**Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise**



**IHE Devices**

**Technical Framework Supplement**

**Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability (SDPi)**

**Revision 0.1 – Draft in Preparation for Public Comment (*or* Trial Implementation)**

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CONTENTS

[Introduction to this Supplement 16](#_Toc48388537)

[Open Issues and Questions 17](#_Toc48388538)

[Closed Issues 17](#_Toc48388539)

[IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction 18](#_Toc48388540)

[9 Copyright Licenses 18](#_Toc48388541)

[9.1 Copyright of Base Standards 18](#_Toc48388542)

[9.1.1 DICOM (Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine) 18](#_Toc48388543)

[9.1.2 HL7 (Health Level Seven) 18](#_Toc48388544)

[9.1.3 LOINC (Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes) 19](#_Toc48388545)

[9.1.4 SNOMED CT (Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine -- Clinical Terms) 19](#_Toc48388546)

[9.1.5 IEEE 11073 (Health Device Interoperability) 19](#_Toc48388547)

[10 Trademark 19](#_Toc48388548)

[IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendices 20](#_Toc48388549)

[Appendix A – Actor Summary Definitions 20](#_Toc48388550)

[Appendix B – Transaction Summary Definitions 21](#_Toc48388551)

[Appendix D – Glossary 21](#_Toc48388552)

[Volume 1 – Profiles 23](#_Toc48388553)

[2 Devices Integration Profiles 23](#_Toc48388554)

[2.2 Safety, Effectiveness & Security Considerations and Requirements 23](#_Toc48388555)

[2.3 Integration Profiles Overview 23](#_Toc48388556)

[10.2.1 <Option Name> 23](#_Toc48388557)

[2.X Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability (SDPi) – Overview & Framework 24](#_Toc48388558)

[10 Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability – Plug-and-trust (SDPi-P) Profile 25](#_Toc48388559)

[10.1 SDPi-P Actors, Transactions, and Content Modules 26](#_Toc48388560)

[10.1.1 Actor Descriptions and Actor Profile Requirements 31](#_Toc48388561)

[10.1.1.1 SOMDS Participant 32](#_Toc48388562)

[10.1.1.2 SOMDS Provider 33](#_Toc48388563)

[10.1.1.3 SOMDS Consumer 33](#_Toc48388564)

[10.1.1.4 SOMDS Gateway 33](#_Toc48388565)

[10.1.1.5 SOMDS FHIR Gateway 35](#_Toc48388566)

[10.1.1.6 SOMDS V2 Gateway 36](#_Toc48388567)

[10.1.1.7 SOMDS Sensor Gateway 36](#_Toc48388568)

[10.1.1.8 BICEPS Content Creator 36](#_Toc48388569)

[10.1.1.9 BICEPS Content Consumer 37](#_Toc48388570)

[10.2 SDPi-P Actor Options 37](#_Toc48388571)

[10.2.1 Streaming Option 39](#_Toc48388572)

[10.2.1 Safe Data Transmission Option 40](#_Toc48388573)

[10.2.1 Compact Representation Option 40](#_Toc48388574)

[10.3 SDPi-P Required Actor Groupings 40](#_Toc48388575)

[10.4 SDPi-P Overview 43](#_Toc48388576)

[10.4.1 Concepts 43](#_Toc48388577)

[10.4.1.1 SOA & SOMDS Architecture Alignment 43](#_Toc48388578)

[10.4.1.2 General Healthcare vs. Medical Interoperability Purposes 43](#_Toc48388579)

[10.4.1.3 Ensuring Time Synchronization 44](#_Toc48388580)

[10.4.1.3 Aggregators, Proxies, Sensors 44](#_Toc48388581)

[10.4.1.4 Protocol-specific Gateways 44](#_Toc48388582)

[10.4.1.5 Workflow vs. Transport Actors and Interactions 44](#_Toc48388583)

[10.4.1.5 SDC / BICEPS MDIB Versioning Management 44](#_Toc48388584)

[10.4.2 Use Cases 44](#_Toc48388585)

[10.4.2.1 Use Case #1: Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery (FESS) 45](#_Toc48388586)

[10.4.2.1.1 FESS Use Case Description 45](#_Toc48388587)

[10.4.2.1.2 FESS Process Flow 45](#_Toc48388588)

[10.4.2.1 Use Case #2: Silent ICU 47](#_Toc48388589)

[10.4.2.1.1 Silent ICU Use Case Description 47](#_Toc48388590)

[10.4.2.1.2 Silent ICU Process Flow 47](#_Toc48388591)

[10.5 SDPi-P Safety, Effectiveness, Security Considerations and Requirements 48](#_Toc48388592)

[10.5.1 SES General Considerations 48](#_Toc48388593)

[10.5.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 48](#_Toc48388594)

[10.5.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 48](#_Toc48388595)

[10.5.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 48](#_Toc48388596)

[10.6 SDPi-P Cross Profile Considerations 49](#_Toc48388597)

[11 Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability - Reporting (SDPi-R) Profile 49](#_Toc48388598)

[11.1 SDPi-R Actors, Transactions, and Content Modules 49](#_Toc48388599)

[11.1.1 Actor Descriptions and Actor Profile Requirements 49](#_Toc48388600)

[11.2 SDPi-R Actor Options 49](#_Toc48388601)

[11.2.1 <Option Name> 49](#_Toc48388602)

[11.3 SDPi-R Required Actor Groupings 49](#_Toc48388603)

[11.4 SDPi-R Overview 49](#_Toc48388604)

[11.4.1 Concepts 49](#_Toc48388605)

[11.4.2 Use Cases 49](#_Toc48388606)

[11.4.2.1 Use Case #1: <simple name> 50](#_Toc48388607)

[11.4.2.1.1 <simple name> Use Case Description 50](#_Toc48388608)

[11.5 SDPi-R Safety, Effectiveness, Security Considerations and Requirements 50](#_Toc48388609)

[11.5.1 SES General Considerations 50](#_Toc48388610)

[11.5.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 50](#_Toc48388611)

[11.5.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 50](#_Toc48388612)

[11.5.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 50](#_Toc48388613)

[11.6 SDPi-R Cross Profile Considerations 50](#_Toc48388614)

[12 Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability - Alerting (SDPi-A) Profile 51](#_Toc48388615)

[12.1 SDPi-A Actors, Transactions, and Content Modules 51](#_Toc48388616)

[12.1.1 Actor Descriptions and Actor Profile Requirements 51](#_Toc48388617)

[12.2 SDPi-A Actor Options 51](#_Toc48388618)

[12.2.1 <Option Name> 51](#_Toc48388619)

[12.3 SDPi-A Required Actor Groupings 51](#_Toc48388620)

[12.4 SDPi-A Overview 51](#_Toc48388621)

[12.4.1 Concepts 51](#_Toc48388622)

[12.4.1.1 Medical Alerting and SES MDI Risk Management 51](#_Toc48388623)

[12.4.1.1 Alert Delegation 51](#_Toc48388624)

[12.4.1.1 Integration with Alert Communication Management Profile (ACM) 51](#_Toc48388625)

[12.4.1.1 IEC 60601-1-8 DIS / DAS / CDAS Considerations 51](#_Toc48388626)

[12.4.2 Use Cases 51](#_Toc48388627)

[12.4.2.1 Use Case #1: <simple name> 52](#_Toc48388628)

[12.4.2.1.1 <simple name> Use Case Description 52](#_Toc48388629)

[12.5 SDPi-A Safety, Effectiveness, Security Considerations and Requirements 52](#_Toc48388630)

[12.5.1 SES General Considerations 52](#_Toc48388631)

[12.5.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 52](#_Toc48388632)

[12.5.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 52](#_Toc48388633)

[12.5.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 52](#_Toc48388634)

[12.6 SDPi-A Cross Profile Considerations 52](#_Toc48388635)

[13 Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability – external Control (SDPi-xC) Profile 53](#_Toc48388636)

[13.1 SDPi-xC Actors, Transactions, and Content Modules 53](#_Toc48388637)

[13.1.1 Actor Descriptions and Actor Profile Requirements 53](#_Toc48388638)

[13.2 SDPi-xC Actor Options 53](#_Toc48388639)

[13.2.1 <Option Name> 53](#_Toc48388640)

[13.3 SDPi-xC Required Actor Groupings 53](#_Toc48388641)

[13.4 SDPi-xC Overview 53](#_Toc48388642)

[13.4.1 Concepts 53](#_Toc48388643)

[13.4.2 Use Cases 53](#_Toc48388644)

[13.4.2.1 Use Case #1: <simple name> 53](#_Toc48388645)

[13.4.2.1.1 <simple name> Use Case Description 53](#_Toc48388646)

[13.5 SDPi-xC Safety, Effectiveness, Security Considerations and Requirements 53](#_Toc48388647)

[13.5.1 SES General Considerations 53](#_Toc48388648)

[13.5.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 53](#_Toc48388649)

[13.5.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 53](#_Toc48388650)

[13.5.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 53](#_Toc48388651)

[13.6 SDPi-xC Cross Profile Considerations 54](#_Toc48388652)

[Appendices to Volume 1 55](#_Toc48388653)

[Appendix A – Requirements Management for Plug-and-Trust Interoperability 56](#_Toc48388654)

[A.1 Requirements: From Narratives to Plug-and-Trust Interfaces 56](#_Toc48388655)

[A.1.1 Hanging Gardens “Layers” Model 56](#_Toc48388656)

[A.1.2 ISO/IEEE 11073 SDC Components 57](#_Toc48388657)

[A.1.3 Reference Frameworks – IHE and MDIRA / ICE 57](#_Toc48388658)

[A.1.4 Assurance Case Integration as Basis of Trust 57](#_Toc48388659)

[A.1.5 <other subsections> 57](#_Toc48388660)

[A.2 Integrating Safety, Effectiveness & Security Requirements & Considerations 57](#_Toc48388661)

[A.2 Requirements Capture, Mapping & Traceability Layer-to-Layer 58](#_Toc48388662)

[A.3 Specifying SystemFunctionContribution (SFC) for Plug-and-Trust Interfaces 58](#_Toc48388663)

[A.4 Requirements Management using Gherkin & ReqIF 58](#_Toc48388664)

[A.4.1 Use Case Formalization using Gherkin 58](#_Toc48388665)

[A.4.2 Requirements Specification using ReqIF 58](#_Toc48388666)

[A.4.3 Mapping ReqIF from Scenarios to Interfaces 58](#_Toc48388667)

[A.5 Approach for integrating ReqIF into the IHE DEV Technical Framework 58](#_Toc48388668)

[Appendix B – ISO/IEEE 11073 SDC Requirements Coverage 60](#_Toc48388669)

[B.1 Implementation Conformance Statement (ICS) Table Overview 60](#_Toc48388670)

[B.2 ISO/IEC 11073-10207 BICEPS ICS Tables 60](#_Toc48388671)

[B.2.1 General 61](#_Toc48388672)

[B.2.2 Service Provider 62](#_Toc48388673)

[B.2.3 Service Consumer 64](#_Toc48388674)

[B.2.4 Remote Control 64](#_Toc48388675)

[B.2.5 Context Processing 64](#_Toc48388676)

[B.3 ISO/IEC 11073-20701 SOMDA ICS Tables 66](#_Toc48388677)

[B.3.1 MDIB Version 66](#_Toc48388678)

[B.3.2 Handle-based Filtering 66](#_Toc48388679)

[B.3.3 Cyber-Security 66](#_Toc48388680)

[B.3.4 Discovery 67](#_Toc48388681)

[B.3.5 Quality of Service (QoS) 67](#_Toc48388682)

[B.4 ISO/IEC 11073-20702 MDPWS ICS Tables 67](#_Toc48388683)

[B.4.1 General 68](#_Toc48388684)

[B.4.2 Streaming 68](#_Toc48388685)

[B.4.3 Safe Data Transmission 69](#_Toc48388686)

[B.4.4 Compact Representation 69](#_Toc48388687)

[B.4.5 Secured Discovery 69](#_Toc48388688)

[Volume 2 – Transactions 71](#_Toc48388689)

[3.23 Announce Network Presence [DEV-23] 71](#_Toc48388690)

[3.23.1 Scope 71](#_Toc48388691)

[3.23.2 Actor Roles 71](#_Toc48388692)

[3.23.3 Referenced Standards 71](#_Toc48388693)

[3.23.4 Messages 71](#_Toc48388694)

[3.23.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message 71](#_Toc48388695)

[3.23.4.1.1 Trigger Events 71](#_Toc48388696)

[3.23.4.1.2 Message Semantics 71](#_Toc48388697)

[3.23.4.1.3 Expected Actions 72](#_Toc48388698)

[3.23.5 Protocol Requirements 72](#_Toc48388699)

[3.23.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations 72](#_Toc48388700)

[3.23.6.1 SES General Considerations 72](#_Toc48388701)

[3.23.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 72](#_Toc48388702)

[3.23.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 73](#_Toc48388703)

[3.23.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 73](#_Toc48388704)

[3.23.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations 73](#_Toc48388705)

[3.23.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations 73](#_Toc48388706)

[3.24 Discover Network Topology [DEV-24] 73](#_Toc48388707)

[3.24.1 Scope 73](#_Toc48388708)

[3.24.2 Actor Roles 73](#_Toc48388709)

[3.24.3 Referenced Standards 74](#_Toc48388710)

[3.24.4 Messages 74](#_Toc48388711)

[3.24.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message 75](#_Toc48388712)

[3.24.4.1.1 Trigger Events 75](#_Toc48388713)

[3.24.4.1.2 Message Semantics 75](#_Toc48388714)

[3.24.4.1.3 Expected Actions 76](#_Toc48388715)

[3.24.4.2 SDC Probe Message 76](#_Toc48388716)

[3.24.4.2.1 Trigger Events 76](#_Toc48388717)

[3.24.4.2.2 Message Semantics 76](#_Toc48388718)

[3.24.4.2.3 Expected Actions 77](#_Toc48388719)

[3.24.5 Protocol Requirements 77](#_Toc48388720)

[3.24.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations 77](#_Toc48388721)

[3.24.6.1 SES General Considerations 77](#_Toc48388722)

[3.24.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 77](#_Toc48388723)

[3.24.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 77](#_Toc48388724)

[3.24.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 77](#_Toc48388725)

[3.24.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations 78](#_Toc48388726)

[3.24.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations 78](#_Toc48388727)

[3.25 Discover BICEPS Services [DEV-25] 78](#_Toc48388728)

[3.25.1 Scope 78](#_Toc48388729)

[3.25.2 Actor Roles 78](#_Toc48388730)

[3.25.3 Referenced Standards 78](#_Toc48388731)

[3.25.4 Messages 78](#_Toc48388732)

[3.25.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message 78](#_Toc48388733)

[3.25.4.1.1 Trigger Events 78](#_Toc48388734)

[3.25.4.1.2 Message Semantics 79](#_Toc48388735)

[3.25.4.1.3 Expected Actions 79](#_Toc48388736)

[3.25.5 Protocol Requirements 79](#_Toc48388737)

[3.25.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations 79](#_Toc48388738)

[3.25.6.1 SES General Considerations 79](#_Toc48388739)

[3.25.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 80](#_Toc48388740)

[3.25.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 80](#_Toc48388741)

[3.25.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 80](#_Toc48388742)

[3.25.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations 80](#_Toc48388743)

[3.25.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations 80](#_Toc48388744)

[3.26 Discover System Context and Capabilities [DEV-26] 80](#_Toc48388745)

[3.26.1 Scope 80](#_Toc48388746)

[3.26.2 Actor Roles 80](#_Toc48388747)

[3.26.3 Referenced Standards 80](#_Toc48388748)

[3.26.4 Messages 80](#_Toc48388749)

[3.26.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message 80](#_Toc48388750)

[3.26.4.1.1 Trigger Events 81](#_Toc48388751)

[3.26.4.1.2 Message Semantics 81](#_Toc48388752)

[3.26.4.1.3 Expected Actions 81](#_Toc48388753)

[3.26.5 Protocol Requirements 81](#_Toc48388754)

[3.26.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations 81](#_Toc48388755)

[3.26.6.1 SES General Considerations 81](#_Toc48388756)

[3.26.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 82](#_Toc48388757)

[3.26.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 82](#_Toc48388758)

[3.26.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 82](#_Toc48388759)

[3.26.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations 82](#_Toc48388760)

[3.26.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations 82](#_Toc48388761)

[3.27 Manage BICEPS Subscription [DEV-27] 82](#_Toc48388762)

[3.27.1 Scope 82](#_Toc48388763)

[3.27.2 Actor Roles 82](#_Toc48388764)

[3.27.3 Referenced Standards 82](#_Toc48388765)

[3.27.4 Messages 83](#_Toc48388766)

[3.27.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message 83](#_Toc48388767)

[3.27.4.1.1 Trigger Events 83](#_Toc48388768)

[3.27.4.1.2 Message Semantics 83](#_Toc48388769)

[3.27.4.1.3 Expected Actions 83](#_Toc48388770)

[3.27.5 Protocol Requirements 84](#_Toc48388771)

[3.27.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations 84](#_Toc48388772)

[3.27.6.1 SES General Considerations 84](#_Toc48388773)

[3.27.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 84](#_Toc48388774)

[3.27.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 84](#_Toc48388775)

[3.27.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 84](#_Toc48388776)

[3.27.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations 84](#_Toc48388777)

[3.27.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations 84](#_Toc48388778)

[3.28 Notify Change in System Context and Capabilities [DEV-28] 84](#_Toc48388779)

[3.28.1 Scope 85](#_Toc48388780)

[3.28.2 Actor Roles 85](#_Toc48388781)

[3.28.3 Referenced Standards 85](#_Toc48388782)

[3.28.4 Messages 85](#_Toc48388783)

[3.28.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message 85](#_Toc48388784)

[3.28.4.1.1 Trigger Events 85](#_Toc48388785)

[3.28.4.1.2 Message Semantics 85](#_Toc48388786)

[3.28.4.1.3 Expected Actions 86](#_Toc48388787)

[3.28.5 Protocol Requirements 86](#_Toc48388788)

[3.28.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations 86](#_Toc48388789)

[3.28.6.1 SES General Considerations 86](#_Toc48388790)

[3.28.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 86](#_Toc48388791)

[3.28.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 86](#_Toc48388792)

[3.28.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 86](#_Toc48388793)

[3.28.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations 87](#_Toc48388794)

[3.28.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations 87](#_Toc48388795)

[3.29 Publish BICEPS Update Reports [DEV-29] 87](#_Toc48388796)

[3.29.1 Scope 87](#_Toc48388797)

[3.29.2 Actor Roles 87](#_Toc48388798)

[3.29.3 Referenced Standards 87](#_Toc48388799)

[3.29.4 Messages 87](#_Toc48388800)

[3.29.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message 87](#_Toc48388801)

[3.29.4.1.1 Trigger Events 87](#_Toc48388802)

[3.29.4.1.2 Message Semantics 87](#_Toc48388803)

[3.29.4.1.3 Expected Actions 88](#_Toc48388804)

[3.29.5 Protocol Requirements 88](#_Toc48388805)

[3.29.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations 88](#_Toc48388806)

[3.29.6.1 SES General Considerations 88](#_Toc48388807)

[3.29.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 88](#_Toc48388808)

[3.29.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 89](#_Toc48388809)

[3.29.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 89](#_Toc48388810)

[3.29.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations 89](#_Toc48388811)

[3.29.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations 89](#_Toc48388812)

[3.30 Retrieve BICEPS Content [DEV-30] 89](#_Toc48388813)

[3.30.1 Scope 89](#_Toc48388814)

[3.30.2 Actor Roles 89](#_Toc48388815)

[3.30.3 Referenced Standards 89](#_Toc48388816)

[3.30.4 Messages 89](#_Toc48388817)

[3.30.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message 89](#_Toc48388818)

[3.30.4.1.1 Trigger Events 90](#_Toc48388819)

[3.30.4.1.2 Message Semantics 90](#_Toc48388820)

[3.30.4.1.3 Expected Actions 90](#_Toc48388821)

[3.30.5 Protocol Requirements 90](#_Toc48388822)

[3.30.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations 90](#_Toc48388823)

[3.30.6.1 SES General Considerations 90](#_Toc48388824)

[3.30.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 91](#_Toc48388825)

[3.30.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 91](#_Toc48388826)

[3.30.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 91](#_Toc48388827)

[3.30.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations 91](#_Toc48388828)

[3.30.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations 91](#_Toc48388829)

[3.31 Set Provider State [DEV-31] 91](#_Toc48388830)

[3.31.1 Scope 91](#_Toc48388831)

[3.31.2 Actor Roles 91](#_Toc48388832)

[3.31.3 Referenced Standards 91](#_Toc48388833)

[3.31.4 Messages 91](#_Toc48388834)

[3.31.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message 92](#_Toc48388835)

[3.31.4.1.1 Trigger Events 92](#_Toc48388836)

[3.31.4.1.2 Message Semantics 92](#_Toc48388837)

[3.31.4.1.3 Expected Actions 92](#_Toc48388838)

[3.31.5 Protocol Requirements 92](#_Toc48388839)

[3.31.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations 93](#_Toc48388840)

[3.31.6.1 SES General Considerations 93](#_Toc48388841)

[3.31.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 93](#_Toc48388842)

[3.31.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 93](#_Toc48388843)

[3.31.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 93](#_Toc48388844)

[3.31.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations 93](#_Toc48388845)

[3.31.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations 93](#_Toc48388846)

[3.32 Retrieve Archive Data [DEV-32] 93](#_Toc48388847)

