5. Ouerv

查询

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5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.2 简介

This chapter defines the rules that apply to queries and to their responses. It also defines the unsolicited display messages because their message syntax is query-like in nature.

本章定义了应用于查询及其回应的规则。由于主动显示信息语法在性质上与查询类似, 因此本章还定义了主动显示信息。

Version 2.4 of the standard introduces new models for query and response messages. The layout of this chapter is structured such that all information pertaining to those newly defined query/response message pairs, including auxiliary protocols, appears in sections 0–**5.9** and the previously defined queries appear in section **5.10**. Outstanding issues appear in the final section, **5.11**

标准的 2.4 版本引入了查询与回应信息的新模式。本章的结构按此模式构建,这样所有信息都符合新定义的查询/回应信息对,其中包括出现在 5.1-5.9 节的辅助协议以及 5.10 节中先前定义的查询的辅助协议。其中未完成的部分包含在最后一节 5.11 中。

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The Standard embraces the most common queries that are likely to occur. These are defined by the functional chapters. The following represents typical examples of queries supported by the Standard:

- a) data regarding a single patient, e.g., send all lab results for patient #123456
- b) data regarding multiple patients, e.g., send the list of patients whose attending physician is Dr. #123
- c) data that is not patient related, e.g., send the age specific normal values for serum protein.
- d) data within a specified time range, e.g., send all serum glucose results, reported between January 1, 1998 through December 31, 1999, for patient #123456.

标准包括经常使用的常见查询,它们在各功能章节做了定义。下列各项是标准支持的典型例子:

- a) 单个病人的数据,例如把所有实验室结果发送给第 123456 号病人。
- b) 多个病人的数据,例如发送主治医师是第 123 号医生的病人名单。
- c) 数据与病人无关,例如发送血清蛋白的年龄别正常值。
- d) 特定时间段的的数据,例如发送第 123456 号病人从 1998 年 1 月 1 日到 1999 年 12 月 31 日 的血糖结果。

The variety of potential queries is almost unlimited. There was no attempt here to define a Standard that would cover every possible query. Chapter 5 discusses general ways query/response pairs are structured. Functional chapters discuss specific query/response pairs required for their needs. The technical committees responsible for functionally-specific chapters define detailed content of the query/response segment patterns within those chapters.

标准对有可能用到的查询种类几乎没有限制。这里没有试图定义覆盖所有可能查询的标准。第5章讨论了构建查询回应对的通常途径。功能章节讨论了特定用途的查询/回应对。在这些章节中负责特定功能章节的技术委员会对其中查询/回应信息段模式的具体内容进行了定义。

In particular, there is no implication that a specific system must support generalized queries or Conformance Statements to comply with the Standard. Rather, these transactions provide a format, or a set of tools to support queries to the extent desired by the institution. The resources available and local policies will influence the type of queries that are implemented.

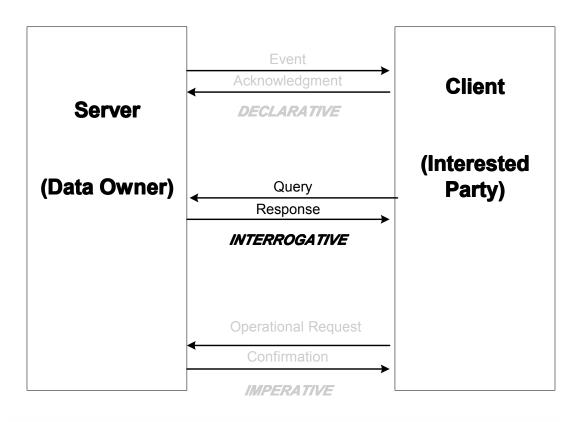
特别提出的是,特定系统并非一定要支持常用查询,一致语句也并非一定要与标准兼容。而且这些执行过程提供了一种格式或一套工具以支持对使用机构要求内容的查询。可用资源与地方政策将会影响到所执行查询的类型。

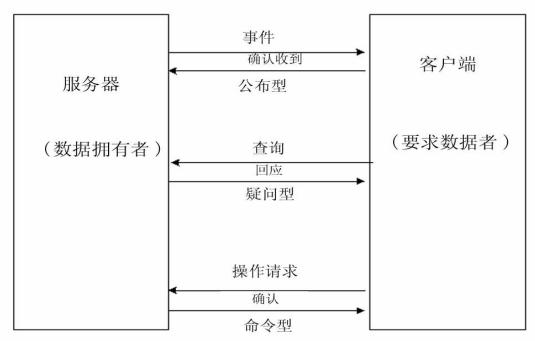
5.1.1 Query/response model

5.2.1 查询/回应模式

A query with its response should be thought of as a message pair. The following illustration shows the three generic models of message pairs: the *declarative, interrogative,* and *imperative*. Within each model, one system assumes the role of initiator and the other system assumes the role of responder. HL7 queries follow the "interrogative" style of messaging as described below.

查询及其回应应被认为是一个信息对。下面的例子显示了三种类型的信息对:公布型、疑问型与命令型。每一个模式中,一个系统起启动者的作用,其他系统起反应者的作用。如以下描述,HL7查询属于疑问型。





Note: All messaging in HL7 assumes a single basic paradigm using a point-to-point transmission of an initial message from a sender to a receiver, followed by a response or acknowledgement message from the receiver back to the sender. The response/acknowledgment message may be optional depending on several use cases that will be discussed below. The point-to-point transmission is defined independent of any particular technology or architecture.

注: HL7 中的所有信息过程都采取了一个单一的基本范例,该范例从发送者到接收者进行点对点信息传送,接着从接收者返回一个回应或感知信息。这个回应/感知信息根据使用情况的不同可选,将在下面讨论这一点。点对点信息传送的定义与任何特定技术或体系无关。

The *declarative* model is employed for distribution or broadcast of unsolicited **events** such as the ORU and RDS. **Clients** (**interested parties**) that desire information that resides on a **Server** or **data owner** may "subscribe" to be updated when new information is available on the Server. The Server initiates a transmission of event information. This transmission may be to a single Client, or may be a broadcast to multiple Clients. Each Client responds with an acknowledgement of receipt.

公布型模式用于传播主动提供事件,例如 ORU 和 RDS。对服务器或数据所有者上的信息有需求的用户(感兴趣群体),可以在服务器上有了新数据时"预订"更新的数据。服务器启动事件信息的传送,可以是对单个用户传送,也可以是对多个用户传送。每个用户回应一个收到感知信息。

The *interrogative* model is employed for queries. A Client initiates a query (a request for data) to the Server. The Server processes the query, responds with a report of success or failure of the query to the Client, and further responds by delivering information requested by the query.

疑问型模式用于查询。用户向服务器提出查询(请求数据),服务器对查询进行处理,返回一个查询成功或失败的报告给用户,然后进一步返回查询要求的信息。

The *imperative* model is employed for remote interoperation. A Client initiates a request for action (such as an order) to the Server. The Server processes the request and responds with a report of success or failure to the Client.

命令型模式用于远程协作。用户对服务器提出动作请求(例如下一个定单),服务器对这个请求进行处理,返回一个成功或失败的报告给用户。

Note: In HL7 v2.4, there is no formal assumption of client-server architecture, or of a particular "publish and subscribe" architecture. Thus the roles of the intercommunicating applications may change according to the messaging needs. I.e. an application may be a data owner or Server for one set of messages (e.g., an order entry system creating orders), and an interested party or Client for another set of messages (e.g., an order entry system receiving order status messages from an ancillary departmental system). Furthermore, the "data owning" system may be a middleware component such as an "application server" or a "messaging gateway" or "router" that distributes information from a server application. In the discussions below, "Client" and "Server" are used as shorthand synonyms for "requesting system/application" and "responding system/application" without implying the assumption of a client/server architecture. Likewise, the support for "publish and subscribe" does not assume a particular operating system or architecture, but is defined at the application level (level 7), in a technology-neutral form. The phrase "data owner" is used to refer to the human institution that operates the Server program. One would say that "the data owner defines the data to be made available by the Server program."

注: 在 HL7 的 2.4 版本中,没有用户--服务器结构的正式设想,也没有特别的"发行

和预订"结构体系。因而根据信息过程需要的不同,交流请求的作用可能会变化,即一个申请可以是向一个数据所有者或一个服务器要求一组信息(例如一个定单记录系统从辅助部门系统收到定单状态信息)。而且,"拥有数据"的系统可以是一个中间部分,例如从一个服务器应用程序传播信息的"申请服务器",或者"信息网关"或"路由器"。在下面的讨论中,用"用户"与"服务器"作为"请求系统/程序"和"回应系统/程序"的简写,而不是指一个用户/服务器结构体系。同样对"出版和预订"的支持并非是指一个特定的操作系统或体系,但是它以非确定技术的形式在应用水平7(水平7)中进行了定义。"数据所有者"指操作服务器程序的人类机构。可以说,数据所有者对服务器程序提供的数据进行规定。

5.2.2 Evolution of the query standard

5.2.2 查询标准的进展

The Query Standard, like the HL7 Standard in general, has been evolving since its inception in Version 2.1. Version 2.4 introduces a new methodology intended to supercede the previous generation of queries.

类似于一般的 HL7 标准,查询标准从最初的 2.1 版本一直在不断发展。2.4 版引入了一套新方法试图取代早期的查询。

Original Mode Queries

Originally, the parameters of an HL7 query were carried by the QRD and QRF segments. Because these segments were intended to be used by all queries, the content of these segments could only be loosely defined. Such "original mode queries" actually represent just a starting point for defining queries.

初始模态查询

最初,HL7 查询的参数是由 QRD 和 QRF 信息段承载的。由于几乎所有的查询都使用这些信息段,因此这些信息段只能进行不很严格地定义。这样的"初始模态查询"实际上仅代表对查询进行定义的起点。

In these original mode queries, separate trigger events were used to differentiate between an immediate response and a deferred response. In addition, some of the functional chapters defined queries and responses with separate trigger events.

在这些初始模态查询中,使用独立的触发事件来对即刻回应与延迟回应进行区分。而且,一些功能章用独立的触发事件定义查询与回应。

Enhanced Mode Queries

增强模态查询

In HL7 V2.3, "enhanced mode queries" were introduced that attempted to provide for a much higher level of precision in queries. Four new ways of specifying a query were introduced in Version 2.3.

在 HL72.3 版中,引入了"增强模态查询"试图大幅提高查询的精度水平。2.3 版中有 4 种新方法详细指定一个查询。

- An Embedded Query Language query, which supports free-form select statements, based on the query language of choice (e.g., SQL)
- ●基于查询语言选择的、植入查询语言的查询,支持自由格式选择语句(例如 SQL)。
- a Virtual Table request query which supports queries against server database tables (virtual or actual) based on specific selection criteria
- •基于特定选择标准的虚表请求查询,支持对服务器数据库表(虚表或实际表)的查询。
- a stored procedure request, which enables an application on one system to execute a stored procedure on another system, which is coded to extract specific data
- ●将可以提取特定数据的存储过程请求编码,可以使一个系统的应用程序在另一个系统 上执行一个存储的过程。
- an event replay request message, which is used to request data formatted as an event replay response
- •事件重放请求信息,用于要求格式化数据作为事件重放回应。

"Enhanced Mode" introduced three new ways to pass data to the responding system (e.g., a Server).

- "增强模态"引入传递数据给回应系统的3种新方法。
- Passing values to specific parameters of a query. (Used by the stored procedure and event replay queries.) This is the most common and straightforward technique for creating queries. The drawback is that the client is tightly limited in the range of queries it can formulate.
- 1)给查询的参数传递数值(在存储过程与事件重放查询中使用)。这是创造一个查询最常见、 最直接的技术,它的缺点在于将用户限定在它可以明确表达的查询范围内。
 - 2) Passing the query as a single complex query "expression". (Used by the Virtual Table query.) The query is defined by an expression-tree made up of the usual AND OR,' <', '>',... Operators can refer to column_names or variables defined by the Server. These Queries give the Client significant flexibility in specifying their query over the columns that the Server has permitted. The cost of this Client flexibility is that the Server must evaluate the query expression, rather than simply plug parameter values into an existing stored procedure.

- 2) 将查询作为一个独立的查询"表达"复合体进行传送(用于虚表查询)。由常规的"AND""OR"、"<"和">"等组成的表达树对查询进行定义。用户可以参考列名或由服务器定义的变量。在用户指定服务器所允许的列查询的时候,这些查询给予用户显著的灵活性。这种灵活性的代价是服务器必须对查询表达式进行评估,而不是简单地把参数值插入一个已存在的存储过程。
 - 3) Passing the query as a single string in an existing database query language such as SQL. (Used by the EQL External Query Language query.) An EQL query is represented as a string formatted in the particular syntax of an existing query language. The Server will probably pass this string expression directly to an existing database engine to evaluate the query, which will have to parse this expression to recover the query. The drawback of this technique is that different database engines use different query languages, and so the exact query string which the Client constructs will depend on the Server's query language.
- 3)在已存在的数据库查询语言(例如 SQL)中,将查询作为独立的字符串进行传送(EQL 外部查询语言查询中使用)。EQL 查询代表一个已存在查询语言的特定语法中的格式化字符串。服务器有可能将字符串表达式直接传送给数据库引擎以对查询进行评估,由此必须对表达式进行解析以还原查询。这个技术的缺点是不同的数据库引擎使用不同的查询语言,因此用户构建的查询字符串必须基于服务器查询语言。

Also in Version 2.3, the use of the trigger event was moving closer to the definition set forth in chapter 2. Each offered query had its own trigger event. In Version 2.3.1 each response had its own trigger event.

同样在 2.3 版本中,触发事件的使用与第 2 章第 4 组定义接近,提供的每一个查询有其自己的触发事件。在 2.3.1 版本中,每个回应有其自己的触发事件。

Version 2.4 Queries

查询 2.4 版本

Users of 2.3 queries encountered some somewhat arbitrary limitations suggested by the 2.3 standard. A close reading of the 2.3 virtual table query wording made it appear that the only way a query could be specified by a QSC selection expression was if it returned tabular (RDT) results, and it seemed that query-by-parameter queries could not return tabular results.

2.3 版本的用户遇到了 2.3 标准中规定的一些有点不近情理的限制。仔细阅读 2.3 版虚表的措辞,似乎用一个 QSC 选择表达式指定查询的唯一方法是利用其返回的表格(RDT)结果(如果有的话),似乎带参数的查询无法返回表格结果。

Version 2.4 of the HL7 standard now more cleanly separates how a query is specified from how the data is returned, and it emphasizes the existence of a "Conformance Statement." HL7 continues to support the semantics of the Stored Procedure/Event Replay queries and the Virtual Table queries, but formulates the syntax more clearly using a single new query, the Query By Parameter (QBP).

现在 HL72.4 版标准更明确地将怎样指定查询与怎样返回数据分开,并强调了"一致语句"的存在。HL7 继续支持"存储过程"/"事件重放"以及"虚表"查询的语义,同时使用一种独立的新查询,带参数查询(QBP),以更明确地阐明语法。

The QBP query is intended to unify the semantics of the stored-procedure, event-replay and virtual-table queries within the framework of a precise conformance statement.

QBP 查询试图把存储过程、事件重放与虚表查询的语义统一在一个精确的一致语句框架内。

The standard recognizes the continued use of the Original Mode queries (QRD/QRF), but uses a new query formalism to explain their semantics more clearly.

标准认可初始模态查询(QRD/QRF)的继续使用,但是使用一个新查询体系以明确解释它们的语义。

The bulk of the new material of Version 2.4 consists of defining a format for Conformance Statements, and giving examples of query design and use.

2.4 版新内容包含对一致语句格式的定义,并举例说明查询设计与使用。

Compatibility with past versions

与以前版本的兼容性

For backward compatibility, both the "original" and "enhanced" queries remain in the standard, but their description has been relegated to a "for backward compatibility only" section. The main part of this chapter is a complete and consistent explanation of the recommended approach to HL7 queries in Version 2.4.

