve the same end effect. This profile recommends such an approach but no explicit requirements are placed as this will be dependent on each implementation.

#### X.4.1.1.1 Maintenance and Verification of Original Identity

Universally unique identifiers are the only mechanism by which duplicated entries can be reliably located. However, experience has shown that systems cannot rely on the identity alone to ensure consistency. Some cross checks are required.

1. When matching two entries by universally unique identifier, the reconciling application **shall** verify that other details of the reconciled entries are consistent.
2. More specifically, a reconciling application **shall** demonstrate the ability to identify cases where two entries with the same identifier are about the same event, and when they are not, to report it.

The best way to ensure consistency when reconciling data across systems is to maintain the identity of entries when they are imported into information systems, and to reproduce those identifiers when the entries are exported. This ensures that the identifiers used to identify entries are maintained as information transitions between information systems.

1. When reconciling information from an external system, the reconciling application **shall** maintain the first identifier provided for the item as the original identifier. It **may** provide its own identifier for the data as well.
2. When exporting information that came from an external source through reconciliation, the reconciliation application **shall** report the original identifier as the first identifier reported for the item.
3. Subsequent identifiers after the first **may** be retained and reported but are not required by this profile.

Significant differences between two recorded events that should have the same meaning point to an error in implementation somewhere in the systems which contain clinical data for the patient.

1. The reconciling application **shall** report these inconsistencies in some way. Reports of these conditions **may** be to someone other than the user of the system (e.g., the system administrator, or other appropriate party).
2. The reconciling application **may** require manual reconciliation of the inconsistent entries. It SHALL assign a new identifier to each entry containing inconsistent data. The rationale for this requirement is to avoid persisting the conflicting identifiers.
3. Both IDs are exported
4. The ID that doesn’t change has to be the first listed. This would be the source ID
5. Need to ensure the receiver knows what to do when modifications are made to the imported data.
6. Need to consider what would happen if the list is used by others
7. Need to discuss the follow to support –
   1. Import match
   2. Identity Change
   3. Export stable identity

#### X.4.1.1.2 Transitions in Identity

To ensure identity is maintained, the reconciling system must properly manage the identity of data items. Changes to an existing data item fall into four general categories:

* Status updates to the data item.
* Addition of new or previously unknown data or relationships to other data items.
* Changes in contextual meaning.
* Correction of the data item due to it being reported in error.

#### X.4.1.1.2.1 Status Updates

Transitions in identity are often accompanied by changes in the status of a data item. These are recorded in the statusCode and moodCode elements. Table X.4.1.1.2.1-1 below shows the meaning of these different status values from the HL7 ActStatus vocabulary. Table X.4.1.1.2.1-2 shows the meaning of the MoodCode values from from HL7 Act MoodCode vocabulary.

Status updates are changes such as “this medication has been discontinued”, or “this problem is now resolved” or “this planned item has occurred”. Status updates change the identity of the data item whose status is being updated, but it does not change the facts associated with the items as they were reported at a previous point in time. Status updates report on the normal evolution of a data item over time. Status can be represented as an observation value

Implementers of the Reconciliation Agent actor will need to examine the statusCode to determine if the statuses of two data items are different. The statusCode must be reconciled if there are differences.

Table X.4.1.1.2.1-1 ActStatus values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ActStatus | Description |
| active | The activity represented by the data item is currently active. |
| completed | The activity represented by the data item transitioned to a normal state of completion. |
| suspended | The activity represented by the data item was put on hold after it was initiated. |
| aborted | The activity represented by the data item was terminated prior to the normal completion. |
| obsolete | The activity represented by the data item has been replaced by a new data item. |
| nullified | The activity represented by the data item was incorrectly reported. |
| Cancelled | The activity has been abandoned before activation |
| New | The activity is in the preparatory stages and may not yet be acted upon. |
| Held | The activity is still in the preparatory stages and may not be acted upon |

Implementers of the Reconciliation Agent actor will also need to examine the moodCode to determine if the moodCode of the data items being reconciled are the same or different.

According to HL7, changing the moodCode of an element always result in the change in identity. A planned encounter will have a moodCode of intent (INT) or appointment (APT). When the encounter occurs or when it is in the process of occurring, the moodCode changes to EVN. While in the planned state, the identifier may be different than when the appointment occurs.

Table X.4.1.1.2.1-2 Act moodCode values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Act moodCode | Description |
| EVN (event) | The entry defines an actual occurrence of an event. |
| INT (intent) | The entry is intended or planned. |
| APT (appointment) | The entry is planned for a specific time and place. |
| ARQ (appointment request) | The entry is a request for the booking of an appointment. |
| PRMS (promise) | A commitment to perform the stated entry |
| PRP (proposal) | A proposal that the stated entry be performed. |
| RQO (request) | A request or order to perform the stated entry. |

#### X.4.1.1.2.2 Addition of New or Previously Unknown Data or Relationships

When additional pieces of a data item become known, adding these pieces of data to the original data item does not change its identity. For example, if the dates of a prior illness were previously reported as being unknown, adding those dates does not create a new data item, it simply updates the previous item. Similarly, if codes for a data item recording a diagnosis were previously unreported, but are now added, the data item does not change its identity.

Similarly, when a new data item becomes known, it may be related to a pre-existing data item. These relationships may be added without changing the identity of the data item. Thus, a diagnosis that is previously untreated may have a relationship added (using an entryRelationship element) to indicate what the new treatment is for that item without changing the identity of the data item. An intervention that is previously intended may have a relationship added to indicate what the new indication is for that item without changing the identity of the data item. The addition of a new manifestation of an allergy will not change the identity of the previously described allergy. However, the manifestation itself is a new data item with a new identity.

Implementers of the Reconciliation Agent actor should compare data items to determine if there are differences in new or unknown data, or relationships, and must reconcile discrepancies. In cases where one data item simply has more data or relationships, the new data is often just merged because it does not alter the identity of the original data.

Disease progression may also result in new facts and relationships. For example, in the case where a patient started with a diagnosis of “flu”, it is possible for the disease to progress to “Pneumonia”. In this case, the new diagnosis is an additional fact. The previous diagnosis is still true, and is retained. The act representing the concern is also retained, and is related to the new diagnosis.

When a new data item conflicts with a pre-existing data item, this results in a different type of transition. In this case, the new data item might represent a different diagnosis for a concern (e.g., “Lung Cancer” rather than “Bronchitis”). This case is described in the following section.

#### X.4.1.2 Changes in Treatment, Diagnosis or Related Information

Changes in previously reported content create new “facts” that supplant or replace previous data items. The new data item has new identity, and the old data item is retained (although its status may be changed).

Perhaps the most common example is a change in dose for a particular medication, or substitution of a different medication for an existing medication that is being discontinued. In these cases, the new content is a new data item with a new identity, and the previous data item is marked as being aborted (stopped before a normal termination).

Refinements or changes in judgment can also occur, often as a result of new data. An example of refinement is when an initial intervention of low sodium diet is replaced by a more specific intervention of 2 gm sodium diet. Both statements are true. One is simply a refinement of the other. In another case, what was once bed rest is subsequently changed to activity ad lib. In this case, the previous activity is now superseded. However, it was still correctly recorded at the time, and is not subject to the rules about correction below. This is perhaps the best explanation of why a change in content is not treated as a correction. The fact that a patient activity needs changed is correct, and was correctly recorded.

Another example of refinement is when an initial diagnosis of ankle sprain is replaced by a more specific diagnosis of a sprain of the deltoid ligament. Both statements are true, one is simply a refinement of the other. Similarly, what was once thought to be “Bronchitis” is subsequently diagnosed as “Lung Cancer”. In this case, the previous diagnosis was incorrect. However, it was still correctly recorded as the diagnosis, and is not subject to the rules about correction below. This is perhaps the best explanation of why a change in diagnosis is not treated as a correction. Thus, the fact that a patient was diagnosed with a particular illness is correct, and was correctly recorded.

In the above cases, the new content is retained with a new identity, and the old content is marked as obsolete. The new data item can indicate that it replaces the old data item through the addition of an entryRelationship element showing the replacement.

Corrections to data correctly recorded, but incorrectly reported are treated in the same fashion. If a patient indicated in one visit that they are allergic to penicillin, only to later come back and report that they are actually allergic to amoxicillin and not allergic to penicillin, this is a change in reporting, not in recording. The same would occur if a patient reports that they exercise five times are week and later reports that they do not do any form of exercise at all.