[3.32.1 Scope 93](#_Toc48388848)

[3.32.2 Actor Roles 94](#_Toc48388849)

[3.32.3 Referenced Standards 94](#_Toc48388850)

[3.32.4 Messages 94](#_Toc48388851)

[3.32.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message 94](#_Toc48388852)

[3.32.4.1.1 Trigger Events 94](#_Toc48388853)

[3.32.4.1.2 Message Semantics 94](#_Toc48388854)

[3.32.4.1.3 Expected Actions 94](#_Toc48388855)

[3.32.5 Protocol Requirements 95](#_Toc48388856)

[3.32.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations 95](#_Toc48388857)

[3.32.6.1 SES General Considerations 95](#_Toc48388858)

[3.32.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 95](#_Toc48388859)

[3.32.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 95](#_Toc48388860)

[3.32.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 95](#_Toc48388861)

[3.32.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations 95](#_Toc48388862)

[3.32.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations 96](#_Toc48388863)

[3.33 Retrieve Localization Information [DEV-33] 96](#_Toc48388864)

[3.33.1 Scope 96](#_Toc48388865)

[3.33.2 Actor Roles 96](#_Toc48388866)

[3.33.3 Referenced Standards 96](#_Toc48388867)

[3.33.4 Messages 96](#_Toc48388868)

[3.33.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message 96](#_Toc48388869)

[3.33.4.1.1 Trigger Events 96](#_Toc48388870)

[3.33.4.1.2 Message Semantics 96](#_Toc48388871)

[3.33.4.1.3 Expected Actions 97](#_Toc48388872)

[3.33.5 Protocol Requirements 97](#_Toc48388873)

[3.33.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations 97](#_Toc48388874)

[3.33.6.1 SES General Considerations 97](#_Toc48388875)

[3.33.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 97](#_Toc48388876)

[3.33.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 97](#_Toc48388877)

[3.33.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 98](#_Toc48388878)

[3.33.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations 98](#_Toc48388879)

[3.33.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations 98](#_Toc48388880)

[3.34 Announce Network Departure [DEV-34] 98](#_Toc48388881)

[3.34.1 Scope 98](#_Toc48388882)

[3.34.2 Actor Roles 98](#_Toc48388883)

[3.34.3 Referenced Standards 98](#_Toc48388884)

[3.34.4 Messages 98](#_Toc48388885)

[3.34.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message 98](#_Toc48388886)

[3.34.4.1.1 Trigger Events 98](#_Toc48388887)

[3.34.4.1.2 Message Semantics 99](#_Toc48388888)

[3.34.4.1.3 Expected Actions 99](#_Toc48388889)

[3.34.5 Protocol Requirements 99](#_Toc48388890)

[3.34.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations 99](#_Toc48388891)

[3.34.6.1 SES General Considerations 99](#_Toc48388892)

[3.34.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations 100](#_Toc48388893)

[3.34.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations 100](#_Toc48388894)

[3.34.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations 100](#_Toc48388895)

[3.34.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations 100](#_Toc48388896)

[3.34.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations 100](#_Toc48388897)

[Appendices to Volume 2 101](#_Toc48388898)

[Appendix A – ISO/IEEE 11073 SDC Message Specifications (Normative) 102](#_Toc48388899)

[A.1 SDC/BICEPS Message Model to SDC/MDPWS Message Specifications 102](#_Toc48388900)

[A.1.1 <Title> 103](#_Toc48388901)

[A.2 SDC Messages for PARTICIPANT Discovery, etc. 103](#_Toc48388902)

[A.3 SDC Messages for Secure Connections 103](#_Toc48388903)

[A.4 SDC Messages for PROVIDER MDIB Discovery 103](#_Toc48388904)

[A.5 SDC Messages for Update Publication / Subscription Services 103](#_Toc48388905)

[A.6 SDC Messages for <…> 103](#_Toc48388906)

[A.7 SDC Messages for PARTICIPANT Context Management 103](#_Toc48388907)

[Appendix B – <Appendix Title> 104](#_Toc48388908)

[B.1 <Title> 104](#_Toc48388909)

[B.1.1 <Title> 104](#_Toc48388910)

[Namespace Additions for Volume 2 105](#_Toc48388911)

[Volume 3 – Content Modules 106](#_Toc48388912)

[5 IHE Namespaces, Concept Domains and Vocabularies 107](#_Toc48388913)

[5.1 IHE Devices Namespaces 107](#_Toc48388914)

[5.2 IHE Devices Concept Domains 107](#_Toc48388915)

[5.3 IHE Devices Format Codes and Vocabularies 108](#_Toc48388916)

[5.3.1 IHE Format Codes 108](#_Toc48388917)

[5.3.2 IHEActCode Vocabulary 108](#_Toc48388918)

[5.3.3 IHERoleCode Vocabulary 109](#_Toc48388919)

[6 DEV HL7 V3 CDA Content Modules 110](#_Toc48388920)

[7 DEV DICOM Content Definitions 111](#_Toc48388921)

[8 DEV Semantic Content Modules 112](#_Toc48388922)

[8.1 Overview of device semantic content 112](#_Toc48388923)

[8.2 General device content considerations 112](#_Toc48388924)

[8.2.8 SDC/BICEPS semantic content 112](#_Toc48388925)

[8.2.8.1 SDC/BICEPS Content Module 112](#_Toc48388926)

[8.2.8.2 SDC/BICEPS Descriptive Model 112](#_Toc48388927)

[8.2.8.3 SDC/BICEPS Relationship to Classic DIM 112](#_Toc48388928)

[8.2.8.4 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Content Requirements & Considerations 112](#_Toc48388929)

[8.2.8.5 SDC/BICEPS Conventions for device specialization content modules 112](#_Toc48388930)

[8.2.8.6 Device Aggregators & Proxies Modeling 112](#_Toc48388931)

[8.2.8.7 SDC/BICEPS Mapping of SOMDS Gateway Content Modules 113](#_Toc48388932)

[8.2.8.8 SOMDA System Function Contribution Content Module 113](#_Toc48388933)

[8.3 Device specialization content modules 113](#_Toc48388934)

[8.3.1 Device: Infusion Pump 114](#_Toc48388935)

[8.3.1.4 SDC/BICEPS content module 114](#_Toc48388936)

[8.3.2 Device: Ventilator 114](#_Toc48388937)

[8.3.2.4 SDC/BICEPS content module 114](#_Toc48388938)

[8.3.3 Device: Physiologic monitor 114](#_Toc48388939)

[8.3.3.4 SDC/BICEPS content module 114](#_Toc48388940)

[8.3.4 Device: <11073-1072x HF / Endoscopy Surgery> 114](#_Toc48388941)

[8.3.3.4 SDC/BICEPS content module 114](#_Toc48388942)

[Appendices to Volume 3 115](#_Toc48388943)

[Appendix A – <Appendix Title> 116](#_Toc48388944)

[A.1 <Title> 116](#_Toc48388945)

[A.1.1 <Title> 116](#_Toc48388946)

[Appendix B – <Appendix Title> 117](#_Toc48388947)

[B.1 <Title> 117](#_Toc48388948)

[B.1.1 <Title> 117](#_Toc48388949)

[Volume 4 – National Extensions 118](#_Toc48388950)

[3 National Extensions for <Country Name or IHE Organization> 119](#_Toc48388951)

[3.1 Comments 119](#_Toc48388952)

[3.2 IHE <Country Name> Scope of Changes 119](#_Toc48388953)

[3.3 <Profile Name> <(Profile Acronym)> 120](#_Toc48388954)

[3.3.1 <Profile Acronym> Value Set Binding for <Country Name or IHE Organization> Realm Concept Domains 120](#_Toc48388955)

[3.3.2 <Profile Acronym> <Type of Change> 120](#_Toc48388956)

[4 National Extensions for <Country Name or IHE Organization> 121](#_Toc48388957)

[Appendices to Volume 4 122](#_Toc48388958)

[Appendix A – <Appendix Title> 123](#_Toc48388959)

[A.1 <Title> 123](#_Toc48388960)

[A.1.1 <Title> 123](#_Toc48388961)

[Appendix B – <Appendix Title> 124](#_Toc48388962)

[B.1 <Title> 124](#_Toc48388963)

[B.1.1 <Title> 124](#_Toc48388964)

[Editor’s Note: Check list before submitting for pre-Public Comment Review –

1. Glossary Table & First Mentions – make sure they are sync’d and descriptions / definitions properly attributed.
2. Review all “?” marks and either resolve OR convert to Public Comment / Future Consideration designations.
3. Section & Figure & Table #’ing – especially references to Tables that are hard coded! (e.g., Table W.2-1)
4. …

]

# Introduction to this Supplement

<*If this is a FHIR based profile, include the following boxed in text and complete the table within; otherwise, delete the text in its entirety.>*

[Editor’s Note: Note that it is TBD if the SDPi 1.0 version of the document will include FHIR-related specifications or if that will be deferred to a later revision.]

Whenever possible, IHE profiles are based on established and stable underlying standards. However, if an IHE domain determines that an emerging standard has high likelihood of industry adoption, and the standard offers significant benefits for the use cases it is attempting to address, the domain may develop IHE profiles based on such a standard. During Trial Implementation, the IHE domain will update and republish the IHE profile as the underlying standard evolves.

Product implementations and site deployments may need to be updated in order for them to remain interoperable and conformant with an updated IHE profile.

This <profile acronym> Profile (or This Technical Framework Supplement) is based on Release 4 of the emerging HL7®[[1]](#footnote-2) FHIR®[[2]](#footnote-3) specification. HL7 describes FHIR Change Management and Versioning at <https://www.hl7.org/fhir/versions.html>.

HL7 provides a rating of the maturity of FHIR content based on the FHIR Maturity Model (FMM): level 0 (draft) through N (Normative). See <http://hl7.org/fhir/versions.html#maturity>.

The FMM levels for FHIR content used in this profile are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FHIR Content  (Resources, ValueSets, etc. | FMM Level |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| *<e.g., Communication* | *2>* |

This IHE Devices Technical Framework supplement introduces a new *family of interoperability profiles*, Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability (SDPi), that comprise (4) separate profiles:

* SDPi-Plug-and-trust (**SDPi-P**) Profile
* SDPi-Reporting (**SDPi-R**) Profile
* SDPi-Alerting (**SDPi-A**) Profile
* SDPi-external Control (**SDPi-xC**) Profile

To that end, the supplement includes updates to all (3) IHE DEV TF volumes, including:

**TF-1 Integration Profiles**

* General overview of the SDPi architectural approach & integrated set of profiles
* Profile specific sections
* Related appendices, for example the integration of this family of SDPi profiles with other sources of requirements, or the application of Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) to these profiles

**TF-2 Transactions**

* Extensive new set of transactions based on ISO/IEEE 11073 Service-oriented Device Connectivity (SDC) medical device interoperability standards.
* Related appendices, for example the specialized use of

**TF-3 Content Modules**

* New content covering the application of ISO/IEEE 11073 SDC semantic standards to device content modules, with a primary focus on specifications related to the ISO/IEEE 11073-10207 BICEPS standard.

## 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.>

[Editor’s Note: Need to determine how to use this when “issues” are being tracked using other systems (e.g., GitHub or Confluence or … Jira …); Intent is to migrate the confluence-based Topics to this list and link them to GitHub Issues with summaries only here.]

## 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.>

# IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction

The [IHE Technical Framework General Introduction](http://ihe.net/Technical_Frameworks/#GenIntro) is shared by all of the IHE domain technical frameworks. Each technical framework volume contains links to this document where appropriate.

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*<Please refer to the Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources as the "HL7® FHIR® standard".>*

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Amend section 9.1.x by adding the following:

### IEEE 11073 (Health Device Interoperability)

[Editor’s Note: Include IEEE blanket IP language for what is specifically leveraged in the 11073 family of standards. This includes terminology, information modeling, exchange protocols, etc.]

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# IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendices

The [IHE Technical Framework General Introduction Appendices](http://ihe.net/Technical_Frameworks/#GenIntro) are components shared by all of the IHE domain technical frameworks. Each technical framework volume contains links to these documents where appropriate.

Update the following appendices to the General Introduction as indicated below. Note that these are **not** appendices to this domain’s Technical Framework (TF-1, TF-2, TF-3 or TF-4) but rather, they are appendices the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction located [here](https://www.ihe.net/resources/technical_frameworks/#GenIntro).

**NEW: REQUIRED APPROVAL OF ACTORS, TRANSACTIONS and TERMS -** To avoid duplication and insure consistency across domains, all **new or modified** actors, transactions and glossary terms need approval by IHE’s Domain Coordination Committee (DCC) before they are published in a trial implementation supplement. Please see [this Wiki page](https://wiki.ihe.net/index.php/Approval_Process_for_IHE_Actors,_Transactions_and_Glossary_Terms) for additional guidance and links to the forms for approval submission.

# Appendix A – Actor Summary Definitions

Add the following **new or modified** actors to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendix A:

<Add any actor definitions for **new or modified actors** defined specifically for this profile in the table below. These will be added to the IHE TF General Introduction Appendix A after publication for trial implementation. Verify that any actors added here are not already contained in the [IHE General Introduction Appendix A](http://ihe.net/Technical_Frameworks/#GenIntro).>

| New (or modified) Actor Name | Definition |
| --- | --- |
| *<Verb-Noun format (e.g., Store Image, Register Document Set)>* | *If this is a modified actor description, add the original description and use* ***bold underline*** *to indicate where the amendment adds text and bold strikethrough. where the amendment removes text* |
| SOMDS Consumer | [Editor’s Note: Move Definitions here from Actor Description sections below] |
| SOMDS Provider | [Editor’s Note: This is defined in the Actor list BUT is defined as “Service Provider” (100% self referential!!!). This probably has two definitions: one as a clinical service provider and the other here as a SOA actor. ] |

*<For the benefit of the reader, you may decide to list all actors associated with this profile. If so, add them in the table below. If you choose not to add them here, the text and table below should be deleted.>*

The table below lists *existing* actors that are utilized in this profile.

Complete List of Existing Actors Utilized in this Profile

| Existing Actor Name | Definition |
| --- | --- |
| [Editor’s Note: CT and ATNA actors?] |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# Appendix B – Transaction Summary Definitions

Add the following **new or modified** transactions to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendix B:

<Add any transaction definitions for **new (or modified) transactions** defined specifically for this profile. These will be added to the IHE TF General Introduction Appendix B after publication for trial implementation. Verify that any transactions added here are not already contained in the [IHE General Introduction Appendix B](http://ihe.net/Technical_Frameworks/#GenIntro).>

<After determining that a suitable transaction does not already exist, please note that the “verb-noun” construction for transaction names is preferred where possible. For additional guidance, see the IHE wiki at [http://wiki.ihe.net/indeW.php/IHE\_Profile\_Design\_Principles\_and\_Conventions#Transactions](http://wiki.ihe.net/index.php/IHE_Profile_Design_Principles_and_Conventions#Transactions).

| New (or modified) Transaction Name and Number | Definition |
| --- | --- |
| *<Verb-Noun formation (e.g., Send Data [DOM-xx]}>* | *If this is a modified transaction description, add the original description and use* ***bold underline*** *to indicate where the amendment adds text and* ***~~bold strikethrough~~****. where the amendment removes text* |
| [Editor’s Note: Move from transaction definitions below] |  |

# Appendix D – Glossary

Add the following **new or updated glossary** terms to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendix D.

[Editor’s Note: The columns of the table below were modified to match those in the currently published Glossary appendix.]

| New (or modified) Glossary Term | Definition | Synonyms | Acronyms / Abbreviation |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Basic ICE Protocol Specification | General reference to the abstract, implementation technology independent SDC components defined in the ISO/IEEE 11073-10207 standard. (See ISO/IEEE 11073-10207) |  | BICEPS |
| Integrated Clinical Environment | Environment that combines interoperable heterogeneous POINT-OF-CARE (PoC) MEDICAL DEVICEs and other equipment integrated to create a medical device system for the care of a single high acuity patient. (See ISO/IEEE 11073-20701 and AAMI 2700-1). |  | ICE |
| Medical Data Information Base | Structured collection of any data objects that are provided by a SOMDS Provider or BICEPS Content Creator, including both descriptive and state information. (See ISO/IEEE 11073-10207) |  | MDIB |
| Medical Device Interoperability | The application of informatics technology standards to achieve seamless and dynamic connection of *Point of Care Devices*. |  | MDI |
| Plug-and-Trust | The integration of an SES framework and MDI plug-and-play technology to enable the dynamic establishment of trust between participant systems at the point of connection to a SOMDS network. | SES MDI | PnT |
| Point of Care Device | A healthcare device that is used at a *point of care*, typically at a patient’s clinical bedside. May include patient-connected mobile devices, such as telemetry monitors. |  | PoCD |
| Safe, Effective & Secure | General name given to the requirements, general and specific, derived by the application of medical device and health software quality standards, including ISO 81001-1 and IEC 80001-1. |  | SES |
| Service-oriented Device Connectivity | Application of service-oriented architecture to support healthcare device interoperability. (See ISO/IEEE 11073-20701) |  | SDC |
| Service-Oriented Medical Device System | A point-of-care system of products that  implements a service-oriented SDC architecture composed of service providers and service consumers. (See ISO/IEEE 11073-10207) |  | SOMDS |
| System Function Contribution | A detailed specification of the capabilities of a SOMDS network participant |  | SFC |

Volume 1 – Profiles

## 2 Devices Integration Profiles

*[Editor’s Note:*

*This section is assuming that the DEV TF-1 10.0 will be updated per the latest greatest template.*

*That template includes considerable information before 2.1 Required Actor Groupings & Bindings.*

*Consider adding here:*

1. *General IHE Devices Architecture / Use Context section + (4) KIPs*
2. *General SDPi Family of Profiles Overview section.*

*]*

## 2.2 Safety, Effectiveness & Security Considerations and Requirements

[Editor’s Note: This section is modified from the original template to show SES … “Implications” was changed to “Considerations and Requirements” for. Note additional section in Appendix 1]

## 2.3 Integration Profiles Overview

[Editor’s Note: The template only has a reference to the [http://www.ihe.net/Profiles](http://www.ihe.net/Profiles/) page.

Do we add content in this document first or does it get generated from content below?

<Mary?>

]

<NUMBERING??? 10.2.1???>

### 10.2.1 <Option Name>

<First, include a sentence with a high-level description of the option. What capability does this option enable in the profile? Then, enumerate the specific requirements for the actor(s) that support this option.>

An <actor name> that supports this option shall <Describe the requirements associated with this option.>

<Sometimes an option requires that an optional transaction becomes mandatory. In that case, list the transaction as Optional in Table 10.1-1, but indicate in this section that it is required, e.g., Transaction [DOM-Y4 is required for Actor-B that supports this option.”>

<Sometimes an option requires that the actor be grouped with an actor in another profile. In that case, describe that here and also refer to the Required Grouping table in the next section. E.g., “An Actor-A that supports the Really Secure Option shall be grouped with an Secure Node or Secure Application in the ATNA Profile. See Table 10.3-1.”>

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

## 2.X Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability (SDPi) – Overview & Framework

[Editor’s Note: This is the general section on SDPi. An overview of SOA, SOMDS, etc. ]

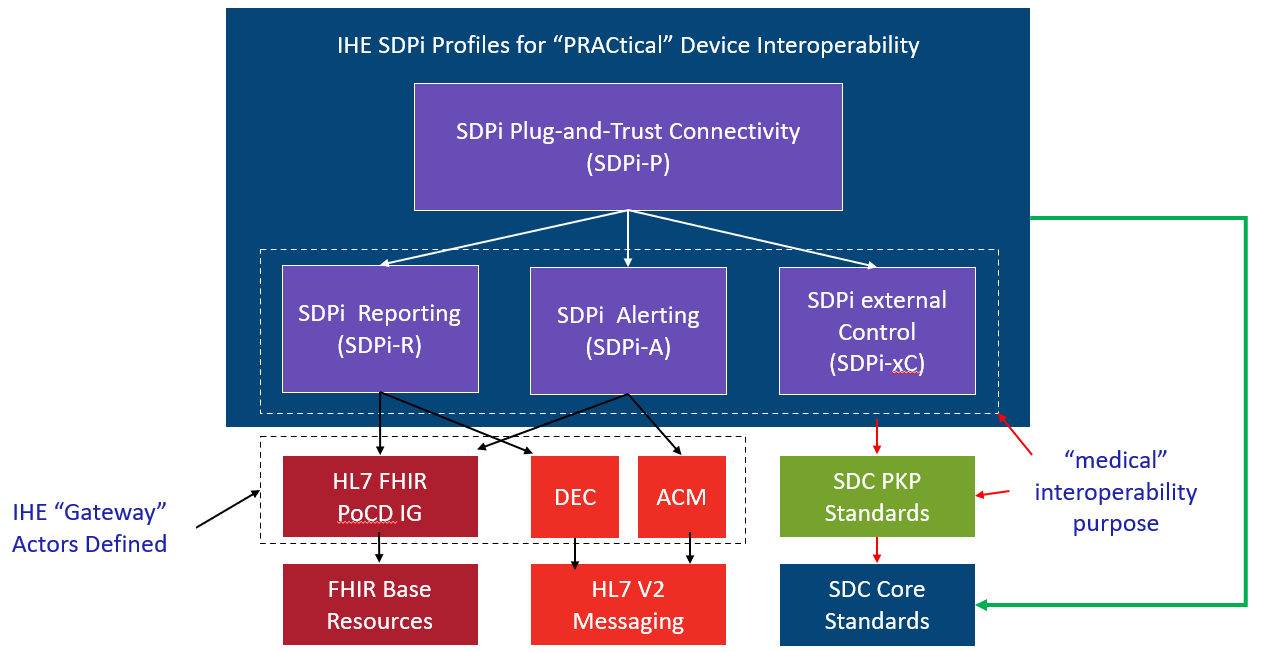


Figure 2.X-1: SDPi Profiles & Foundational Standards

<add caption + explain model>

<give reference to appendix 1>

Add new 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.>*

[Editor’s Note: Mary: The section numbers are reserved. When do we update them to this Supplement document?]