为了向后兼容,"初始模态"与"增强模态"查询保留在标准中,但是它们的描述归类为"仅后向兼容"节。这一章的主体部分是对 HL7 查询 2.4 版本推荐使用方法的完整与一致的解释。

As in past versions of HL7, the detailed domain content of the query and response messages is defined by the technical committees responsible for the functionally-specific chapters; the basic forms and methodology for queries and responses are defined in this chapter.

在 HL7 的过去版本中,由负责特定功能章的技术委员会定义查询与回应信息的详细内容,本章中定义了查询与回应的基本形式与方法。

Sections 0 and **5.2.5** discuss Response Formats and Query Specification Formats.

5.2.4 与 5.2.5 节讨论了回应格式与查询规范格式。

5.1.3 Query development methodology

5.1.3 查询开发方法

Typically, an individual HL7 conformant query would evolve as follows:

一个单一的 HL7 一致查询将包括下列内容:

An institution, or data owner, decides that it would like to make information available via a query. It decides precisely *what data will be made available* and *how it will be offered*. Knowing its own data, the data owner will define its query to return one of three representations of the data:

- 一个机构,或数据所有者,认为应当通过一个查询获取信息。它事先决定提供什么样的数据以及如何提供这些数据。知道了所拥有的数据后,数据所有者界定查询返回3种数据表达形式之一:
- 1. As traditional HL7 segments. (See section 5.2.4.0 for "segment pattern response".)
- 1. 传统的 HL7 信息段。(参见 5.2.4.0 节的"信息段模式反应")
- 2. As rows and columns of data from a precisely defined Virtual Table. (See section **5.2.4.2** for "tabular response.")
- 2. 前面定义的虚表中的数据行与列。(参见 5.2.4.2 节的"表格回应")
- 3. As rows of human readable text ready to output to a screen or printer. (See section **5.2.4.3** for "display response".)
- 3. 可供人阅读的文本行,可以输出到屏幕或打印机。(参见 5.2.4.3 节的"显示回应")

Next, the data owner specifies exactly which *input variables* the Client can use to control the data that the Server agrees to return.

接下来,数据所有者明确指定用户可以使用哪个(些)输入变量以控制服务器同意返回的数据。

The complete specification of what data are available, how the data will be returned, and what variables can be valued or constrained in a Query is called the *Conformance Statement*.

对可提供的数据、数据怎样返回以及在一个查询中哪些变量可被评估或限制的完整的规范称为一致语句。

The Conformance Statement concept is critical to the proper usage of the query/response pair. In the absence of a Conformance Statement, the Client would be unaware of the existence of the query, let alone how to use it or what to expect from it. The data owner advertises the existence of, and support for, a query by publishing a *Conformance Statement*.

一致语句的概念对查询/回应对的正确使用很重要。没有一致语句,用户将不知道查询的存在,更别提怎样使用或期望从中得到什么。数据所有者通过发行一致语句来使大家知道一个查询是否存在,是否支持这个查询。

The Conformance Statement has the following broad structure:

一致语句有以下主体结构:

Introduction including title, trigger events, mode, characteristics and purpose				
包括名称、触发事件、模态、特性和目的的简介				
Query Grammar				
查询语法				
Response Grammar				
回应语法				
Input Specification and Commentary				
输入规范与注释				
Response Control				
回应控制				
Output specifications and Commentary				
输出规范与注释				

Conformance statement: A declaration which sets forth the name of the query supported by the Server, the logical structure of the information that can be queried, and the logical structure of what can be returned.

一致语句:阐明服务器所支持的查询名称、可被查询的信息的逻辑结构和可返回信息的逻辑结构的公告说明。

Section **5.3** will explain the conformance statement in detail.

5.3 节将详细解释一致语句。

The next section elaborates on the three styles of response data (segment pattern, tabular, and display) that a data owner may use to represent its data.

下一节将详细阐明数据所有者可以使用的代表其数据的三种回应数据类型(信息段模式、表格与显示)。

The introduction of the Conformance Statement concept is not intended to imply system certification. It is intended to promote well-specified queries. As in previous versions, support for queries is not required for HL7 conformance.

介绍一致语句的概念并不是要暗示系统合格,而是要促进经过良好界定的查询。在以前的版本中,HL7一致语句并不要求查询支持。

5.1.4 Response format

5.1.4 回应格式

The first decision a data owner must make in formulating a query is to decide which style of representing data is most appropriate for their needs.

在规范表达查询时,数据所有者需要做出的第一个决定是哪个代表数据的类型最适合他们的需要。

HL7 recognizes three main styles of representing responses to queries: *tabular, segment pattern, or display.* Segment pattern and tabular were previously known as record-oriented as described in earlier versions of this Standard. Segment pattern responses consist of a set of HL7 segments. Each query will define, in its conformance statement, the precise grammar of HL7 segments that it will return. Tabular responses return data as a set of rows, one RDT segment per row. Display queries return data in DSP segments. An HL7 conformant system interested in supporting queries will choose one or more of these styles before proceeding with a detailed design.

HL7 可识别查询回应的 3 种主要类型:表格型、信息段模式型或显示型。在介绍本标准早期版本的以记录为导向的内容时,已提到过信息段模式型和表格型。信息段模式回应包括一套 HL7 信息段。在每个查询的一致语句中,都需要定义查询返回 HL7 信息段的精确的语法。表格回应以一系列行的形式将数据返回,每一行一个 RDT 信息段。显示查询以 DSP 信息段形式返回数据。在按详细设计对数据进行处理前,支持查询的 HL7 一致性系统在这些类型中进行选择,可选择一个或多个。

Tabular	The responding system formats the data in a relational format, as rows and columns.
表格型	回应系统以行和列的形式把数据格式化成相关格式
Segment pattern	The responding system formats the data on the basis of an application-specific segment-oriented (record-oriented) message.
信息段模式型	在用途特定、以信息段为导向(以记录为导向)信息的基础上,回应系统对数据进行格式化
Display	The responding system formats the data in human readable format for direct outputting to a display device (in both original and enhanced modes).

显示型	回应系统将数据格式化成可读形式以直接输出到显 示设备(初始模式与增强模式均是如此)

These structures support all original mode and enhanced mode responses, as well as the 2.4 queries.

以上这些结构支持所有的初始模态和增强模态回应, 2.4 版本查询也是一样。

5.1.4.1 Segment pattern response

5.1.1.1 信息段模式回应

Segment Pattern data responses reflect the traditional way of offering data within HL7. The Server responds to queries by returning a pattern of HL7 segments. For example, the core of a response to a query for Lab data might be defined by the following segment grammar:

信息段模式数据回应是 HL7 中提供数据的传统方法。服务器通过返回 HL7 信息段的模式对查询做出回应。例如,可以用下列信息段语法对实验室数据查询回应的核心内容进行定义:

```
{PID
OBR
[{OBX}]
```

For example, patient information will be returned in the PID segment and laboratory results in OBR and OBX segments. In this style, the message returned by a Server is often a close approximation to an existing unsolicited update HL7 message.

例如,病人信息可在 PID 信息段返回,实验室结果在 OBR 与 OBX 信息段返回。在这种类型中服务器返回的信息常与已存在的主动更新 HL7 信息很相近。

In creating a Conformance Statement for a segment pattern response, the data owner must decide on the exact segment grammar it will return. The output specification of the Conformance Statement for a segment pattern response will have a structure very similar to the message definition of a standard HL7 transaction. It must define a grammar of segments that will be returned, and, for each segment, it should clarify, where necessary, the meaning of each field, the cardinality of the data, and whether the data is optional or required.

为信息段模式回应创造一个一致语句时,数据所有者必须决定要返回的确切的信息段语法。信息段模式回应的一致语句输出规范的结构与标准 HL7 处理过程的信息定义很相似。一致语句必须定义返回的信息段的语法,并且如果有必要,对于每个信息段都需阐明每个字段的含义、数据基数和是否数据是可选的或是必需的。

5.1.1.2 Tabular response

5.1.1.2 表格回应

A data owner may decide that the best model for the data it wishes to offer is that of a fairly conventional table of rows and columns. In this case, a data owner advertises support for a straightforward ("virtual") table of data, with specific columns of specific data types. It further indicates which of the columns the Client can constrain in its query. The response to a query will be in the form of a set of rows from the advertised table.

数据所有者可以认为提供数据的最佳样式是相当传统的行列表。在这种情况下,数据所有者支持数据的简单("虚表")表格形式,表格有特定数据类型的特定列。数据所有者还将进一步指出查询中用户可以限定的列。对查询的回应是以一系列从原始表来的行的形式表达的。

The Virtual Table is an abstraction around a traditional database table. However, there are important differences between a traditional database table and the Virtual Table. The Virtual Table need not be based on a single table or collection of data. It may represent a "join" or combination of data among database tables (although the "join" or combination is not explicitly exposed to the Client).

虚表是从常规数据库表中提取出来的。但是,常规数据库表与虚表有很重要的区别。虚 表不必建立在独立表格或数据集的基础上。它可以是数据库表之间的"联合体"(虽然 这种"联合体"并不是明确地提供给用户的)。

The concept of *table,* borrowed from the relational database world, is used merely as a representational aid. The actual internal data structure of the Server need not be relational. Virtual Tables may be used to present data elements from internal structures that are hierarchical, object-oriented, or otherwise non-relational in nature.

表的概念是从相关的数据库领域借用而来的,仅起到辅助表达的作用。服务器的实际内 部数据结构不必是相关的。虚表可以用于从分等级的、目标导向的或其他非相关性质的 内部结构中提交数据基本元素。

Virtual Tables therefore insulate the user from the exact data layout or representation in the data source. That is to say, the requestor need not understand the structure of the tables, rows and columns of the database being queried but only the structure of the Virtual Table representation. Likewise, the responder (database owner) does not have to expose the structure of the real database. Neither the owner nor the requestor needs to worry if the structure of the database changes.

因此虚表在数据源中把使用者与确切的数据体系或表达分离开。就是说,请求者不必理解表的结构与所查询的数据库的行与列,只需理解虚表的表示结构。同样,回应者(数据库所有者)不必暴露真正的数据库结构。所有者与请求者都不必考虑数据库结构的变化。

The rows and columns of the Virtual Table for a query are fully described in the Conformance Statement for that query.

一个查询得到的虚表的行与列都在该查询的一致语句中进行了充分地描述。

A virtual table data representation is appropriate when the information being offered is relatively simple. It would not be the appropriate representation for lab reports that typically involve a complex nesting of results into sections. Data carried by the typical HL7 segment or segment group could be modeled as a virtual table. For example, the ADT system might offer a table consisting of the fields of PID, NK1 and a single PV1 segment. On the other hand, it would be difficult to represent the visit history of a patient in a single virtual table.

当所包含信息相对简单时,用虚表表达比较合适。虚表不适于表达将复杂结果分类统计的实验室报告。典型的 HL7 信息段或信息段群所含数据可被模拟成虚表。例如,ADT系统可以提供含有 PID 字段、NK1 与单独 PV1 信息段的表。另一方面,难以在一个独立的虚表中表达一个病人的就诊记录。

5.1.1.3 Display response

5.1.1.3 显示回应

A display message can be generated where the update information does not need to be captured by the receiving system's database, but only displayed, either on a visual medium (such as a PC, workstation or a CRT) or on printed medium.

接收系统的数据库不必捕获更新信息就可以产生一条显示信息,但是仅仅是在可视媒介 (例如一台 PC、工作站或一个 CRT)或打印媒介上显示。

The display response does not actually represent a formal style of data organization. It represents a decision to return data formatted for human, rather than for computer, consumption. The Server offers a pretty-printed version of the data in a format that is meaningful for human readers. Logically, the content of the pretty printed message might be the complex data carried by an HL7 segment pattern, or could be a simple record normally carried by a tabular response.

显示回应并非是真的表达一种正式的数据结构模式,而是表达一个返回数据的决定,数据的格式适于人类使用,而非为计算机使用。服务器提供一种经过恰当打印的数据形式,数据的格式适于人类阅读。逻辑上来说,这种经过恰当打印的信息内容可以是 HL7 信息段模式所承载的复杂数据,或是由表格回应所通常承载的一条简单记录。

5.1.1.4 Choosing among available response formats

5.2.4.4 选择回应模式

In practice, it is easy to decide which style of data to offer. In general, segment pattern responses are able to carry complex data structures (e.g., an entire laboratory report), while tabular responses are typically simple data structures. Therefore, tabular response is intended as a simpler tool to accomplish a simpler task. There is no need for the Client to understand, parse and process the deep structure and relationships implied by the segment pattern response. The Client does not need a complex state machine to do segment level parsing. The rows all have the same structure so only a simple state machine is needed.

实际上,决定提供哪种形式的数据比较简单。通常,信息段模式回应能够承载比较复杂的数据结构(例如一份完整的实验室报告),而表格回应尤其适于简单的数据结构。因此,表格回应是一个能完成简单任务的比较简单工具。因此,用户不必理解、解析和处理信息段模式所包含的深奥的结构与关系。用户不必使用复杂的语句编译器做信息段水平的解析。所有行的结构相同,因此仅需要一个简单的编译器。

If the query is defined by an HL7 technical committee, then the decision is already made. If, on the other hand, no query is yet defined but the domain of the data is well covered by HL7, then it is probable that there are existing HL7 segments that could carry the data. A Z query may be constructed out of the existing HL7 segments. If the data is site specific, the site can either create its own Z segments and offer a segment pattern response (which makes particular sense if the overall data is complex) or it can define its own Virtual Table, offer a tabular response and let the Client process each record.

如果查询是由 HL7 技术委员会定义的,那么这种决定已经做好了。另一方面,如果查询尚未定义,但 HL7 涵盖了数据部分,那么有可能存在有可以承载数据的 HL7 信息段。A Z 查询可以在现存 HL7 信息段以外构建。如果数据的位点是特定的,则此位点不但可以创造自己的 Z 信息段及提供信息段模式回应(数据复杂时这一点特别有意义),还可以定义自己的虚表、提供表格回应以及让用户处理每一条记录。

Once it is known what data a Server is making available, then the data can be ordered or requested. This is analogous to needing to refer to a catalog before ordering an item by mail.

知道了服务器能提供什么样的数据后,就可以对数据进行预订或请求。这一点与通过邮件订购前需要参考目录相类似。

5.1.2 Query specification formats

5.1.5 查询规范格式

The previous section explained the three representations for data that are returned to a query client. This section discusses how the client may represent a query for information.

前一节解释了返回给查询用户数据的 3 种表达方式。这一节讨论用户怎样表达对信息的查询。

HL7 now recommends one primary way with 3 basic variants for specifying a query.

现在 HL7 推荐一种带有 3 种基本变量的主要方法来界定一个查询。

This query model with its variants is intended to assist implementers in translating specific query needs from the ordinary prose of the business model into an appropriate HL7 query paradigm. The paradigm selected will depend upon the philosophy of the institution: whether to allow relative freedom to client systems in composing query expressions, or to control rigidly the fields and operations to be offered. The following paragraphs compare and contrast the features of each of the HL7 query variant models. The differences between them lie mainly in the processing they require on the Server side.

这种带变量的查询模式可以辅助使用者把特定查询目的从一般商业样式转化为适当的 HL7 查询样式。所选样式将取决于有关机构的态度:是否允许用户系统有编辑查询表达 式的相对自由,或是严格控制所提供的字段与操作。下面的段落比较了这些查询模式之 间的特性,它们之间的不同主要是对服务器端请求的处理不同。

Query By Simple Parameter

简单参数查询

The first variant is called the Simple Parameter query. In the simple parameter query, the input parameters are passed in order as successive fields of an HL7 segment. The Server need only read them from the corresponding HL7 fields, and plug them into an internal function to evaluate the query.

第一个变量叫做简单参数查询。在简单参数查询中输入参数作为一个 HL7 信息 段连续字段按次序进行传递。服务器只需从相应的 HL7 字段读取它们,然后将 它们插入一个内部函数以对查询进行评估。

This is the most basic form of the query in which the Server specifies a fixed list of parameters in its Conformance Statement. (For example, the Server may direct the querying system to specify a medical record number, a beginning date, and an ending date.) When invoking the query, the Client passes a specific value for each parameter. This is analogous to invoking a stored procedure against a database.