#### X.4.1.3 Corrections to previously reported Treatment or Diagnosis

It is only when data item was incorrectly recorded that this section applies. Data items that were reported inaccurately, but recorded correctly should be treated as a change, rather than a correction.

One example of a recording error is when hypotension is incorrectly entered instead into the record, rather than hypertension, which was what was intended. Another example of a recording error is when a data item is recorded on the wrong patient’s chart.

In these cases, the data item was not a true statement. However, it may have been acted on and should be retained for audit purposes. The previous data item is marked as being nullified. If there is a new data item, it may be replaced by the data item that contains the corrected data.

The new data item in all cases has a new identity.

1. When an data item that was added to the system through reconciliation is changed in a way that alters its identity, a new identity **shall** be assigned to it.
2. The reconciling application **should** report the the association of the new data item with the reconciled data items that have been superceded since the last reconciliation.

#### X.4.1.4 Codes

To facilitate interoperability and avoid loss of data, this profile recommends that codes in imported entries be preserved and any mappings to new coding systems be recorded as translations on export. This is a recommendation and not a requirement because many EHR systems do not have the capability to store or validate codes from external coding systems. Also, many regional and national interoperability specifications have requirements to use specific coding systems for recording codes for different entries, and may not permit the transmission of alternate codes.

Another issue to consider is that not all entries will be coded. The PCC Technical Framework requires the presence of the <code> element, but permits the code to be null (not present). The entry will always have text that is associated with that element, whether a code is present or not. That text may also be mapped to a code using a number of different well-known techniques, including simple index lookup, string matching, natural language processing, et cetera.

The various entries use codes from a variety of different coding systems to identify ***what is represented***. Two entries using the same code are often, but not necessarily referencing the same event. For example, a SNOMED CT code could identify an entry that represents the diagnosis of an ankle sprain. It is very likely that two instances of ankle sprain in a 24 hour time period (or even longer) are referring to the same event. More data could help clarify. If both instances of ankle sprain had the same start date, and both referred to the left ankle, then the reconciling application could suggest these two separate instances as being about the same diagnosis/condition.

Different conditions require different information to disambiguate or suggest identity. If the diagnosis in both entries above had instead been Diabetes Type II, the application could have confirmed these two cases to be the same instance, because it is not possible for a patient to have two different instances of this condition. This is often the case in chronic conditions where the anatomical site is either unique or not applicable.

Coding systems provide different levels of detail in describing things. A diagnosis such as Diabetes Type II described above could also be classified more generally as Diabetes in the hierarchy of the coding system. These relationships appear in coding systems like ICD and SNOMED and can be accessed and navigated by applications which use those coding systems. So two entries in which one reported that a patient had a certain condition (e.g., Diabetes) and another reported a more specific instance of that disease (e.g., Diabetes Type II with insulin or uncontrolled Type II ) could be classified as Diabetes. However, traversing too many levels of a hierarchy could lead to cases where one concept (e.g., Disease of the Endocrinology System) is far too general to assert any sort of equality with a more specialized case (e.g., Diabetes). This clinical knowledge will often need to be separately represented by the reconciling application. While algorithms can be developed, there are few easy answers that can be used in these cases.

Care is also needed in determining what code should be used as the most accurate representation of the diagnosis. In the example described above, the best code to report might very well be the more specific one, because it would ensure better clinical treatment. But other cases might demand that the more general code be used. For example, if one provider reports that a patient is allergic to Penicillin, and another provider reports the more general or broad allergy to **β-Lactam antibiotics**, patient safety might demand that the more general code be identified as the candidate for the reconciled result.

When dealing with data from multiple systems, entries for the same event may be coded in different coding systems. In these cases, crosswalks might be used to enable comparison. However, crosswalks between coding systems may be incomplete, costly to produce, and may become outdated. In many cases, the mapping may be inexact or worse. A code in one system may map to multiple codes in another system, or vice versa, or may have no mapping at all.

Codes are also used to convey additional meaning such as why an immunization was not administered or which family member had the disorder when capturing a family history element. These codes also need to be considered during the reconciliation process.

#### X.4.1.5 Timing

Timing can often be used to help disambiguate between different events, but this also requires clinical knowledge to be used effectively. Different occurrences of things are often resolved within a specific time period (e.g., flu within a few weeks, tests completed within a few hours, etc), so an assumption can be made when sufficient time has passed, that instances of the occurrence being referred to is distinct. In some cases, time can be instant, or short in duration but in other cases can be much longer. In some cases, time doesn’t really apply. For example, chronic diseases such as an instance of Diabetes Type II, in one year are likely the same diagnosis as a separate instance reported even decades later. Or an appendectomy performed today, may be the same surgical history item instance reported later.

#### X.4.1.6 Anatomical Site

Anatomical site can often be used both in conjunction with timing, and without reference to timing to assist in disambiguation. If two conditions are reported as being in different anatomical sites, then they are likely different. However, anatomic site also has the same issues of hierarchy as other coded data. A diagnosis reported in one place as a sprain of the left ankle and in another as a sprain of the left ankle deltoid ligament at the same time is likely the same diagnosis. The difference is in the specificity of the anatomical site.

#### X.4.1.7 Source of Information

The source of the information is another datum that may be used when disambiguating items in the reconciled list. The disambiguation process may give more or less weight to information depending upon the source and type of information provided. This may depend upon the information source’s relationship with the patient, their specialty and degree of medical and nursing training, the area of diagnosis, et cetera.

Care should be taken when reconciling diagnoses when a second opinion or consultation has been provided. The reconciling physician may keep the first diagnosis, or the diagnosis resulting from a second opinion, or both diagnoses may be recorded.

The accuracy of any information depends upon education and skills of the source and motivation for providing the information (e.g., drug seeking behavior). Patient sourced information is one area where special consideration is needed during the reconciliation process. Applying generalizations about patient’s knowledge of their diagnoses, allergies and medications will not apply equally. Some patients will be quite educated about their conditions, while others may have only very limited knowledge.

Information from Personal Health Records may not always be sourced by the patient. For example, a patient’s discharge summary may be sent to the patient’s PHR. The reconciliation content profile does provide specific guidance about how sources of information should be recorded to assist in the reconciliation process.

#### X.4.1.8 Degree of Clinical Judgment

Two entries that are otherwise similar but with different degrees of clinical judgment need to reconcile the level of clinical judgment associated with the entry. Clinical judgment is anything used to further explain or define the main concept. Examples of degree of clinical judgment include type of problem, indication for a medication, physical location of a procedure where a procedure was performed, etc.

#### X.4.1.9 Severity

When two concepts are merged, there may be “conflicting” reports of the severity of the concept. Severity can change over time, and so this result is to be expected. The reconciling application should account for this and select the appropriate value (e.g., the most recently recorded concept) during the merging process. In addition, the method of attaching a clinical severity to reconciled concept may be considered by the reconciliation application in the presentation layer.

#### X.4.1.10 Merging of Information

When two entries describing a concept are merged, they may contain multiple attributes, which may also be duplicated, overlapping, conflicted, or superseded. The reconciling application should merge the two sets of attributes. Examples include multiple adverse reactions associated with an allergen or multiple reactions to a medication.

#### X.4.1.11 Negation and Null

Negation and null attribute in CDA is used to convey something that did not occur or that isn’t present (e.g. the patient did not receive an immunization, or the patient is not reaching a goal, procedure was not done, etc). In order to avoid misinterpreting things that did happen from things that did not occur, negation and null should be taken into consideration during the reconciliation process.

#### X.4.1.12 Data Creation and Update Time

Time of data creation and update is represented as author date/time of clinical data in CDA documents. It should be included in the reconciliation process. Author date/time provides the ability to determine if the associated data is newer or older than the existing information it is being reconciled with. After other data attributes are considered and a possible duplicate of data may exist, consideration of the author date/time will ascertain which data element is more recent. The data element with the more recent date/time should be considered as the more updated data element.

#### X.4.1.13 Allergy Specific Reconciliation

This section describes reconciliation heuristics that are applicable only to allergies and adverse reactions.

###### X. 4.1.13.1 Allergic Condition and/or allergen

The allergies and intolerances may be represented in one or both of two ways: Either by identifying a clinical condition (e.g., allergy to penicillin), or by identification of the agent (e.g., penicillin) that causes the allergy or intolerance. These two methods for coding allergic condition and/or allergens cover two different domains of clinical knowledge, one being the set of allergic conditions, and the other being the set of medications or immunizations (or other substances) that could cause an adverse reaction.