# 10 Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability – Plug-and-trust (SDPi-P) Profile

The SDPi-Plug-and-trust (SDPi-P) profile supports foundational seamless connectivity, information exchange and service invocation as defined in the SDPi architecture detailed in section *2.X Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability (SDPi) – Overview & Framework* above. Whereas the related SPDI profiles for reporting, alerting and external control are explicitly intended to support medical care capabilities, the SDPi-P profile focuses on healthcare interoperability. All the capabilities defined in SDPi-P are leveraged by and extended in the medically focused profiles. This foundational profile not only supports medical device interoperability (“MDI”), providing for “plug-and-play” capabilities, but also with a tightly integrated “trust” framework (see *Appendix A – Requirements Management for Plug-and-Trust Interoperability*). The establishment of a trusted ecosystem of medical and non-medical devices and applications[[3]](#footnote-4) begins at the start of discovery and a secure connection. Therefore, the profile name: Plug-and-Trust.

This is primarily an IHE *transport profile*[[4]](#footnote-5), although it does define several content modules detailed in IHE Devices TF-3. It supports the transactions and information exchanged in accordance to a Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) specialized for high-acuity points of care (e.g., operating table or ICU bed), defined as a Service-Oriented Medical Device System (SOMDS). All the SDPi-P actors are therefore scoped with “SOMDS” to clearly identify their application context and scope.

Although all information exchanged between SDPi-P SOMDS participating systems and applications must conform to the basic SDC/BICEPS content module[[5]](#footnote-6) requirements, content modules have been defined for common high-acuity medical devices such as infusion pumps, ventilators and physiologic monitors.

Note that future IHE *workflow* *profiles* may be defined that build upon the transport & content module foundation established by the SDPi-P profile. For example, Operating Room / Surgery Point-of-Care Integration, ICU Point-of-Care Integration, or more service-focused profiles such as Silent ICU or Quiet Hospital where the acute point-of-care is integrated with enterprise systems around device alerting and alert distribution to provide an improved environment of care (reduced noise level and improved safety) and clinician interaction.

## 10.1 SDPi-P 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. IHE Transactions can be found in the Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendix B. Both appendices are located at <http://ihe.net/Technical_Frameworks/#GenIntro>

[Editor’s Note: Modeling approach will leverage constructs from XDS.b, SWF & ACM.

The actor diagram below will be analogous to ACM where it shows actors and general connection but not specific transaction detail. The transactions will be included in the subsequent table with linkages to TF-2]

Figure 10.1-1 shows the actors directly involved in the SDPi-P Profile. The relevant transactions between them are detailed in the subsequent Table 10.1-1. Abstract Actors (i.e., those that provide common specifications that are utilized in other “concrete” or implementation actors) are indicated by names in *italics*, and with the actors that inherit their capabilities grouped in boxes with dotted lines and non-italics names. ~~If needed for context, other actors that may be indirectly involved due to their participation in other related profiles are shown in dotted lines.~~ Actor groupings, including abstract with concrete are detailed in Section 10.3.

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Figure 10.1-1: SDPi-P Actor Diagram

[Editor’s Notes: Considerations / discussion for the actor diagram above

1. See notes around line #545 …
2. Descriptions of these actors are in the sections below
3. SOMDS is the overarching concept … obviously! But keeps away from SDC (confusion & implementation specific)
4. Three core actors: Participant, Provider, Consumer
   1. Analogous to the ACM profile, these actors could include contained boxes / graphics for the components that are currently listed in text …
   2. OR we can just list them in text!
5. The approach with a Participant being in a dashed box around the others is leveraged from XDS.b for the “Integrated Document Source/Repository Actor” – note that if IHE had the concept of actor specialization / generalization … that would be a good thing
6. SOMDS Gateway/Proxy :
   1. Note: XCA has “gateway” actors
   2. Clearly this actor CAN integrate a provider and / or consumer actor
   3. Technically this could be a grouped actor but it would probably be grouped with a Participant … which can be Provider / Consumer / both … In UML this would be easy to capture … and grouping with a Participant when that is the dotted line box is clear-as-mud IMHO
7. Protocol-specific Gateway Actors
   1. SDPi-P will define three gateways: FHIR, V2, IHE DEV PCD (e.g., DEC & ACM); FHIR is called out here since it is a specific instance and currently the top priority
   2. Gateways are indicated as specialized versions of the
   3. A “generic” gateway will also support proprietary or other protocols / adaptors / connectors not otherwise specified here
8. …

]

Table 10.1-1 lists the transactions for each actor directly involved in the SDPi-P Profile. To claim compliance with this profile, an actor shall support all required transactions (labeled “R”) and may support the optional transactions (labeled “O”). Note that “Consumer” is indicated for actors that receive but do not directly respond to a specific transaction.

[Editor’s Notes: The table below does not account for additional capabilities such as

1. waveform service negotiation and streaming.
2. Set for SystemContext type stuff for example (localization / patient info)
3. Time Synchronization … and leveraging CT or profiling CT for use with SDC-enabled systems?
4. …

]

Table 10.1-1: SDPi-P Profile - Actors and Transactions

| Actors | Transactions | Initiator or Responder | Optionality | Reference |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *SOMDS Participant* | [Editor’s Note: TBD specific transactions / abstract actor!] |  |  | DEV TF-2:3.xyz |
| SOMDS Provider | Announce Network Presence | Initiator | R | DEV TF-2:3.23 |
|  | Discover Network Topology | Responder | R | DEV TF-2:3.24 |
|  | Discover BICEPS Services | Responder | R | DEV TF-2:3.25 |
|  | Discover System Context and Capabilities | Responder | R | DEV TF-2:3.26 |
|  | Manage BICEPS Subscription | Responder | R | DEV TF-2:3.27 |
|  | Notify Change in System Context and Capabilities | Initiator | O ( See Note 1) | DEV TF-2:3.28 |
|  | Publish BICEPS Update Reports | Initiator | R | DEV TF-2:3.29 |
|  | Retrieve BICEPS Content | Responder | O | DEV TF-2:3.30 |
|  | Set Provider State | Responder | O | DEV TF-2:3.31 |
|  | Retrieve Archive Data | Responder | O | DEV TF-2:3.32 |
|  | Retrieve Localization Information | Responder | O | DEV TF-2:3.33 |
|  | Announce Network Departure | Initiator | R | DEV TF-2:3.34 |
| SOMDS Consumer | Announce Network Presence | Consumer | O | DEV TF-2:3.23 |
|  | Discover Network Topology | Initiator | R | DEV TF-2:3.24 |
|  | Discover BICEPS Services | Initiator | R | DEV TF-2:3.25 |
|  | Discover System Context and Capabilities | Initiator | R | DEV TF-2:3.26 |
|  | Manage BICEPS Subscription | Initiator | R | DEV TF-2:3.27 |
|  | Notify Change in System Context and Capabilities | Responder | O | DEV TF-2:3.28 |
|  | Publish BICEPS Update Reports | Responder | R | DEV TF-2:3.29 |
|  | Retrieve BICEPS Content | Initiator | O | DEV TF-2:3.30 |
|  | Set Provider State | Initiator | O | DEV TF-2:3.31 |
|  | Retrieve Archive Data | Initiator | O | DEV TF-2:3.32 |
|  | Retrieve Localization Information | Initiator | O | DEV TF-2:3.33 |
|  | Announce Network Departure | Consumer |  | DEV TF-2:3.34 |
| *SOMDS Gateway* | <TBD specific transactions / abstract actor! See actor description below> |  |  | DEV TF-2:3.xyz |
| SOMDS FHIR Gateway | <TBD specific transactions; see actor description below> |  |  | DEV TF-2:3.xyz |
| SOMDS V2 Gateway | <TBD specific transactions; see actor description below> |  |  | DEV TF-2:3.xyz |
| SOMDS Sensor Gateway | <TBD specific transactions; see actor description below> |  |  | DEV TF-2:3.xyz |

Note 1: *The “Notify Change in System Context and Capabilities” is required if there are dynamic changes that may need to be sent to subscribing systems.*

[Editor’s Note:

1. Should we include a description of SOMDS Participant MDIB & device specializations etc. here?
2. We have loosely talked about Content Modules in the past; however, not explicitly integrated them in any serious way
3. IF we did update the diagram …
   1. SDPi MDIB Creator / Reporter?
   2. SDPi MDIB Content / Consumer?
   3. “Share Content” => ??? [note that this could apply both across a SOMDS and gateway to enterprise … the content would remain the same!]

]

Figure 10.1-2 shows the content-related actors defined in the SDPi-P Profile and the direction that the content is exchanged. In general, a SOMDS Provider actor will create content for consumption by a SOMDS Consumer actor; however, in the case of external control where a SOMDS Provider actor is creating and sending content (e.g., patient demographics information) to a SOMDS Provider actor, the content module creator / consumer roles will be reversed.

A product implementation using this profile may 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 *10.3 SDPi-P Required Actor Groupings* or in *10.6 SDPi-P Cross Profile Considerations*.

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Figure 10.1-2: SDPi-P BICEPS Content Actor Diagram

Table 10.1-2 lists the content module(s) defined in the SDPi-P 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”).

[Editor’s Note: Consider SFC and Gateway Content Modules etc. etc. etc. In the table below or wrapped into the core BICEPS Content Module?]

Table 10.1-2 SDPi-P – Actors and Content Modules

| Actors | Content Modules | Optionality | Reference |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BICEPS Content Creator | SDC/BICEPS Content Module | R See Note 1 | DEV TF-3: 8.2.8.1 |
| Infusion Pump SDC/BICEPS Content Module | O | DEV TF-3: 8.3.1.4 |
| Ventilator SDC/BICEPS Content Module | O | DEV TF-3: 8.3.2.4 |
| Physiologic Monitor SDC/BICEPS Content Module | O | DEV TF-3: 8.3.3.4 |
| <SURGERY> SDC/BICEPS Content Module | O | DEV TF-3:8.3.4.4 |
| BICEPS Content Consumer | SDC/BICEPS Content Module | R See Note 1 | DEV TF-3: 8.2.8.1 |
| Infusion Pump SDC/BICEPS Content Module | O | DEV TF-3: 8.3.1.4 |
| Ventilator SDC/BICEPS Content Module | O | DEV TF-3: 8.3.2.4 |
| Physiologic Monitor SDC/BICEPS Content Module | O | DEV TF-3: 8.3.3.4 |
| <SURGERY> SDC/BICEPS Content Module | O | DEV TF-3:8.3.4.4 |

Note 1: *All content exchanged on a SOMDS shall conform to the general SDPi “BICEPS Content Module”. SOMDS Provider specific content modules (e.g., infusion pumps) may be optionally supported as indicated.*

### 10.1.1 Actor Descriptions and Actor Profile Requirements

SDPi-P actor roles and responsibilities are described in the subsections below.

Unless otherwise specified in these sections, specific transaction requirements are specified in in the DEV TF-2 Transactions volume, and requirements related to content modules are detailed in DEV TF-3 *DEV Semantic Content Modules*. This section documents any additional requirements on profile’s content actors.

The following sequence diagram illustrates a typical (not comprehensive) exchange scenarios between SDPi-P actors:

A screenshot of a cell phone

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Figure W.1.1-1: SDPi-P Example Sequence Diagram

[Editor’s Note: Each of the sections below will include an Actor Summary Definition section that can be moved to Appendix A in the General Introduction when appropriate.]

#### 10.1.1.1 SOMDS Participant

Actor Summary Definition: [to be copied to Appendix A – Actor Summary Definitions above]

A foundational abstract actor that provides the SOA architectural constructs for interoperating in a Service-Oriented Medical Device System (SOMDS) network instance, including information, messaging and dynamic behavior models. (See ISO/IEEE 11073-10201 “PARTICIPANT” definition)

All systems participating in a SOMDS network instance must implement this abstract actor.

All SDPi profiles actors are grouped (inherit from) this actor, including both transport / transaction actors and content module actors. This required grouping ensures that all systems connecting to a SOMDS network support the SES MDI[[6]](#footnote-7) requirements necessary for establishing a plug-and-trust ecosystem, including the secure and dynamic provision of an implementation’s system function contribution (SFC). See *A.3 Specifying SystemFunctionContribution (SFC) for Plug-and-Trust Interfaces* for more information.

#### 10.1.1.2 SOMDS Provider

Actor Summary Definition: [to be copied to Appendix A – Actor Summary Definitions above]

A *SOMDS Participant* that provides at least one service to the other participant systems. (See ISO/IEEE 11073-10201 “SERVICE PROVIDER” definition)

Every SOMDS Provider is paired with (inherits from) the abstract *SOMDS Provider* actor.

A system that participates in a SOMDS network instance can include both SOMDS Consumer and SOMDS Provider actors.

#### 10.1.1.3 SOMDS Consumer

Actor Summary Definition: [to be copied to Appendix A – Actor Summary Definitions above]

A *SOMDS Participant* that discovers and utilizes at least one service, functional capability, exposed to a network communications backbone by a SOMDS Provider. (See ISO/IEEE 11073-10207 “SERVICE CONSUMER” and “SERVICE” definitions.)

Every SOMDS Consumer is paired with (inherits from) the abstract *SOMDS Provider* actor.

A system that participates in a SOMDS network instance can include both SOMDS Consumer and SOMDS Provider actors.

#### 10.1.1.4 SOMDS Gateway

Actor Summary Definition: [to be copied to Appendix A – Actor Summary Definitions above]

A *SOMDS Participant* that enables seamless interaction with systems and software applications that are outside the scope of the SOMDS network instance. This abstract actor provides a consistent method for interacting, as a SOMDS Consumer and / or SOMDS Provider, with a specific SOMDS instance, as the foundation for protocol-specific gateway actors.

Every abstract *SOMDS Gateway* actor is grouped with (inherits from) the abstract *SOMDS Provider* actor.

A *SOMDS Gateway* can implement both SOMDS Consumer and SOMDS Provider actors.

In the case of a gateway implementing a SOMDS Consumer actor, it is able to interact with other SOMDS Provider actors to either obtain information that is then made available to Non-SOMDS Systems or invoke services that are requested from the external Non-SOMDS Systems. For example, forwarding patient respiratory rate readings to an external “flow sheet” application or invoking a device’s “pause alert audio” service when a clinician indicates they are responding to a physiological alert condition (e.g., high respiratory rate).

In the case of a gateway implementing a SOMDS Provider actor, service capabilities for interacting with Non-SOMDS Systems are provided to the other networked SOMDS Consumer actors. For example, an application that wants to retrieve patient information from an EHR or check the latest patient laboratory results.

Each SOMDS Gateway implementation will include the ***protocol***-specific rules for connecting to and interacting with external Non-SOMDS Systems, including semantic mappings, message formats, and interaction sequences. See related discussion at DEV TF-3 *8.2.8.7 SDC/BICEPS Mapping of SOMDS Gateway Content Modules*.

[Editor’s Note: One question is whether SDC should be explicitly named here or not? THE protocol for SOMDS is SDC but it also creates confusion on the non-SDPi front with “structured data capture” for example. These actors could be an SDC Gateway and an SDC-FHIR Gateway etc. The approach chosen here keeps the focus on SOMDS and non-SOMDS, relegating SDC specific content to TF-2.]

Although the SDPi-P profile SOMDS Gateway actor provides for non-SOMDS *protocol-specific* adaptors, they establish the foundation for specifying system and application-specific interfaces such as for EHR or decision support systems (e.g., sepsis determination). See *10.4.1.3 Aggregators, Proxies, Sensors* for additional perspectives and concepts on how SOMDS Gateways may be implemented.

*SOMDS Gateway* system implementations may support multiple protocols where there is one SOMDS-facing participant model or API but with multiple protocols for non-SOMDS system integration. For example, a SOMDS “Alert” Gateway would interact with other SOMDS Participants in a single consistent way but may support both HL7 FHIR and HL7 Version 2 (V2) protocols for interacting with healthcare enterprise systems.

*SOMDS Gateway* actors are also utilized in other SDPi profiles for medical device information reporting (SDPi-R), alerting (SDPi-A) and external control (SDPi-xC). See those profile specifications for detailed usage. In some cases, IHE profiles have been defined for supporting integration with Non-SOMDS Systems, such as the V2-based IHE Devices Device to Enterprise Communication (DEC) profile, or the IHE ITI XDS-I for locating and retrieving images for a specific patient using the XDS.b profile. In these cases, ***profile***-specific SOMDS Gateway adaptors may be specified as well.

[Editor’s Note: Specialized versions of SOMDS Gateway …

1. Are there unique transactions at the -P level or only when grouped with -R/-A?
2. Does the abstract SOMDS Gateway / SOMDS Provider define core services as well? For example, discovery of the protocols and protocol-specific capabilities and content?
3. Are there unique transactions on the non-SOMDS exchange?
4. For example: Service to “Send V2 Message (ORU, R01, <header info>, etc.) OR is most of that pre-configured in the gateway actor separately? And only the end point and BICEPS content provided?
5. Or does the gateway have an SDC Consumer sucking in the world and then internally push out PCD-1 based on pre-configuration?
6. NOTE: That the SOMDS V2 Gateway, for example, could define a generic V2 message service (for stuff that isn’t part of an IHE DEV PCD profile), and that transaction would be included here at the -P level!
   1. Perhaps it would be good to define that just to push the point and get feedback one way or the other.

]

#### 10.1.1.5 SOMDS FHIR Gateway

Actor Summary Definition: [to be copied to Appendix A – Actor Summary Definitions above]

A *SOMDS Gateway* that supports use of HL7 FHIR for interoperating with Non-SOMDS Systems.

SOMDS FHIR Gateway actors shall be grouped with (inherit from) the abstract *SOMDS Gateway* actor. They shall implement either a SOMDS Provider and / or SOMDS Consumer actor.

The SOMDS FHIR Gateway actor identifies and specifies the logic necessary for connecting a SOMDS network environment with Non-SOMDS Systems that utilize HL7 FHIR for their interoperability protocol. Generally, this logic is defined in the HL7 Devices on FHIR (DoF) implementation guide for Point-of-Care Devices[[7]](#footnote-8).

Gateways implementing this actor can support any of the FHIR architectural approaches: RESTful, messaging, documents, and SOA. For example, a SOMDS FHIR Gateway can utilize a SOMDS Consumer to retrieve information from other SOMDS Participant systems, map it into FHIR Bundle resources and forward it on to non-SOMDS systems in a FHIR message.

Alternatively, the SOMDS FHIR Gateway could implement a FHIR server and provide support for systems to discover and retrieve information asynchronously, including the use of FHIR publication / subscription (“pub/sub”) services.

The SOMDS FHIR Gateway can also support SOMDS services invoked by FHIR-based systems, such as requesting a snapshot of the latest vital signs measurements for a specific patient and triggering a blood-pressure cuff reading.

#### 10.1.1.6 SOMDS V2 Gateway

Actor Summary Definition: [to be copied to Appendix A – Actor Summary Definitions above]

A *SOMDS Gateway* that supports use of HL7 Version 2 (V2) for interoperating with Non-SOMDS Systems.

SOMDS V2 Gateway actors shall be grouped with (inherit from) the abstract *SOMDS Gateway* actor. They shall implement either a SOMDS Provider and / or SOMDS Consumer actor.

The SOMDS V2 Gateway actor identifies and specifies the logic necessary for connecting a SOMDS network environment with Non-SOMDS Systems that utilize HL7 v2 for their interoperability protocol. Since V2 is a message-based protocol, the primary implementation guide logic is defined in the IHE DEV TF-2 appendices for V2 messaging, such as *Appendix B Common Segment Descriptions* and *Appendix C Common Data Types*. The logic for semantic content modules is detailed in IHE DEV TF-3, including *8.2.8.3 BICEPS Relationship to Classic DIM*.

Generally, the SOMDS V2 Gateway actor supports messaging *from* a SOMDS environment to V2-enabled systems, utilizing a SOMDS Consumer actor to collect information from SOMDS Provider systems and translate them to V2 messages sent to other Non-SOMDS Systems. There are cases, though, where information may be sent to a SOMDS-based system such as an alert conformation utilizing a DEV-05 (i.e., PCD-05) transaction (see the *Y Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability - Alerting (SDPi-A) Profile* profile below).

#### 10.1.1.7 SOMDS Sensor Gateway

Actor Summary Definition: [to be copied to Appendix A – Actor Summary Definitions above]

A *SOMDS Gateway* that supports integration of sensors external to a SOMDS network

SOMDS Sensor Gateway actors shall be grouped with (inherit from) the abstract *SOMDS Gateway* actor. They shall implement either a SOMDS Provider and / or SOMDS Consumer actor.

The SOMDS V2 Gateway actor identifies and specifies the logic necessary for …

[Editor’s Note: Add detail … include WSN and rationale for this kind of adaption. Etc.]

#### 10.1.1.8 BICEPS Content Creator

Actor Summary Definition: [to be moved to Appendix A – Actor Summary Definitions above]

Provides MDIB content conformant to ISO/IEEE 11073-10207 BICEPS specification and for consumption by other BICEPS Content Consumer systems.