这是查询的最基本形式,服务器在其一致语句中指定了一个固定的参数列表。 (例如,服务器可以指示查询系统指定一个医疗记录号码、开始的日期和结束 日期)调用查询时,用户为每个参数传送一个特定值,类似于在数据库中调用 一个存储过程。

The parameter definition segment (i.e., the QPD) can be seen as a generalization of the QRD and QRF segments of the original mode query. Each field in the QRD and QRF corresponds to 1 parameter of the QPD instance. HL7 recommends that

queries defined by QRD and QRF segments be recast as a version 2.4 Query By Parameter.

参数定义信息段(即 QPD)可被看成是初始模态查询的 QRD 和 QRF 信息段的概括。QRD 和 QRF 中的每个字段相对应于 QPD 过程的一个参数。HL7 建议把 QRD 和 QRF 信息段定义的查询改为 2.4 版带参数查询。

The obvious implementation gain is that the Server can simply map the input values to the parameters specified in the Conformance Statement. An already known function or procedure is called to evaluate the query and select data to be returned. The bulk of the work effort has already been invested in the development of this predefined function or procedure.

这样做明显的好处是服务器可以简单地把输入值映射为一致语句中指定的参数。调用一个已知函数或过程对查询进行评价,并选择要返回数据。这个工作的主要成果已用于这个预先确定的函数或过程的发展。

Query By Example Variant:

实例变量查询

The Query By Example (QBE) is an extension of Query By Parameter (QBP) in which search parameters are passed by sending them in the segment which naturally carries them, instead of as fields of the QPD segment. For example, if one wanted to perform a "find_candidates" query using QBE, one would send the demographics information on which to search in the PID and/or PD1 segments, leaving blank those fields in the segment sent that are not query parameters. If, for example, religion were not one of the query parameters, PID-17 would be left blank when the PID was sent in the query. Parameters which do not occur naturally in an HL7 message, such as search algorithm, confidence level, etc., would continue to be carried in the QPD segment as they are in the Query by Parameter. The exact segments and fields available for use as query parameters would be specified in the Conformance Statement for the query.

实例查询(QBE)是参数查询(QBP)的扩展形式,其中的搜索参数通过发送 天然承载它们的信息段予以传送,而不是作为 QPD 信息段的字段进行发送。例 如,如果用户想使用 QBE 进行"查找候选者"查询,他要发送在 PID 和/或 PD1 信息段中进行搜索所需的人口统计学信息,所发送的信息段中非查询参数字段 保持空白。例如,如果宗教不是查询参数,在查询的 PID 中 PID-17 保持空白。 在 HL7 信息中参数不会自然生成,例如在参数查询中,搜索运算法则、置信水 平等将继续由 QPD 信息段承载。作为某查询参数使用的确切的信息段与字段将 在该查询的一致语句中予以指定。

Query using the QSC variant:

使用 QSC 变量的查询:

The third variant is known as the QSC variant because of its use of the QSC data type, which was used in the Virtual Table query. The conformance statement for the query will define all the variables that the Client may use in an expression. At runtime, the Client is able to define the exact search criteria by constructing a "tree" of operator/operand nodes that constrain the available input parameters. To evaluate the query, the Server must be willing to analyze and interpret the query expression at runtime. The Server may translate the input expression into its local data access language, or perhaps it will interpret the request itself, and evaluate the expression for each item of the virtual table. The client's Complex Expression is analogous to an SQL selection statement against a relational database.

第三个变量就是 QSC 变量,因为它使用 QSC 数据类型,在虚表查询中使用这种数据类型。查询的一致语句将定义用户在表达式中可以使用的所有变量。在运行时间中,用户能够通过构建约束可用输入参数的操作员/操作数节点"树"来定义精确查找准则。为了评估查询,服务器必须能够在运行时间分析和解释查询表达式。服务器可以把输入表达式转换成为本地数据访问语言,或者服务器自己解释请求并且为虚表的每个项目评估其表达式。用户的复杂表达式与对相关数据库的 SQL 选择语句相类似。

This variant is most like the Virtual Table Query (VQQ).

这个变量与虚表查询(VQQ)非常相似。

There are a number of factors to consider in determining which variant to offer. In the Complex Expression (QSC) variant, the Client may select any or all of the variables offered and may specify any permissible operators and values for each variable. By contrast, in the Simple Parameter variant or the Query By Example variant, the Client must provide values for exactly the set of variables offered.

有若干因素影响考虑决定提供哪个变量。在复杂表达式(QSC)变量,用户可以选择所提供变量的任一个或全部变量,并且可以为每个变量指定允许的运算符与数值。比较而言,在简单参数变量或实例变量查询中,用户必须为服务器所提供的变量集正确地提供数值。

The Simple Parameter variant is easy to parse and process because it has positional fields; i.e., the parameters are in a predefined and fixed order. Likewise, the Query By Example variant lends itself to simple processing, since parameters will occur in known positions in defined segments. The Complex Expression variant, on the other hand, requires more involved parsing and processing because of its flexibility and the optionality of its elements. Thus, while the Complex Expression variant offers more functionality to the Client, it is more burdensome for the Server to process. Conversely, the Simple Parameter and Query By

Example variants offer less functionality to the Client but are generally easier for the Server to implement; they are often based on existing stored procedures on the Server's system.

因为有位置字段,简单参数变量易于进行解析与处理,也就是说这些参数的顺序是预先确定的和固定的。同样地,由于参数在经过定义的信息段中的已知位置发生,所以实例变量查询可以进行简单处理。另一方面,因为复杂表达式变量的灵活性以及要素的选择性,它需要更相关的解析与处理。因而在复杂表达式变量为用户提供了更多功能性的同时,对服务器来说处理任务更加繁重。相反,简单参数和实例变量查询为用户提供的功能性较少,服务器的执行任务比较简单,它们经常基于服务器系统上存在的存储过程。

5.1.5.1 Expressing the same data using the variants

5.1.1.1 用变量表达相同的数据

The following is an example of a query stated in all three variant forms. This example is presented to illustrate the utility of each format for the purpose of offering a query. Which format to use depends upon the level of processing complexity to be implemented on the Server and the degree of specification flexibility required by the Client.

下面是用所有3种变量形式表达的查询实例。本例说明为了提出同一个查询对每种格式的使用。使用哪种格式取决于在服务器上进行处理的复杂水平和用户所需规范的灵活性。

The purpose of the query is to allow a simple inquiry upon an administrative database. Suppose a patient information request is submitted by the Client. The Server is to respond with demographic information: patient's date of birth, sex, and ZIP code.

查询的目的是允许在一个管理数据库中进行简单查询。假设用户提交病人信息查询请求,服务器将返回人口统计学信息:病人的出生日期、性别和邮编。

5.1.1.1.1 Expression as simple parameters

5.1.1.0.1 简单参数表达式

As we have seen, this variant requires an exact parameter specification.

如我们所见,这个变量需要一个精确参数规范。

The client system transmits a QBP query message in the following format:

用户系统以下面的格式传递一个 QBP 查询信息:

```
MSH|^~|FEH.IVR|HUHA.CSC|HUHA.DEMO||199902031135-0600||QBP^Z58^QBP_Q 13|1|D|2.4

QPD|Z58^Pat Parm Qry 2|Q502|111069999

RCP||I
```

The names of the input and output fields are not specified in the query message, but by the Conformance Statement, identified by *QPD-1-message query name*. The *MSH-9.2-trigger*

event and the *QPD-1-message query name* are this query's only distinguishing elements. The requesting system must refer to this query's Conformance Statement to learn more about the input and output fields.

输入与输出字段名没有在查询信息中指定,但是通过一致语句以 *QPD-1 信息查询名*进行识别。*MSH-9.2-触发事件和 QPD-1-信息查询名*是这个查询的唯一区别要素。请求系统必须参照该查询的一致语句以便了解更多的输入与输出字段。

5.1.1.0.2 Expression as query by example

5.1.1.0.2 实例查询表达式

Just as in the Simple Parameter variant, the Query By Example requires an exact parameter specification. The distinction in a Query By Example is that segments other than QPD are used to transmit the parameters. The segments offered should be already-existing segments that the Server can parse easily.

正如在简单参数变量中一样,实例查询需要一个确切的参数规范。实例查询中的区别是使用信息段而不是 QPD 来传送参数。所提供的信息段应是服务器能够轻松解析的已存在的信息段。

The client system transmits a Query By Example in the following format.

用户系统以下面的格式传送一个实例查询:

```
MSH|^~|FEH.IVR|HUHA.CSC|HUHA.DEMO||199902031135-0600||QBP^Z58^QBP_Q
13|1|D|2.4
QPD|Z58^Pat Parm Qry 2|Q502
PID|||111069999
RCP||I
```

Parameters used in this query are specified in the Conformance Statement.

本查询中所使用的参数在一致语句中进行详细说明。

5.1.1.0.3 Expression as a complex expression

5.1.1.0.3 复杂表达表达式

In contrast, the Complex Expression variant allows flexible input specifications. This allows more choices for the Client system, but can require more complex processing capability on the part of the Server System.

比较而言,复杂表达变量允许灵活的输入规范。这样允许用户系统有更多的选择,但是 要求服务器系统有更复杂的处理能力。

If the above Simple Parameter variant were to be stated as a Complex Expression, it might look like this.

如果上述简单参数变量是以复杂表达式陈述的,它将会是下面这样。

QPD|Z999^Pat Sel Qry 1|Q501|@MedicalRecordNo^EQ^111069999 RCP||I

Note the explicit statement of the input field name in *QPD-3-user parameters*. Also, note that this query might be used to specify and request other fields, depending upon the specification of what is permitted by the server system's Conformance Statement.

请注意在 *QPD-3-用户参数*中对输入字段名的明确的陈述。同样请注意是否可以使用该查询以指定与请求其他字段,取决于服务器系统的一致语句所允许的规范。

Query Modalities				
查询形式				
Simple Parameter Variant	The Server specifies parameters and the Client passes specific values to the parameters when the query is invoked			
简单参数变量	调用查询时,服务器指定参数,用户把特定值 传送给参数			
Complex Expression Variant	The Server offers variables which can be used by the Client who passes a constraining expression (subject to any limitations specified by the Conformance Statement) over those variables when invoking the query			
复杂表达式变量	调用查询时,服务器提供变量,传送基于这些 变量的限定表达式(服从于一致语句详细说明 的任何限制)的用户可以使用这些变量。			

Using the new modalities shown in the table, the variety and number of queries is almost unlimited. There is no implication that a specific Server must support all of these potential generalized queries to comply with the Standard. Rather, these transactions provide a format, or a set of tools, to support queries to the extent desired by the institution. The resources available and local policies will influence the types of queries that are implemented.

使用表中所示的新形式,查询的多样性与数量几乎是没有限制的。这并不是说一个特定的服务器必须支持所有这些可能出现的查询来顺应标准,而是说这样做提供了一种格式或一套工具以支持查询相关机构需要的内容。可用来源与地方政策将对所执行查询的类型产生影响。

5.1.2 Summary chart of query/response pairs

5.1.6 查询/回应对总结表

The following chart delineates the query/response messages defined in chapter 5:

下面的表格总结了第5章中定义的查询/回应信息对:

Description	Query	Response	Response type	Defining segment(s)	Sec Ref
种类	査询	回应	回应类型	定义信息段	参照章节
Cancel query	QCN				5.4.6
取消查询	QCN				5.4.6
Embedded query language query	EQQ		Enhanced mode (superceded)	EQL	5.10.2.0
植入查询语言查询	EQQ		增强模态 (已废除)	EQL	5.10.2.0
Query By Parameter	QBP			QPD	0, 5.4.2, 5.4.3
参数查询	QBP			QPD	5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.3
Query, original Mode	QRY		Original mode (superceded)	QRD/QRF	5.10.2
查询,初始模态	QRY		初始模态 (已废除)	QRD/QRF	5.10.2
Event Replay Query	RQQ		Enhanced mode (superceded)	ERQ	5.10.4.2
事件重放查询	RQQ		增强模态 (已废除)	ERQ	5.10.4.2
Stored procedure request	SPQ		Enhanced mode (superceded)	SPR	5.10.4.3
存储过程请求	SPQ		增强模态 (已废除)	SPR	5.10.4.3
Virtual Table query	VQQ		Enhanced mode (superceded)	VTQ	5.10.4.4
虚表查询	VQQ		增强模态 (已废除)	VTQ	5.10.4.4
Display response		RDY	Display	DSP	5.4.3
显示模态		RDY	显示	DSP	5.4.3
Enhanced display response		EDR	Enhanced mode (superceded)	DSP	5.10.4.0, 5.10.4.3, 5.10.4.4
增强显示回应		EDR	增强模态 (已废除)	DSP	5.10.4.0, 5.10.4.3, 5.10.4.4
Event replay response		ERP	Enhanced mode (superceded)	ERQ	5.10.4.2, 5.10.4.3
事件重放回应		ERP	增强模态 (已废除)	ERQ	5.10.4.2, 5.10.4.3
Response Segment Pattern		RSP	Segment pattern		0,
回应信息段模式		RSP	信息段模式		5.4.1

Description	Query	Response	Response type	Defining segment(s)	Sec Ref
种类	査询	回应	回应类型	定义信息段	参照章节
Response tabular		RTB	tabular	RDF/RDT	5.4.2 ,
回应表格		RTB	表格	RDF/RDT	5.4.2
Tabular Data Response		TBR	tabular	RDF/RDT	5.10.4.4
表格数据回应		TBR	表格	RDF/RDT	5.10.4.4
Unsolicited display message	UDM		Display (superceded)	URD/URS	5.10.1.2
主动显示信息	UDM		显示 (己废除)	URD/URS	5.10.1.2

The following chart delineates the query/response messages defined in the functional chapters:

下面的表格总结了功能章中定义的查询/回应信息对:

Description	Query	Response	Response type	Defining segment(s)	Sec Ref
种类 查询		回应	回应类型	定义信息段	参照章节
ADT response	QRY^A19	ADR^A19	Original mode	QRD/QRF	3.3.19
ADT 回应	QRY^A19	ADR^A19	初始模态	QRD/QRF	3.3.19
Allocate identifiers	QBP^Q24	RSP^K24	Segment pattern	QBP	3.3.59
分配标识符	QBP^Q24	RSP^K24	信息段模式	QBP	3.3.59
Ancillary RPT (display) (for backward compatibility only)		ARD	Original mode		7
辅助 RPT(显示)(仅 后向兼容)		ARD	初始模态		7
Find candidates	QBP^Q22	RSP^K22	Segment pattern	QBP	3.3.57
查找候选者	QBP^Q22	RSP^K22	信息段模式	QBP	3.3.57
Get corresponding identifiers	QBP^Q23	RSP^K23	Segment pattern	QBP	3.3.58
取得相应标识符	QBP^Q23	RSP^K23	信息段模式 QBP		3.3.58
Get person demographics	QBP^Q21	RSP^K21	Segment pattern	QBP	3.3.56
取得个体人口统计 学信息	QBP^Q21	RSP^K21	信息段模式	QBP	3.3.56
Order status query/ Order status response	OSQ^Q06	OSR^Q06	Original mode	QRD/QRF	4.4.3
定单状态查询/定单 状态回应	OSQ^Q06	OSR^Q06	初始模态	QRD/QRF	4.4.3
Pharmacy administration information	QRY^Q27	RAR^RAR	Original mode	QRD/QRF	4.13.14
药房管理信息	QRY^Q27	RAR^RAR	初始模态	QRD/QRF	4.13.14
Master files query	MFQ		Original mode		8.4.3