Allergies are required to be identified in PCC-TF 2:6.3.4.15 Allergies and Intolerances, and allows the allergen to be identified but does not require it. The allergy may be described by a code, or it may just contain text describing the allergic condition.

Some coding systems that provide codes to record allergies, such as SNOMED CT, also provide the ability to navigate to the code for the causative agent. This provides a limited means by which mapping from allergy to allergen can be accomplished for systems which use that vocabulary.

Other coding systems (e.g., ICD-9-CM) do not provide such navigational capabilities, and so mapping from allergy to allergen must be provided by auxiliary clinical knowledge.

###### X. 4.1.13.2 Allergy/Non Allergy Intolerance/Intolerance

PCC-TF 2:6.3.4.15.4 requires that some indication be given as to whether the entry reports an allergic condition, a non-allergy intolerance, or an adverse reaction otherwise unknown as to whether the allergic reaction results from an allergic condition or non-allergic intolerance. During the reconciliation process, different systems may report different statuses with respect to the unknown classification of the allergy. The reconciling application **shall** provide some logic to recommend an appropriate value during the reconciliation process, and **shall** highlight this inconsistency when found.

###### X. 4.1.13.3 Intolerance to Medication/Food/Environment

PCC-TF 2:6.3.4.15.4 requires that some indication be given as to whether the entry describes intolerance to a medication (including vaccines), food, or an environmental agent. During the reconciliation process, different systems may report different statuses with respect to this classification of the allergy. The reconciling application **shall** provide some logic to recommend an appropriate value during the reconciliation process, and **shall** highlight this inconsistency when found.

###### X. 4.1.13.4 Adverse Reactions

When two entries describing an allergy are merged, they may contain multiple adverse reactions, which may also be duplicated, overlapping, conflicted, or superseded. The reconciling application should merge the two sets of adverse reactions.

#### X. 4.1.14 Medication Specific Reconciliation

Medications are perhaps the most challenging entries to deal with in this profile, and that is due to the wide variety of information encompassed in medication codes, dosing and frequency information, and the number of different ways the same clinical intent can be met with similar formulations. The first challenge is that the distinction between different brands or suppliers of a medication may not be relevant, but that there may not be a direct relationship between branded drugs and their formulations in some coding systems. Many coding systems (e.g., National Drug Code (NDC) and RxNORM) used to describe medications provide different codes for different brands of the same formulation. NDC doesn’t link them by formulation, while RxNORM does.

The second challenge is even more complex. Certain changes in dosing or frequency with the same active ingredients will achieve a similar treatment effect (e.g., take one 60mg tablet once a day, or three 20mg tablets once a day, or one 20mg tablet 3 times a day). These will require more complicated algorithms to determine duplicated, overlapping or conflicting entries.

There may be situations where units of measure for a medication or similar observation (e.g. result, vital sign) may differ in a reconciliation scenario. This profile does not provide explicit guidance on how to handle. If the software is not capable of reconciling such data then the recommended approach would be to store as separate observations. However, if the software is capable of handling such a scenario then this profile does not prevent taking such actions.

Medication events are further complicated by the fact that many systems are not able to communicate detailed information about the dose and frequency in a structured fashion. This is certainly true in ePrescribing scenarios in the US where the use of a structured medication dosing directions (“sig.”) is not required in the electronic prescription. Systems obtaining data from ePrescribing systems would not be able to compute with these results.

These facts would seem to make it difficult to match medication fullfilment events with the original intent of the prescription event when a substitution occurs. The PCC Technical Framework assumes that fullfilment activities occur with knowledge of the original intent of the prescription, and requires that fullfilment events to be recorded in a <supply> entry that appears inside the original <substanceAdminstration> intent. So, matching of fullfilment activity with the original prescribers’ intent is possible even in cases where substitutions occur.

#### X.4.1.15 Care Provider Specific Reconciliation

When reconciling care providers, it is important to identify who the provider is. Providers can be a person or an organization. Identification of a provider includes the provider ID as well as the name and location of the provider. The type of provider also needs to be considered. Provider type includes defining the provider role in relation to the patient. Provider specialty may need to be defined.

X.4.1.20 Immunization Specific ReconciliationImmunization reconciliation is similar to medication reconciliation thus inherits some of the specification that applies to medication reconciliation. When reconciling immunization, consideration should be given to immunizations that have actually occurred or are intended to occur. Immunization that has not occurred as well as the reason it did not occur should also be considered. Immunization series number is needed to provide tracking of immunization history. Local policies may require that Immunization lot number is captured. Information such as reaction to the immunization, route or delivery method, administration site as well as dose also need to be considered during reconciliation.

#### X.4.1.21 Goals Specific Reconciliation

* - Use CCDA as a guide for what to call out in this area (discuss high level goal management)

A goal is a defined outcome or condition to be achieved in the process of patient care. Goals include patient-defined goals (e.g., alleviation of health concerns, positive outcomes from interventions, longevity, function, symptom management, comfort) and clinician-specific goals to achieve desired and agreed upon outcomes.

When reconciling goals it is important to take into consideration if a goal has been met, is being achieve or is planned. Goals can have related components such as concerns, encounters, observations, procedures, substance adminstration, supplies or acts. Goals can also have components consisting of other goals that demonstrates milestones. These are represented through entryRelationships.

## X.4.2 Use Cases

<One or two sentence simple description of this particular use case.>

*<Note that Section X.4.2.1 repeats in its entirety for additional Use Cases (replicate as section X.4.2.2, X.4.2.3, etc.).>*

Mr. Jonathan Allan is a 77 year old male ‘snowbird’. He lives in Michigan during the summer and in Florida the rest of the year. He has diabetes and has also undergone multiple open heart surgeries to correct irregular heartbeats and other ailments related to the heart. He is currently planning his return to Michigan. He makes an appointment with his Cardiologist in Michigan. His Cardiologist practice sets up an initial visit with the patient and obtains information about the patient from his care providers in Florida as well as from the Florida State HIE. The Cardiologist would like to reconcile pertinent clinical information and import it into his EHR so he can have updated information about his patient so he can effectively care for his patient.

### X.4.2.1 Use Case: Transfer of content with no variances

The first use case demonstrates reconciliation between two care provider systems where no conflicts are identified during the automated reconciliation.

Preconditions:

Mr. Allan has the following data in his PCP EHR.

* Hypercholesterolemia SNOMED 13644009; Status Active
* Diabetes – SNOMED 11530004; ICD9 250.42; Status Active
* Low cholesterol diet education provided February 12, 2013 – SNOMED 183062005
* HgbA1c 6.2 on December 10, 2013– LOINC 55454-3
* Goal is to exercise three to five times a week

**Use Case**

Reconciliation from PCP to Specialist EHR: Mr. Allan’s Michigan Cardiologist (Dr. Hart) office intake nurse is reconciling clinical content per practice protocol. His pre-existing records are examined and reconciled against this list. Since there are no conflicting entries, the newer list is automatically reconciled and presented to the intake nurse performing the reconciliation. She accepts the reconciled data into the specialist record.

### X.4.2.2 Use Case: Transfer of content with variances

The second use case demonstrates reconciliation of clinical content from a state HIE being performed by a PCP EHR. In this case there are issues identified during the reconciliation of clinical content because the PCP EHR is out of date.