All content created and provided by a BICEPS Content Creator shall be conformant to the BICEPS content module specifications in DEV TF-3 *8.2.8.1 SDC/BICEPS Content Module* and related sections.

Note that although this SDPi-P content actor primarily supports information exchange between systems participating in a SOMDS network environment, they may be referenced by other non-SDPi profiles that utilize non-SOMDS exchange architectures, transactions and technologies.

Content is provided by one SOMDS Participant to another. Typically, this will be a SOMDS Provider system to a SOMDS Consumer system; however, as noted previously, in some cases such as changing configuration settings within a SOMDS Provider (e.g., Patient Context), content creation and provision is from a SOMDS Consumer (initiating the configuration change request) to a SOMDS Provider system.

#### 10.1.1.9 BICEPS Content Consumer

Actor Summary Definition: [to be copied to Appendix A – Actor Summary Definitions above]

Processes MDIB information conformant to ISO/IEEE 11073-10207 BICEPS specifications provided by BICEPS Content Creator systems.

A BICEPS Content Consumer actor shall be capable of processing information provided by a BICEPS Content Creator, in accordance to the BICEPS content module specifications in DEV TF-3 *8.2.8.1 SDC/BICEPS Content Module* and related sections. The supported BICEPS content processing shall include one or more of the options identified for this actor in *Table 10.2-1: SDPi-P – Actors and Options* below.

For robustness, a BICEPS Content Consumer need only process the content that is necessary to support its capabilities, but shall also be able to accept and ignore any additional content that may be provided but is out-of-scope for its internal requirements.[[8]](#footnote-9)

Note that although this SDPi-P content actor primarily supports information exchange between systems participating in a SOMDS network environment, they may be referenced by other non-SDPi profiles that utilize other non-SOMDS exchange architectures, transactions and technologies.

## 10.2 SDPi-P Actor Options

Options that may be selected for each actor in this profile, if any, are listed in the Table 10.2-1. Dependencies between options, when applicable, are specified in notes.

[Editor’s Note:

1. Sync with the SDC ICS Options in DEV TF-1 *Appendix B – ISO/IEEE 11073 SDC Requirements Coverage*
2. *Note that not all SDC options will be carried over as SDPi options … specialization by constraint! (e.g., new Secured Discovery included here)*
3. *No SOMDA options are included in the table below … OK? For example, what about handle-based filtering?*
4. *Trick is identifying what should be specified as a formal OPTION (and thus tested as a bundle and called out on SDOC / IHE Conformance Statements) and what should be simply left for runtime discovery per “Note 1” after the table below.*
5. *Consider also:*
   1. *Archive Service Support*
   2. *Locationalization Service Support*
   3. *SystemContext (and related contexts) Configuration Support*
   4. *Ensemble Support*
6. *Note also that some OPTIONS that are allowed here may be mandatory in the medical profiles.*
   1. *SDPi-A Alert Delegation Option*
   2. *SDPi-A Alert Confirmation Option*
   3. *SDPi-xC “You Could Kill Someone” Option*
   4. *SDPi-xC Closed-Loop Control Ensemble Option*
   5. *…*

]

Table 10.2-1: SDPi-P – Actors and Options

| Actor | Option Name | Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SOMDS Participant | No options defined |  |
| SOMDS Provider  (See Note 1) | Streaming Option  [Editor’s Note: Which can be waveform or other content; but is that in SDPi-R vs. here? And should we have a waveform option?  What about SCO or polling mode type support options?] | DEV TF-1 *10.2.1 Streaming Option* |
|  | Safe Data Transmission Option | DEV TF-1 *10.2.1 Safe Data Transmission Option* |
|  | Compact Representation Option | DEV TF-1 *10.2.1 Compact Representation Option* |
|  | Patient <Context> Management Option | [Include PCIM function support here] |
|  | Archive Service Option | ADD SECTION BELOW |
|  | Localization Service Option | ADD SECTION BELOW |
|  | Ensemble Participation Option |  |
| SOMDS Consumer  (See Note 1) | Streaming Option | DEV TF-1 *10.2.1 Streaming Option* |
|  | Safe Data Transmission Option | DEV TF-1 *10.2.1 Safe Data Transmission Option* |
|  | Compact Representation Option | DEV TF-1 *10.2.1 Compact Representation Option* |
|  |  |  |
| SOMDS Gateway | No options defined  [Editor’s Note: we could define SOMDS Provider as an option indicating bi-directional gateway capability.] |  |
| SOMDS FHIR Gateway | No options defined |  |
| SOMDS V2 Gateway | No options defined |  |
| SOMDS Sensor Gateway | No options defined |  |
| BICEPS Content Creator | No options defined |  |
| BICEPS Content Consumer | [Editor’s Note: Normal PCC TF-2 3.1. Options are document focused; What options would be appropriate here? For example: aggregation, comprehensive, <app only>, translation, trending, …????] |  |
|  |  |  |

Note 1: These options may be dynamically discovered by SOMDS Consumers when querying the capabilities of a specific SOMDS Provider.

### 10.2.1 Streaming Option

[Editor’s Note:

1. MDPWS Capability, e.g., for streaming waveforms
2. NOTE: There is discussion / change tickets about secure streaming vs. current UDP-based unsecured streaming
3. See ICS Appendix B below

]

### 10.2.1 Safe Data Transmission Option

[Editor’s Note:

1. MDPWS Capability, e.g., for high-reliability safety-critical data exchange
2. Involves implementation of the dual-path design construct
3. Will this be mandatory or an option for the medical profiles?

]

### 10.2.1 Compact Representation Option

[Editor’s Note:

1. Compression enablement
2. NOTE: This applies to a compressed XML representation … right?
3. And/or does it apply to compression of streams / waveforms, specific bulky data?

]

## 10.3 SDPi-P Required Actor Groupings

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

[Editor’s Note: Actors from OTHER profiles. These would include -R -A -xC … “… may be grouped with…” forward looking? What about CT? This would be grouped with SOMDS Participant actors.]

*<This section specifies all 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 10.6 Cross Profile Considerations. Use Section 10.5 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 requirements for the grouped actor (Column 2) (Column 3 in alternative 2).

If this is a content profile, and actors from this profile are grouped with actors from a workflow or transport profile, the 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 10.5 describes some optional groupings that may be of interest for security considerations and Section 10.6 describes some optional groupings in other related profiles.

<Two alternatives for Table 10.3-1 are presented below.

* If there are no required groupings for any actor in this profile, use alternative 1 as a template.
* If an actor in this profile (with no option), has a required grouping, use alternative 1.
* If any required grouping is associated with an actor/option combination in this profile, use alternative 2.>

[Editor’s Note: Selected “alternative 1” below because it provides for tighter integration with content modules + completeness in integrating ALL actors whether or not they have a grouping or content module requirement.]

<alternative 1> Table 10.3-1: SDPi-P - Required Actor Groupings

<All actors from this profile should be listed in Column 1, even if none of the actors has a required groupings. If no required grouping exists, “None” should be indicated in Column 2. If an actor in a content profile is required to be grouped with an actor in a transport or workflow profile, it will be listed **with at least one** required grouping. 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 security profiles in this grouping section. Consideration should be given to Consistent Time (CT) Client, ATNA Secure Node or Secure Application, 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 security. Also see the ITI document titled ‘Cookbook: Preparing the IHE Profile Security Section’ at <http://ihe.net/Technical_Frameworks/#IT> for a list of suggested IT and security groupings.>

| SDPi-P Actor | Actor(s) to be grouped with | Reference | Content Bindings Reference |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *SOMDS Participant* | [Editor’s Note: CT grouping here? What about ATNA groupings? (Since security is at the Participant level); see also Note 2 at the bottom of this table] |  | ***[RAN OUT OF STEAM HERE]*** |
| SOMDS Provider | *SDPi-P/SOMDS Participant* |  |  |
| SOMDS Consumer | *SDPi-P/SOMDS Participant* |  |  |
| *SOMDS Gateway*  (See Note 1) | *SDPi-P/SOMDS Provider* |  |  |
| *SDPi-P/SOMDS Consumer* |  |  |
| SOMDS FHIR Gateway | *SDPi-P/SOMDS Gateway* |  |  |
| SOMDS V2 Gateway | *SDPi-P/SOMDS Gateway* |  |  |
| SOMDS Sensor Gateway | *SDPi-P/SOMDS Gateway* |  |  |
| BICEPS Content Creator | See Note 2 |  | *DEV TF-3 8.2.8.1 SDC/BICEPS Content Module* |
| BICEPS Content Consumer | See Note 2 |  | *DEV TF-3 8.2.8.1 SDC/BICEPS Content Module* |
|  |  |  |  |
| Actor A | *<external Domain Acronym or blank>*  *SDPi-P/<Actor>*  *<e.g., ITI CT / Time Client>* | *<TF Reference; typically from Vol 1>*  *<e.g., ITI-TF-1: 7.1>* | -- |
| Actor B | None | -- | -- |
| Actor C  *<In this example, Actor C shall be grouped with all three actors listed in column 2>* | *<external Domain Acronym or blank>*  *SDPi-P/<Actor>* | -- | See Note 1 |
|  | *<external Domain Acronym or blank> SDPi-P/<Actor>* | -- | See Note 1 |
|  | *<external Domain Acronym or blank>*  *SDPi-P/<Actor>* | -- | See Note 1 |
| Actor D *(See note 1)*  *<In this example, the note is used to indicate that the Actor D shall be grouped with one or more of the two actors of the two actors in column 2.>* | *<external Domain Acronym or blank>*  *SDPi-P/<Actor>* | -- | See Note 1 |
|  | *<external Domain Acronym or blank>*  *SDPi-P/<Actor>* | -- | See Note 1 |
| Actor E  *<In rare cases, the actor to be grouped with must implement an option. An example is in column 2.)* | *<external Domain Acronym or blank>*  *SDPi-P <Actor>*  *<e.g., ITI RFD Form Filler with the Archive Form Option>* | *<TF Reference to the Option definition; typically from Vol 1>*  *<(e.g., ITI TF-1: 17.3.11)>* |  |
| *<e.g., Content Consumer (See Note 1)* | *ITI XDS.b / Document Consumer* | *ITI TF-1: 10.1* | *PCC TF-2:4.1 (See Note 2)>* |
|  | *ITI XDR / Document Recipient* | *ITI TF-1: 15.1* | *PCC TF-2:4.1 (See Note 2)>* |
|  | *ITI XDM / Portable Media Importer* | *ITI TF-1: 16.1* | *PCC TF-2:4.1 (See Note 2)>* |
| *<e.g., Content Consumer* | *ITI CT / Time Client* | *ITI TF-1: 7.1>* | -- |

Note 1: This actor must be grouped with at least one of the actors in column 2. Multiple groupings are allowed.

Note 2: This actor shall be grouped with at least one other transport or workflow profile actor. By default, this actor is grouped with a DEV SDPi-p/SOMDA Participant actor; however, it may be included in non-SDPi profiles and profile actors, in which case it may be grouped with other actors. See actor description for additional discussion.

## 10.4 SDPi-P 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.>*

### 10.4.1 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.>

#### 10.4.1.1 SOA & SOMDS Architecture Alignment

[Editor’s Note: Link back to SDPi general overview at the top and how leveraged for SDPi-P Actors Model; SOMDS Participant ABSTRACT actor role]

#### 10.4.1.2 General Healthcare vs. Medical Interoperability Purposes

[Editor’s Note: All the transactions here are focused on healthcare information exchange with out any intended medical purpose; relationship to the other SDPi Profiles]

#### 10.4.1.3 Ensuring Time Synchronization

[Editor’s Note: This is a key topic for all health information exchange, and especially that of medical data. A consuming system has to know, for example, that the time stamps provided in the BICEPS content or in the messages is accurate (and to what degree). Requirements will be included HERE for SOMDS Participant & all other actors including BICEPS Content <xyz>. Additional requirements may be added to the TF-3 BICEPS Content Module section as well.

Integration of CT and ATNA (TBD) below in required groupings is assumed.

]

#### 10.4.1.3 Aggregators, Proxies, Sensors

[Editor’s Note: Include single / multiple patient variations. See [Topic on confluence](https://confluence.hl7.org/x/QSsvBQ); ultimately probably in TF-1 & -2 & -3. NOTE added a section in TF-3 as well.

Mention SENSORS and WSN referencing SOMDS Sensor Gateways w/ rationale.

Include CLINICAL WORKPLACE SOMDS PROXY SERVICE …

See Gateways in the actors discussion above … and below?]

#### 10.4.1.4 Protocol-specific Gateways

[Editor’s Note: External interfaces “gateways” defined in the abstract and in the protocol-specific. These actors are leveraged in other profiles such as SDPi-Reporting for a DEC Gateway or in SDPi-Alerting for an ACM gateway. Include proprietary protocols as well.

Given the discussion in Actors above, is this necessary here? Or should some of that content be moved here? YES … show examples for how the Actors might be grouped into a real-world gateway to … for example … an EHR etc.]

#### 10.4.1.5 Workflow vs. Transport Actors and Interactions

[Editor’s Note: discuss the challenges of drawing a line between transport profile actors in SDPi and applications of those actors in more care context / workflow applications, such as Smart Alarming or MDIRA/ICE or ICU Integration etc.]

#### 10.4.1.5 SDC / BICEPS MDIB Versioning Management

[Editor’s Note: Where do we address profiling of MDIB versioning? TF-1, TF-2 (e.g., in Appendix), TF-3 in MDIB content module? Mix of all three?!

]

### 10.4.2 Use Cases

[Editor’s Note: These use cases are initially referenced here, although they apply to the other 3 SDPi profiles as well. TBD whether we have a section on multi-use context use cases in the preceding section.

**BIGGER ISSUE**: New for SDPi is the new level of rigor for capturing requirements from MANY “use cases” and associating them with given profile constructs / capabilities etc. The format of this section does not support such rigorous detail – HOW TO LINK that from collateral documents … ???

**CONSIDER**: Linking high-level use cases (in the Top Hanging Garden) to this … bringing in traceability UP from this TF-1

]

#### 10.4.2.1 Use Case #1: Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery (FESS)

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

<Note that Section 10.4.2.1 repeats in its entirety for additional use cases (replicate as Section 10.4.2.2, 10.4.2.3, etc.).>

##### 10.4.2.1.1 FESS Use Case Description

<Describe the key use cases addressed by the profile. Limit to a maximum of one page of text or consider an appendix.>

##### 10.4.2.1.2 FESS Process Flow

<Diagram and describe the process flow(s) covered by this profile in order to satisfy the use cases. Demonstrate how the profile transactions are combined/sequenced. To provide context and demonstrate how the profile interacts with other profiles, feel free to include transactions and events that are “external” to this profile (using appropriate notation.)

The set of process flows will typically be exemplary, not exhaustive (i.e., it will address all the use cases, but will not show all possible combinations of actors, or all possible sequencing of transactions).

If there are detailed behavioral rules that apply to a specific process flow or multiple process flows, an appendix may be added as needed.>

<The roles at the top of the swimlane diagram should correspond to actor names, include the profile acronym:actor name if referencing an actor from a different profile.>

<Modify the following “Swimlane Diagram”.>

Transaction-A [A]

Actor D/Actor E

Actor A/Actor B

Actor B/Actor C

Internal action 1

Internal action 2

Transaction-B [B]

Transaction-C [C]

Transaction\_2 [2]

Transaction\_3 [3]

Transaction-1 [1]

Transaction-D [D]

Transaction-2 [2]

Figure 10.4.2.2-1: Basic Process Flow in SDPi-P Profile

<If process flow “swimlane” diagrams require additional explanation to clarify conditional flows, or flow variations need to be described where alternate systems may be playing different actor roles, document those conditional flows here.>

<Delete the material below if this is a workflow or transport profile. Delete the material above if this profile is a content module only profile.>

**Pre-conditions**:

<Very briefly (typically one sentence) describe the conditions or timing when this content module would be used.>

**Main Flow**:

<Typically in an enumerated list, describe the clinical workflow when, where, and how this content module would be used.>

**Post-conditions:**

<Very briefly (typically one sentence) describe the state of the clinical scenario after this content module has been created including examples of potential next steps.>

#### 10.4.2.1 Use Case #2: Silent ICU

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

[Editor’s Note: So how do we craft these sections with 20-30 scenarios? !!!!!!!!

Reference separate use case analysis files? Detailed REQUIREMENTS in ReqIF will be contained … else where]

##### 10.4.2.1.1 Silent ICU Use Case Description

<Describe the key use cases addressed by the profile. Limit to a maximum of one page of text or consider an appendix.>

##### 10.4.2.1.2 Silent ICU Process Flow

<sequence diagram>

**Pre-conditions**:

<Very briefly (typically one sentence) describe the conditions or timing when this content module would be used.>

**Main Flow**:

<Typically in an enumerated list, describe the clinical workflow when, where, and how this content module would be used.>

**Post-conditions:**

<Very briefly (typically one sentence) describe the state of the clinical scenario after this content module has been created including examples of potential next steps.>

## 10.5 SDPi-P Safety, Effectiveness, Security Considerations and Requirements

<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://ihe.net/Technical_Frameworks/#IT> 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.>

[Editor’s Note: Updated title per the SES coupling of the SDPi profiles. This section’s organization reflects both the original (very thin) security focus but then allows for the linkages to more specific SES requirements.]

### 10.5.1 SES General Considerations

<SDPi content here>

The security considerations for a content module are dependent upon the security provisions defined by the grouped actor(s).

### 10.5.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

### 10.5.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

### 10.5.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

## 10.6 SDPi-P Cross Profile Considerations

<This section is informative, not normative. It is intended to put this profile in context with other profiles. Any required groupings should have already been described above. Brief descriptions can go directly into this section; lengthy descriptions should go into an appendix. Examples of this material include ITI Cross Community Access (XCA) Grouping Rules (Section 18.2.3), the Radiology associated profiles listed at wiki.ihe.net, or ITI Volume 1 Appendix E “Cross Profile Considerations”, and the “See Also” sections Radiology Profile descriptions on the wiki such as <http://wiki.ihe.net/index.php/Scheduled_Workflow#See_Also>. If this section is left blank, add “Not applicable.” >

*<Consider using a format such as the following:>*

<other profile acronym> - <other profile name>

A <other profile actor name> in <other profile name> might be grouped with a <this profile actor name> to <describe benefit/what is accomplished by grouping>.

# 11 Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability - Reporting (SDPi-R) Profile

## 11.1 SDPi-R Actors, Transactions, and Content Modules

### 11.1.1 Actor Descriptions and Actor Profile Requirements

## 11.2 SDPi-R Actor Options

### 11.2.1 <Option Name>

## 11.3 SDPi-R Required Actor Groupings

## 11.4 SDPi-R Overview

### 11.4.1 Concepts

### 11.4.2 Use Cases

#### 11.4.2.1 Use Case #1: <simple name>

##### 11.4.2.1.1 <simple name> Use Case Description

## 11.5 SDPi-R Safety, Effectiveness, Security Considerations and Requirements

### 11.5.1 SES General Considerations

<SDPi content here>

The security considerations for a content module are dependent upon the security provisions defined by the grouped actor(s).

### 11.5.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

### 11.5.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

### 11.5.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

## 11.6 SDPi-R Cross Profile Considerations

# 12 Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability - Alerting (SDPi-A) Profile

## 12.1 SDPi-A Actors, Transactions, and Content Modules

### 12.1.1 Actor Descriptions and Actor Profile Requirements

## 12.2 SDPi-A Actor Options

### 12.2.1 <Option Name>

## 12.3 SDPi-A Required Actor Groupings

## 12.4 SDPi-A Overview

### 12.4.1 Concepts

#### 12.4.1.1 Medical Alerting and SES MDI Risk Management

[Editor’s Note: Explain the general topic of alerts / alarms in medical devices as a RCM. Integrate with SES MDI below. Indicate related standards including 14971 and 80001-1 and 80001-2-5 etc.]

#### 12.4.1.1 Alert Delegation

[Editor’s Note: Explain the general idea (again?) of alert delegation and the role that -A plays but in conjunction with the other three SDPi profiles]

#### 12.4.1.1 Integration with Alert Communication Management Profile (ACM)

[Editor’s Note: Explain the use of the SDPi-P SOMDS V2 Gateway actor to integrate with ACM capabilities. This should lead into the next DIS / DAS / CDAS section.

Also consider this or a related section for addressing “enterprise” vs. bedside alerting and the future use of FHIR and the SOMDS FHIR Gateway.]

#### 12.4.1.1 IEC 60601-1-8 DIS / DAS / CDAS Considerations

[Editor’s Note: Capture the mapping of SDPi incl. SDPi-A actors to the DIS / DAS / CDAS 60601-1-8 constructs.]

### 12.4.2 Use Cases

#### 12.4.2.1 Use Case #1: <simple name>

##### 12.4.2.1.1 <simple name> Use Case Description

## 12.5 SDPi-A Safety, Effectiveness, Security Considerations and Requirements

### 12.5.1 SES General Considerations

<SDPi content here>

The security considerations for a content module are dependent upon the security provisions defined by the grouped actor(s).