Description	Query	Response	Response type	Defining segment(s)	Sec Ref
种类	查询	回应	回应类型	定义信息段	参照章节
雇主文件查询	MFQ		初始模态		8.4.3
Master files query response		MFR	Original mode		8.4.3
雇主文件查询回应		MFR	初始模态		8.4.3
Personnel information	QBP^Qnn	RSP^Knn	Segment pattern	QBP	15.3.7
职员信息	QBP^Qnn	RSP^Knn	信息段模式	QBP	15.3.7
Pharmacy dispense information	QRY^Q28	RDR^RDR	Original mode	QRD/QRF	4.13.15
药房配药信息	QRY^Q28	RDR^RDR	初始模态	QRD/QRF	4.13.15
Pharmacy dose information	QRY^Q30	RGR/RGR	Original mode	QRD/QRF	4.13.17
药房剂量信息	QRY^Q30	RGR/RGR	初始模态	QRD/QRF	4.13.17
Pharmacy encoded order information	QRY^Q29	RER^RER	Original mode	QRD/QRF	4.13.16
药房已编码定单信 息	QRY^Q29	RER^RER	初始模态	QRD/QRF	4.13.16
Pharmacy prescription order response	QRY^Q26	Y^Q26 ROR^ROR Original mode		QRD/QRF	4.13.13
药房处方定单回应	QRY^Q26	ROR^ROR	初始模态	QRD/QRF	4.13.13
Request clinical information	RQC^I05		Original mode	QRD/QRF	11.3.5
请求临床信息	RQC^I05		初始模态	QRD/QRF	11.3.5
Results of observation, query for	QRY^R02	ORF^R04	Original mode	QRD/QRF	7.2.2
观察结果查询	QRY^R02	ORF^R04	初始模态	QRD/QRF	7.2.2
Return Clinical Information		RCI^I05	Original mode	QRD/QRF	11.2.5
返回临床信息		RCI^I05	初始模态	QRD/QRF	11.2.5
Return Clinical List		RCL^I06	Original mode	QRD/QRF	11.3.6
返回临床数据表		RCL^I06	初始模态	QRD/QRF	11.3.6
Return patient referral	RRI		Original mode		11.5
返回病人治疗安排	RRI		初始模态		11.5
Return patient referral		RRI	Original mode		11.5
返回病人治疗安排		RRI	初始模态		11.5
Schedule query	SQM		Original mode		10.5.3
日程查询	SQM		初始模态		10.5.3
Schedule query response		SQR	Original mode		10.5.3
日程查询回应		SQR	初始模态		10.5.3

Description	Query	Response	Response type	Defining segment(s)	Sec Ref
种类	査询	回应	回应类型	定义信息段	参照章节
Query for vaccination record	VXQ^V01		Original mode		4.17.3
疫苗接种记录查询	VXQ^V01		初始模态		4.17.3
Vaccination query record response		VXR^V03	Original mode		4.17.5
疫苗接种记录查询 回应		VXR^V03	初始模态		4.17.5
Vaccination query response with multiple PID matches		VXX^V02	Original mode		4.17.4
多PID匹配的疫苗查 询回应		VXX^V02	初始模态		4.17.4

5.2 QUERY/RESPONSE CONFORMANCE STATEMENT

5.3 查询/回应一致语句

The introduction of the Query/Response Conformance Statement concept is not intended to imply system certification. It is intended to promote the definition and implementation of well-specified queries. As in previous versions, support for queries is not required for HL7 conformance.

引入查询/回应一致语句的概念并非是想暗示系统合格,而是试图推动有完善界定查询的 定义与执行。在以前的版本中,HL7一致语句并不要求对查询进行支持。

In the introduction, the data owner describes the data being made available and the purpose of the query. He specifies the exact coded value Query Name which the Client must used to invoke this query.

在简介中,数据拥有者描述所要提供数据与查询的目的,他指定用户必须要使用的确切的编码值查询名以对此查询进行调用。

The Query Grammar defines the exact segments the Client may send. For each field of those segments, the conformance statement will define how the Server will interpret client values. (For example, the patient name field is interpreted as a regular expression match.)

查询语法对用户可以发送的信息段给予确切定义。对于这些信息段的每个字段,一致语句将对服务器怎样解释用户值进行定义。(例如,病人姓名字段作为一个规则表达式匹配进行解释。)

The Response Grammar defines the exact pattern of segments that the Server will return. Each Segment Pattern Response will specify its own pattern of segments. (For example, lab data queries will return patterns of OBR and OBX, while demographic queries might respond with patterns of PID, PV1... segments.) When a data owner defines a tabular response query, the response grammar might simply be a list of RDT segments that carry rows of data. The user selects columns from a Virtual Table to define the output for the Query By Parameter/Tabular Response (QBP/RTB).

回应语法对服务器将返回的信息段确切模式进行定义。每个信息段模式回应将对其自身信息段模式进行界定。(例如,实验室数据将返回 OBR 和 OBX 的模式,而人口统计查询将回应以 PID、PV1 等信息段模式。) 当数据拥有者定义了一个表格回应查询时,回应语法可能仅仅是承载数据行的 RDT 信息段列表。用户从虚表中选择若干列对参数查询/表格回应查询(QBP/RTB)的输出进行定义。

Note that in the case of an HL7-defined query, a specific section of the HL7 Standard will define a Conformance Statement. By contrast, in the case of a site defined query, the Conformance Statement is written by analysts and programmers of the Server application/system, and is available to the analysts and programmers of the Client application/system.

请注意在 HL7 定义的查询中,HL7 标准的特定部分将定义一个一致语句。相比之下,在特定位置查询时,一致语句由服务器程序/系统的分析员和程序员写成,并且提供给用户程序/系统的分析员与程序员。

Although the Conformance Statement is a new construct with Version 2.4, it may also be used with the previous generation queries.

虽然一致语句具有 2.4 版的新结构, 但是它也可以由早期版本的查询使用。

5.3.1 Using the Conformance Statement

5.1.1 使用一致语句

Critical to the proper usage of the new query/response pairs is the Conformance Statement concept. In the absence of a Conformance Statement, the Client might not be aware of the existence of a query, or might not know how to use it or what to expect from it.

一致语句的概念对于新查询/回应对的使用很重要。在没有一致语句的情况下,用户可能 不知道某个查询的存在,或者不知道如何使用它以及不知道能用它得到什么。

The Server advertises the existence of, and support for, a query by publishing a *Conformance Statement*. The Conformance Statement identifies the query, specifies what items can be queried and describes what the response will look like.

服务器通过发行一致语句告之用户某查询的存在和对此查询的支持。一致语句对查询进行识别,指定可被查询的项目并且描述回应的形式。

Conformance Statement: A declaration which sets forth the name of the query supported by the Server, the logical structure of the information that can be queried, and the logical structure of what can be returned.

一致语句:阐明服务器所支持的查询名称、可被查询的信息的逻辑结构和可返回信息的逻辑结构的公告说明。

A number of examples of Conformance Statements can be found in section 5.9

在 5.9 节有若干一致语句的例子。

5.1.1.1 Query with tabular response example

5.3.1.1 表格回应的查询实例

The user wishes to know the identity of the patient whose medical record number is "555444222111".

用户希望知道医疗记录号为"555444222111"的病人身份。

The MPI system returns the following RTB message

MPI 系统返回下列 RTB 信息:

```
MSH|^&~\|MPI|GenHosp|PCR||199811201400-0800||RTB^R40^RTB_R40|ACK990 1|P|2.4|||||||

MSA|AA|8699|

QAK|Q0001|OK|Q40^WhoAmI^HL7nnnn|1|

QPD|Q28^WhoAmI^HL7nnnn|Q0001|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|||19980531|19990 531|

RDF|PatientList^CX^20~PatientName^XPN^48~Mother'sMaidenName^XPN^48~ DOB^TS^26~Sex^IS^1~Race^CE^80|

RDT|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|Everyman^Adam||19600614|M||
```

5.1.1.2 Example of Conformance Statement with tabular response

5.3.1.2 表格回应的一致语句实例

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Z99):	Z99
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Z99)	Z99
Туре:	Query (or Publish)
类型	査询(或发行)
Query Name:	Who Am I
査询名:	我是谁
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	QBP^Z99^QBP_Q13
查询触发(=MSH-9)	QBP^Z99^QBP_Q13
Query Mode:	Both
查询模态	两种模态都有
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	RSP^Z84RSP_K13
回应触发(=MSH-9)	RSP^Z84RSP_K13
Query Characteristics:	Returns response sorted by PatientLastName unless otherwise specified.
查询特征	返回根据病人姓排序的回应,除非有另外的界定。
Purpose:	Find the identity of the patient for specified medical record number(s)
目的:	寻找特定医疗记录号的病人身份
Response Characteristics:	Returns response sorted by PatientLastName unless otherwise specified.
回应特征:	返回根据病人姓排序的回应,除非有另外的界定。
Based on Segment Pattern:	
基于信息段模式:	

QBP^Z99^QBP_Q13	Query Grammar: QBP Message	Section Reference
QBP^Z99^QBP_Q13	查询语法: QBP 信息	参照章节
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSH	信息头	2.16.9
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.4
OPD	杏询参数定♡	Λ

[RDF]	Table Row Definition Segment	5.5.6.6
[RDF]	表格行定义信息段	5.5.5.6
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

RSP^Z84RSP_K13	Response Grammar: RTB Message	Section Reference
RSP^Z84RSP_K13	回应语法: RTB 信息	参照章节
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSH	信息头	2.16.9
MSA	Message Acknowledgement	2.16.8
MSA	信息感知	2.16.8
[ERR]	Error	2.16.5
[ERR]	错误	2.16.5
QAK	Query Acknowledgement	5.4.2
QAK	查询感知	5.4.2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.4
QPD	查询参数定义	0
[RDF	Table Row Definition Segment	5.5.6.6
[RDF	表格行定义段	5.5.5.6
[{ RDT }]]	Table Row Data Segment	5.5.6
[{ RDT }]]	表格行数据段	5.5.5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

[DSC] 维续指示器 **QPD Input Parameter Specification**

QPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z99)	Field Name	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYP E	Opt	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
字段的 顺序(査 询 ID=Z99)	字段名	查找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识 符编码	基本要素名称
1	Messag eQuery Name			60	CE	R						
1	信息查 询名称			60	CE	R						
2	QueryT ag			32	ST	R						
2	查询标 记符			32	ST	R						
3	PatientL ist	S	Y	20	CX	0				PID-3		PID-3 Patient Identifier List
3	病人清单	s	Y	20	СХ	0				PID-3		PID-3 病 人标识符 列表

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z99)	Comp. Name	DT	Description

输入参数(查询 ID=Z99)	组分名称	数据类型	描述
MessageQueryN ame		CE	Must be valued Z99^WhoAml^HL7nnnn .
信息查询名称		CE	必须赋值为 Z99^WhoAml^HL7nnnn
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每个查询信息都是唯一的。
PatientList		СХ	
病人清单		CX	
			Components: <id (st)=""> ^ <check (st)="" digit=""> ^ <code (id)="" check="" digit="" employed="" identifying="" scheme="" the=""> ^ < assigning authority (HD)> ^ <identifier (is)="" code="" type=""> ^ < assigning facility (HD)></identifier></code></check></id>
			组分: <id (st)=""> ^ <check (st)="" digit=""> ^ <code (id)="" check="" digit="" employed="" identifying="" scheme="" the=""> ^ < assigning authority (HD)> ^ <identifier (is)="" code="" type=""> ^ < assigning facility (HD)></identifier></code></check></id>
			The combination of values for <i>PatientID</i> , and <i>PatientIDAssigningAuthority</i> , are intended to identify a unique entry on the PATIENT_MASTER table. The <i>PatientIDTypeCode</i> is useful for further filtering or to supply uniqueness in the event that the assigning authority may have more than one coding system. (The PATIENT_MASTER table contains a constraint that prevents multiple patients from being identified by the same combination of field values.) This PATIENT_MASTER entry will be searched against on the PHARMACY_DISPENSE_TRANSACTION table to retrieve the rows fulfilling the query conditions.
			把 PatientID和 PatientIDAssigningAuthority的字段值进行合并是用于对病人主表(PATIENT_MASTER)中的唯一条目进行识别。在赋值权限可以有多于一个编码系统的情况下,PatientIDTypeCode 字段可用于进一步筛选或提供唯一性。(病人主表包含有一个限制条件,这个限制条件禁止按相同的合并字段值对多个病人进行识别)。这个病人主表的条目在药房配药处理(PHARMACY_DISPENSE_TRANSACTION)表中进行查找以找到符合查询条件的数据行。
			If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
			如果这个字段没有值,则该字段中的所有值都被认为是一个匹配。
	ID	ST	If this field, PID.3.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	ID	ST	如果 PID3.1 字段没有值,则该字段中的所有值都被认为是一个匹配。
	Assigning Authority	HD	If this field, PID.3.4, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	赋值权限	HD	如果 PID3.4 字段没有值,则该字段中的所有值都被认为是一个匹配。
	Identifier Type Code	IS	If this field, PID.3.5, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	标识符编 码	IS	如果 PID3.5 字段没有值,则该字段中的所有值都被认为是一个匹配。

RCP Response Control Parameter Field Description and Commentary

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Z99)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z99)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述
1	Query Priority		1	ID	(D)eferred or (I)mmediate. Default is I .
1	查询优先度		1	ID	延迟(□)或即刻(□),默认值是□
2	Quantity Limited Request		10	CQ	
2	数量限制请求		10	CQ	
		Quantity		NM	Number of units (specified by the following component) that will be returned in each increment of the response. If no value is given, the entire response will be returned in a single increment.
		数量		NM	每一次追加回应中将返回单位(由下面的组分予以界定)的数量。如果没有给出值,整个回应将在一个追加回应中返回。
		Units		CE	Characters, Lines, PaGes, or RecorDs. Default is Li.
		单位		CE	字符(CH)、行(LI)、页(PG)或记录(RD)默认值是 LI
3	Response Modality		60	CE	Real time or Batch. Default is R.
3	回应形式		60	CE	实时回应(R)或按批回应(B)。默认值是 R
6	Sort-by Field		256	SRT	
6	按字段排序		256	SRT	
		Sort-by Field		ST	Segment field name of an output column by which the response may be sorted. Must contain a Y in the Sort column of the output specification table.
		按字段排序		ST	输出列中的信息段字段名,回应根据输出列进行排序。在输出 规范表的排序列中必须包含一个 Y 。
		Sequencing		ID	As specified in HL7 Table 0397- Sequencing. Default is A scending.
		先后顺序		ID	同 HL7 表 0397-先后顺序中指定的顺序,默认值是升序(A)

Output Specification and Commentary: Virtual Table

输出规范与注释:虚表

ColName (Query ID=Z99)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	R e p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Servic e Identif ier Code	ElementName
列名(査询 ID=Z99)	查找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复		表格	信息段字 段名	服务标 识符编 码	要素名称

PatientList	s	Y	20	СХ	0	PID.3	PID-3: Patient Identifier List
病人名单	S	Y	20	СХ	0	PID.3	PID-3:病人标识 符列表
PatientName			48	XPN		PID.5	PID-5 Patient Name
病人姓名			48	XPN		PID.5	PID-5 病人姓名
Mother'sMaid enName			48	XPN		PID.6	PID-6 Mother's Maiden Name
母亲的婚前姓			48	XPN		PID.6	PID-6 母亲的婚 前姓
DOB			26	TS		PID.7	PID-7 Date/Time of Birth
出生日期与时 间			26	TS		PID.7	PID-7 出生日期 与时间
Sex			1	IS		PID.8	PID-8 Sex
性别			1	IS		PID.8	PID-8 性别
Race			80	CE		PID.10	PID-10 Race
种族			80	CE		PID.10	PID-10 种族

5.1.2 Formal specification of the conformance statement

5.1.2 一致语句的正式规范

The Conformance Statement contains the following information:

- 一致语句包含下列信息:
- **Conformance Statement ID**: The unique identifier applying to this query's Conformance Statement. This value is transmitted as the first component of *QPD-1-Message query name*. For sites implementing the Conformance SIG's Implementation Guide, this value shall also be transmitted in *MSH-21-Conformance statement ID*.
- 一致语句 ID: 唯一的标识符应用于这个查询的一致语句,它的值作为 *QPD-1-信息查询名称*的第一个组分进行传送。为了在不同的地点执行一致语句 SIG 的执行指南,它的值也将在 *MSH-21-一致语句 ID* 中进行传送。
- **Formal Query Name**: identifies a unique query or publication, e.g., PharmacyDispenseHistory.
- **正式查询名称**:对唯一查询或发行进行识别,例如药房配药史。
- **Query Trigger:** identifies the trigger event for the query. Note that more than one conformance statement may map to the same generic trigger event (Q10 through Q15).