**Preconditions:**

Mr. Allan’s medical records from the state HIE include the following information:

* Blood pressure readings (systolic and diastolic) – LOINC 8480-6, 8462-4 collected during 2013 encounters
* Inderal RxNorm prescribed October 19, 2012 status –active; Lopressor RxNorm 218072 prescribed December 10, 2013, status – active)
* Pneumococcal Vaccine – CVX 133 Administered on December 10, 2013
* Flu Vaccine – CVX 140 Not Administered on December 10, 2013 due to medical precautions
* Diabetic care instructions – SNOMED 385805005 planned December 10, 2013
* Social History, Smoking history ½ pack per day started smoking four months ago (August 2013)
* Cardiac rehab therapy declined – SNOMED 413756001; status - cancelled December 10, 2013

**Use Case**

Mr. Allan has returned from Florida and is at his Michigan PCP (Dr. Carey) office for a sick visit. He’s complaining of weakness and generalized tiredness with episodes of dizziness and decreased appetite. Mr. Allan informs Dr. Carey that he returned from Florida a month ago and had a visit with Dr. Hart, his cardiologist two weeks ago. Dr. Carey is aware that Mr. Allan’s providers in Florida participate in Florida State HIE. He would like to reconcile his records with Mr. Allan’s clinical information from the state HIE. The following information is in Dr. Carey’s record:

* Blood pressure readings (systolic and diastolic) – LOINC 8480-6, 8462-4 collected during 2012 encounters
* Inderal RxNorm prescribed October 19, 2012 status –active;
* Flu Vaccine – CVX 140 Administered October 2012
* Diabetic care instructions – SNOMED 385805005 completed October 2012
* Social history, Non-smoker
* Cardiac rehab therapy– SNOMED 313395003; status - new October 2012

Dr. Carey performs reconciliation and updates his EHR. He adds the updated blood pressure readings so that he is better able to track vital signs trends. Dr. Carey notices that Mr. Allan’s blood pressure medication was changed from Inderal to Lopressor. He reconciles this information to reflect his agreement with the plan and updates his record with the newer blood pressure medication. He notes that Mr. Allan did not receive a flu vaccine during the last flu season and plans for Mr. Allan to get the flu vaccine during the upcoming season. He updates Mr. Allan’s social history and provides smoking cessation counseling with Mr. Allan. Dr. Carey also notices that there were previous plans for Mr. Allan to participate in a cardiac rehabilitation program that was later cancelled by another of Mr. Allan’s providers. He discusses the reasons for the cancellation with Mr. Allan. With Mr. Allan permission, he schedules Mr. Allan for cardiac rehab.

### X.4.2.3 Use Case: Transfer of content with overlapping interpretations

In the third use case, information from care providers EHRs are collected showing variations in information which are detected and reconciled.

**Preconditions:**

The clinical EHRs contain the following provider information:

* Dr. Carey role as primary care provider (in Detroit); Provider type, internal medicine
* Dr. Hart role as consulting provider (in Detroit); provider type, cardiology
* Dr. Payne role as consulting provider (in Detroit); provider type, cardiology
* Dr. Seven role as primary care provider (in Florida); provider type, family practice
* Dr. Roberts role as consulting provider (in Florida); provider type, cardiology
* Dr. Smyth role as consulting provider (in Florida); provider type, podiatry

The clinical EHRs contain the following encounter information:

* Two encounters with Dr. Carey; type of encounter; Dates of encounter
* Two encounters with Dr. Hart; type of encounter; Dates of encounter
* One encounter with Dr. Seven; type of encounter; Dates of encounter
* Two encounters with Dr. Roberts; type of encounter; Dates of encounter
* One encounter with Dr. Smyth; type of encounter; Dates of encounter

**Use Case**

Mr. Allan participates in a care coordination program which includes an Accountable Care Organization (ACO) supported by his providers and payer. Mr. Allan’s care is being managed by a care manager who would like to ensure that he is receiving appropriate and timely care due to his chronic disease history. The care manager EHR receives a list of providers and encounters from the various EHRs and HIE containing Mr. Allan’s clinical information. During reconciliation of care providers and encounters there are issues identified due to multiple entries of the same type of care providers as well as care providers who have not provided care. The care manager is also able to determine if Mr. Allan is receiving care from the right types of providers and if the frequency of his interactions with the health care system is adequate to meet his care needs per care protocol..

## X.5 RECON Security Considerations

Risks specific to reconciliation:

There are two risks that require consideration in systems which identify and merge information. If two different systems report the same event and they are not appropriately merged, systems might wind up recording duplicated diagnoses and treatments. In the case of medications, this can result in subsequent over-flagging of the duplicated treatment in the EHR. Negative consequences of over flagging including:

* Overuse of the provider’s time to correct these errors
* Alert fatigue
* Low morale
* System distrust or minimization of confidence in results of the system
* Implementation of “workarounds” that short-circuit the reconciliation process to avoid consequences.

These consequences could lead to the same kinds medical errors that this profile is meant to mitigate.

A second risk is simply the reverse problem. If the system identifies two events as being the same event when they are in fact different, this can result in missed diagnoses or allergies, and failure to identify duplicated treatments which increased toxicity leading to other health complications for the patient.

To avoid these risks, we require that systems import the identifiers used in entries, and export these identifiers on output. Using preexisting identifiers consistently enables information systems to identify data that has migrated across systems.

<Describe Profile-specific security considerations. This should include the outcomes of a risk assessment. This likely will include profile groupings, and residual risks that need to be assigned to the product design, system administration, or policy. See the ITI document titled ‘Cookbook: Preparing the IHE Profile Security Section’ at http://www.ihe.net/Technical\_Framework/index.cfm for suggestions on risk assessment, risk mitigation, and IT and security profiles.>

<If this is not a content module, delete the sentence below. If this is a content module profile, you may want to expound upon the security considerations provided by grouped actors.>

Appendices

<Add Appendices to this Profile here. Examples of an appendix include HITSP mapping to IHE Use Cases or long use case definitions.>

<Volume 1 Appendices are informational only. No “SHALL” language is allowed in a Volume 1 appendix.>

Appendix A

None

Appendix B

None

Volume 2 – Transactions

Add section 3.Y

No new transactions

Appendices

None

Volume 2 Namespace Additions

Add the following terms to the IHE General Introduction Appendix G:

<Please explicitly identify all new OIDs, UIDs, URNs, etc., defined specifically for this profile. These will be added to the IHE TF General Introduction namespace appendix when it becomes available. These items should be collected from the sections above, and listed here as additions when this document is published for Trial Implementation. This section will be deleted prior to inclusion into the Technical Framework as Final Text, but should be present for publication of Public Comment and Trial Implementation.>

Volume 3 – Content Modules

<The current version of the supplement template only addresses HL7 v3 CDA Content Modules. All CDA Content Modules will go in Section 6 of Volume 3 of each domain’s Technical Framework document. In the future, this supplement template may have additional sections for DICOM Content Modules (section 7 of Volume 3) and other types of Content Modules (section 8, etc., of Volume 3).

<Please note that prior to the release of the new template set, some domains may have defined CDA Content Modules in Volume 2 (e.g., PCC); however, going forward CDA Content Modules will be defined in Volume 3.>

# 5. Namespaces and Vocabularies

### 5.1.2 IHEActCode Vocabulary

Add to section 5.1.2 IHE ActCode Vocabulary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Code | Description |
| CLINCONREC | Reconciliation of Clinical Content |
| MEDREC | Reconciliation of Medications |
| DIAGREC | Reconciliation of Diagnoses |
| ALGREC | Reconciliation of Allergies |
| IMMREC | Reconciliation of Immunizations |
| GOALREC | Reconciliation of Goals |
| PROVREC | Reconciliation of Care Providers |
| QUERY | The act of querying for clinical data. |

# 6.0 Content Modules

<Authors’ notes: This section of the supplement template is only for HL7 v3 CDA Content Module definitions. Please delete the entire section 6.3.1 if the Content Module is based on DICOM or another standard.

Please note that the template for DICOM or other types of content modules (other than CDA) has not yet been defined, although DICOM modules will eventually go into Volume 3 Section 7; yet another type of content module will go into Volume 3 Section 8, etc.>

The Reconciliation content profile defines content modules that must be included in Common Observations, Diagnostic Results, Problems, Allergies, Medications, Immunizations, and Professional Services List sections of a CDA Document or in response to queries for common observations, diagnostic results, problems, allergies, medications, immunizations, or professional services lists using the QED profile.

## 6.3 HL7 Version 3.0 Content Modules

## 6.3.1 CDA Document Content Modules

<Authors’ instructions: The understanding of content module grouping, options, and bindings are critical to CDA content modules. It is strongly recommended that the author review the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction section 10.3 and the Patient Care Coordination (PCC) Technical Framework Volume 2 sections 3 and 4 (PCC TF-2:3 and 4) prior to continuing. A critical understanding of CDA definitions for cardinality, optionality, coded terminology values, and CDA content module structure, as well as IHE CDA formatting conventions is also necessary. It is strongly recommended that the author is also conversant with the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendix E “Conventions”.>

<This CDA Content Module template is divided into four parts:

D – Document –“D” will be replaced with a sub-section number when added to the Technical Framework

H – Header - “H” will be replaced with a sub-section number when added to the Technical Framework

S – Section - “S” will be replaced with a sub-section number when added to the Technical Framework

E – Entry - “E” will be replaced with a sub-section number when added to the Technical Framework

It is expected that the author will replicate each of these four parts as necessary within a supplement.>

All examples should be deleted after the example has been read and understood.>

Add to section 6.3.1.D Document Content Modules

<Authors’ note: replicate section 6.3.1.D for every CDA Document defined in this profile.>

This profile applies to clinical documents created using the IHE PCC Technical Framework. The content of a ClinicalDocument or QUPC\_IN043100UV element conforming to this profile will assert conformance to the profile.