### 12.5.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

### 12.5.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

### 12.5.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

## 12.6 SDPi-A Cross Profile Considerations

# 13 Service-oriented Device Point-of-care Interoperability – external Control (SDPi-xC) Profile

## 13.1 SDPi-xC Actors, Transactions, and Content Modules

### 13.1.1 Actor Descriptions and Actor Profile Requirements

## 13.2 SDPi-xC Actor Options

### 13.2.1 <Option Name>

## 13.3 SDPi-xC Required Actor Groupings

## 13.4 SDPi-xC Overview

### 13.4.1 Concepts

### 13.4.2 Use Cases

[Editor’s Note: consider including ICE 2700 safety interlock use cases … + Synchronization with safety interlock <e.g., pause vent while taking image> in Compendium]

#### 13.4.2.1 Use Case #1: <simple name>

##### 13.4.2.1.1 <simple name> Use Case Description

## 13.5 SDPi-xC Safety, Effectiveness, Security Considerations and Requirements

### 13.5.1 SES General Considerations

<SDPi content here>

The security considerations for a content module are dependent upon the security provisions defined by the grouped actor(s).

### 13.5.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

### 13.5.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

### 13.5.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

## 13.6 SDPi-xC Cross Profile Considerations

Appendices to Volume 1

<Add appendices to Volume 1 for this profile here. Examples of an appendix include HITSP mapping to IHE Use Cases or long use case definitions.>

<If there are no Volume 1 appendices, enter “Not applicable” and delete the Appendix A and Appendix B placeholder sections.>

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

# Appendix A – Requirements Management for Plug-and-Trust Interoperability

[Editor’s Note: The content for this section is primarily from the CA & Tooling sections of the SDPi+FHIR confluence site.

AND A NOTE ABOUT SECTIONLESS CONTENT – Although the IHE Template allows – typically encourages – content after a section title and before subsection titles, this is generally not a style that other standards bodies have – and will not be supported here … hopefully]

## A.1 Requirements: From Narratives to Plug-and-Trust Interfaces

### A.1.1 Hanging Gardens “Layers” Model

<include content from confluence pages>

<include Hanging Gardens Model – content from slide deck>

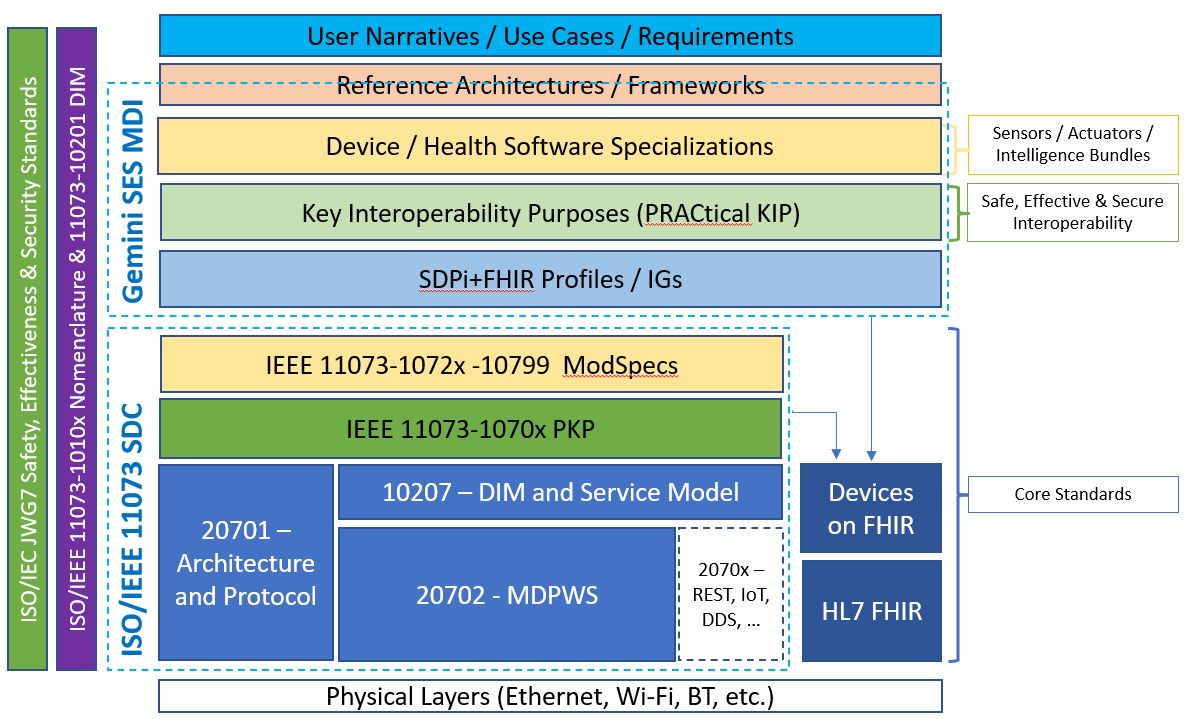
[UPDATE TO LATEST VERSION!]

Figure A.1.1-1: Hanging Gardens Model

<explain the model>

### A.1.2 ISO/IEEE 11073 SDC Components

### A.1.3 Reference Frameworks – IHE and MDIRA / ICE

### A.1.4 Assurance Case Integration as Basis of Trust

<leverage the assurance case strategy from the SES MDI WP>

### A.1.5 <other subsections>

## A.2 Integrating Safety, Effectiveness & Security Requirements & Considerations

<provide perspective on SES MDI requirements>

<KIP Layer linkage>

<Ecosystem of SES trusted interoperable DECOUPLED products>

<Dynamic TRUSTED product coupling at Plug-and-Trust logical connection establishment>

<Reference the SES MDI white paper>

<???include SES MDI problem graphic?>

<Note: where does the Assurance Case component integrate into this appendix?>

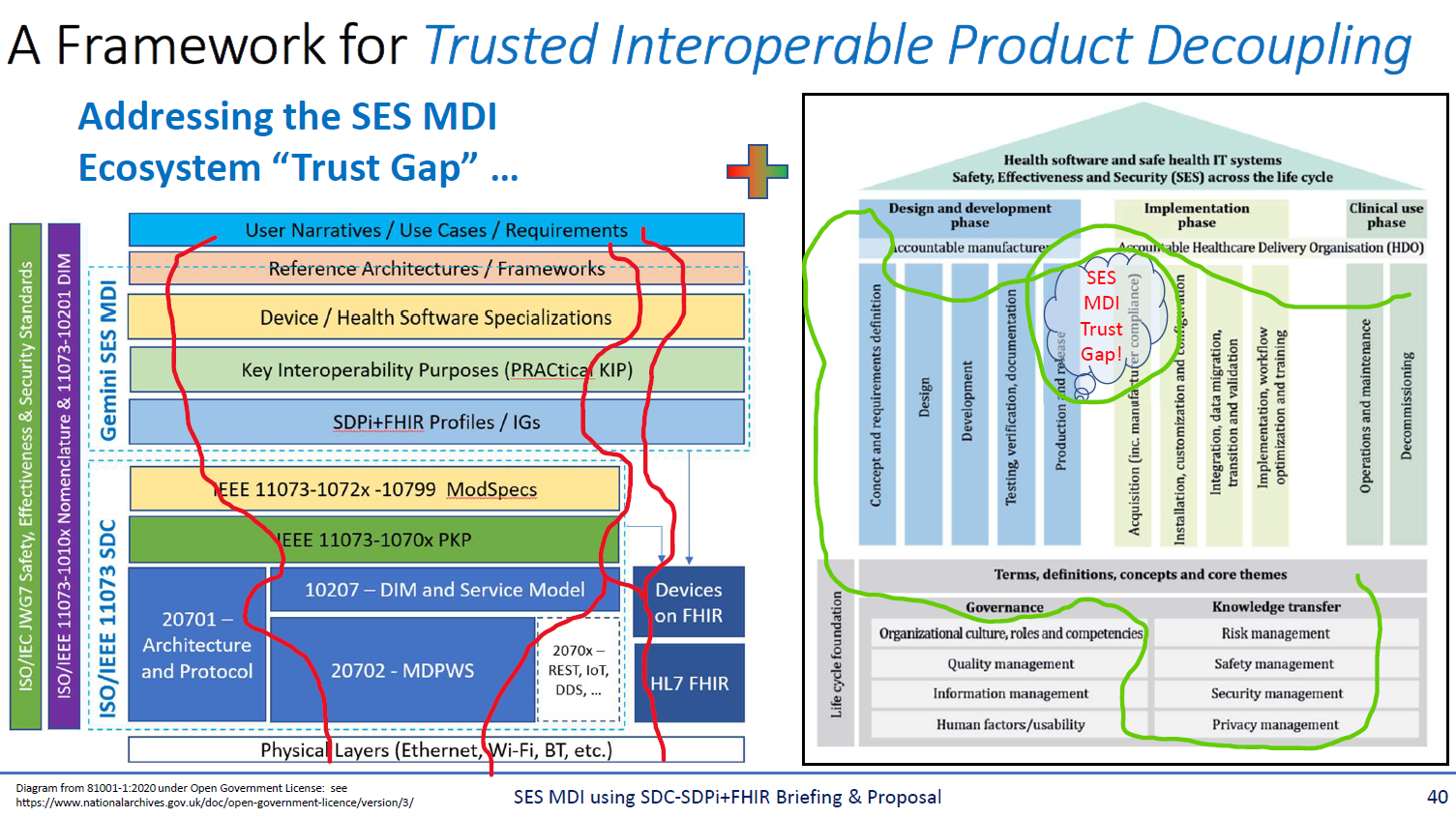


Figure A.2-1: SES MDI Trust Gap Framework Proposal

## A.2 Requirements Capture, Mapping & Traceability Layer-to-Layer

<explain need and general strategy>

## A.3 Specifying SystemFunctionContribution (SFC) for Plug-and-Trust Interfaces

<mention assurance case integration / results support>

<interlinking of plug-and-trust assurance cases to achieve clinical level integrated assurance>

## A.4 Requirements Management using Gherkin & ReqIF

### A.4.1 Use Case Formalization using Gherkin

### A.4.2 Requirements Specification using ReqIF

### A.4.3 Mapping ReqIF from Scenarios to Interfaces

## A.5 Approach for integrating ReqIF into the IHE DEV Technical Framework

<detail strategy for integrating the above into this DEV TF>

<include what is in separate companion specification files>

<Note SDPi requirements primary requirements application:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SDC Standards** | **Primary TF Volume** | **Linked / Secondary Volumes** |
| BICEPS | TF-3 | TF-1 |
| SOMDA | TF-2 | TF-1 |
| MDPWS | TF-2 |  |
| PKP | TF-1 ??? |  |
| ModSpec | Tf-1 | TF-3 |
|  |  |  |

>

# Appendix B – ISO/IEEE 11073 SDC Requirements Coverage

## B.1 Implementation Conformance Statement (ICS) Table Overview

Each of the ISO/IEEE 11073 SDC standards utilized in the SDPi profiles defines a set of Implementation Conformance Statement (ICS) tables that provide a common way to declare what capabilities of the standard are included in an implementation. This is especially true for conditional or optional capabilities or alternatives and extensions that are defined.

The ICS tables included in this appendix are copied from the indicated published version of the standard (e.g., 2017), and have an added column indicating how each row is addressed in the SDPi profiles. When appropriate, the specific IHE Devices technical framework sections are linked to facilitate review and use.

Additional IEEE 11073 SDC standards are currently in development, as indicated in the *A.1.1 Hanging Gardens “Layers” Model a*bove, namely:

IEEE 11073-1070x SDC Participant Key Purposes (PKP) Standards

IEEE 11073-1072x SDC Device Specialization “Module Specifications” (ModSpecs)

When these standards are published and their capabilities and requirements integrated into the SDPi profiles, their ICS tables will added to this appendix as well.

[Editor’s Notes:

1. Is there a computable representation for these tables?
2. Is there a linkage to the SFC or CA/test tooling etc.?
3. Will these standards have ReqIF representations that we can then map to the SDPi Capabilities & Requirement provisions?
4. Is there any issue with including ALL the text from the conformance tables?

]

NOTE: Some of the ICS table rows are designated as the subject of errata for the related standard. Change “tickets” have been opened for each of these and will be addressed either in the next revision of the standard or in a companion corrigenda or addendum document.

## B.2 ISO/IEC 11073-10207 BICEPS ICS Tables

Standard Version: IEEE 11073-10207:2017

[Editor’s Notes:

1. Should this Appendix be made a section and shifted to landscape to better accommodate the additional columns?
2. The content below should be updated for a more general audience – some of the notes are more editorial than appropriate for the published version of the TF supplement.
3. The Word Style for the copy & pasted tables below has to be normalized to the IHE TF Style Guide.]

### B.2.1 General

NOTE: GEN-1 & GEN-4 are broken references, GEN-2 and GEN-3 are satisfied by Glue, GEN-4 should be mandatory as extensions.

[Editor’s Note: Update style and format of table below and review before updating rest.

Also note that THIS is the actual table from the standard … hmmmm …



]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text | SDPi Profiles |
| GEN-1 | pm:ComponentActivation state | Clause 5.3.4 | A pm:MdDescription MAY possess zero or more pm:MdsDescriptor objects. The pm:MdsDescriptor  object is depicted in Figure 3 as MDS. |  |
| GEN-2 | Authorization capabilities | R0083 | A BICEPS BINDING SHOULD provide means to enable authorization capabilities between PARTICIPANTs. |  |
| GEN-3 | Quality-of-Service metrics | R0092 | A BICEPS BINDING SHOULD provide means to define Quality-of-Service metrics for  communication between two PARTICIPANTs. |  |
| GEN-4 | Wrapped extension elements | ext:Extension | Optional element definition for extensions. |  |

### B.2.2 Service Provider

Optional requirements for the service provider side excluding contexts and external control.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| ~~PROV-1~~ | Same handle on same object | R0099 | If a SERVICE PROVIDER removes and reinserts the same CONTAINMENT TREE ENTRY of an element in the CONTAINMENT TREE beyond one MDIB sequence, it SHOULD use the same HANDLE for that CONTAINMENT TREE ENTRY. |
| PROV-2 | Only standardized CODED VALUES used | R0008 | A SERVICE PROVIDER SHOULD use standardized values for CODE and CODING SYSTEM in order to specialize a CONTAINMENT TREE ENTRY if available. |
| PROV-3 | ISO/IEEE 11073-10101 nomenclature | R0128 | A SERVICE PROVIDER SHOULD use the ISO/IEEE 11073-10101 and IEEE 11073-10101a-  2015 nomenclature whenever there is an appropriate CODE available. |
| PROV-4 | Provide remote capabilities | R0011 | A SERVICE PROVIDER SHOULD describe all offered remote invocation capabilities using  the pm:ScoDescriptor structure in pm:MdsDescriptor/pm:Sco. |
| ~~PROV-5~~ | Reject remote control if reports are not subscribed | R0057 | A SERVICE PROVIDER SHOULD reject an incoming request-response SERVICE  OPERATION call on the SET SERVICE if the SERVICE CONSUMER has not subscribed to  msg:OperationInvokedReport MESSAGEs in advance. |
| ~~PROV-6~~ | Announce absence, i.e., SERVICE PROVIDER does not send MESSAGES for a certain time | R0074 | A SERVICE PROVIDER SHOULD announce its upcoming absence if it is switching to a  mode where it is not ready to exchange MESSAGEs with a SERVICE CONSUMER temporarily.  *[will be resolved in Base PKP]* |
| PROV-7 | Non-functional requirements | R0082 | An MDIB SHOULD include nonfunctional requirements in its descriptive part. |
| PROV-8 | Include parent MDS descriptor in result | msg:GetMdDescriptionResponse/ msg:MdDescription | *[important if multiple MDSs per MDIB exist; but: multiple MDSs per MDIB should be forbidden and realized by multiple device instead]* |
| ~~PROV-9~~ | Include METRIC retrievability as extension | msg:Retrievability | *[was made mandatory in Glue]* |
| PROV-10 | Increase of instance identifier | pm:MdibVersionGroup/ pm:InstanceId | *[if demanded; no significant effect on interoperability]* |
| PROV-11 | Slot usage | pm:AlertSignalState/ pm:Slot | *[if demanded; no significant effect on interoperability]* |
| PROV-12 | Body site states | pm:AbstractMetricState/ pm:BodySite | *[if demanded; no significant effect on interoperability]* |

### B.2.3 Service Consumer

CONS-1 is broken; R0115 is not optional in the released document.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| CONS-1 | Interpretation of pm:AlertSignalState/ @Presence | R0115 | While pm:AlertSignalState/@ActivationState is “Off,” a SERVICE CONSUMER SHALL  NOT interpret pm:AlertSignalState/@Presence. |

### B.2.4 Remote Control

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| SCO-1 | Provide remote capabilities | R0011 | *[Same as PROV-4 – if remote control is supported, R0011 should be mandatory]* |
| SCO-2 | Context state create and update. | msg:SetContextState/ msg:ProposedContextState | ProposedContextState comprises the context states that have to be inserted or updated:  — If ProposedContextState/@Handle is equal ProposedContextState/@DescriptorHandle, the proposed  object SHOULD be created as a new context state.  — If ProposedContextState/@Handle is not equal ProposedContextState/@DescriptorHandle, the  proposed object SHOULD be modified.  *[if demanded; significant effect on interoperability]* |

### B.2.5 Context Processing

Context processing pertains to effective utilization of context information like workflow (e.g., orders) info, patient demographics and locations. A general concept should be described how to cope with contexts in terms of SDPi, i.e. device coupling mechanisms should be described informally in TF-1 and formally in TF-2 (as transaction?).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| CTXT-1 | Patient context | R0014 | If a SERVICE PROVIDER or POC MEDICAL DEVICE is, e.g., capable of determining to which patient the POC MEDICAL DEVICE is currently connected to, this capability SHOULD be expressed in the MDS context with a pm:PatientContextDescriptor. |
| CTXT-2 | Location context | R0015 | If a SERVICE PROVIDER or POC MEDICAL DEVICE is, e.g., capable of determining in which location the POC MEDICAL DEVICE is currently operated, this capability SHOULD be expressed in the MDS context with a pm:LocationContextDescriptor. |
| CTXT-3 | Workflow context | R0016 | If a SERVICE PROVIDER or POC MEDICAL DEVICE is, e.g., capable of determining in which clinical workflow the POC MEDICAL DEVICE is currently participating, this capability SHOULD be expressed in the MDS context with a pm:WorkflowContextDescriptor. |
| CTXT-4 | Operator context | R0017 | If a SERVICE PROVIDER or POC MEDICAL DEVICE is, e.g., capable of determining who is currently operating the POC MEDICAL DEVICE, this capability SHOULD be expressed in the MDS context with a pm:OperatorContextDescriptor. |
| CTXT-5 | Means context | R0018 | If a SERVICE PROVIDER or POC MEDICAL DEVICE is, e.g., capable of determining which virtual or physical means the POC MEDICAL DEVICE is using, this capability SHOULD be expressed in the MDS context with a pm:MeansContextDescriptor. |
| CTXT-6 | Ensemble context | R0019 | If a SERVICE PROVIDER or POC MEDICAL DEVICE is, e.g., capable of determining in which logical group the POC MEDICAL DEVICE is currently operated, this capability SHOULD be expressed in the MDS context with a pm:EnsembleContextDescriptor. |
| CTXT-7 | Context state create and update. | msg:SetContextState/ msg:ProposedContextState | *[See SCO-2]* |
| CTXT-8 | Express quality of measurements regarding patient context related information | R5012 | If the POC MEDICAL DEVICE itself has patient-related observations (e.g., weight, height) as in- or output, these SHOULD be modelled as METRICs.  *[is validated patient context data good enough from the quality perspective or not?]* |

## B.3 ISO/IEC 11073-20701 SOMDA ICS Tables

Standard Version: IEEE 11073-10207:2018

### B.3.1 MDIB Version

<…>

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| MDIBV-1 | UUIDv5 Algorithm | Clause 7.5 | An SDC SERVICE PROVIDER SHOULD determine the pm:MdibVersionGroup/@SequenceId using the UUIDv5 algorithm when the PoC MEDICAL DEVICE possesses at least one UDI |

### B.3.2 Handle-based Filtering

<…>

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| ~~HBF-1~~ | Handle-based Filtering Support for SDC SERVICE CONSUMER | R0037 | An SDC SERVICE CONSUMER SHOULD subscribe to EVENT SOURCEs using the Handle-based Filter Dialect in a wse:Subscribe MESSAGE if it is interested only in certain CONTAINMENT TREE ENTRY changes with a defined set of pm:Handle. |
| ~~HBF-2~~ | Handle-based Filtering Support for SDC SERVICE PROVIDER | R0039 | An SDC SERVICE PROVIDER SHOULD support filtering by the Handle-based Filter Dialect. |

### B.3.3 Cyber-Security

<…>

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| CS-1 | Common Name in X.509 certificates | R0045 | As Common Name of the Distinguished Name in X.509 certificates an SDC PARTICIPANT SHOULD use the PRIMARY UDI of the PoC MEDICAL DEVICE in UUIDv5 form as described in 7.5.  *[should be mandatory, if an SDC PARTICIPANT has a UDI]* |
| ~~CS-2~~ | Integrity Protection for Header Field MESSAGEs | R0046 | An SDC PARTICIPANT SHOULD NOT send a SOAP ENVELOPE without protecting the integrity of any Message Information Header blocks matching the following XPath expressions |
| ~~CS-3~~ | Utilize the highest TLS version | R0064 | An SDC PARTICIPANT SHOULD utilize the highest TLS version. |