If a non-generic trigger event is used, it should correspond to exactly one Conformance Statement.

●查询触发: 识别查询的触发事件。请注意有多个一致语句与同类的触发事件(由 Q10 到 Q15)相对应。如果使用非同类的触发事件,它将精确地与某个一致语句相对应。

The use of Q for HL7-standard query trigger events is conventional; another letter may be used if the supply of Q triggers is exhausted.

一般使用字母 Q 代表 HL7 标准查询触发事件。如果 Q 触发已被用尽,也可以使用 其他字母。

The assignment of a trigger event, while mandatory, is intended to facilitate processing rather than to identify a query uniquely. A query is uniquely identified by the value transmitted in *QPD-1-Message query name*. This value must be the same in both the query and response messages, even though the trigger event for the query differs from the trigger event for the response.

为了易于处理而不是为唯一识别一个查询,有时会强行指定一个触发事件。根据在 *QPD-1 信息查询名称*中传送的值对查询进行唯一识别。即使查询的触发事件与回应的触发事件不同,在查询与回应信息中的值也必须一样。

- Response Trigger: identifies the unique trigger event for the response. Note that more than
 one conformance statement may map to the same generic trigger event (K10 through
 K15). If a non-generic trigger event is used, it should correspond to exactly one
 Conformance Statement.
- ●回应触发:识别回应的唯一触发事件。请注意有多个一致语句与同类的触发事件(由 K10 到 K15)相对应。如果使用非同类的触发事件,它将精确地与某个一致语句相 对应。

The use of K for HL7-standard response trigger events is conventional; another letter may be used if the supply of K triggers is exhausted.

- 一般使用字母 K 代表 HL7 标准查询触发事件。如果 K 触发已被用尽,也可以使用 其他字母。
- Query Priority: Specifies if the query is immediate, deferred or selectable
- •**查询优先度:** 指定查询是即刻的、延迟的还是可选的。
- Query Characteristics: Narrative describing general feature of the query
- 查询特性: 陈述性描述查询的一般特征。
- Purpose: Describes intent of query
- •目的: 描述查询目的

- Query Grammar: defines the logical structure of what can be sent by the Client. The structure of this part of the Conformance Statement is very similar in appearance to a message syntax.
- ●**查询语法:** 定义可由用户发送的相关事件的逻辑结构。一致语句这部分的结构与信息 语法在外表上很相似。
- **Response Grammar:** defines the logical structure of what can be returned by the Server.

 The structure of this part of the Conformance Statement is very similar in appearance to a message syntax with 2 additional columns: Comment and Support Indicator
- ●**回应语法**:定义可由服务器返回的相关事件的逻辑结构。一致语句这部分的结构与带有支持和注释指示的两个附加列的信息语法在外表上很相似。
- **Data Model**: the logical structure of the information that can be queried. It can be thought of as a set of rows or a list of items having the same format as the Virtual Table structure described in the next section. This works for both tabular and segment pattern queries. A display query can be considered as orthogonal to the tabular and segment pattern queries and follows the same input structure. This is not always included in the Conformance Statement.
- •数据模式:可被查询信息的逻辑结构。它可以被看作是具有与虚表结构格式相同(将在下一节讲述)的一套数据行或者项目的列表。这个数据模式既可用于表格回应也可用于信息段模式回应。显示查询可以被看作与表格回应及信息段模式回应正交,允许相同的输入结构。一致语句并非总是包括数据模式。
- Input Parameter Field Specification and Commentary: Cites the allowable parameters that can be passed to the recipient. The structure of this part of the Conformance Statement is very similar in appearance to an HL7 Segment Attribute Table with several additional columns: ColName, Key/Search, Sort, MatchOp, SegmentFieldName, and Service Identifier Code.
- •输入参数字段规范与注释: 列举可传送给接受者的允许的参数。一致语句这部分结构与带有列名、查找关键字、排序、匹配选项、信息段字段名和服务标识符编码列的 HL7 信息段属性表在外表上很类似。

A QPD Input Parameters table and corresponding explanation table is always provided. These tables discuss all the fields of the QPD segment, including *QPD-1-Message query name* and *QPD-2-Query tag*. If the query is a Query By Example, additional input parameters and explanation tables are provided for all the fields that may be populated in the example segments.

一般情况下都会提供输入参数表和相应的解释表,这些表包括对 QPD 信息段的所有字段(包括 *QPD-1-信息查询名和 QPD-2-查询标记符*)的论述。如果是实例查询,将会为实例信息段的所有填充字段提供附加输入参数与解释表。

- **Response Control:** Specifies execution date and time, restrictions on amount of data, and query modality. This is not always included in the Conformance Statement.
- **回应控制**: 指定执行数据与执行时间、数据量的限制和查询形式。一致语句并非总是 包括回应控制。
- Output Specification and Commentary: Used for tabular and display response. For the tabular response, it specifies the column names that will be returned. The structure of this part of the Conformance Statement is very similar in appearance to an Attribute Table with several additional columns: ColName, Key/Search, Sort, MatchOp, SegmentFieldName, and Service Identifier Code. For the display response, it describes the format of the data that will be returned.
- •输出规范与注释:用于表格回应与显示回应。对于表格回应,它对返回的列名称进行 指定。一致语句这部分结构与带有列名、查找关键字、排序、匹配选项、信息段字 段名和服务标识符编码列的属性表在外表上很类似。对于显示回应,它描述返回数 据的格式。

Note that in the case of an HL7-defined query, a specific section of the HL7 standard will define a Conformance Statement. The existence of a standard Conformance Statement for any given query does **not** mean that a system must implement this particular query to be conformant to the HL7 Standard. However, systems that do implement the query must follow the specifications as given in the Conformance Statement.

请注意如果查询是经 HL7 定义的, HL7 标准的特定部分将定义一条一致语句。任何给定的查询都有标准一致语句,这并不意味着系统必须执行特定查询以便与 HL7 标准一致。但是执行查询的系统必须服从一致语句给出的规范。

Sites that wish to offer queries not specified by the Standard may create their own Conformance Statements. By contrast to an HL7-standard query, in the case of a site defined query, the Conformance Statement is written by the Server, and is available to the analysts and programmers of the Client system to enable them to know the exact behavior of the Server.

希望提供不是由标准指定查询的站点可以创造自己的一致语句。与 HL7 标准的查询相比,由站点定义的查询,一致语句由服务器编写,提供给用户系统的分析员与程序员以使他们知道服务器的确切行为。

Although the Conformance statement is a new construct with version 2.4, it may also be used with the previous generation queries.

虽然一致语句是 2.4 版本的新结构, 但它也可与以前版本的查询一起使用。

Input Parameter Specification and Input Field Description and Commentary are always included for the QPD segment. When the Query By Example variant is used, they are provided for the QBE as well. An Output Specification and Commentary showing a Virtual Table is provided for queries that accommodate a tabular response.

一般会为 QPD 信息段提供输入参数规范、输入字段描述与注释。当使用实例查询变量时,也会为 QBE 提供输入参数规范、输入字段描述与注释。进行表格回应查询时,会提供显示虚表的输出规范与注释。

For Conformance Statements published in the HL7 Standard, each table includes the Conformance Statement ID in parentheses in the upper left-hand cell. This allows the table to be imported automatically into the HL7 database.

HL7标准发行的一致语句中,每个表在左上角的圆括号中包含有一致语句 ID,这样表可以自动输出到 HL7的数据库中。

5.1.2.1 Steps for developing a conformance statement

5.1.1.1 开发一条一致语句的步骤

- 1) Before composing the Conformance Statement, express the query in ordinary English sentences.
- 1) 在编写一致语句以前,用普通英语语句表达查询。
 - 2) Transform the query into a mathematical or pseudo-language statement. A syntax such as SQL provides a useful mechanism.
- 2) 将查询转换成一个数学或虚拟语言语句,可用 SQL 之类的语法进行转换。
 - 3) From the pseudo-statement, extract the parameters and the operations upon the parameters.
- 3) 从虚拟语句中提取参数和基于参数的操作。
 - 4) Advertise the parameters in the Conformance Statement.
- 4) 在一致语句中介绍这些参数。
 - 5) Within the Conformance Statement, explain the operations that will be performed upon the parameters: relational conjunctions, equality/inequality, etc. Use examples to aid the user in understanding how the query might be invoked in specific instances.
- 5) 在一致语句中,解释基于参数的操作:相关关联、等式/不等式等等。使用实例以帮助用户理解在特定情况下怎样调用一个查询。

5.1.1.2 Conformance Statement introduction

5.3.2.2 一致语句简介

The Conformance Statement begins with a table that summarizes the characteristics and identifying information about the query to which the Conformance Statement applies.

首先要有一个表,表中对一致语句中使用的查询的特征与识别信息进行总结。

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Znn):	
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Znn)	
Туре:	
类型	
Query Name:	
查询名称	
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	
查询触发(=MSH-9)	
Query Mode:	
查询模态	
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	
回应触发(=MSH-9)	
Query Characteristics:	
查询特性	
Purpose:	
目的:	
Response Characteristics:	
回应特性	
Based on Segment Pattern:	
基于信息段模式	

Query Statement ID: The unique identifier applying to this Conformance Statement. This value is transmitted as the first component of *QPD-1-Message query name*.

查询语句 ID: 用于此一致语句的唯一标识符。其值作为 *QPD-1-信息查询名*的第一组分进行传送。

Type: Usually **Query**, except for publish-and subscribe Conformance Statements (see Section **5.7.3.1**) for which the value should be **Publish**.

类型:通常是**查询**,值需要**发行**的发行与预订一致语句(参见 5.7.3.1 节)除外。

Query Name: The name corresponding to the identifier in **Query Statement ID**. This value is transmitted as the second component of *QPD-1-Message query name*.

查询名称:对应于**查询语句 ID** 中的标识符名称。其值作为 *QPD-1-信息查询名*的第二组分进行传送。

Query Trigger (= MSH-9): The exact value that the Client will transmit in the *MSH-9-Message type* field of the query message.

查询触发 (=MSH-9): 用户在查询信息的 MSH-9-信息类型字段中传送的精确值。

Query Mode: Whether the query may be sent in **Real time** (including Bolus) or in **Batch**; see Section **5.5.6.3**. The value **Both** indicates that both real-time/bolus and batch modes are acceptable.

查询模态: 查询以实时模式(Real time)(包括团模式-Bolus)或是以批模式(Batch)进行传送,参见 5.5.5.3 节。值 Both 表示实时/团模式与批模式都是可接受的。

Response Trigger (= MSH-9): The exact value that the Server will transmit in the *MSH-9-Message type* field of the response message.

回应触发 (=MSH-9): 服务器在回应信息 MSH-9-信息类型字段中传送的精确值。

Query Characteristics: Particular features of this query. This is free text intended to help the query implementor in selecting among queries.

查询特性: 该查询的特性。这是帮助执行者选择查询的自由文本。

Purpose: The end result that this query is intended to accomplish. Free text.

目的: 查询要完成的最终结果。自由文本。

Response Characteristics: Particular features of this response. This is free text intended to help the query implementor in selecting among queries.

回应特性:该回应的特性。是帮助查询执行者选择查询的自由文本。

Based on Segment Pattern: For queries that return a segment pattern response, this is the (non-query response) message type upon which the segment pattern is based.

基于回应模式:对返回信息段模式回应的查询来说,这是信息段模式所基于的信息类型 (非查询回应)。

5.1.1.3 Query grammar

5.3.2.3 查询语法

The Conformance Statement shows a query grammar. This is a brief model of the segments used in the query message.

一致语句显示出了一种查询语法。这是查询信息中所使用信息段的简洁形式。

QBP^Znn^QBP_Qnn	Query Grammar: QBP Message	Section Reference
QBP^Znn^QBP_Qnn	查询语法: QBP Message	<u>参考章节</u>
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSH	信息头	2.16.9
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.4
QPD	查询参数定义	0
[RDF]	Table Row Definition Segment	5.5.6.6
[RDF]	表格行定义信息段	5.5.5.6
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

Query Grammar: This and the following column specify the HL7 code name and full name of each segment sent in the query. Braces specify that the segment or segment group is repeatable; brackets specify the optionality of the segment or segment group.

查询语法: 本列及其下面一列指定了查询中发送的每个信息段的 HL7 编码名与全名。大括号指明信息段或信息段群是可重复的,方括号指明信息段或信息段群的选择性。

Section Reference: Specifies where in the standard further information about the segment can be found.

参考章节:表明有关信息段的详细信息在标准中的所在章节。

When the Query By Example variant is used, the Query Grammar shows the segments that may be used to transmit parameters and the order in which they appear. Segments used to transmit parameters are always sent immediately following the QPD segment.

5.1.1.4 Response grammar

5.3.2.4 回应语法

The Conformance Statement always shows a response grammar. If the query response is segment pattern, the response grammar should specify the segments, order, optionality, and repetition as do message specifications within the HL7 Standard.

一致语句一般会显示有一种回应语法。如果查询回应是信息段模式的,则象在 HL7 标准中对信息规范进行指定一样,回应语法需要对信息段、次序、选择性和重复性进行指定。

RTB^Znn^RTB_Knn	Response Grammar: Widget Dispense Message	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
RTB^Znn^RTB_Knn	回应语法:窗口配药信息	群控制	注释	支持指示器	参考章节
MSH	Message Header				2.16.9
MSH	信息头				2.16.9
MSA	Message Acknowledgement				2.16.8
MSA	信息感知				2.16.8
[ERR]	Error				2.16.5
[ERR]	错误				2.16.5
QAK	Query Acknowledgement				5.5.2
QAK	查询感知				5.5.2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition				5.5.4
QPD	查询参数定义				0
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer				2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器				2.16.4

Response Grammar: This and the following column specify the HL7 code name and full name of each segment returned in the response. Braces specify that the segment or segment group is repeatable; brackets specify the optionality of the segment or segment group.

回应语法: 本列及其下面一列指定了回应返回的每个信息段的 HL7 编码名与全名。大括号指明信息段或信息段群是可重复的,方括号指明信息段或信息段群的选择性。

For Conformance Statements published in the HL7 Standard,, the Response Grammar table includes the Conformance Statement ID in parentheses in the upper left-hand cell. This allows the table to be imported automatically into the HL7 database.

对于 HL7 标准中发行的一致语句来说,回应语法表在左上角的圆括号中包含有一致语句 ID。这样就允许表可以自动输入到 HL7 数据库。

Message Description: The full text name of the segment.

信息描述:信息段的全文本名称。

Group Control: The name of a segment group.

群控制:信息段群的名称。

Comment: Specifies in English (1) the opening or closing of a segment group and (2) the relevance of the segment in a Hit Count. (Only positive value is noted)

注释:用英语指定(1)开放或关闭一个信息段群以及(2)点击计数信息段中的相关事件。(仅记录正值)

Support Indicator: Allows the Server to indicate (1) whether an optional segment or segment group will be supported or (2) that the segment or segment group is dependent on an input parameter. The default understanding is that if the Server knows the information, it will be sent.

支持指示器:允许服务器表明(1)是否支持一个可选的信息段或信息段群或者(2)是 否该信息段或信息段群基于一个输入参数。默认情况是如果服务器知道此信息,它将予 以发送。

Sec Ref: Specifies where in the standard further information about the segment can be found.