#### 6.3.1.D Reconciliation Content

##### 6.3.1.D.1 <ClinicalDocument xmlns='urn:hl7-org:v3'>

Clinical Documents or Messages conforming to this template make use of the Reconciliation profile (PCC TF-1: X) to report data that has been reconciled with one or more information sources

<ClinicalDocument xmlns='urn:hl7-org:v3'> <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.1"/>

< templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.1"/>

…

</ClinicalDocument>

-- OR --

<QUPC\_IN043100UV xmlns='urn:hl7-org:v3'>

<templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.1"/>

< templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.1"/>

…

</QUPC\_IN043100UV>

## 6.3.3 CDA Section Content Modules

#### 6.3.3.10.S <Reconciliation Act> - Section Content Module

This profile applies to clinical documents created using the IHE PCC Technical Framework. The content of a ClinicalDocument or QUPC\_IN043100UV element conforming to this profile will assert conformance to the profile. It must include a reconciliation act for each section containing common observations, diagnostic results, problems, allergies, medications, immunizations, and professional services. Note, this means that at a minimum, at least one section containing any of these data elements must be reconciled according to the requirements of this profile.

1. Narrative content in document sections containing reconciliation acts shall contain a narrative indication of who reconciled the reported information in the section and when.
   1. The narrative shall appear in the text element of the section in which the reconciled data appears.
   2. This narrative shall be referenced by the reconciliation act as described in section 6.3.4.E.1 below.

For example:

*Information in this section reconciled by Doctor Smith on September 15, 1965*.

<section>

…

<text>

…

<content ID='recon-1'>

Information in this section reconciled by Doctor Smith on

September 15, 1965.</content>

…

</text>

…

</section>

Figure 6.3.1.D.1-1 Reconciled Narrative Example

## 6.3.4 CDA Entry Content Modules

The ClinicalDocument or QUPC\_IN043100UV element shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** Reconciliation Act (6.3.4.D) template (templateId: **1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1**) to indicate where common observations, diagnostic results, problems, allergies, medications, immunizations, and professional services entries have been reconciled in their applicable sections.

## 6.3.4.E Reconciliation Acts

Add to section 6.3.4.E Entry Content Modules

#### 6.3.4.E.1 < Reconciliation Act > Entry Content Module

<Replicate the Entry Content Module as many times as needed for this supplement.>

<If this entry has subsidiary/child entries, these entries are referenced in the table below. Create one row for each subsidiary/child entry.>

### Begin Tabular Format – Entry

Reconciliation Act

Clinical Content Reconciliation Act

Care Providers Reconciliation Act

Medications Reconciliation Act

Diagnoses Reconciliation Act

Allergies Reconciliation Act

Goals Reconciliation Act

Immunizations Reconciliation Act

Figure 6.3.4.E-1 Reconciliation Acts

Reconciliation Act

Diagnoses Reconciliation Act

Allergies Reconciliation Act

Medications Reconciliation Act

Reconciliation Act

Diagnoses Reconciliation Act

Allergies Reconciliation Act

Medications Reconciliation Act

Reconciliation Act

Diagnoses Reconciliation Act

Allergies Reconciliation Act

Medications Reconciliation Act

Reconciliation Act

Diagnoses Reconciliation Act

Allergies Reconciliation Act

Medications Reconciliation Act

Reconciliation Act

Diagnoses Reconciliation Act

Allergies Reconciliation Act

Medications Reconciliation Act

The reconciliation act template is an abstract template used to represent the process of reconciling clinical data. It is the basis for the Diagnoses Reconciliation Act, the Allergies Reconciliation Act, the Medications Reconciliation Act, the Clinical Content Reconciliation Act, the Care Provider Reconciliation Act, the Immunization Reconciliation Act and the Goal Reconciliation Act. This template contains the requirements common to the more specific reconciliation acts. A reconciliation act must identify the performers of the reconciliation process, and the clinical data and sources that were used in that process. The results of the reconciliation act are recorded as the subjects of the act.

<act classCode="ACT" moodCode="EVN">

<templateId root="**1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1**"/>

<id root="…" extension="…"/>

<code code="MEDREC|ALGREC|DIAGREC|CLINCONREC|IMMREC|GOALREC|PROVREC"   
 displayName="(Medications|Alleries|Diagnoses|Clinical Content|Immunizations|Goals|Care Providers) Reconciliation"  
 codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>

<statusCode code="completed"/>

<text><reference value='…'/></text>

<effectiveTime value=""/>

<performer typeCode="PRF">

…

</performer>

<reference typeCode="XRCPT">  
 …

</reference>

</act>

##### 6.3.4.E.1.1 <act classCode="ACT" moodCode="EVN">

An <act> element is used to represent the reconciliation act. This is an act that has already occurred.

1. The reconciliation template shall only be used in act elements.
2. The @classCode attribute shall be **ACT**.
3. The @moodCode attribute shall be **EVN**.

##### 6.3.4.E.1.2 <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1"/>

1. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value **1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1** to assert conformance to this template.

##### 6.3.4.E.1.3 <id root="…" extension="…"/>

Each reconciliation act will be uniquely identified. Additional constraints on the cardinality of the <id> element ensure that two reconciliation acts will always use the same id if they are representing the same act.

1. The act shall contain only one **[1..1]** id element.
2. The id element shall not contain an @nullFlavor attribute.

##### 6.3.4.E.1.4 <code code="MEDREC|ALGREC|DIAGREC|CLINCONREC|IMMREC|GOALREC|PROVREC" displayName="…" codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>

A reconciliation act is coded (in concrete templates defined in sections 6.3.4.E-G) to indicate the type of reconciliation performed.

1. The act shall contain only one **[1..1]** code element.
2. The code/@code attribute shall be valued (no nulls allowed).
3. The code/@codeSystem attribute shall be 1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2.
4. The code/@codeSystemName attribiute should be IHEActCode

##### 6.3.4.E.1.5 <text><reference value='…'/></text>

The entry will link to the narrative text in the section indicating that the information was reconciled.

1. The reconciliation act shall contain a link to the narrative text indicating that the information in this section was reconciled.

##### 6.3.4.E.1.6 <statusCode code="completed"/>

The reconciliation act is deemed to be completed at the time it is documented in the clinical document.

1. The act shall contain only one **[1..1]** statusCode element.
2. The @code attribute of the statusCode element shall have a value of **completed**.

##### 6.3.4.E.1.7 <effectiveTime value="…"/>

The clinically effective time is the time at when the information was reconciled by the provider. This information will be reported and should be precise to at least the day.

1. The act shall contain only one **[1..1]** effectiveTime element.
2. The effectiveTime element shall not use the @nullFlavor element.
3. The effectiveTime/@value attribute shall be precise to at least the day.

##### 6.3.4.E.1.8 <performer typeCode="PRF">

The reconciliation act records the person who performed the reconciliation activity. This represents the performers of the reconciliation process.

1. The act shall contain at least **[1..\*]** performer element conforming to the reconciliation performer (6.3.4.J) template (templateId: 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.5.1).

##### 6.3.4.E.1.9 <reference typeCode="XRCPT">

The reconciliation act records all clinical data sources from which data was reconciled. This allow applications to use the information to determine what data may not have yet been reconcilied for the patient, and to enable subsequent verification that the reconciliation was performed appropriately where necessary. Only pointers to the data used for reconciliation are required, not the complete set of data used during the reconciliation.

1. The act shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** reference element conforming to the Reconciliation Clinical Data Source (6.3.4.I) template (templateId: 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.6).
2. The reference/@typeCode attribute shall contain the value **XRCPT**.

#### 6.3.4.E.2 Diagnoses Reconciliation Act

The diagnosis reconciliation act template is used to represent the process of reconciling clinical diagnoses. It follows the general rules described above for reconciliation acts and includes more specific rules about the content. The results of the diagnosis reconciliation act are recorded as the subjects of the act.