### B.3.4 Discovery

<…>

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| DIS-1 | Location Context Details | Clause 9.3.1.3 | An SDC SERVICE PROVIDER SHOULD provide the following ATTRIBUTEs in pm:LocationContextState\pm:LocationDetail if the SDC SERVICE PROVIDER is providing pm:LocationContextState\pm:LocationDetail.  - LocationDetail/@Facility  - LocationDetail/@PoC  - LocationDetail/@Bed |
| DIS-2 | Announce Absence | R0004 |  |
| DIS-3 | MDS-Based Discovery | 9.2 | For every instance derived from pm:AbstractComplexDeviceComponentDescriptor in the MDIB an SDC SERVICE PROVIDER SHOULD include a URI-encoded pm:AbstractComplexDeviceComponentDescriptor/pm:Type as dpws:Scope of the MDPWS discovery messages.  *[should be made mandatory for MDS, optional for VMDs]* |
| DIS-4 | Context-Based Discovery | 9.4 | For every associated context in the MDIB an SDC SERVICE PROVIDER SHOULD include a URI-encoded pm:AbstractContextState/pm:Identification as dpws:Scope of the MDPWS discovery messages.  *[Mandatory for locations and ensembles if that’s in accordance with privacy laws]* |
| DIS-5 | SDC Participant Key Purpose based Discovery | 9.3 | For every SDC PARTICIPANT KEY PURPOSE that is also defined using the mechanisms for Trust Establishment (see 10.2.3), an SDC SERVICE PROVIDER SHOULD include a URI-encoded SDC PARTICIPANT KEY PURPOSE as dpws:Scope of the MDPWS discovery messages.  *[should be made mandatory for SDC Provider purpose only]* |

### B.3.5 Quality of Service (QoS)

<…>

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| QoS-1 | No Expedited Forwarding | R0016 | An SDC PARTICIPANT SHOULD NOT mark any MESSAGE with Expedited Forwarding (EF) PHB.  *[should be made mandatory]* |
| QoS-2 | Assured Forwarding | R0017 |  |
| QoS-3 | Alerts PHB Class | R0020 |  |
| QoS-4 | Metrics PHB Class | R0021 |  |
| QoS-6 | Information only CONTAINMENT TREE ELEMENTs Default PHB | R0023 |  |

## B.4 ISO/IEC 11073-20702 MDPWS ICS Tables

Standard Version: IEEE 11073-10207:2016

### B.4.1 General

General MDPWS optional requirements. None of them are mandatory and don’t need to be mandatory in order to be interoperable.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| ~~GEN-1~~ | SOAP-over-UDP messaging | R0002 | A SERVICE MAY reject a SOAP ENVELOPE received over UDP that has more than MAX\_ \_UDP\_ENVELOPE\_SIZE octets if it is received via the discovery port. Otherwise, it SHOULD NOT be rejected. |
| ~~GEN-2~~ | SOAP-over-UDP messaging | R0003 | A CLIENT MAY reject a SOAP ENVELOPE received over UDP that has more than MAX\_ \_UDP\_ENVELOPE\_SIZE octets if it is received via the discovery port. Otherwise, it SHOULD NOT be rejected. |
| ~~GEN-3~~ | SOAP-over-HTTP messaging | R0006 | A SERVICE SHOULD NOT send a TEXT SOAP ENVELOPE with more than MAX\_LARGE\_ENVELOPE\_SIZE octets. |
| ~~GEN-4~~ | Service Description | R0012 | If a HOSTED SERVICE receives a MESSAGE that is inconsistent with its WSDL description, the HOSTED SERVICE SHOULD generate a SOAP Fault with a Code Value of "Sender", unless a "MustUnderstand" or "VersionMismatch" Fault is generated. |

### B.4.2 Streaming

Streaming is a feature of MDPWS to allow sending waveform streams via UDP multicast. Streaming is an optional feature that is not recommended to be used as the data is conveyed using an unsecured channel, and securing the channel requires extra, non-standard-conforming efforts (establishing a shared key between participants in the UDP multicast cast group). If streaming needs to be supported, every ICS statement except for STRM-4 should be made mandatory.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| STRM-1 | SOAP-over-UDP messaging | R0002 | A SERVICE MAY reject a SOAP ENVELOPE received over UDP that has more than MAX\_ \_UDP\_ENVELOPE\_SIZE octets if it is received via the discovery port. Otherwise, it SHOULD NOT be rejected. |
| STRM-2 | SOAP-over-UDP messaging | R0003 | A CLIENT MAY reject a SOAP ENVELOPE received over UDP that has more than MAX\_ \_UDP\_ENVELOPE\_SIZE octets if it is received via the discovery port. Otherwise, it SHOULD NOT be rejected. |
| STRM-3 | Message sequencing | R0027 | If the AppSequence header from [WS-Discovery] is used to establish MESSAGE sequence numbering, the SequenceId attribute SHOULD be set to the wsa:action URI of the transmitted MESSAGE and the MessageNumber attribute SHALL be incremented by 1. |
| ~~STRM-4~~ | Ability of dereferencing target namespace | Clause 8.2 | ATTRIBUTE defines the namespace affiliation of the Stream Types declared within the StreamDescriptions. Its value SHALL be an absolute IRI [RFC 3987]. It SHOULD be dereferenceable . |

### B.4.3 Safe Data Transmission

Safe data transmission pertains to single-fault safety and safety contexts. Safe data transmission is an optional feature that requires implementations to process and expose XML on their APIs, hence it is recommended to only be used in very specific scenarios with pre-defined attribution. If dual-channel (single-fault safety) is used, SAFE-2 and SAFE-3 ought to be mandatory.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| ~~SAFE-1~~ | Safety Requirements Advertising | R0029 | A DEVICE SHOULD indicate its feature support of clause 9 of this standard by including the SafetyReqAssertion within its WSDL. |
| SAFE-2 | Representation Generation Algorithms | R0036 | A DEVICE SHOULD support mdpws:HexSHA1 if safety-related transmission with a second channel is required. |
| SAFE-3 | Transformation Algorithms | R0039 | A DEVICE SHOULD support mdpws:xml-exc-c14n if safety-related transmission with a second channel is required. |

### B.4.4 Compact Representation

An efficient representation of XML is called EXI. EXI is an optional feature, potentially being a candidate for effective and efficient compression. Unfortunately, there is barely any support for EXI in the market and a custom implementation comes at tremendous costs. Hence, it is not recommended to use EXI, but rather switch to gzip or LZ4 which can be negotiated by means of HTTP. HTTP-based compression is not XML-aware and hence XML needs to be serialized first, then to be compressed, whereas EXI instantly generates a compressed data stream from XML infosets.

If EXI is used, CP-1 and CP-2 are completely free to support or not as this only affects the resulting compression rate.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| CP-1 | EXI | R0022 | If a DEVICE supports EXI, then it SHOULD support schema-informed EXI streams with compressed option set to true and default values for the other Options [EXI10]. |
| CP-2 | EXI | R0023 | If a CLIENT supports EXI, then it SHOULD support schema-informed EXI streams with compressed option set to true and default values for the other Options [EXI10]. |

### B.4.5 Secured Discovery

WS-Discovery comes with a mode that supports message integrity, called compact signatures. Compact signatures facilitate participants to trust any information that is received over multicast. However, computing compact signatures is expensive and hence might be out of scope for resource constrained devices. Compact signature should never be a mandatory feature.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Feature | Reference | Text |
| ~~SEC-1~~ | Security of Probe MESSAGEs | R0015 | A DEVICE SHOULD support receiving and responding to a Probe SOAP ENVELOPE over HTTP using a SECURE CHANNEL. |

Volume 2 – Transactions

Add Section 3.23 and subsequent transactions for SDPi profiles

## 3.23 Announce Network Presence [DEV-23]

### 3.23.1 Scope

This transaction is used to *<…describe what is accomplished by using the transaction. Remember that by keeping transactions general/abstract, they can be re-used in a variety of profiles>*

### 3.23.2 Actor Roles

### 3.23.3 Referenced Standards

* *<e.g., HL7 2.3.1 Chapters 2, 3>*

### 3.23.4 Messages

[Editor’s Note: interaction diagram here]

#### 3.23.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message

<One or two sentence summary of what Message 1 accomplishes typically relating the message to the relevant standard. Avoid shall language in this upper level section. Do not duplicate the triggers, encoding, semantics, standards used, or expected actions. Those belong in the following sections.>

<Explicitly state if the multiplicity of an actor may be greater than one; i.e., if an actor (whether it is a client or server) can expect this message from a single source or multiple sources.>

##### 3.23.4.1.1 Trigger Events

<Description of the real world events that cause the sender (Actor A) to send Message 1 (e.g., an operator or an automated function determines that a new workitem is needed).>

##### 3.23.4.1.2 Message Semantics

<Detailed description of the meaning, structure and contents of the message, including any IHE specific clarifications of the message format, attributes, etc.>

<Start by describing the standard underlying the message and how the participating actors are mapped (e.g., “This message is a DICOM C-FIND Request. Actor A is the SCU. Actor D is the SCP.”).>

<Continue profiling the message by providing guidance or constraints on how the message parameters are populated, how the payload is encoded, how the message is structured and what the contents mean. These message semantics should both help the sender to construct the message and the receiver to interpret the message.>

##### 3.23.4.1.3 Expected Actions

<Description of the actions expected to be taken as a result of sending or receiving this message.>

<Describe what the receiver is expected/required to do upon receiving this message. >

<Avoid re-iterating the transaction sequencing specified in the Profile Process Flows as expected actions internal to the transaction. Doing so prevents this transaction being re-used in other contexts.>

<Explicitly define any expected action based on the multiplicity of an actor(s), if applicable.>

### 3.23.5 Protocol Requirements

<In this section, the selected protocol bindings of the transactions are explained in detail (like SOAP or HTTP bindings).For an example, see the QRPH DEX Profile or ITI TF-2b:3.34.5, 3.35.5. Indicate NA if not used.>

### 3.23.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations

#### 3.23.6.1 SES General Considerations

<Address any SES requirements & considerations that need to be managed; include linkages to assurance case template entries>

[Editor’s Note: The security below includes <Actor> specific considerations .. should that also be included in the SES components? What about message specific considerations?]

[Editor’s Note: This transaction is in UNSECURED mode … need to call that out in general here and then add ??? to the .4 section below?]

#### 3.23.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to safety (e.g., risk analysis)>

#### 3.23.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to effectiveness (e.g., Quality of Service, Quality of Data, etc.)>

#### 3.23.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

<Description of the transaction specific security consideration; such as use of security profiles.>

##### 3.23.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations

<This section should identify any specific ATNA security audit event that is associated with this transaction and requirements on the encoding of that audit event. >

##### 3.23.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations

<This section should specify any specific security considerations on an actor-by-actor basis.>

## 3.24 Discover Network Topology [DEV-24]

[Editor’s Note: Strategy for Transactions to Message Sequences to SDC/MDPWS Messages

]

### 3.24.1 Scope

This transaction is used to *<…describe what is accomplished by using the transaction. Remember that by keeping transactions general/abstract, they can be re-used in a variety of profiles>*

### 3.24.2 Actor Roles

<*Alternative 1*> Table 3.24.2-1: Actor Roles

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Actor:** | <Official actor name; list every actor in this transaction.> |
| **Role:** | <Very brief, one phrase, description of the role that this actor plays in this transaction.> |
| **Actor:** |  |
| **Role:** |  |
| **Actor:** |  |
| **Role:** |  |

*<The assignment and use of role names in transaction specifications has proved to be very effective/efficient in Radiology, especially when existing transactions are re-used by additional actors. Following is an alternative example of the Role section. Delete whichever form of the role section you choose not to use.>*

The roles in this transaction are defined in the following table and may be played by the actors shown here:

<*Alternative 2*>Table 3.24.2-1 Actor Roles

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Role:** | *<Role Name:><Only unique within this transaction. Typically one word. The Role Name is analogous to SCU or SCP in DICOM Services.>* |
| **Actor(s):** | The following actors may play the role of *<Role Name>*:  *<Actor Name>: <optionally, the situation where the actor would play this role if needed for clarity.>”* |
| **Role:** | *<e.g., Requestor:*  *Submits the relevant details and requests the creation of a new workitem.>* |
| **Actor(s):** | *<e.g., The following actors may play the role of Requestor:*  *Workitem Creator: when requesting workitems*  *Workitem Performer: when performing unscheduled workitems>* |
| **Role:** | *<e.g., Manager:*  *Creates and manages a Unified Procedure Step instance for the requested workitem.>* |
| **Actor(s):** | *<e.g., The following actors may play the role of Manager:*  *Workitem Manager: when receiving a new workitem for its worklist.>* |

Transaction text specifies behavior for each role. The behavior of specific actors may also be specified when it goes beyond that of the general role.

### 3.24.3 Referenced Standards

* *<e.g., HL7 2.3.1 Chapters 2, 3>*
* *<e.g., DICOM 2008 PS 3.3: A.35.8 X-Ray Radiation Dose SR IOD>*
* *<e.g., applicable sub-sections in ITI TF-2x: Appendix Z on HL7 FHIR>*

### 3.24.4 Messages

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

Figure 3.24.4-1: DEV-23 Discover Network Topology Interaction Diagram

#### 3.24.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message

[Editor’s Note: The message name above “SDC Hello” is one approach for addressing the specific names of messages without tying them to the transaction (e.g., DEV23). These can then be addressed in detail in the appendix A, referenced to the SDC standards requirements numbers, matched with a specific SDC Library service, etc. etc. etc.]

<One or two sentence summary of what Message 1 accomplishes typically relating the message to the relevant standard. Avoid shall language in this upper level section. Do not duplicate the triggers, encoding, semantics, standards used, or expected actions. Those belong in the following sections.>

<Explicitly state if the multiplicity of an actor may be greater than one; i.e., if an actor (whether it is a client or server) can expect this message from a single source or multiple sources.>

##### 3.24.4.1.1 Trigger Events

<Description of the real world events that cause the sender (Actor A) to send Message 1 (e.g., an operator or an automated function determines that a new workitem is needed).>

##### 3.24.4.1.2 Message Semantics

<Detailed description of the meaning, structure and contents of the message, including any IHE specific clarifications of the message format, attributes, etc.>

<Start by describing the standard underlying the message and how the participating actors are mapped (e.g., “This message is a DICOM C-FIND Request. Actor A is the SCU. Actor D is the SCP.”).>

<Continue profiling the message by providing guidance or constraints on how the message parameters are populated, how the payload is encoded, how the message is structured and what the contents mean. These message semantics should both help the sender to construct the message and the receiver to interpret the message.>

##### 3.24.4.1.3 Expected Actions

<Description of the actions expected to be taken as a result of sending or receiving this message.>

<Describe what the receiver is expected/required to do upon receiving this message. >

<Avoid re-iterating the transaction sequencing specified in the Profile Process Flows as expected actions internal to the transaction. Doing so prevents this transaction being re-used in other contexts.>

<Explicitly define any expected action based on the multiplicity of an actor(s), if applicable.>

#### 3.24.4.2 SDC Probe Message

<One or two sentence summary of what Message 2 accomplishes typically relating the message to the relevant standard. Avoid shall language in this upper level section. Do not duplicate the triggers, encoding, semantics, standards used, or expected actions. Those belong in the following sections.>

<Explicitly state if the multiplicity of an actor may be greater than one; i.e., if an actor (whether it is a client or server) can expect this message from a single source or multiple sources.>

<Repeat this section as necessary based on the number of messages in the interaction diagram.>

##### 3.24.4.2.1 Trigger Events

<Description of the real world events that cause the sender (Actor A) to send Message 1(e.g., an operator or an automated function determines that a new workitem is needed).>

##### 3.24.4.2.2 Message Semantics

<Detailed description of the meaning, structure and contents of the message, including any IHE specific clarifications of the message format, attributes, etc.>

<Start by describing the standard underlying the message and how the participating actors are mapped (e.g., “This message is a DICOM C-FIND Request. Actor A is the SCU. Actor D is the SCP.”).>

<Continue profiling the message by providing guidance or constraints on how the message parameters are populated, how the payload is encoded, how the message is structured and what the contents mean. These message semantics should both help the sender to construct the message and the receiver to interpret the message.>

##### 3.24.4.2.3 Expected Actions

<Description of the actions expected to be taken as a result of sending or receiving this message.>

<Describe what the receiver is expected/required to do upon receiving this message. >

<Avoid re-iterating the transaction sequencing specified in the Profile Process Flows as expected actions internal to the transaction. Doing so prevents this transaction being re-used in other contexts.>

<Explicitly define any expected action based on the multiplicity of an actor(s), if applicable.>

### 3.24.5 Protocol Requirements

<In this section, the selected protocol bindings of the transactions are explained in detail (like SOAP or HTTP bindings).For an example, see the QRPH DEX Profile or ITI TF-2b:3.34.5, 3.35.5. Indicate NA if not used.>

### 3.24.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations

#### 3.24.6.1 SES General Considerations

<Address any SES requirements & considerations that need to be managed; include linkages to assurance case template entries>

[Editor’s Note: The security below includes <Actor> specific considerations .. should that also be included in the SES components? What about message specific considerations?]

[Editor’s Note: This transaction is in UNSECURED mode … need to call that out in general here and then add ??? to the .4 section below?]

#### 3.24.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to safety (e.g., risk analysis)>

#### 3.24.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to effectiveness (e.g., Quality of Service, Quality of Data, etc.)>

#### 3.24.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

<Description of the transaction specific security consideration; such as use of security profiles.>

##### 3.24.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations

<This section should identify any specific ATNA security audit event that is associated with this transaction and requirements on the encoding of that audit event. >

##### 3.24.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations

<This section should specify any specific security considerations on an actor-by-actor basis.>

## 3.25 Discover BICEPS Services [DEV-25]

### 3.25.1 Scope

This transaction is used to *<…describe what is accomplished by using the transaction. Remember that by keeping transactions general/abstract, they can be re-used in a variety of profiles>*

### 3.25.2 Actor Roles

### 3.25.3 Referenced Standards

* *<e.g., HL7 2.3.1 Chapters 2, 3>*

### 3.25.4 Messages

[Editor’s Note: interaction diagram here]

#### 3.25.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message

<One or two sentence summary of what Message 1 accomplishes typically relating the message to the relevant standard. Avoid shall language in this upper level section. Do not duplicate the triggers, encoding, semantics, standards used, or expected actions. Those belong in the following sections.>

<Explicitly state if the multiplicity of an actor may be greater than one; i.e., if an actor (whether it is a client or server) can expect this message from a single source or multiple sources.>

##### 3.25.4.1.1 Trigger Events

<Description of the real world events that cause the sender (Actor A) to send Message 1 (e.g., an operator or an automated function determines that a new workitem is needed).>

##### 3.25.4.1.2 Message Semantics

<Detailed description of the meaning, structure and contents of the message, including any IHE specific clarifications of the message format, attributes, etc.>

<Start by describing the standard underlying the message and how the participating actors are mapped (e.g., “This message is a DICOM C-FIND Request. Actor A is the SCU. Actor D is the SCP.”).>

<Continue profiling the message by providing guidance or constraints on how the message parameters are populated, how the payload is encoded, how the message is structured and what the contents mean. These message semantics should both help the sender to construct the message and the receiver to interpret the message.>

##### 3.25.4.1.3 Expected Actions

<Description of the actions expected to be taken as a result of sending or receiving this message.>

<Describe what the receiver is expected/required to do upon receiving this message. >

<Avoid re-iterating the transaction sequencing specified in the Profile Process Flows as expected actions internal to the transaction. Doing so prevents this transaction being re-used in other contexts.>

<Explicitly define any expected action based on the multiplicity of an actor(s), if applicable.>

### 3.25.5 Protocol Requirements

<In this section, the selected protocol bindings of the transactions are explained in detail (like SOAP or HTTP bindings).For an example, see the QRPH DEX Profile or ITI TF-2b:3.34.5, 3.35.5. Indicate NA if not used.>

### 3.25.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations

#### 3.25.6.1 SES General Considerations

<Address any SES requirements & considerations that need to be managed; include linkages to assurance case template entries>

[Editor’s Note: The security below includes <Actor> specific considerations .. should that also be included in the SES components? What about message specific considerations?]

[Editor’s Note: This transaction is in UNSECURED mode … need to call that out in general here and then add ??? to the .4 section below?]

#### 3.25.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to safety (e.g., risk analysis)>

#### 3.25.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to effectiveness (e.g., Quality of Service, Quality of Data, etc.)>

#### 3.25.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

<Description of the transaction specific security consideration; such as use of security profiles.>

##### 3.25.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations

<This section should identify any specific ATNA security audit event that is associated with this transaction and requirements on the encoding of that audit event. >

##### 3.25.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations

<This section should specify any specific security considerations on an actor-by-actor basis.>

## 3.26 Discover System Context and Capabilities [DEV-26]

### 3.26.1 Scope

This transaction is used to *<…describe what is accomplished by using the transaction. Remember that by keeping transactions general/abstract, they can be re-used in a variety of profiles>*

### 3.26.2 Actor Roles

### 3.26.3 Referenced Standards

* *<e.g., HL7 2.3.1 Chapters 2, 3>*

### 3.26.4 Messages

[Editor’s Note: interaction diagram here]

#### 3.26.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message

<One or two sentence summary of what Message 1 accomplishes typically relating the message to the relevant standard. Avoid shall language in this upper level section. Do not duplicate the triggers, encoding, semantics, standards used, or expected actions. Those belong in the following sections.>

<Explicitly state if the multiplicity of an actor may be greater than one; i.e., if an actor (whether it is a client or server) can expect this message from a single source or multiple sources.>

##### 3.26.4.1.1 Trigger Events

<Description of the real world events that cause the sender (Actor A) to send Message 1 (e.g., an operator or an automated function determines that a new workitem is needed).>

##### 3.26.4.1.2 Message Semantics

<Detailed description of the meaning, structure and contents of the message, including any IHE specific clarifications of the message format, attributes, etc.>

<Start by describing the standard underlying the message and how the participating actors are mapped (e.g., “This message is a DICOM C-FIND Request. Actor A is the SCU. Actor D is the SCP.”).>

<Continue profiling the message by providing guidance or constraints on how the message parameters are populated, how the payload is encoded, how the message is structured and what the contents mean. These message semantics should both help the sender to construct the message and the receiver to interpret the message.>

##### 3.26.4.1.3 Expected Actions

<Description of the actions expected to be taken as a result of sending or receiving this message.>

<Describe what the receiver is expected/required to do upon receiving this message. >

<Avoid re-iterating the transaction sequencing specified in the Profile Process Flows as expected actions internal to the transaction. Doing so prevents this transaction being re-used in other contexts.>

<Explicitly define any expected action based on the multiplicity of an actor(s), if applicable.>

### 3.26.5 Protocol Requirements

<In this section, the selected protocol bindings of the transactions are explained in detail (like SOAP or HTTP bindings).For an example, see the QRPH DEX Profile or ITI TF-2b:3.34.5, 3.35.5. Indicate NA if not used.>

### 3.26.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations

#### 3.26.6.1 SES General Considerations

<Address any SES requirements & considerations that need to be managed; include linkages to assurance case template entries>

[Editor’s Note: The security below includes <Actor> specific considerations .. should that also be included in the SES components? What about message specific considerations?]