5.1.1.5 Response grammar for display response

5.1.1.5 显示回应的回应语法

The response grammar for a display response lists the segment names, descriptions, and section references for the segments to be returned by the Server, as described in the previous section. In addition, the print text is displayed, as in the following example.

如前述节所描述的那样,显示回应的回应语法对由服务器返回信息段的名称、描述和参考章节进行列举。而且在下面的实例中,将显示打印文本。

RDY^Znn^RDY_K15	Response Grammar: Dispense History	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
RDY^Znn^RDY_K15	<u>回应语法: 配药史</u>	群控制	注释	支持指示器	参考章节
MSH	Message Header				2.16.9
MSH	信息头				2.16.9
MSA	Message Acknowledgement				2.16.8
MSA	信息感知				2.16.8
[ERR]	Error				2.16.5
[ERR]	错误				2.16.5
QAK	Query Acknowledgement				5.5.2
QAK	查询感知				5.5.2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition				5.5.4
QPD	查询参数定义				0
[{ DSP }]	Display Data				5.5.1
[{ DSP }]	显示数据				5.5.1
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer				2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器				2.16.4

The data will display as follows: (Query ID=Z99)									
数据将按以下	形式显示: (査询 ID=Z99)								
DSP	GENERAL HOSPITAL - PH	DATE:mm-dd-yy							
DSP	普通医院 - 药房部	日期:mm-dd-yy							
DSP	DISPENSE HISTORY REPO	PAGE n							
DSP	配药史报告		页 n						
DSP MRN	Patient Name	MEDICATION DISPENSED	DISP-DATE						
DSP MRN	病人姓名	所配药物	配药-日期						
DSP XXXXX	XXXXXx, XXXXX	xxxxxxxxxxxx	mm/dd/ccyy						
DSP XXXXX	XXXXXx, XXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	mm/dd/ccyy						
DSP	<< END OF REPORT >>								
DSP	<< 报告结束 >>								

5.1.1.6 QPD input parameter specification

5.3.2.6 QPD 输入参数规范

The Input Parameter Specification section of the Conformance Statement looks very much like an attribute table and is followed by a commentary on the fields. Each row of the QPD Input Parameter Specification specifies one user parameter within the QPD segment. Values for user parameters are transmitted in successive fields of the QPD segment, beginning at QPD-3.

一致语句的输入参数规范部分看起来很象一个属性表,带有对于字段的注释。QPD 输入 参数规范的每一行指定 QPD 信息段中的一个用户参数。从 QPD-3 开始,用户参数的值 在 QPD 信息段的连续字段中进行传送。

When the QSC variant is employed (see Section 5.2.5.1.3), a complex query expression may be used as the only input parameter, or may be combined with other (simple) input parameters.

使用 QSC 变量时(参见 5.2.5.1.3),可以使用一个复杂的查询表达式作为唯一的输入变量,或者可以与其他(简单的)的输入参数结合起来。

QPD Input Parameter Specification

QPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z99)	Name	Key/ Search	s o r t	LEN	TYP E	Op t	Re p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
字段的 顺序(査 询 ID=Z99)	名称	查找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符	要素名称

The following is a description of the attributes of the above table.

以下是对上述表格属性的描述。

Field Seq: The ordinal number of the element being discussed. Sequence 1 is <u>always</u> Message Query Name, and sequence 2 is <u>always</u> Query Tag. Sequence 3 and above are reserved for user parameters.

字段的顺序: 所讨论要素的序号。顺序 1 <u>总是</u>信息查询名,顺序 2 <u>总是</u>查询标记符。顺序 3 及以上的顺序都作为用户参数予以保留。

Name: the user-defined name for the element as will be used in the query. Example: MedicationDispensed. When **Name** is derived from an actual HL7 element (segment and field), the segment field name and element name appear in the columns headed by those names. When **Name** is not derived from an actual HL7 element (segment and field), the source system defines the values they expect in this field.

名称: 用户定义的要素名,在查询中使用。例如: MedicationDispensed (所配药物)。当 **名称**来源于有效 HL7 要素(信息段和字段)时,信息段字段名和要素名在由这些名称打头的列中显示。当**名称**不是来源于有效 HL7 要素(信息段和字段)时,来源系统对字段中期望得到的值进行定义。

For Conformance Statements published in the HL7 Standard, the Input Parameter Specification table includes the Conformance Statement ID in parentheses in the upper left-hand cell. This allows the table to be imported automatically into the HL7 database.

HL7 标准中发行的一致语句中,输入参数规范表的左上角的圆括号中有一致语句 ID。这样就允许把表格自动输入到 HL7 数据库。

Key/Search: This field identifies which element is the key and which elements are searchable. The key field is designated by a value of 'K'. A value of 'S' designates fields upon which an indexed search can be performed by the source. 'L' designates non-indexed fields. (Note that searching on a non-indexed field requires the Server to perform a linear scan of the data base.) If this column is left blank, the field may not be searched.

查找关键字:这个字段识别哪个要素是关键字,哪些要素是可查找的。关键字字段由"K"这个值指明。"S"标明那些可由来源系统索引查找的字段。"L"标明非索引字段。(请注意在非索引字段进行查找需要服务器对数据库进行一次线性扫描。)如果这个列格式是靠右的,这个字段不会执行查找。

Sort: valued as "Y" if the output of the query can be sorted on this field. This column should only be valued in Virtual Tables that are used as output specifications.

排序:如果查询输出可以在一个字段中排序,则将该字段赋值"Y"。这个列只能在作为输出规范使用的虚表中赋值。

Len: the maximum field length that will be transmitted by the source.

Len: 可由来源系统传送的字段的最大长度。

Type: the data type of this user parameter. The values available for this field are described in Section 2.8 of the *Health Level Seven Standard*. Data types QIP and QSC are available for transmitting complex user parameters.

类型:用户参数的数据类型。这个字段的可用值在 *HL7 标准*的 2.8 节讲述。传送复杂用户参数时,可用数据类型 QIP 和 QSC。

Opt: defines whether the field is required ('R'), optional ('O'), conditionally required ('C'), or required for backward compatibility ('B').

选项: 定义字段是必需的("R")、可选的("O")、有条件必需的("C")还是需要后向兼容的("B")。

Rep: valued as 'Y' if the field may repeat (i.e., be multiply valued).

重复:如果字段可以重复,赋值为"Y"(即赋增值)

Match Op: the relational operator that will be applied against the value that the querying system specifies for this field.

匹配运算符:可以应用于查询系统所指定的字段值的有关运算符。

Note: These are defined by <u>HL7 Table 0209 – Relational operator</u>, a component of the QSC data type

注: 这些运算符是由 HL7 Table 0209 - Relational operator 定义的,它是 QSC 数据类型的一个组分

TBL: identifies the HL7 table from which the values are derived.

TBL: 把 HL7 表从值的来源表中识别出来。

Segment Field Name: identifies the HL7 segment and field from which the new definition is derived. This field will be blank if the Name is NOT derived from an actual HL7 segment and field.

信息段字段名:把 HL7 信息段与字段从新定义的来源信息段与字段中识别出来。如果该名称不是从有效信息段与字段中得出的,则此字段为空。

Service Identifier Code: a value of data type CE that contains the applicable LOINC code, if it exists, or the applicable HL7 code, if it exists, if no Segment Field Name has been identified. If a Segment Field Name has been identified, this field is not populated.

服务标识符编码: 如果还没有识别信息段字段名,则数据类型 CE 的值包含有可用的 LOINC 编码或者可用的 HL7 编码(如果这二者存在的话)。如果对信息段字段名进行了识别,这个字段不会被填充。

Element Name: the name of the element identified by Segment Field Name. This may also be a user-defined 'Z'-element.

要素名称:由信息段字段名标识的要素名称。也可以是用户定义的"Z"要素。

5.1.1.7 QPD input parameter field description and commentary

5.3.2.7 QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

The QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary provides a more detailed description of each of the fields transmitted in the QPD segment.

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释对 QPD 信息段中传送的每个字段进行更详细的描述。

Input Parameter (Query ID=Znn)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Znn)	组分名称	数据类 型	描述
MessageQueryN ame		CE	Must be valued Z99^WhoAmi^HL7nnnn .
信息查询名		CE	必需赋值为 Z99^WhoAmI^HL7nnnn
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对每个查询信息都是唯一的
InputItem		CX	
输入项目		CX	

Input Parameter: The name of the field whose value is being transmitted.

输入参数: 所传送字段的名称。

Comp. Name: When the **Input Parameter** is of a composite data type (*e.g.*, XPN), this is the name of an individual component of the composite input parameter. Only those components that may be valued should be listed in this column.

组分名称: 当**输入参数**为复合数据类型时(例如 XPN),组分名称就是该复合输入参数单独组分的名称。只有那些可被赋值的组分在此列列举。

DT: The data type of the parameter or component.

数据类型:参数或组分的数据类型。

Description: A narrative description of the parameter or component and how it is to be used.

描述:对参数或组分及其如何使用的陈述性描述。

5.1.1.8 QBE input parameter specification

5.3.2.8 QBE 输入参数规范

In the Query By Example variant, discussed below in Section **5.9.7**, "**Query** by example (QBP) / tabular response (RTB)," the Conformance Statement may specify that the client may use fields within actual message segments, such as the PID segment, to transmit parameter information. Where this is permitted, the Conformance Statement includes a "QBE Input Parameter Specification" table to specify which fields may be used to transmit the parameters.

在 5.9.7 节中"实例查询(QBP)/表格回应"中所讨论的实例查询变量中,一致语句可以指定用户可以使用有效信息段中的字段(例如 PID 信息段)来传送参数信息。在这种情况下,一致语句会包括一个"QBE 输入参数规范"表来指定哪些字段可用于传送参数。

QBE Input Parameter Specification

QBE 输入参数规范

Segment Field Name (Query ID=Z99)	Name	Key/ Search	S o r t	LEN	TYP E	Op t	Re p	Match Op	TBL	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
信息段名 称(査询 ID=Z99)	名称	查找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	服务标识符编码	要素名称

Fields are indicated by their actual Segment Field Name, which specifies both segment and position. Except for this distinguishing feature, the remaining columns in this table are identical in meaning to their counterparts in the "QPD input parameter specification" in Section 5.3.2.6 above.

字段由其有效信息段字段名予以标明,字段名对信息段和位置进行指定。除了这个有区别的特征,表中剩余列的含义与上述 5.3.2.6 节的 "QPD 输入参数规范"的相应部分一样。

Each row of the QBE Input Parameter Specification specifies one field that may be used to transmit user parameters within the example segment(s).

QBE输入参数规范的每一行指定一个可用于传送实例信息段中用户参数的字段。

5.1.1.9 QBE input parameter field description and commentary

5.3.2.9 QBE 输入参数字段描述与注释

The QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary provides a more detailed description of each of the fields transmitted in the example segments sent in a Query By Example.

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释对实例查询中发送的实例信息段中的字段进行了更详细的描述。

QBE Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QBE 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Znn)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Znn)	组分名称	数据类型	描述

Fields are indicated by their actual Segment Field Name, which specifies both segment and position. Except for this distinguishing feature, the remaining columns in this table are

identical in meaning to their counterparts in the "QPD input parameter field description and commentary" in Section 5.3.2.7 above.

字段由其有效信息段字段名予以标明,字段名对信息段和位置进行指定。除了这个有区别的特征,表中剩余列的含义与上述 5.3.2.6 节的 "QPD 输入参数规范"的相应部分一样。

5.1.1.10 RCP input parameter field description and commentary

5.3.2.10 RCP 输入参数字段描述与注释

The RCP Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary provides a more detailed description of each of the fields transmitted in the RCP (Response Control Parameters) segment.

RCP 输入参数字段描述与注释对 RCP (回应控制参数) 信息段中传送的每个字段进行更详细的描述。

RCP Response Control Parameter Field Description and Commentary

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Znn)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序(查 询 ID=Znn)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述

Field Seq: The position within the RCP segment that the field occupies.

字段的顺序: 字段所占用的 RCP 信息段中的位置。

Name: The name of the field whose value is being transmitted.

名称: 所传送值的字段名。

Component Name: When the field referenced by **Name** is of a composite data type (*e.g.*, XPN), this is the name of an individual component of the composite input parameter. Only those components that may be valued should be listed in this column.

组分名称: 当用**名称**参考的字段有复合数据类型(例如 XPN)时,组分名称就是这个复合输入参数的单独组分的名称。只有那些可以赋值的组分列举在这一列中。

LEN: The maximum length of the field.

长度: 字段的最大长度

DT: The data type of the parameter or component.

数据类型:参数或组分的数据类型。

Description: A narrative description of the parameter or component and how it is to be used.

描述:对参数或组分及其如何使用的陈述性描述。

5.1.1.11 Input specification: virtual table

5.3.2.11 输入规范: 虚表

When the QSC variant is in use, the Conformance Statement includes a Virtual Table specification listing the fields that the Client may include in the complex expression parameter.

在使用 QSC 变量时,一致语句会包括一个虚表规范,其中列出了用户可以在复杂表达式参数中包括的字段。

Input Specification: Virtual Table

输入规范: 虚表

ColName (Query ID=Znn)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Servic e Identif ier Code	ElementName
列名(査询 ID=Znn)	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称

The **ColName** column identifies each field name that the Client may include in the complex query expression. Other columns in this table are defined as in Section 5.3.2.6 above.

列名列对用户在复杂查询表达式中可以包括的每个字段名进行指定。表中的其他列在上述 5.3.2.6 节进行了定义。

When both the QSC variant and a tabular response are specified, this table is labeled "Input/Output Specification: Virtual Table" and no separate output specification is provided.

当对 QSC 变量与表格回应都进行了指定时,此表将被标上"输入/输出规范虚表",并不再提供单独的输出规范。

5.1.1.12 Virtual table field description and commentary

5.3.2.12 虚表字段描述与注释

The Virtual Table Field Description and Commentary provides a more detailed description of each of the fields listed in the Virtual Table.

虚表字段描述与注释对虚表中列出的每个字段进行更详细的描述。

Virtual Table Field Description and Commentary

虚表字段描述与注释

ColName (Query ID=Znn)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
列名(査询 ID=Znn)	组分名称	数据类型	描述

ColName: The name used to identify the column, or field, in the complex expression.

列名:用于在复杂表达式中指定列或字段的名称。

Comp. Name: When the **ColName** is of a composite data type (*e.g.*, XPN), this is the name of an individual component of the column. Only those components that may be valued should be listed.

组分名称: 当**列名**是复合数据类型时(例如 XPN),组分名称是列的独立组分的名称。 只列出可以赋值的组分。

When specifying a field in the complex expression, both the **ColName** and **Comp. Name** attributes should be sent if only a single component is being identified. For instance, **PatientList.ID** would specify the ID component of the **PatientList** field.

当对在复杂表达式中的字段进行指定时,如果只有一个单独的组分被识别,那么**列名**与**组分名称**的属性都将被发送。例如,**PatientList.ID** 对 **PatientList** 字段的 ID 组分进行指定。

DT: The data type of the field or component.

数据类型:字段或组分的数据类型。

Description: A narrative description of the field or component and how it is to be used.

描述: 对参数或组分及其如何使用的陈述性描述。

5.1.1.13 Output specification for tabular response

5.3.2.13 表格回应的输出规范

The output specification for the tabular response consists of the Virtual Table description, i.e., the columns and rows. It has the same columns as the input specification, but the rows reflect all of the available rows in the table, not just those that can be filtered upon input.

表格回应的输出规范包含有对虚表的描述,也就是对行与列的描述。它的列与输入规范 一样,但行包括表中的所有行,而不是那些根据可输入筛选的行。

Output Specification and Commentary: Virtual Table

输出规范与注释: 虚表

ColName (Query ID=Z99)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	R e p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Servic e Identif ier Code	ElementName
列名(査询 ID=Znn)	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项		匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标 识符编 码	要素名称

The usage of the columns in this table is as described in Section 5.2.2.2, "Input Parameter Specification." Note that the Key/Search and Match Op fields are only meaningful when a virtual table is used in the input specification (QSC variant).