<act classCode="ACT" moodCode="EVN">

<templateId root="**1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1**"/>

<templateId root="**1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.2**"/>

<id root="" extension=""/>

**<code code="DIAGREC" displayName="Diagnoses Reconciliation"  
 codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>**

<statusCode code="completed"/>

<effectiveTime value=""/>

<performer typeCode="PRF">

…

</performer>

<entryRelationship typeCode="XRCPT">  
 …

</entryRelationship>

**<entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">**

**…**

**</entryRelationship>**

</act>

##### 6.3.4.E.2.1 <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1"/> <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.2"/>

1. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1 to assert conformance to this reconciliation act template.
2. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.2 to assert conformance to this template.

##### 6.3.4.E.2.2 <code code="DIAGREC" displayName="Diagnoses Reconciliation" codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>

A diagnosis reconciliation act is coded to indicate that it represents the process of reconciling diagnoses for the patient.

1. The code/@code attribute shall be DIAGREC.
2. The code/@codeSystem attribute shall be 1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2.
3. The code/@codeSystemName attribiute should be IHEActCode

##### 6.3.4.E.2.3 <entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">

The diagnoses reconciliation act contains the results of the diagnoses reconciliation process as subjects of that act. At least one subject is required to indicate the results of the reconciliation.

1. The act shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** entryRelationship.
2. The entryRelatioship/@typeCode shall contain the value **SUBJ**.
3. The entryRelationship shall contain only one **[1..1]** act conforming to the Problem Concern Entry template defined in PCC TF-2: 6.3.4.12 (templateId: 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.4.5.2).

#### 6.3.4.E.3 Allergies Reconciliation Act

The allergies reconciliation act template is used to represent the process of reconciling allergies. It follows the general rules described above for reconciliation acts and includes more specific rules about the content. The results of the allergies reconciliation act are recorded as the subjects of the act.

<act classCode="ACT" moodCode="EVN">

<templateId root="**1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1**"/>

<templateId root="**1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.3**"/>

<id root="" extension=""/>

**<code code="ALGREC" displayName="Allergies Reconciliation"  
 codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>**

<statusCode code="completed"/>

<effectiveTime value=""/>

<performer typeCode="PRF">

…

</performer>

<entryRelationship typeCode="XRCPT">  
 …

</entryRelationship>

**<entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">**

**…**

**</entryRelationship>**

</act>

##### 6.3.4.E.3.1 <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1"/> <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.3 "/>

1. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value **1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1** to assert conformance to this reconciliation act template.
2. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value **1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.3** to assert conformance to this template.

##### 6.3.4.E.3.2 <code code="ALGREC" displayName="Allergies Reconciliation" codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>

An allergies reconciliation act is coded to indicate that it represents the process of reconciling allergies and adverse reactions for the patient.

1. The code/@code attribute shall be ALGREC.
2. The code/@codeSystem attribute shall be 1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2.
3. The code/@codeSystemName attribiute should be IHEActCode

##### 6.3.4.E.3.3 <entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">

The allergies reconciliation act contains the results of the allergy reconciliation process as subjects of that act. At least one subject is required to indicate the results of the reconciliation.

1. The act shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** entryRelationship.
2. The entryRelatioship/@typeCode shall contain the value SUBJ.
3. The entryRelationship shall contain only one [1..1] act conforming to the Allergy Concern Entry template defined in PCC TF-2: 6.3.4.13 (templateId: 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.4.5.3).

#### 6.3.4.E.4 Medications Reconciliation Act

The Medications reconciliation act template is used to represent the process of reconciling medications. It follows the general rules described above for reconciliation acts and includes more specific rules about the content. The results of the medications reconciliation act are recorded as the subjects of the act.

<act classCode="ACT" moodCode="EVN">

<templateId root="**1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1**"/>

<templateId root="**1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.4**"/>

<id root="" extension=""/>

**<code code="MEDREC" displayName="Medications Reconciliation"  
 codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>**

<statusCode code="completed"/>

<effectiveTime value=""/>

<performer typeCode="PRF">

…

</performer>

<entryRelationship typeCode="XRCPT">  
 …

</entryRelationship>

**<entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">**

**…**

**</entryRelationship>**

</act>

##### 6.3.4.E.4.1 <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1"/> <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.4"/>

1. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1 to assert conformance to this reconciliation act template.
2. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.4 to assert conformance to this template.

##### 6.3.4.E.4.2 <code code="MEDREC" displayName="Medications Reconciliation" codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>

A Medications reconciliation act is coded to indicate that it represents the process of reconciling medications for the patient.

1. The code/@code attribute shall be MEDREC.
2. The code/@codeSystem attribute shall be 1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2.
3. The code/@codeSystemName attribiute should be IHEActCode

##### 6.3.4.E.4.3 <entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">

The medications reconciliation act contains the results of the medications reconciliation process as subjects of that act. At least one subject is required to indicate the results of the reconciliation.

1. The act shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** entryRelationship.
2. The entryRelatioship/@typeCode shall contain the value SUBJ.
3. The entryRelationship shall contain only one [1..1] act conforming to the Medication template defined in PCC TF-2: 6.3.4.16 (templateId: 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.4.7).

#### 6.3.4.E.5 Clinical Content Reconciliation Act

The clinical content reconciliation act template is used to represent the process of reconciling clinical content. It follows the general rules described above for reconciliation acts and includes more specific rules about the content. The results of the clinical content reconciliation act are recorded as the subjects of the act.

<act classCode="ACT" moodCode="EVN">

<templateId root="**1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1**"/>

<templateId root="**Need from LauraB**"/>

<id root="" extension=""/>

**<code code="CLINCONREC" displayName="Clincal Content Reconciliation"  
 codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>**

<statusCode code="completed"/>

<effectiveTime value=""/>

<performer typeCode="PRF">

…

</performer>

<entryRelationship typeCode="XRCPT">  
 …

</entryRelationship>

**<entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">**

**…**

**</entryRelationship>**

</act>

##### 6.3.4.E.5.1 <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1"/> <templateId root="Need from LauraB"/>

1. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1 to assert conformance to this reconciliation act template.
2. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value [need from laura B] to assert conformance to this template.

##### 6.3.4.E.5.2 <code code="CLINCONREC" displayName="Clinical Content Reconciliation" codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>

A clinical content reconciliation act is coded to indicate that it represents the process of reconciling clinical content for the patient.

1. The code/@code attribute shall be CLINCONREC.
2. The code/@codeSystem attribute shall be 1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2.
3. The code/@codeSystemName attribiute should be IHEActCode

##### 6.3.4.E.5.3 <entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">

The clinical content reconciliation act contains the results of the clinical content reconciliation process as subjects of that act. At least one subject is required to indicate the results of the reconciliation.

1. The act shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** entryRelationship.
2. The entryRelatioship/@typeCode shall contain the value **SUBJ**.
3. The entryRelationship shall contain only one **[1..1]** act conforming to the xxx Entry template defined in PCC TF-2: x.x.x.x (templateId: xxx).

Suggest this …

[The entryRelationship shall contain only one **[1..1]** act conforming to any of the entry templates defined in PCC TF-2: 6.3.3. This will require inclusion of the applicable entry template ID. For example, if reconciling results using procedure entry template, include template ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.4.19 ] . don’t use for meds, allergies, etc.

#### 6.3.4.E.6 Immunizations Reconciliation Act

The immunizations reconciliation act template is used to represent the process of reconciling immunizations. It follows the general rules described above for reconciliation acts and includes more specific rules about the content. The results of the immunizations reconciliation act are recorded as the subjects of the act.

<act classCode="ACT" moodCode="EVN">

<templateId root="**1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1**"/>

<templateId root="**Need to request from LauraB**"/>

<id root="" extension=""/>

**<code code="IMMREC" displayName="Immunizations Reconciliation"  
 codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>**

<statusCode code="completed"/>

<effectiveTime value=""/>

<performer typeCode="PRF">

…

</performer>

<entryRelationship typeCode="XRCPT">  
 …

</entryRelationship>

**<entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">**

**…**

**</entryRelationship>**

</act>

##### 6.3.4.E.6.1 <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1"/> <templateId root="Need to request from LauraB"/>

1. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value **1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1** to assert conformance to this reconciliation act template.
2. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value **Need to request from LauraB** to assert conformance to this template.

##### 6.3.4.E.6.2 <code code="IMMREC" displayName="Immunizations Reconciliation" codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>

An immunizations reconciliation act is coded to indicate that it represents the process of reconciling immunizations for the patient.