[Editor’s Note: This transaction is in UNSECURED mode … need to call that out in general here and then add ??? to the .4 section below?]

#### 3.26.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to safety (e.g., risk analysis)>

#### 3.26.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to effectiveness (e.g., Quality of Service, Quality of Data, etc.)>

#### 3.26.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

<Description of the transaction specific security consideration; such as use of security profiles.>

##### 3.26.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations

<This section should identify any specific ATNA security audit event that is associated with this transaction and requirements on the encoding of that audit event. >

##### 3.26.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations

<This section should specify any specific security considerations on an actor-by-actor basis.>

## 3.27 Manage BICEPS Subscription [DEV-27]

### 3.27.1 Scope

This transaction is used to *<…describe what is accomplished by using the transaction. Remember that by keeping transactions general/abstract, they can be re-used in a variety of profiles>*

### 3.27.2 Actor Roles

### 3.27.3 Referenced Standards

* *<e.g., HL7 2.3.1 Chapters 2, 3>*

### 3.27.4 Messages

[Editor’s Note: interaction diagram here]

#### 3.27.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message

<One or two sentence summary of what Message 1 accomplishes typically relating the message to the relevant standard. Avoid shall language in this upper level section. Do not duplicate the triggers, encoding, semantics, standards used, or expected actions. Those belong in the following sections.>

<Explicitly state if the multiplicity of an actor may be greater than one; i.e., if an actor (whether it is a client or server) can expect this message from a single source or multiple sources.>

##### 3.27.4.1.1 Trigger Events

<Description of the real world events that cause the sender (Actor A) to send Message 1 (e.g., an operator or an automated function determines that a new workitem is needed).>

##### 3.27.4.1.2 Message Semantics

<Detailed description of the meaning, structure and contents of the message, including any IHE specific clarifications of the message format, attributes, etc.>

<Start by describing the standard underlying the message and how the participating actors are mapped (e.g., “This message is a DICOM C-FIND Request. Actor A is the SCU. Actor D is the SCP.”).>

<Continue profiling the message by providing guidance or constraints on how the message parameters are populated, how the payload is encoded, how the message is structured and what the contents mean. These message semantics should both help the sender to construct the message and the receiver to interpret the message.>

##### 3.27.4.1.3 Expected Actions

<Description of the actions expected to be taken as a result of sending or receiving this message.>

<Describe what the receiver is expected/required to do upon receiving this message. >

<Avoid re-iterating the transaction sequencing specified in the Profile Process Flows as expected actions internal to the transaction. Doing so prevents this transaction being re-used in other contexts.>

<Explicitly define any expected action based on the multiplicity of an actor(s), if applicable.>

### 3.27.5 Protocol Requirements

<In this section, the selected protocol bindings of the transactions are explained in detail (like SOAP or HTTP bindings).For an example, see the QRPH DEX Profile or ITI TF-2b:3.34.5, 3.35.5. Indicate NA if not used.>

### 3.27.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations

#### 3.27.6.1 SES General Considerations

<Address any SES requirements & considerations that need to be managed; include linkages to assurance case template entries>

[Editor’s Note: The security below includes <Actor> specific considerations .. should that also be included in the SES components? What about message specific considerations?]

[Editor’s Note: This transaction is in UNSECURED mode … need to call that out in general here and then add ??? to the .4 section below?]

#### 3.27.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to safety (e.g., risk analysis)>

#### 3.27.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to effectiveness (e.g., Quality of Service, Quality of Data, etc.)>

#### 3.27.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

<Description of the transaction specific security consideration; such as use of security profiles.>

##### 3.27.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations

<This section should identify any specific ATNA security audit event that is associated with this transaction and requirements on the encoding of that audit event. >

##### 3.27.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations

<This section should specify any specific security considerations on an actor-by-actor basis.>

## 3.28 Notify Change in System Context and Capabilities [DEV-28]

### 3.28.1 Scope

This transaction is used to *<…describe what is accomplished by using the transaction. Remember that by keeping transactions general/abstract, they can be re-used in a variety of profiles>*

### 3.28.2 Actor Roles

### 3.28.3 Referenced Standards

* *<e.g., HL7 2.3.1 Chapters 2, 3>*

### 3.28.4 Messages

[Editor’s Note: interaction diagram here]

#### 3.28.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message

<One or two sentence summary of what Message 1 accomplishes typically relating the message to the relevant standard. Avoid shall language in this upper level section. Do not duplicate the triggers, encoding, semantics, standards used, or expected actions. Those belong in the following sections.>

<Explicitly state if the multiplicity of an actor may be greater than one; i.e., if an actor (whether it is a client or server) can expect this message from a single source or multiple sources.>

##### 3.28.4.1.1 Trigger Events

<Description of the real world events that cause the sender (Actor A) to send Message 1 (e.g., an operator or an automated function determines that a new workitem is needed).>

##### 3.28.4.1.2 Message Semantics

<Detailed description of the meaning, structure and contents of the message, including any IHE specific clarifications of the message format, attributes, etc.>

<Start by describing the standard underlying the message and how the participating actors are mapped (e.g., “This message is a DICOM C-FIND Request. Actor A is the SCU. Actor D is the SCP.”).>

<Continue profiling the message by providing guidance or constraints on how the message parameters are populated, how the payload is encoded, how the message is structured and what the contents mean. These message semantics should both help the sender to construct the message and the receiver to interpret the message.>

##### 3.28.4.1.3 Expected Actions

<Description of the actions expected to be taken as a result of sending or receiving this message.>

<Describe what the receiver is expected/required to do upon receiving this message. >

<Avoid re-iterating the transaction sequencing specified in the Profile Process Flows as expected actions internal to the transaction. Doing so prevents this transaction being re-used in other contexts.>

<Explicitly define any expected action based on the multiplicity of an actor(s), if applicable.>

### 3.28.5 Protocol Requirements

<In this section, the selected protocol bindings of the transactions are explained in detail (like SOAP or HTTP bindings).For an example, see the QRPH DEX Profile or ITI TF-2b:3.34.5, 3.35.5. Indicate NA if not used.>

### 3.28.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations

#### 3.28.6.1 SES General Considerations

<Address any SES requirements & considerations that need to be managed; include linkages to assurance case template entries>

[Editor’s Note: The security below includes <Actor> specific considerations .. should that also be included in the SES components? What about message specific considerations?]

[Editor’s Note: This transaction is in UNSECURED mode … need to call that out in general here and then add ??? to the .4 section below?]

#### 3.28.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to safety (e.g., risk analysis)>

#### 3.28.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to effectiveness (e.g., Quality of Service, Quality of Data, etc.)>

#### 3.28.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

<Description of the transaction specific security consideration; such as use of security profiles.>

##### 3.28.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations

<This section should identify any specific ATNA security audit event that is associated with this transaction and requirements on the encoding of that audit event. >

##### 3.28.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations

<This section should specify any specific security considerations on an actor-by-actor basis.>

## 3.29 Publish BICEPS Update Reports [DEV-29]

### 3.29.1 Scope

This transaction is used to *<…describe what is accomplished by using the transaction. Remember that by keeping transactions general/abstract, they can be re-used in a variety of profiles>*

### 3.29.2 Actor Roles

### 3.29.3 Referenced Standards

* *<e.g., HL7 2.3.1 Chapters 2, 3>*

### 3.29.4 Messages

[Editor’s Note: interaction diagram here]

#### 3.29.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message

<One or two sentence summary of what Message 1 accomplishes typically relating the message to the relevant standard. Avoid shall language in this upper level section. Do not duplicate the triggers, encoding, semantics, standards used, or expected actions. Those belong in the following sections.>

<Explicitly state if the multiplicity of an actor may be greater than one; i.e., if an actor (whether it is a client or server) can expect this message from a single source or multiple sources.>

##### 3.29.4.1.1 Trigger Events

<Description of the real world events that cause the sender (Actor A) to send Message 1 (e.g., an operator or an automated function determines that a new workitem is needed).>

##### 3.29.4.1.2 Message Semantics

<Detailed description of the meaning, structure and contents of the message, including any IHE specific clarifications of the message format, attributes, etc.>

<Start by describing the standard underlying the message and how the participating actors are mapped (e.g., “This message is a DICOM C-FIND Request. Actor A is the SCU. Actor D is the SCP.”).>

<Continue profiling the message by providing guidance or constraints on how the message parameters are populated, how the payload is encoded, how the message is structured and what the contents mean. These message semantics should both help the sender to construct the message and the receiver to interpret the message.>

##### 3.29.4.1.3 Expected Actions

<Description of the actions expected to be taken as a result of sending or receiving this message.>

<Describe what the receiver is expected/required to do upon receiving this message. >

<Avoid re-iterating the transaction sequencing specified in the Profile Process Flows as expected actions internal to the transaction. Doing so prevents this transaction being re-used in other contexts.>

<Explicitly define any expected action based on the multiplicity of an actor(s), if applicable.>

### 3.29.5 Protocol Requirements

<In this section, the selected protocol bindings of the transactions are explained in detail (like SOAP or HTTP bindings).For an example, see the QRPH DEX Profile or ITI TF-2b:3.34.5, 3.35.5. Indicate NA if not used.>

### 3.29.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations

#### 3.29.6.1 SES General Considerations

<Address any SES requirements & considerations that need to be managed; include linkages to assurance case template entries>

[Editor’s Note: The security below includes <Actor> specific considerations .. should that also be included in the SES components? What about message specific considerations?]

[Editor’s Note: This transaction is in UNSECURED mode … need to call that out in general here and then add ??? to the .4 section below?]

#### 3.29.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to safety (e.g., risk analysis)>

#### 3.29.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to effectiveness (e.g., Quality of Service, Quality of Data, etc.)>

#### 3.29.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

<Description of the transaction specific security consideration; such as use of security profiles.>

##### 3.29.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations

<This section should identify any specific ATNA security audit event that is associated with this transaction and requirements on the encoding of that audit event. >

##### 3.29.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations

<This section should specify any specific security considerations on an actor-by-actor basis.>

## 3.30 Retrieve BICEPS Content [DEV-30]

### 3.30.1 Scope

This transaction is used to *<…describe what is accomplished by using the transaction. Remember that by keeping transactions general/abstract, they can be re-used in a variety of profiles>*

### 3.30.2 Actor Roles

### 3.30.3 Referenced Standards

* *<e.g., HL7 2.3.1 Chapters 2, 3>*

### 3.30.4 Messages

[Editor’s Note: interaction diagram here]

#### 3.30.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message

<One or two sentence summary of what Message 1 accomplishes typically relating the message to the relevant standard. Avoid shall language in this upper level section. Do not duplicate the triggers, encoding, semantics, standards used, or expected actions. Those belong in the following sections.>

<Explicitly state if the multiplicity of an actor may be greater than one; i.e., if an actor (whether it is a client or server) can expect this message from a single source or multiple sources.>

##### 3.30.4.1.1 Trigger Events

<Description of the real world events that cause the sender (Actor A) to send Message 1 (e.g., an operator or an automated function determines that a new workitem is needed).>

##### 3.30.4.1.2 Message Semantics

<Detailed description of the meaning, structure and contents of the message, including any IHE specific clarifications of the message format, attributes, etc.>

<Start by describing the standard underlying the message and how the participating actors are mapped (e.g., “This message is a DICOM C-FIND Request. Actor A is the SCU. Actor D is the SCP.”).>

<Continue profiling the message by providing guidance or constraints on how the message parameters are populated, how the payload is encoded, how the message is structured and what the contents mean. These message semantics should both help the sender to construct the message and the receiver to interpret the message.>

##### 3.30.4.1.3 Expected Actions

<Description of the actions expected to be taken as a result of sending or receiving this message.>

<Describe what the receiver is expected/required to do upon receiving this message. >

<Avoid re-iterating the transaction sequencing specified in the Profile Process Flows as expected actions internal to the transaction. Doing so prevents this transaction being re-used in other contexts.>

<Explicitly define any expected action based on the multiplicity of an actor(s), if applicable.>

### 3.30.5 Protocol Requirements

<In this section, the selected protocol bindings of the transactions are explained in detail (like SOAP or HTTP bindings).For an example, see the QRPH DEX Profile or ITI TF-2b:3.34.5, 3.35.5. Indicate NA if not used.>

### 3.30.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations

#### 3.30.6.1 SES General Considerations

<Address any SES requirements & considerations that need to be managed; include linkages to assurance case template entries>

[Editor’s Note: The security below includes <Actor> specific considerations .. should that also be included in the SES components? What about message specific considerations?]

[Editor’s Note: This transaction is in UNSECURED mode … need to call that out in general here and then add ??? to the .4 section below?]

#### 3.30.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to safety (e.g., risk analysis)>

#### 3.30.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to effectiveness (e.g., Quality of Service, Quality of Data, etc.)>

#### 3.30.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

<Description of the transaction specific security consideration; such as use of security profiles.>

##### 3.30.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations

<This section should identify any specific ATNA security audit event that is associated with this transaction and requirements on the encoding of that audit event. >

##### 3.30.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations

<This section should specify any specific security considerations on an actor-by-actor basis.>

## 3.31 Set Provider State [DEV-31]

### 3.31.1 Scope

This transaction is used to *<…describe what is accomplished by using the transaction. Remember that by keeping transactions general/abstract, they can be re-used in a variety of profiles>*

### 3.31.2 Actor Roles

### 3.31.3 Referenced Standards

* *<e.g., HL7 2.3.1 Chapters 2, 3>*

### 3.31.4 Messages

[Editor’s Note: interaction diagram here]

#### 3.31.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message

<One or two sentence summary of what Message 1 accomplishes typically relating the message to the relevant standard. Avoid shall language in this upper level section. Do not duplicate the triggers, encoding, semantics, standards used, or expected actions. Those belong in the following sections.>

<Explicitly state if the multiplicity of an actor may be greater than one; i.e., if an actor (whether it is a client or server) can expect this message from a single source or multiple sources.>

##### 3.31.4.1.1 Trigger Events

<Description of the real world events that cause the sender (Actor A) to send Message 1 (e.g., an operator or an automated function determines that a new workitem is needed).>

##### 3.31.4.1.2 Message Semantics

<Detailed description of the meaning, structure and contents of the message, including any IHE specific clarifications of the message format, attributes, etc.>

<Start by describing the standard underlying the message and how the participating actors are mapped (e.g., “This message is a DICOM C-FIND Request. Actor A is the SCU. Actor D is the SCP.”).>

<Continue profiling the message by providing guidance or constraints on how the message parameters are populated, how the payload is encoded, how the message is structured and what the contents mean. These message semantics should both help the sender to construct the message and the receiver to interpret the message.>

##### 3.31.4.1.3 Expected Actions

<Description of the actions expected to be taken as a result of sending or receiving this message.>

<Describe what the receiver is expected/required to do upon receiving this message. >

<Avoid re-iterating the transaction sequencing specified in the Profile Process Flows as expected actions internal to the transaction. Doing so prevents this transaction being re-used in other contexts.>

<Explicitly define any expected action based on the multiplicity of an actor(s), if applicable.>

### 3.31.5 Protocol Requirements

<In this section, the selected protocol bindings of the transactions are explained in detail (like SOAP or HTTP bindings).For an example, see the QRPH DEX Profile or ITI TF-2b:3.34.5, 3.35.5. Indicate NA if not used.>

### 3.31.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations

#### 3.31.6.1 SES General Considerations

<Address any SES requirements & considerations that need to be managed; include linkages to assurance case template entries>

[Editor’s Note: The security below includes <Actor> specific considerations .. should that also be included in the SES components? What about message specific considerations?]

[Editor’s Note: This transaction is in UNSECURED mode … need to call that out in general here and then add ??? to the .4 section below?]

#### 3.31.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to safety (e.g., risk analysis)>

#### 3.31.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to effectiveness (e.g., Quality of Service, Quality of Data, etc.)>

#### 3.31.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

<Description of the transaction specific security consideration; such as use of security profiles.>

##### 3.31.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations

<This section should identify any specific ATNA security audit event that is associated with this transaction and requirements on the encoding of that audit event. >

##### 3.31.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations

<This section should specify any specific security considerations on an actor-by-actor basis.>

## 3.32 Retrieve Archive Data [DEV-32]

### 3.32.1 Scope

This transaction is used to *<…describe what is accomplished by using the transaction. Remember that by keeping transactions general/abstract, they can be re-used in a variety of profiles>*

### 3.32.2 Actor Roles

### 3.32.3 Referenced Standards

* *<e.g., HL7 2.3.1 Chapters 2, 3>*

### 3.32.4 Messages

[Editor’s Note: interaction diagram here]

#### 3.32.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message

<One or two sentence summary of what Message 1 accomplishes typically relating the message to the relevant standard. Avoid shall language in this upper level section. Do not duplicate the triggers, encoding, semantics, standards used, or expected actions. Those belong in the following sections.>

<Explicitly state if the multiplicity of an actor may be greater than one; i.e., if an actor (whether it is a client or server) can expect this message from a single source or multiple sources.>

##### 3.32.4.1.1 Trigger Events

<Description of the real world events that cause the sender (Actor A) to send Message 1 (e.g., an operator or an automated function determines that a new workitem is needed).>

##### 3.32.4.1.2 Message Semantics

<Detailed description of the meaning, structure and contents of the message, including any IHE specific clarifications of the message format, attributes, etc.>

<Start by describing the standard underlying the message and how the participating actors are mapped (e.g., “This message is a DICOM C-FIND Request. Actor A is the SCU. Actor D is the SCP.”).>

<Continue profiling the message by providing guidance or constraints on how the message parameters are populated, how the payload is encoded, how the message is structured and what the contents mean. These message semantics should both help the sender to construct the message and the receiver to interpret the message.>

##### 3.32.4.1.3 Expected Actions

<Description of the actions expected to be taken as a result of sending or receiving this message.>

<Describe what the receiver is expected/required to do upon receiving this message. >

<Avoid re-iterating the transaction sequencing specified in the Profile Process Flows as expected actions internal to the transaction. Doing so prevents this transaction being re-used in other contexts.>

<Explicitly define any expected action based on the multiplicity of an actor(s), if applicable.>

### 3.32.5 Protocol Requirements

<In this section, the selected protocol bindings of the transactions are explained in detail (like SOAP or HTTP bindings).For an example, see the QRPH DEX Profile or ITI TF-2b:3.34.5, 3.35.5. Indicate NA if not used.>

### 3.32.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations

#### 3.32.6.1 SES General Considerations

<Address any SES requirements & considerations that need to be managed; include linkages to assurance case template entries>

[Editor’s Note: The security below includes <Actor> specific considerations .. should that also be included in the SES components? What about message specific considerations?]

[Editor’s Note: This transaction is in UNSECURED mode … need to call that out in general here and then add ??? to the .4 section below?]

#### 3.32.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to safety (e.g., risk analysis)>

#### 3.32.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to effectiveness (e.g., Quality of Service, Quality of Data, etc.)>

#### 3.32.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

<Description of the transaction specific security consideration; such as use of security profiles.>

##### 3.32.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations

<This section should identify any specific ATNA security audit event that is associated with this transaction and requirements on the encoding of that audit event. >

##### 3.32.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations

<This section should specify any specific security considerations on an actor-by-actor basis.>

## 3.33 Retrieve Localization Information [DEV-33]

### 3.33.1 Scope

This transaction is used to *<…describe what is accomplished by using the transaction. Remember that by keeping transactions general/abstract, they can be re-used in a variety of profiles>*

### 3.33.2 Actor Roles

### 3.33.3 Referenced Standards

* *<e.g., HL7 2.3.1 Chapters 2, 3>*

### 3.33.4 Messages

[Editor’s Note: interaction diagram here]

#### 3.33.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message

<One or two sentence summary of what Message 1 accomplishes typically relating the message to the relevant standard. Avoid shall language in this upper level section. Do not duplicate the triggers, encoding, semantics, standards used, or expected actions. Those belong in the following sections.>

<Explicitly state if the multiplicity of an actor may be greater than one; i.e., if an actor (whether it is a client or server) can expect this message from a single source or multiple sources.>

##### 3.33.4.1.1 Trigger Events

<Description of the real world events that cause the sender (Actor A) to send Message 1 (e.g., an operator or an automated function determines that a new workitem is needed).>

##### 3.33.4.1.2 Message Semantics

<Detailed description of the meaning, structure and contents of the message, including any IHE specific clarifications of the message format, attributes, etc.>

<Start by describing the standard underlying the message and how the participating actors are mapped (e.g., “This message is a DICOM C-FIND Request. Actor A is the SCU. Actor D is the SCP.”).>

<Continue profiling the message by providing guidance or constraints on how the message parameters are populated, how the payload is encoded, how the message is structured and what the contents mean. These message semantics should both help the sender to construct the message and the receiver to interpret the message.>

##### 3.33.4.1.3 Expected Actions

<Description of the actions expected to be taken as a result of sending or receiving this message.>

<Describe what the receiver is expected/required to do upon receiving this message. >

<Avoid re-iterating the transaction sequencing specified in the Profile Process Flows as expected actions internal to the transaction. Doing so prevents this transaction being re-used in other contexts.>

<Explicitly define any expected action based on the multiplicity of an actor(s), if applicable.>

### 3.33.5 Protocol Requirements

<In this section, the selected protocol bindings of the transactions are explained in detail (like SOAP or HTTP bindings).For an example, see the QRPH DEX Profile or ITI TF-2b:3.34.5, 3.35.5. Indicate NA if not used.>

### 3.33.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations

#### 3.33.6.1 SES General Considerations

<Address any SES requirements & considerations that need to be managed; include linkages to assurance case template entries>

[Editor’s Note: The security below includes <Actor> specific considerations .. should that also be included in the SES components? What about message specific considerations?]