在 5.2.2.2 节 "输入参数规范"中讲述了这个表中各列的用途。请注意查找关键字与匹配运算符字段仅在输入规范(QSC变量)中使用虚表时才有意义。

When the QSC variant is in use, the "Input/Output Specification and Commentary" virtual table is used for selection of output fields. No separate table is specified for output.

当使用 QSC 变量时,"输入/输出规范字段注释"虚表可用于选择输出字段。不再为输出指定单独的表。

5.1.2 Conformance statement templates

- 5.3.3 一致语句模板
- 5.1.2.1 Conformance statement template for query with tabular response
- 5.3.3.1 表格回应查询的一致语句模板

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Znn):	
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Znn)	
Type:	
类型	
Query Name:	
查询名称	
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	
查询触发(=MSH- 9)	
Query Mode:	
查询模态	
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	
回应触发(=MSH-9)	
Query Characteristics:	
查询特性	
Purpose:	
目的:	
Response Characteristics:	
回应特性	
Based on Segment Pattern:	
基于信息段模式	

QBP^Znn^QBP_Q13 Query Grammar: QBP Message Section Reference QBP^Znn^QBP_Q13 查询语法: QBP 信息 参考章节 Message Header Segment 2.16.9 信息头 MSH 2.16.9 Query Parameter Definition OPD 5.5.4 查询参数定义 OPD 0 Table Row Definition Segment [RDF] 5.5.6.6 [RDF] 表格行定义信息段 5.5.5.6 5.5.6 RCP Response Control Parameter 回应控制参数 RCP 5 5 5 [DSC] Continuation Pointer 2 16 4 [DSC] 继续指示器 2.16.4

RTB^Znn^QBP K13 Response Grammar: RTB Message Section Reference RTB^Znn^QBP_K13 参考章节 Message Header Segment MSH 2.16.9 信息头 MSH 2.16.9 MSA Message Acknowledgement 2.16.8 MSA 信息感知 2.16.8 [ERR] Error 2.16.5 [ERR] 错误 2.16.5 OAK Query Acknowledgement 5.4.2 查询感知 QAK 5.4.2 QPD Query Parameter Definition 5.5.4 查询参数定义 QPD 0 [RDF Table Row Definition Segment 5.5.6.6 表格行定义信息段 [RDF 5.5.5.6 [{ RDT }]] Table Row Data Segment 5.5.6 [{ RDT }]] 表格行数据段 5.5.5 DSC 1 Continuation Pointer 2.16.4 继续指示器 [DSC] 2.16.4

QPD Input Parameter Specification

OPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Znn)	Name	Key/ Search	s o r t	LEN	TYP E	Opt	Re p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Servic e Identifi er Code	Element Name
字段的顺 序(查询 ID=Znn)	名称	査找关 键字	排序		类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	MessageQ ueryName			60	CE	R						
1	信息查询 名			60	CE	R						
2	QueryTag			32	ST	R						
2	查询标记 符			32	ST	R						
3	Inputitem											
3	输 入项 目											

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Znn)	Comp. Name	DT	Description

输 褐参数(查询 ID=Znn)	组分名称	数据类型	描述
MessageQuery Name		CE	Must be valued Znn^<query name="">^HL7nnnn</query> .
查询信息名		CE	必需赋值为 Znn^ <query name="">^HL7nnnn</query>
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每一个查询信息事件都是唯一的。
Inputitem1		DataT ype	
输入项目 1		数据类型	
			Components: (if applicable)
			组分: (可用情况下)
			(Description)
			(描述)
			(Valuation note)
			(赋值记录)
	Compone nt1 (if applicable)	DataT ype	(Valuation note)
	组分1 (可用情况下)	数据类型	(赋值记录)

[The following table is used only for the Complex Expression (QSC) variant.]

[下面的表仅适用于复杂表达式(QSC)变量]

Input Specification: Virtual Table

输入规范:虚表

ColName (Query ID=Znn)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	Opt	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifi er Code	ElementNa me
列名(査询 ID=Znn)	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运算 符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标 识符编 栁	要素名称

[The following table is used only for the Complex Expression (QSC) variant.]

[下面的表仅适用于复杂表达式(QSC)变量]

Virtual Table Field Description and Commentary

虚表字段描述与注释

ColName (Query ID=Znn)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
列名(査询 ID=Znn)	组分名称	数据类 型	描述

[The following table is used only for the Query By Example variant.]

[下面的表仅适用于实例查询变量]

QBE Input Parameter Specification

QBE 输入参数规范

Segment Field Name (Query ID=Znn)	Name	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Servic e Identif ier Code	ElementName
信息段字 段名(查 询 ID=Znn)	名称	查找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	服务标 识符编 码	要素名称

[The following table is used only for the Query By Example (QBE) variant.]

[下面的表仅适用于实例查询(QBE)变量]

QBE Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QBE 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Znn)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Znn)	组分名称	数据类型	描述

RCP Response Control Parameter Field Description and Commentary

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Znn)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序(查 询 ID=Znn)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述

Output Specification and Commentary: Virtual Table

输出规范与注释: 虚表

ColName (Query ID=Znn)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	R e p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Servic e Identif ier Code	ElementName
列名(查询 ID=Znn)	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标 识符编 码	要素名称

5.3.3.2 信息段模式回应查询的一致语句模板

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Znn):	
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Znn)	
Type:	
类型	
Query Name:	
査询名称	
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	
查询触发(=MSH-9)	
Query Mode:	
查询模态	
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	
回应触发(=MSH-9)	
Query Characteristics:	
查询特性	
Purpose:	
目的:	
Response Characteristics:	
回应特性	
Based on Segment Pattern:	
基于信息段模式	

QBP^Znn^QBP_Q11	Query Grammar: QBP Message	Section Reference
QBP^Znn^QBP_Q11	查询语法: QBP 信息	参考章节
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSh	信息头	2.16.9
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.4
QPD	查询参数定义	0
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

RSP^Znn^RSP_K11	Response Grammar: RSP Message	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
RSP^Znn^RSP_K11	回应语法: RSP信息	群控制	注释	支持指示器	参考章节
MSH	Message Header				2.16.9
MSH	信息头				2.16.9
MSA	Message Acknowledgement				2.16.8
MSA	信息感知				2.16.8
[ERR]	Error				2.16.5
[ERR]	错误				2.16.5
QAK	Query Acknowledgement				5.5.2
QAK	查询感知				5.5.2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition				5.5.4
QPD	查询参数定义				0
[]	(additional segments according				
	to the data to be produced)				
[]	(按照要产出数据的附加信息段)				
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer				2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器				2.116.4

QPD Input Parameter Specification

QPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Znn)	Col Name	Key/ Search	Sor t	LEN	TYP E	Opt	Re p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
字段的 顺序(查 询 ID=Znn)	列名	查找关 键字	排 序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	Messag eQuery Name			60	CE	R						
1	信息查 询名			60	CE	R						
2	QueryT ag			32	ST	R						
2	查询标 记符			32	ST	R						
3	InputIte m											
3	输入项 目											

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Znn)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Znn)	组分名称	DT	描述
MessageQuery Name		CE	Must be valued Znn^<query name="">^HL7nnnn</query> .
查询信息名		CE	必需赋值为 Znn^ <query name="">^HL7nnnn</query>

QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每一个查询信息事件都是唯一的。
Inputitem1		DataT ype	
输入项目 1		数据类型	
			Components: (if applicable)
			组分: (可用情况下)
			(Description)
			(描述)
			(Valuation note)
			(赋值记录)
	Compone nt1 (if applicable)	DataT ype	(Valuation note)
	组分1 (可用情况下)	数据类型	(赋值记录)

[The following table is used only for the Complex Expression (QSC) variant.]

[下面的表仅适用于复杂表达式(QSC)变量]

Input Specification: Virtual Table

输入规范:虚表

ColName (Query ID=Znn)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	Opt	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifi er Code	ElementNa me
列名(查询 ID=Znn)	查找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运算 符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标 识符编 码	要素名称

[The following table is used only for the Complex Expression (QSC) variant.]

[下面的表仅适用于复杂表达式(QSC)变量]

Virtual Table Field Description and Commentary

虚表字段描述与注释

ColName (Query ID=Znn)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
列名(査询 ID=Znn)	组分名称	数据类 型	描述

[The following table is used only for the Query By Example (QBE) variant.]

[下面的表仅适用于实例查询(QBE)变量]

QBE Input Parameter Specification

QBE 输入参数规范

Segment Field Name (Query ID=Znn)	Name	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Servic e Identif ier Code	ElementName
信息段字 段名(查 询 ID=Znn)	名称	查找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	服务标识符编码	要素名称

[The following table is used only for the Query By Example variant.]

[下面的表仅适用于实例查询变量]

QBE Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QBE 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Znn)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Znn)	组分名称	数据类型	描述

RCP Response Control Parameter Field Description and Commentary

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Znn)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序(查 询 ID=Znn)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述

5.3.3.3 显示回应查询的一致语句

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Znn):	
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Znn)	
Туре:	
类型	
Query Name:	
查询名称	
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	
查询触发(=MSH-9)	
Query Mode:	
查询模态	
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	
回应触发(=MSH-9)	
Query Characteristics:	
查询特性	
Purpose:	
目的:	
Response Characteristics:	
回应特性	
Based on Segment Pattern:	
基于信息段模式	

QBP^Znn^QBP_Q15	查询语法: QBP 信息	参考章节
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSh	信息头	2.16.9
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.4
QPD	查询参数定义	0
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

RDY^Znn^RDY_K15	Response Grammar: RDY Message	Section Reference
RDY^Znn^RDY_K15	回应语法: RDY 信息	参考章节
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSH	信息头	2.16.9
MSA	Message Acknowledgement	2.16.8
MSA	信息感知	2.16.8
[ERR]	Error	2.16.5
[ERR]	错误	2.16.5
QAK	Query Acknowledgement	5.4.2
QAK	查询感知	5.4.2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.4
QPD	查询参数定义	5.5.4
[{ DSP }]	Display Data	5.5.1
[{ DSP }]	显示数据	5.5.1
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

The data w	rill display as follows: (Query ID=Znn)
以下列形式显	示数据: (查询 ID=Znn)
DSP	(data in actual display format)
DSP	(有效显示格式的数据)

QPD Input Parameter Specification

QPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Znn)	Col Name	Key/ Search	Sor t	LEN	TYP E	Opt	Re p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
字段的 顺序(查 询 ID=Znn)	列名	查找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	Messag eQuery Name			60	CE	R						
1	信息查 询名			60	CE	R						
2	QueryT ag			32	ST	R						
2	查询标 记符			32	ST	R						
3	InputIte m											
3	输入项 目											

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Znn)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Znn)	组分名称	数据类型	描述

MessageQuery Name		CE	Must be valued Znn^<query name="">^HL7nnnn</query> .
查询信息名		CE	必需赋值为 Znn^ <query name="">^HL7nnnn</query>
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每一个查询信息事件都是唯一的。
Inputitem1		DataT ype	
输入项目1		数据类型	
			Components: (if applicable)
			组分: (可用情况下)
			(Description)
			(描述)
			(Valuation note)
			(赋值记录)
	Compone nt1 (if applicable)	DataT ype	(Valuation note)
	组分 1 (可用情况下)	数据类型	(赋值记录)

[The following table is used only for the Complex Expression (QSC) variant.]

[下面的表仅适用于复杂表达式(QSC)变量]

Input Specification: Virtual Table

输入规范:虚表

ColName (Query ID=Znn)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	Opt	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifi er Code	ElementNa me
列名(查询 ID=Znn)	查找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运算 符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标 识符编 码	要素名称

[The following table is used only for the Complex Expression (QSC) variant.]

[下面的表仅适用于复杂表达式(QSC)变量]

ColName (Query ID=Znn)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
列名(査询 ID=Znn)	组分名称	数据类 型	描述

[The following table is used only for the Query By Example (QBE) variant.]

[下面的表仅适用于实例查询(QBE)变量]

QBE Input Parameter Specification

QBE 输入参数规范

Segment Field Name (Query ID=Znn)	Name	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	Opt	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Servic e Identif ier Code	ElementName
信息段字 段名(查 询 ID=Znn)	名称	查找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	服务标 识符编 码	要素名称

[The following table is used only for the Query By Example variant.]

[下面的表仅适用于实例查询变量]

QBE Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QBE 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Znn)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Znn)	组分名称	数据类 型	描述

RCP Response Control Parameter Field Description and Commentary

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Znn)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序(查 询 ID=Znn)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述

5.1.2.4 Conformance statement table summaries

5.3.3.4 一致语句表小结

The following table lists the tables that are to be included in each Conformance Statement. The differences arise both from the query variant used and the response type provided.

下表列举了每个一致语句中所包含的表格,它们之间在所使用的查询变量与所提供的回应类型上存在差别。

Response Type Query Variant		Table Included	Section Reference		
回应类型	査询变量	所含表格	参考章节		
Display	None (QPD)	Conformance Statement introduction	5.3.2.2		
显示	无 (QPD)	一致语句简介	5.3.2.2		
		Query grammar	5.3.2.3		
		查询语法	5.3.2.3		
		Response grammar for display response	5.3.2.5		
		显示回应的回应语法	5.3.2.5		
		QPD input parameter specification	5.3.2.6		
		QPD 输入参数规范	5.3.2.6		
		QPD input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.7		
		QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.7		
		RCP input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.10		
		RCP 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.10		
Display	QBE	Conformance Statement introduction	5.3.2.2		
显示	QBE	一致语句简介	5.3.2.2		
		Query grammar	5.3.2.3		
		查询语法	5.3.2.3		
		Response grammar for display response	5.3.2.5		
		显示回应的回应语法	5.3.2.5		
		QPD input parameter specification	5.3.2.6		
		QPD 输入参数规范	5.3.2.6		
		QPD input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.7		
		QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.7		
		QBE input parameter specification	5.3.2.8		
		QBE 输入参数规范	5.3.2.8		
		QBE input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.9		
		QBE 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.9		
		RCP input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.10		
		RCP 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.10		

Display	QSC	Conformance Statement introduction	5.3.2.2
显示	QSC	一致语句简介	5.3.2.2
		Query grammar	5.3.2.3
		查询语法	5.3.2.3
		Response grammar for display response	5.3.2.5
		显示回应的回应语法	5.3.2.5
		QPD input parameter specification	5.3.2.6
		QPD 输入参数规范	5.3.2.6
		QPD input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.7
		QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.7
		Input specification: virtual table	5.3.2.11
		输入规范:虚表	5.3.2.11
		Virtual table field description and commentary	5.3.2.12
		虚表字段描述与注释	5.3.2.12
Tabular	None (QPD)	Conformance Statement introduction	5.3.2.2
表格	无 (QPD)	一致语句简介	5.3.2.2
		Query grammar	5.3.2.3
		查询语法	5.3.2.3
		Response grammar	5.3.2.4
		回应语法	5.3.2.4
		QPD input parameter specification	5.3.2.6
		QPD 输入参数规范	5.3.2.6
		QPD input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.7
		QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.7
		RCP input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.10
		RCP 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.10
		Output specification for tabular response	5.3.2.13
		表格回应的输出规范	5.3.2.13
Tabular	QBE	Conformance Statement introduction	5.3.2.2
表格	QBE	一致语句简介	5.3.2.2
		Query grammar	5.3.2.3
		查询语法	5.3.2.3
		Response grammar	5.3.2.4
		回应语法	5.3.2.4
		QPD input parameter specification	5.3.2.6
		QPD 输入参数规范	5.3.2.6
		QPD input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.7
		QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.7
		QBE input parameter specification	5.3.2.8