1. The code/@code attribute shall be IMMREC.
2. The code/@codeSystem attribute shall be 1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2.
3. The code/@codeSystemName attribute should be IHEActCode

##### 6.3.4.E.6.3 <entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">

The immunizations reconciliation act contains the results of the immunization reconciliation process as subjects of that act. At least one subject is required to indicate the results of the reconciliation.

1. The act shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** entryRelationship.
2. The entryRelatioship/@typeCode shall contain the value SUBJ.
3. The entryRelationship shall contain only one [1..1] act conforming to the Immunization Entry template defined in PCC TF-2: 6.3.4.17 (templateId: 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.4.12).

#### 6.3.4.E.7 Goals Reconciliation Act

The Goals reconciliation act template is used to represent the process of reconciling goals. It follows the general rules described above for reconciliation acts and includes more specific rules about the content. The results of the goals reconciliation act are recorded as the subjects of the act.

<act classCode="ACT" moodCode="EVN">

<templateId root="**1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1**"/>

<templateId root="**Need templateID from LauraB**"/>

<id root="" extension=""/>

**<code code="GOALREC" displayName="Goals Reconciliation"  
 codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>**

<statusCode code="completed"/>

<effectiveTime value=""/>

<performer typeCode="PRF">

…

</performer>

<entryRelationship typeCode="XRCPT">  
 …

</entryRelationship>

**<entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">**

**…**

**</entryRelationship>**

</act>

##### 6.3.4.E.7.1 <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1"/> <templateId root="Need template ID from LauraB"/>

1. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1 to assert conformance to this reconciliation act template.
2. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value Need Template ID from LauraB to assert conformance to this template.

##### 6.3.4.E.7.2 <code code="GOALREC" displayName="Goals Reconciliation" codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>

A Goals reconciliation act is coded to indicate that it represents the process of reconciling goals for the patient.

1. The code/@code attribute shall be GOALREC.
2. The code/@codeSystem attribute shall be 1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2.
3. The code/@codeSystemName attribute should be IHEActCode

##### 6.3.4.E.7.3 <entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">

The goals reconciliation act contains the results of the goals reconciliation process as subjects of that act. At least one subject is required to indicate the results of the reconciliation.

1. The act shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** entryRelationship.
2. The entryRelatioship/@typeCode shall contain the value SUBJ.
3. The entryRelationship shall contain only one [1..1] act conforming to the Observation Requests template defined in PCC CDA Content Modules: 6.3.4.54 (templateId: 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.20.3.1).

#### 6.3.4.E.8 Care Providers Reconciliation Act

The care provider reconciliation act template is used to represent the process of reconciling care providers. It follows the general rules described above for reconciliation acts and includes more specific rules about the content. The results of the care providers’ reconciliation act are recorded as the subjects of the act.

<act classCode="ACT" moodCode="EVN">

<templateId root="**1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1**"/>

<templateId root="**Need to request from LauraB**"/>

<id root="" extension=""/>

**<code code="PROVREC" displayName="Care Providers Reconciliation"  
 codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>**

<statusCode code="completed"/>

<effectiveTime value=""/>

<performer typeCode="PRF">

…

</performer>

<entryRelationship typeCode="XRCPT">  
 …

</entryRelationship>

**<entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">**

**…**

**</entryRelationship>**

</act>

##### 6.3.4.E.8.1 <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1"/> <templateId root="Need to request from LauraB"/>

1. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value **1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.1** to assert conformance to this reconciliation act template.
2. The act shall contain templateId/@root containing the value **Need to request from LauraB** to assert conformance to this template.

##### 6.3.4.E.8.2 <code code="PROVREC" displayName="Care Providers Reconciliation" codeSystem="1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2" codeSystemName="IHEActCode"/>

An care provider reconciliation act is coded to indicate that it represents the process of reconciling care providers for the patient.

1. The code/@code attribute shall be PROVREC.
2. The code/@codeSystem attribute shall be 1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2.
3. The code/@codeSystemName attribute should be IHEActCode

##### 6.3.4.E.8.3 <entryRelationship typeCode="SUBJ">

The care providers’ reconciliation act contains the results of the care provider reconciliation process as subjects of that act. At least one subject is required to indicate the results of the reconciliation.

1. The act shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** entryRelationship.
2. The entryRelatioship/@typeCode shall contain the value SUBJ.
3. The entryRelationship shall contain only one [1..1] act conforming to the Healthcare Providers and Pharmacies Entry template defined in PCC TF-2: 6.3.2.3 (templateId: 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.2.3). This template is found in the serviceEvent template identifying the providers of care.

#### 6.3.4.E.9 Performer

The performer template is used to identify the healthcare provider who was the primary performer of an act. The provider name, address, contact information and identifier are provided to ensure that the performer of the act can be contacted in case there are any questions about the act.

<performer typeCode="PRF">

<templateId root="**1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.5**"/>

<assignedEntity classCode="ASSIGNED">

<id root="" extension=""/>

<addr></addr>

<telecom></telecom>

<assignedPerson>

<name></name>

</assignedPerson>

<representedOrganization>

<name></name>

<addr></addr>

<telecom></telecom>

</representedOrganization>

</assignedEntity>

</performer>

##### 6.3.4.E.9.1 <performer typeCode="PRF">

The performer element identifies a healthcare provider that performed any activity. A performer is distinct from an author, as the performer is the one who does the work, whereas the author is the person who documented or created it.

1. This template shall be used only in performer elements inside any CDA (V3) act.
2. The @typeCode attribute of the performer element shall use the value **PRF**.

##### 6.3.4.E.9.2 <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.5"/>

The performer element asserts conformance to the Performer template.

1. The performer shall contain a templateId/@root attribute containing the value **1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.5** to assert conformance to this template.

##### 6.3.4.E.9.3 <assignedEntity classCode="ASSIGNED">

An assignedEntity element appears to identify the performer.

1. The performer shall contain only one **[1..1]** assignedEntity element.
2. The assignedEntity/@classCode value in the performer element shall be **ASSIGNED**.

##### 6.3.4.E.9.4 <id root="" extension=""/>

The identifier of the healthcare provider performing the act should be present.

1. The performer element shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** id element.
2. The id element may use the @nullFlavor attribute when the information is unknown. (clarify that there SHOULD be an id/@root)

##### 6.3.4.E.9.5 <addr></addr>

The mailing address of the healthcare provider performing the act should be present to enable the provider to be contacted.

1. The performer element shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** addr element.
2. The addr element may use @nullFlavor if the information is unknown.

##### 6.3.4.E.9.6 <telecom></telecom>

The provider telephone number should be provided to enable the performer of the reconciliation to be contacted.

1. The performer element shall contain at least one **[1..1]** telecom element.
2. The telecom element may use @nullFlavor to indicate that information is unknown.

##### 6.3.4.E.9.7 <assignedPerson>

1. The performer element shall contain only one **[1..1]** assignedPerson elements further identifying the person.

##### 6.3.4.E.9.8 <name></name>

The name of the provider performing the act should be provided.

1. The performer shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** assignedPerson/name element.
2. The name element may use @nullFlavor to indicate that the information is unknown.

##### 6.3.4.E.9.9 <representedOrganization>

The name and identifier of the organization represented by the performer should be provided.

1. The performer shall contain only one **[1..1]** representedOrganization element.

##### 6.3.4.E.9.10 <id root='…' extension='…'/>

The identifier of the organization represented must appear.

1. The representedOrganization element shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** representedOrganization/id element.
2. The id element may use @nullFlavor to indicate that the identifier is unknown.

##### 6.3.4.E.9.11 <name></name>

The name of the organization represented must appear.

1. The representedOrganization element shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** representedOrganization/name element.
2. The name element shall not use @nullFlavor to indicate that information is unknown.

##### 6.3.4.E.9.12 <addr></addr>

The mailing address of the represented organization should be present to allow the organization to be contacted when the performer is not available.

1. The performer element shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** representedOrganization/addr element.
2. The addr element may use @nullFlavor attribute to indicate that information is unknown.

##### 6.3.4.E.9.13 <telecom></telecom>

The telephone number of the represented organization should be present to allow the organization to be contacted when the performer is not available.

1. The performer element shall contain at least one **[1..\*]** telecom element.
2. The telecom element may use @nullFlavor to indicate that the information is unknown.