[Editor’s Note: This transaction is in UNSECURED mode … need to call that out in general here and then add ??? to the .4 section below?]

#### 3.33.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to safety (e.g., risk analysis)>

#### 3.33.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to effectiveness (e.g., Quality of Service, Quality of Data, etc.)>

#### 3.33.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

<Description of the transaction specific security consideration; such as use of security profiles.>

##### 3.33.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations

<This section should identify any specific ATNA security audit event that is associated with this transaction and requirements on the encoding of that audit event. >

##### 3.33.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations

<This section should specify any specific security considerations on an actor-by-actor basis.>

## 3.34 Announce Network Departure [DEV-34]

### 3.34.1 Scope

This transaction is used to *<…describe what is accomplished by using the transaction. Remember that by keeping transactions general/abstract, they can be re-used in a variety of profiles>*

### 3.34.2 Actor Roles

### 3.34.3 Referenced Standards

* *<e.g., HL7 2.3.1 Chapters 2, 3>*

### 3.34.4 Messages

[Editor’s Note: interaction diagram here]

#### 3.34.4.1 “SDC Hello” Message

<One or two sentence summary of what Message 1 accomplishes typically relating the message to the relevant standard. Avoid shall language in this upper level section. Do not duplicate the triggers, encoding, semantics, standards used, or expected actions. Those belong in the following sections.>

<Explicitly state if the multiplicity of an actor may be greater than one; i.e., if an actor (whether it is a client or server) can expect this message from a single source or multiple sources.>

##### 3.34.4.1.1 Trigger Events

<Description of the real world events that cause the sender (Actor A) to send Message 1 (e.g., an operator or an automated function determines that a new workitem is needed).>

##### 3.34.4.1.2 Message Semantics

<Detailed description of the meaning, structure and contents of the message, including any IHE specific clarifications of the message format, attributes, etc.>

<Start by describing the standard underlying the message and how the participating actors are mapped (e.g., “This message is a DICOM C-FIND Request. Actor A is the SCU. Actor D is the SCP.”).>

<Continue profiling the message by providing guidance or constraints on how the message parameters are populated, how the payload is encoded, how the message is structured and what the contents mean. These message semantics should both help the sender to construct the message and the receiver to interpret the message.>

##### 3.34.4.1.3 Expected Actions

<Description of the actions expected to be taken as a result of sending or receiving this message.>

<Describe what the receiver is expected/required to do upon receiving this message. >

<Avoid re-iterating the transaction sequencing specified in the Profile Process Flows as expected actions internal to the transaction. Doing so prevents this transaction being re-used in other contexts.>

<Explicitly define any expected action based on the multiplicity of an actor(s), if applicable.>

### 3.34.5 Protocol Requirements

<In this section, the selected protocol bindings of the transactions are explained in detail (like SOAP or HTTP bindings).For an example, see the QRPH DEX Profile or ITI TF-2b:3.34.5, 3.35.5. Indicate NA if not used.>

### 3.34.6 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Requirements & Considerations

#### 3.34.6.1 SES General Considerations

<Address any SES requirements & considerations that need to be managed; include linkages to assurance case template entries>

[Editor’s Note: The security below includes <Actor> specific considerations .. should that also be included in the SES components? What about message specific considerations?]

[Editor’s Note: This transaction is in UNSECURED mode … need to call that out in general here and then add ??? to the .4 section below?]

#### 3.34.6.2 Safety Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to safety (e.g., risk analysis)>

#### 3.34.6.3 Effectiveness Requirements & Considerations

<Requirements for this transaction relating to effectiveness (e.g., Quality of Service, Quality of Data, etc.)>

#### 3.34.6.4 Security Requirements & Considerations

<Description of the transaction specific security consideration; such as use of security profiles.>

##### 3.34.6.4.1 Security Audit Considerations

<This section should identify any specific ATNA security audit event that is associated with this transaction and requirements on the encoding of that audit event. >

##### 3.34.6.4.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations

<This section should specify any specific security considerations on an actor-by-actor basis.>

Appendices to Volume 2

<Detailed cross transaction relationships or mapping details are described in an appendix in Volume 2. Volume 2 appendices may be informational or normative. Immediately after the title of a Volume 2 appendix, provide a very explicit statement defining whether this new appendix is informative or normative.

If there are no Volume 2 appendices, enter “Not applicable” and delete the Appendix A and Appendix B placeholder sections.>

# Appendix A – ISO/IEEE 11073 SDC Message Specifications (Normative)

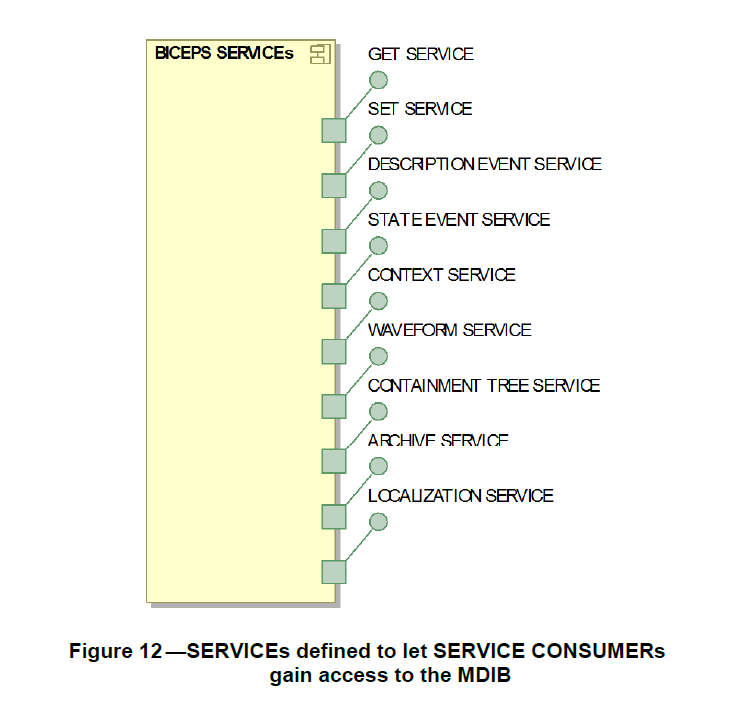
[Editor’s Note: this section includes “general” messages that may be used in one or more SDPi Transactions earlier in the document. For example, Pub/Sub messages. Specific message usages in a transaction will be handled above, along with appropriate semantic bindings. This section should be used to manage the level of detail in TF-2 specifications, linking to the detailed requirements in the 11073 SDC standards messaging models (incl. MDPWS) and aligned with implementation library (e.g., Python) APIs. ]

## A.1 SDC/BICEPS Message Model to SDC/MDPWS Message Specifications

[Editor’s Note: Explain the relationship and traceability between general BICEPS message model and specific WS messages called out in the 11073-20702 Medical Device Profile for Web Services (MDPWS) standard.

“Connection” – clarify topic … note that this annex is very WS-\* technically focused ]

UPDATE / PROFILE THE BICEPS 7.3.1 Service Model GLUE! for organization of the messages here?



### A.1.1 <Title>

Appendix A.1.1 text.

[Editor’s Note: The following subsections A.xyz are intended to be illustrative and NOT reflecting specific organizations of messages. It is assumed that SDC library APIs have considered organizations that provide appropriate groupings. These should be a primary organizing factor for the remaining message sections.]

## A.2 SDC Messages for PARTICIPANT Discovery, etc.

## A.3 SDC Messages for Secure Connections

## A.4 SDC Messages for PROVIDER MDIB Discovery

## A.5 SDC Messages for Update Publication / Subscription Services

## A.6 SDC Messages for <…>

## A.7 SDC Messages for PARTICIPANT Context Management

# Appendix B – <Appendix Title>

Appendix B text.

## B.1 <Title>

Appendix B.1 text.

### B.1.1 <Title>

Appendix B.1.1 text.

# Namespace Additions for Volume 2

<For Public Comment, please explicitly identify all new OIDs, UIDs, URNs, etc., defined specifically for this profile. These items should be collected from the sections above, and listed here as additions to the applicable domain OID Registry. 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.>

At Trial Implementation publication, the domain technical committee **must** ensure that all new OIDs, UIDs, URNs, etc., defined specifically for this profile have been recorded in their OID Registry. This section will be deleted prior to inclusion into the Technical Framework Volumes as Final Text but should be present for publication of Public Comment and Trial Implementation.>

The Devices registry of OIDs is located at <link to your OID registry(ies)

Volume 2 additions to the Devices OID Registry are:

Volume 3 – Content Modules

<The current version of the supplement template only addresses HL7 v3 CDA Content Modules and DICOM Content. All CDA Content Modules (Document, Header, Section and Entry) will go in Section 6 of Volume 3 of each domain’s Technical Framework document and DICOM Content Definitions will go in Section 7. In the future, this supplement template may have additional sections for 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 IHE Namespaces, Concept Domains and Vocabularies

Add to Section 5 IHE Namespaces, Concept Domains and Vocabularies

[Editor: Sync this section with the content in IHE DEV TF-3 Rev. 10.0, recognizing that SDC may bring in some additional semantics over those generally “not applicable” in Rev. 10]

## 5.1 IHE Devices Namespaces

<**For Public Comment publication**, please explicitly identify all **new** OIDs, UIDs, URNs, etc., defined specifically for this profile. These items should be collected from the sections within this supplement and listed here as additions to the applicable domain OID Registry. The tables within this section will be deleted prior to inclusion into the Technical Framework as Final Text, but should be present for publication for Public Comment.>

<**For Trial Implementation publication**, the domain technical committee **must** ensure that all new OIDs, UIDs, URNs, etc., defined specifically for this profile (and listed here for public comment publication have now been recorded in their OID Registry. The tables within this section will be deleted prior to inclusion into the Technical Framework Volumes as Final Text but should be present for publication for Trial Implementation.>

<Ensure the domain’s registry of OIDs is linked to from the following wiki page. It may be another wiki page, a document on the ftp site, etc.>

The Devices registry of OIDs is located at <http://wiki.ihe.net/index.php/OID_Registration#IHE_Domain_Namespaces>

Additions to the Devices OID Registry are:

| codeSystem | codeSystemName | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| <oid or uid> | <code system name> | <short description or pointer to more detailed description> |
| <oid or uid> | <code system name> | <short description or pointer to more detailed description> |
| <oid or uid> | <code system name> | <short description or pointer to more detailed description> |

## 5.2 IHE Devices Concept Domains

<Concept Domains are named categories of things that are used when it isn’t possible to bind to a specific set of codes. There are a number of reasons you might not be able to define and bind to a specific set of codes, one of the most common being that the codes set needs to vary depending on locale or context.>

For a listing of the <Domain Acronym> Concept Domains see <enter location of the domains Concept Domains or NA if none>

| conceptDomain | conceptDomainName | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| <oid or uid> | <code system name> | <short description or pointer to more detailed description> |
| <oid or uid> | <code system name> | <short description or pointer to more detailed description> |
| <oid or uid> | <code system name> | <short description or pointer to more detailed description> |

## 5.3 IHE Devices Format Codes and Vocabularies

### 5.3.1 IHE Format Codes

List in the table below any **new** format codes to be added to the IHE Format Codes wiki page at <http://wiki.ihe.net/index.php/IHE_Format_Codes>. For public comment, the additions must be listed in the table below. The domain technical committee must ensure any new codes are also added to the wiki page prior to publication for trial implementation.

| Profile | Format Code | Media Type | Template ID |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <Profile name (profile acronym)> | <urn:ihe: > |  | <oids> |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

### 5.3.2 IHEActCode Vocabulary

List in the table below, any **new** additions to the IHEActCode Vocabulary wiki page at <http://wiki.ihe.net/index.php/IHEActCode_Vocabulary>. For public comment, the additions must be listed in the table below. The domain technical committee must ensure any new codes are also added to the wiki page prior to publication for trial implementation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Code | Description |
| <Code name> | <short one sentence description or reference to longer description (not preferred)> |
| <Code name> | <short one sentence description or reference to longer description (not preferred)> |
| <Code name> | <short one sentence description or reference to longer description (not preferred)> |

### 5.3.3 IHERoleCode Vocabulary

List in the table below any **new** additions to the IHERoleCode Vocabulary wiki page at <http://wiki.ihe.net/index.php/IHERoleCode_Vocabulary>. For public comment, the additions must be listed in the table below. The domain technical committee must ensure any new codes are also added to the wiki page prior to publication for trial implementation.

| Code | Description |
| --- | --- |
| <name of role> | <Short, one sentence description of role or reference to more info.> |
| <name of role> | <Short, one sentence description of role or reference to more info.> |
| <name of role> | <Short, one sentence description of role or reference to more info.> |

# 6 DEV HL7 V3 CDA Content Modules

[Editor: This section left blank in IHE DEV TF-3 Rev. 10.0]

# 7 DEV DICOM Content Definitions

[Editor: This section left blank in IHE DEV TF-3 Rev. 10.0]

# DEV Semantic Content Modules

## Overview of device semantic content

## General device content considerations

### SDC/BICEPS semantic content

[Editor: Include:

BICEPS Standard overview

Reference TF-1 SDC overview

Include SES section + Assurance Case

Quality of Data requirements; RM Alerting considerations / requirements

Look forward to device specialization profiles

Consider links / bindings to transactions

]

#### 8.2.8.1 SDC/BICEPS Content Module

[Editor’s Note: This subsection defines the overarching “content module” that is required for all SDPi transaction exchanges, namely use of 11073-1010x & -10207 etc. This is referenced in the SDPi-P Content Modules section

Subsequent subsections provide additional descriptive detail for implementers.]

#### 8.2.8.2 SDC/BICEPS Descriptive Model

#### 8.2.8.3 SDC/BICEPS Relationship to Classic DIM

#### 8.2.8.4 Safety, Effectiveness, Security Content Requirements & Considerations

#### 8.2.8.5 SDC/BICEPS Conventions for device specialization content modules

#### 8.2.8.6 Device Aggregators & Proxies Modeling

[Editor:

1. Capture the discussion from “[Topic: MDIB/MDS Modeling for Device Aggregators:](https://confluence.hl7.org/x/QSsvBQ)”
2. NOTE: TBD how much of that discussion is formalized in this section and how much should be covered in other Supplement sections
3. The topic will be included in the Open / Closed Issues section at the start of the supplement.

]

#### 8.2.8.7 SDC/BICEPS Mapping of SOMDS Gateway Content Modules

[Editor:

1. General discussion about the need to and how to specify the mapping of content from one system / protocol to SOMDS / SDC / BICEPS … per the SOMDS Gateway Actor
2. If / how these GATWAY CONTENT MODULES will be specified
3. For example, mapping of FHIR Content into a BICEPS WorkflowContext. OR the DoF PoCD IG mappings from -10201 and -10207.
4. OR XCS-I imaging info (metadata & images) into BICEPS … ???
5. OR when you really shouldn’t do such mapping to BICEPS and just have a different extension / API based on the established protocol!

]

#### 8.2.8.8 SOMDA System Function Contribution Content Module

[Editor: Formal definition of the SFC content specification required for PnT connectivity]

## Device specialization content modules

[Editor:

1. Note that for each specialization, the current 9.0 version content will remain unchanged and a specific SDC/BICEPS section will be added to the end;
2. Since OR integration and High-Frequency Surgery devices may be the focus of the SDPi 1.0 supplement, these specializations may also be added to the end.

]

### Device: Infusion Pump

#### 8.3.1.4 SDC/BICEPS content module

### Device: Ventilator

#### 8.3.2.4 SDC/BICEPS content module

### Device: Physiologic monitor

#### 8.3.3.4 SDC/BICEPS content module

### Device: <11073-1072x HF / Endoscopy Surgery>

[Editor’s Note: This is a place holder section for additional device specializations based on the 11073-1072x projects under way. These include specializations for: HF Device, Endoscopy Camera, Endoscopy Light, Insufflator & Endoscopy Pump. Will also need a Surgery Table, etc.

TBD whether these are grouped under a heading like this OR (more probably) spelled out individually. The need for these – near term – will be to support the Surgery use case.

Ultimately, this will link to normative BICEPS content module specifications that are published in GitHub or the .io space or similar registry.

]

#### 8.3.3.4 SDC/BICEPS content module

Appendices to Volume 3

*<Add any applicable Volume 3 appendices below.*

*<If there are no Volume 3 appendices, enter “Not applicable” and delete the Appendix A and Appendix B placeholder sections.>*

# Appendix A – <Appendix Title>

Appendix A text.

## A.1 <Title>

Appendix A.1 text.

### A.1.1 <Title>

Appendix A.1.1 text.

# Appendix B – <Appendix Title>

Appendix B text.

## B.1 <Title>

Appendix B.1 text.

### B.1.1 <Title>

Appendix B.1.1 text.

Volume 4 – National Extensions

Add appropriate Country section

# 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 the RAD TF 4 or ITI TF-4 documents.>

<**This section should be repeated for each set of additional extensions. Instructions may be given in both English and the native language**.>

The national extensions documented in this section shall be used in conjunction with the definitions of integration profiles, actors and transactions provided in Volumes 1 through 3 of the IHE <Domain Acronym> Technical Framework. This section includes extensions and restrictions to effectively support the regional practice of healthcare in <Country Name>. It also translates a number of English terms to ensure correct interpretation of requirements of the <Domain Acronym> Technical Framework.

## Comments

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

Name:

Organization/Title:

Email:

## IHE <Country Name> Scope of Changes

The extensions, restrictions and translations specified apply to the following IHE <Domain Acronym> Integration profiles:

* <Domain Acronym>:Profile Name
* <Domain Acronym>:Profile Name
* Etc.

## <Profile Name> <(Profile Acronym)>

<Add info or tables>

### <Profile Acronym> Value Set Binding for <Country Name or IHE Organization> Realm Concept Domains

*<This section defines the actual value sets and code systems for any coded concepts that were described by concept domains in the main profile and binds the value set to the coded concepts.>*

*<Add info or tables>*

*<Delete the example below prior to publication for Public Comment.>*

*<Beginning of example*

**e.g., 3.3.1CARD Value Set Binding for US Realm Concept Domains**

| UV Concept Domain | US Realm Vocabulary Binding or Single Code Binding | Value Set OID |
| --- | --- | --- |
| UV\_CardiacProcedureDrugClasses | US\_CardiacProcedureDrugClasses | 1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.4.1.5.15 |

**e.g., 3.3.2.1 US\_CardiacProcedureDrugClasses (1.3.6.1.4.1.19376.1.4.1.5.15)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Coding Scheme  Concept | SNOMED CT | NDF-RT |
| Calcium channel blockers | 48698004 | N0000029119 |
| Beta-blockers | 33252009 | N0000029118 |
| Nitrates | 31970009 | N0000007647 |
| Aminophylline | 55867006 | N0000146397 |

end of example>

### <Profile Acronym> <Type of Change>

<Add info or tables>

# National Extensions for <Country Name or IHE Organization>

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

Appendices to Volume 4

*<Add any applicable Volume 4 appendices below>*

*<If there are no Volume 4 appendices, enter “Not applicable”* *and delete the Appendix A and Appendix B placeholder sections.>*

# Appendix A – <Appendix Title>

Appendix A text.

## A.1 <Title>

Appendix A.1 text.

### A.1.1 <Title>

Appendix A.1.1 text.

# Appendix B – <Appendix Title>

Appendix B text.

## B.1 <Title>

Appendix B.1 text.

### B.1.1 <Title>

Appendix B.1.1 text.

1. HL7 is the registered trademark of Health Level Seven International. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. FHIR is the registered trademark of Health Level Seven International. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Note that SDPi-P supports application interoperability including “Software as a Medical Device” (SaMD). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. See the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction for a more detailed description of IHE profile types, published at <http://ihe.net/Technical_Frameworks/#GenIntro> . [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. See DEV TF-3 *8.2.8.1 SDC/BICEPS Content Module*. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. See Safety, Effectiveness & Security (SES) and Medical Device Interoperability (MDI) sections in the DEV technical framework and detailed in *Appendix A – Requirements Management for Plug-and-Trust Interoperability*. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. See the HL7 Devices on FHIR implementation guide information at <https://confluence.hl7.org/x/k4FE>. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Apply Postel’s Law: Send conservatively, Accept liberally. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)