#### 6.3.4.E.10 Reconciliation Clinical Data Sources

<reference typeCode="XRCPT">

<templateId root='**1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.6**'/>

<externalAct classCode="ACT" moodCode="EVN">

<id root="" extension=""/>

<code code="" displayName="" codeSystem="" codeSystemName=""/>

</externalAct>

</reference>

Every clinical document, query, or individual data elements from other sources that are examined as a source of information during the reconciliation process must be traceable. This data is made available so that systems examining the reconciled results can determine what data elements have already been reconciled.

Support to identify individual data elements is provided to enable data elements that are imported into a system supporting the Discrete Data Import option (PCC TF-2:3.1.4 Discrete Data Import). When a Reconciliation Agent actor performs reconciliation against a data element that was imported via Discrete Data Import, it shall not record the document as the data source against which reconciliation was performed. In this case, it is only the imported data element, not the entire document which was reconciled.

Recording of data elements and/or their data sources (documents or queries) in the reconciliation act allows subsequent reconciliations to avoid “re-reconciling” data elements which were previously reconciled. The use of this Entry in the RECON profile does not require the Reconciliation Agent actor to use this information during the reconciliation process, but does require it to make it be made available for downstream use.

##### 6.3.4.E.10.1 <reference typeCode="XRCPT">

The information that was used during the reconciliation process is identified using the Excerpt relationship.

1. The reference element shall contain only one **[1..1]** @typeCode attribute whose value is XRCPT.

##### 6.3.4.E.10.2 <templateId root='1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.6'/>

The reference element will assert conformance to the Reconciliation Clinical Data Sources template.

1. The reference shall contain a templateId/@root attribute containing the value **1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.3** to assert conformance to this template.

##### 6.3.4.E.10.3 <externalAct classCode="ACT" moodCode="EVN">

The data being reconciled is identified in an externalAct element.

For each data element being reconciled:

1. Their shall be at least one **[1..\*]** reference element where:
   1. There is exactly one **[1..1]** externalAct element where:
      1. The externalAct shall contain exactly one **[1..1]** @classCode attribute whose value is ACT.
      2. The externalAct shall contain exactly one **[1..1]** @moodCode attribute whose value is EVN.
   2. The externalAct shall contain at exactly one **[1..1]** id element
   3. The externalAct/id shall not contain an @nullFlavor attribute.
   4. The externalAct shall contain exactly one **[1..1]** code element.
   5. The externalAct/code shall not contain an @nullFlavor attribute.
   6. If the data element came from a document,
      1. When the external document is a CDA document, externalAct/id = /ClinicalDocument/id. *The value of externalAct/id provides the identifier of the external document.*
      2. When that document is a CDA document, externalAct/code = /ClinicalDocument/code. *The value of externalAct/code describes the content of the document.*
   7. If the data element was returned as a result of a query,
      1. The value of externalAct/id shall be the identifier of the query that produced the result.
         1. When the query is a CDA query, externalAct/id = /QUPC\_IN043100UV/id (see PCC TF-2: 3.1.4.3 Transmission Wrapper found in the QED supplement).
      2. The value of externalAct/code/@code shall be QUERY.
      3. The value of externalAct/code/@codeSystem shall be 1.3.5.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.2.
   8. If the data element is stored internally in the EHR performing reconciliation,
      1. The value of externalAct/id shall be the identifier of data element.
      2. The value of externalAct/code shall be the code associated with the data element.

#### 6.3.4.E.11 Reconciliation Performer

The reconciliation performer template is used to identify the healthcare provider who was the primary performer of the reconciliation act. The provider name, address, contact information and identifier are provided to ensure that the performer of reconciliation can be contacted in case there are any questions about the act. Unlike the performer template in 6.3.4.E.9, which allows certain details of the performer to be omitted when unknown, the Reconciliation Performer requires those details to be provided.

<performer typeCode="PRF">

**<templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.5"/>**

**<templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.5.1"/>**

<assignedEntity classCode="ASSIGNED">

**<id root="" extension=""/>**

**<addr></addr>**

**<telecom></telecom>**

**<assignedPerson>**

**<name></name>**

**</assignedPerson>**

<representedOrganization>

<name></name>

<addr></addr>

<telecom></telecom>

</representedOrganization>

</assignedEntity>

</performer>

##### 6.3.4.E.11.1 <performer typeCode="PRF">

The performer element identifies a healthcare provider that performed the reconciliation. The performer is distinct from an author, as the performer is the one who does the work, whereas the author is the person who documented or created it.

1. At least one [1..\*] performer element shall be present.

##### 6.3.4.E.11.2 <templateId root="1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.5.1"/>

The performer element asserts conformance to the Reconciliation Performer template and also conforms to the performer template (templateId: 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.5) defined in section 6.3.4.H above.

1. The performer shall contain a templateId/@root attribute containing the value **1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.5.1** to assert conformance to this template.
2. The performer shall contain a templateId/@root attribute containing the value **1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.5.3.1.1.24.3.5** to assert conformance to the performer template.

##### 6.3.4.E.11.4 <id root="" extension=""/>

The identifier of the healthcare provider performing the act shall be present.

1. At least one [1..\*] id element shall be present.
2. The id element shall not use the @nullFlavor attribute.

##### 6.3.4.E.11.5 <addr></addr>

The mailing address of the healthcare provider performing the act shall be present to enable the provider to be contacted.

1. At least one [1..\*] addr element shall be present.
2. The addr element shall not use @nullFlavor.

##### 6.3.4.E.11.6 <telecom></telecom>

The provider telephone number shall be provided to enable the performer of the reconciliation to be contacted.

1. At least one [1..\*] telecom element shall be present.
2. The telecom element shall not use @nullFlavor.

##### 6.3.4.E.11.7 <name></name>

The name of the provider performing the act will be provided.

1. At least one [1..\*] name element shall be present.
2. The name element shall not use @nullFlavor.

Appendices

*<Add any applicable appendices below; NA if none.>*

Appendix A – <Appendix A Title>

NA

Appendix B – <Appendix B Title>

NA

Volume 3 Namespace Additions

Add the following terms to the IHE Namespace:

<Please explicitly identify all new OIDs, UIDs, URNs, etc., defined specifically for this profile. These will be added to the IHE TF General Introduction namespace appendix when it becomes available. These items should be collected from the sections above by the author, and listed here as additions when this document is published for Trial Implementation. This section will be deleted prior to inclusion into the Technical Framework as Final Text, but should be present for publication of Public Comment and Trial Implementation.>

Volume 4 – National Extensions

Add appropriate Country section

4 National Extensions

4.I National Extensions for <Country Name or IHE Organization>

<A template for Volume 4 is included in this document for completeness; however, National Extensions are typically developed after a profile has been published for Trial Implementation. If you are developing a new profile for Public Comment, it is recommended that this section be marked “Not Applicable”.>

<Avoid using this section if you can, this is “only if absolutely necessary”. Differences add cost to implementation and testing and can reduce interoperability. Review carefully to determine if the national use case truly requires a difference in the profile mechanisms rather than just differences in system configuration.>

< National Extensions can add requirements above and beyond IHE, but NOT relax requirements. This would prevent Connectathon results based on national testing being recognized elsewhere. For more information, see <http://wiki.ihe.net/index.php?title=National_Extensions_Process>.>

The format of this section is not strongly specified due to the varying nature of national extensions. For an example of National Extensions, see Radiology TF Volume 4.>

4.I.1 Comment Submission

This national extension document was authored under the sponsorship and supervision of <sponsor name>, who welcome comments on this document and the IHE <country> initiative. Comments should be directed to:

<Name, organization, title, email address>

4.I.2 <Profile Name> <(Profile Acronym)>

<Add info or tables>

#### 4.I.2.1<Profile Acronym> <Type of Change>

<Add info or tables>

#### 4.I.2.2<Profile Acronym> <Type of Change>

<Add info or tables>

# 4.I+1.1 National Extensions for <Country Name or IHE Organization>

*<Repeat (and increment) the section above as needed for additional National Extensions>*

1. Available on the web at <http://psychclassics.yorku.ca/Miller/> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Silva, P. B., Bernstam, E., Markowitz, E., Johnson, T., Zhang, J., & Herskovic, J. (2013, October 1). Automated medication reconciliation and complexity of care transitions. *GitHub*. Retrieved April 1, 2014, from https://github.com/jherskovic/MedRec [↑](#footnote-ref-2)