		QBE 输入参数规范	5.3.2.8
		QBE input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.9
		QBE 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.9
		RCP input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.10
		RCP 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.10
		Output specification for tabular response	5.3.2.13
		表格回应的输出规范	5.3.2.13
Tabular	QSC	Conformance Statement introduction	5.3.2.2
表格	QSC	一致语句简介	5.3.2.2
		Query grammar	5.3.2.3
		查询语法	5.3.2.3
		Response grammar	5.3.2.4
		回应语法	5.3.2.4
		QPD input parameter specification	5.3.2.6
		QPD 输入参数规范	5.3.2.6
		QPD input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.7
		QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.7
		Input/output specification: virtual table	5.3.2.11
		输入/输出规范: 虚表	5.3.2.11
		Virtual table field description and commentary	5.3.2.12
		虚表字段描述与注释	5.3.2.12
		RCP input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.10
		RCP 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.10
Segment pattern	None (QPD)	Conformance Statement introduction	5.3.2.2
信息段模式	无 (QPD)	一致语句简介	5.3.2.2
		Query grammar	5.3.2.3
		查询语法	5.3.2.3
		Response grammar	5.3.2.4
		回应语法	5.3.2.4
		QPD input parameter specification	5.3.2.6
		QPD 输入参数规范	5.3.2.6
		QPD input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.7
		QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.7
		RCP input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.10
		RCP 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.10
Segment pattern	QBE	Conformance Statement introduction	5.3.2.2
信息段模式	QBE	一致语句简介	5.3.2.2
		Query grammar	5.3.2.3
		查询语法	5.3.2.3

		Response grammar	5.3.2.4
		回应语法	5.3.2.4
		QPD input parameter specification	5.3.2.6
		QPD 输入参数规范	5.3.2.6
		QPD input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.7
		QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.7
		QBE input parameter specification	5.3.2.8
		QBE 输入参数规范	5.3.2.8
		QBE input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.9
		QBE 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.9
		RCP input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.10
		RCP 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.10
Segment pattern	QSC	Conformance Statement introduction	5.3.2.2
信息段模式	QSC	一致语句简介	5.3.2.2
		Query grammar	5.3.2.3
		查询语法	5.3.2.3
		Response grammar	5.3.2.4
		回应语法	5.3.2.4
		QPD input parameter specification	5.3.2.6
		QPD 输入参数规范	5.3.2.6
		QPD input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.7
		QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.7
		Input specification: virtual table	5.3.2.11
		输入规范: 虚表	5.3.2.11
		Virtual table field description and commentary	5.3.2.12
		虚表字段描述与注释	5.3.2.12
		RCP input parameter field description and commentary	5.3.2.10
		RCP 输入参数字段描述与注释	5.3.2.10

5.2 QUERY/RESPONSE MESSAGE PAIRS

5.4 查询/回应信息对

The query recommended for use in v 2.4 is the Query By Parameter (QBP). The query/response message pairs that follow in this section supercede the previous generation of original mode and enhanced queries that are described in sections **5.10.2**, 错误!未找到引用源。,错误!未找到引用源。.

2.4 版推荐使用的查询是参数查询(QBP)。本节下面讲述的查询/回应信息对取代了 5.10.2、

5.10.3 与 5.10.4 讲述的初始模态与增强模态查询的早期版本。

All queries must have a Query Name. The Query Name field, which is a CE data type, uniquely identifies a Conformance Statement

所有查询必需有查询名。查询名称字段(CE 数据类型)对一致语句进行唯一地指定。

The QBP allows for several variants in defining the selection criteria.

QBP在定义选择标准时有几个变量可供使用。

The first variant, the Query By (Simple) Parameter, is to declare a sequence of one to many HL7 fields. Each of these fields will retain its data type as defined in the original HL7 usage. Each field corresponds to a parameter in the Conformance Statement.

第一个变量,即(简单)参数查询,标明一个到多个 HL7 字段的顺序。如最初 HL7 用法定义的那样,每个字段都将保留其数据类型。每个字段对应于一致语句的一个参数。

Note: It is the responsibility of the Server to declare explicitly the purpose of the query, the meaning of each of the query parameters, and the relationships among the parameters. These declarations are made in the Conformance Statement.

注: 服务器负责明确地在一致语句中宣布查询的目的,每个查询参数的意义以及参数间的关系。

A second variant, the Query By Example, allows the specification of parameters within actual HL7 segments other than the QPD. For example, the Conformance Statement might permit the use of the PID segment to transmit specific patient identification parameters. Each such parameter is specified in **the QBE Input Parameter Specification** and **QBE Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary** tables.

第二个变量,即参数查询,允许除 QPD 外的有效 HL7 信息段中参数的规范。例如,一致语句可以允许使用 PID 信息段传送特定病人识别参数。每个这样的参数在 **QBE 输入参数规范** 和 QBE **输入参数字段描述与注释**表中予以指定。

The third variant uses a single QPD parameter in the form of a complex query selection expression. This field with its QSC data type allows the defining segment to be broader in scope and allows any field in the target data to be selected and filtered unless constrained through the Conformance Statement. It explicitly states any relational operators such as AND and OR. It is intended to support a wide range of combinations of parameters.

第三个变量以复杂查询选择表达式的形式来使用独立的 QPD 参数。这个有 QSC 数据类型的字段允许范围更广的定义信息段,还允许在目标数据中选择与筛选任何字段,除非一致语句有限制。它明确规定了例如 AND 和 OR 的任何相关运算符,试图支持更大范围的参数间的合并。

The difference in how parameters are passed in each of these three variants is as follows: 这三个变量传送参数方式间的差异如下所示:

- Query by Simple Parameter passes each client value to the Server positionally using only the third and successive fields of the QPD segment.
- 简单参数查询固定地仅使用 QPD 信息段中的第三个字段与连续字段把每个用户值传送给服务器。
- Query By Example passes parameters using HL7 segments, such as PID, that are defined in the endpoint application chapters. The third and successive fields of the QPD segment also may be used in this variant.
- 实例查询使用最后应用章节中定义的 HL7 信息段,如 PID,对参数进行传送。QPD 信息段中的第三个字段与连续字段也可以在这个变量中使用。

- In the QSC Selection Criteria variant, the parameter values are all contained within a single complex query selection expression that is passed in QPD-3.
- 在 QSC 选择标准变量中,参数值都包含在 QPD-3 中传送的单一复杂查询选择表达式中。

Each generic query has a specific message syntax, a unique trigger event, and a unique message structure. Each generic response also has a specific message syntax, a unique trigger event, and a unique message structure.

每类查询都有一个特定的信息语法、唯一的触发事件和唯一的信息结构。每类回应也都有一个特定的信息语法、唯一的触发事件和唯一的信息结构。

There are three generic message structures, each of which accommodates the specific detail needed in each of the three response types.

有三类信息结构,每个都提供三种回应类型中所需的特定细目。

- The QBP_Q11 structure supports a Segment Pattern Response and contains the MSH, QPD, RCP, and DSC segments. Its default trigger event is Q11. A standard or site-defined query may use this trigger event or may specify a unique trigger event value in its Conformance Statement. If a unique trigger event value is chosen for a site-defined query, that value must begin with **Z**.
- QBP_Q11 结构支持信息段模式回应,它包含有 MSH、QPD、RCP 和 DSC 信息段。它的默 认触发事件是 Q11。一个标准查询或地点限制查询可以使用这个触发事件,或者可以在其一 致语句指定一个唯一的触发事件值。如果为一个地点限制查询选择一个唯一触发事件值。那 么这个值必须是以 **Z** 开始。
- The QBP_Q13 structure supports a Tabular Response and contains the MSH, RCP, RDF, and DSC segments. Its default trigger event is Q13. A standard or site-defined query may use this trigger event or may specify a unique trigger event value in its Conformance Statement. If a unique trigger event value is chosen for a site-defined query, that value must begin with **Z**.
- QBP_Q13 结构支持表格回应,它包含有 MSH、RCP、RDF 和 DSC 信息段。它的默认触发事件是 Q13。一个标准查询或地点限制查询可以使用这个触发事件,或者可以在其一致语句指定一个唯一的触发事件值。如果为一个地点限制查询选择一个唯一触发事件值。那么这个值必须是以 **Z** 开始。
- The QBP_Q15 structure supports a Display Response and contains the MSH, QPD, RCP, and DSC segments. Its default trigger event is Q15. A standard or site-defined query may use this trigger event or may specify a unique trigger event value in its Conformance Statement. If a unique trigger event value is chosen for a site-defined query, that value must begin with **Z**.
- QBP_Q15 结构支持表格回应,它包含有 MSH、QPD、RCP 和 DSC 信息段。它的默认触发事件是 Q15。一个标准查询或地点限制查询可以使用这个触发事件,或者可以在其一致语句指定一个唯一的触发事件值。如果为一个地点限制查询选择一个唯一触发事件值。那么这个值必须是以 **Z** 开始。

The new queries support both immediate and deferred response. This information is carried in the RCP segment along with the execution date and time.

新查询对即刻回应与延迟回应都支持。这个信息由带有执行日期与时间的 RCP 信息段运载。

The query definition segment is echoed back in the response. This is particularly important in a continuation situation. Otherwise, the sender might be conceivably having to manage a queue of queries.

查询定义信息段在回应中返回。这在继续的情况下尤其重要。另外可以理解的是,发送者必须处理一个查询队列。

5.4.1 QBP/RSP – query by parameter/segment pattern response (events vary)

5.4.1 QBP/RSP -参数查询/信息段模式回应(多个事件)

QBP^Q11^QBP_Q11	Query By Parameter	Chapter
QBP^Q11^QBP_Q11	参数査询	<u>章节</u>
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition Segment	5
QPD	查询参数定义信息段	5
[]	Optional query by example segments	
[]	可选实例查询信息段	
RCP	Response Control Parameters	5
RCP	回应控制参数	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

The QBP_Q11 structure supports a Segment Pattern Response and contains the MSH, QPD, RCP, and DSC segments. Its default trigger event is Q11. A standard or site-defined query may use this trigger event or may specify a unique trigger event value in its Conformance Statement. If a unique trigger event value is chosen for a site-defined query, that value must begin with **Z**.

QBP_Q11 结构支持信息段模式回应,它包含有 MSH、QPD、RCP 和 DSC 信息段。它的 默认触发事件是 Q11。一个标准查询或地点限制查询可以使用这个触发事件,或者可以 在其一致语句指定一个唯一的触发事件值。如果为一个地点限制查询选择一个唯一触发事件值。那么这个值必须是以 **Z** 开始。

RSP^K11^RSP_K11	Segment Pattern Response	Chapter
RSP^K11^RSP_K11	信息段模式回应	<u>章节</u>
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgement	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2
QAK	Query Acknowledgement	5
QAK	查询感知	5
QPD	Query Parameter Definition Segment	5
QPD	查询参数定义信息段	5
[Segment Pattern from Conformance Statement	
[一致语句的信息段模式	
]		
]		
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

The RSP_K11 supports a Segment Pattern Response to the QBP and contains the MSH, MSA, ERR, QAK, QPD, variable content segments, and the DSC. Its default trigger event is K11. A standard or site-defined response may use this trigger event or may specify a unique trigger event value in its Conformance Statement. If a unique trigger event value is chosen for a site-defined response, that value must begin with **Z**.

RSP_K11 结构支持对 QBP 的信息段模式回应,它包含有 MSH、MSA、ERR、QAK、QPD、变量内容信息段和 DSC。它的默认触发事件是 K11。一个标准查询或地点限制查询可以使用这个触发事件,或者可以在其一致语句指定一个唯一的触发事件值。如果为一个地点限制查询选择一个唯一触发事件值。那么这个值必须是以 **Z** 开始。

Note on QBP: Query By Example variant: The query by example is an extension of Query By Parameter (QBP) in which search parameters are passed by sending them in the segment which naturally carries them. A Conformance Statement which uses this variant must replace the ellipses in the input QBP_Q11 grammar above, with the specific segments that it accepts.

关于 QBP 的注意事项:实例查询变量:实例查询是参数查询(QBP)的扩展,其中的搜索参数在天然承载它们的信息段中进行发送。使用这个变量的一致语句必须用它所接受的特定信息段来替换上述输入QBP_Q11 语法中的省略号部分。

Note: The indicated trigger events are the default values for *MSH-9-2-Trigger event*. Standard and site-defined queries may use these trigger events or may specify unique trigger event values in their Conformance Statements. Unique trigger event values for site-defined queries must begin with **Z**.

注: 所标明的触发事件是 *MSH-9-2-触发事件*的默认值。标准和地点限制查询可以使用这些触发事件,或者在它们的一致语句中指定唯一的触发事件。地点限制查询的唯一触发事件值必须以**Z**开始。

Note on RSP: The conformance statement for each QBP/RSP pair shall specify an explicit segment pattern grammar in place of the ellipses shown above in the RSP_K11 grammar.

关于 RSP 的注意事项:每个 QBP/RSP 对的一致语句将在上述 RSP_K11 语法中的省略号位置指定一个明确的信息段模式语法。

5.1.2 QBP/RTB – query by parameter/tabular response (events vary)

5.4.2 QBP/RTB 参数查询/表格回应(多个事件)

QBP^Q13^QBP_Q13	Query By Parameter	Chapter
QBP^Q13^QBP_Q13	参数查询	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition Segment	5
QPD	查询参数定义信息段	5
[]	Optional query by example segments	
[]	可选实例查询信息段	
[RDF]	Table Row Definition Segment	5
[RDF]	表格行定义信息段	
RCP	Response Control Parameters	5
RCP	回应控制参数	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	持续指示器	2

The QBP_Q13 structure supports a Tabular Response and contains the MSH, RDF, RCP, and DSC segments. Its default trigger event is Q13. A standard or site-defined query may use

this trigger event or may specify a unique trigger event value in its Conformance Statement. If a unique trigger event value is chosen for a site-defined query, that value must begin with **Z**.

QBP_Q13 结构支持表格回应,它包含有 MSH、RDF、RCP 和 DSC 信息段。它的默认触发事件是 Q13。一个标准查询或地点限制查询可以使用这个触发事件,或者可以在其一致语句指定一个唯一的触发事件值。如果为一个地点限制查询选择一个唯一触发事件值。那么这个值必须是以 **Z** 开始。

Unless otherwise specified in the query's Conformance Statement, the default value for the RDF segment shall be understood to contain all available fields from the Virtual Table. The Client may override the default RDF by specifying explicitly the columns to be returned.

除非在查询的一致语句中进行另外的指定,RDF 信息段的默认值一定会包含有虚表中所有可用字段。用户可以通过明确指定要返回的列来取代默认的 RDF。

RTB^K13^RTB_K13	Table Based Response	Chapter
RTB^K13^RTB_K13	基于表格的回应	章
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgement	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2
QAK	Query Acknowledgement	5
QAK	查询感知	5
QPD	Query Definition Segment	5
QPD	查询定义信息段	5
[RDF	Table Row Definition Segment	5
[RDF	表格行定义信息段	5
[{ <u>RDT</u> }]]	Table Row Data Segment	5
[{ <u>RDT</u> }]]	表格行数据信息段	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

The RTB_K13 supports a Tabular Response to the QBP and contains the MSH, MSA, ERR, QAK, QPD, RDF, RDT and the DSC. Its default trigger event is K13. A standard or site-defined response may use this trigger event or may specify a unique trigger event value in its Conformance Statement. If a unique trigger event value is chosen for a site-defined response, that value must begin with **Z**.

RTB_K13 结构支持对 QBP 的表格回应,它包含有 MSH、MSA、ERR、QAK、QPD、RDF、RDT 和 DSC。它的默认触发事件是 K13。一个标准查询或地点限制查询可以使用这个触发事件,或者可以在其一致语句指定一个唯一的触发事件值。如果为一个地点限制查询选择一个唯一触发事件值。那么这个值必须是以 **Z** 开始。

The RTB_K13 structure requires that, if any RDT segments are returned, they be preceded by an RDF segment containing the row definition specification for the RDT segments. If no RDF was sent in the query, the default RDF is returned in the RTB K13.

如果返回任何 RDT 信息段,那么 RTB_K13 结构要求首先要返回一个包含有 RDT 信息段行定义规范的 RDF 信息段。如果在查询中没有发送 RDF,则在 RTB_K13 中返回默认的 RDF。

Note: The indicated trigger events are the default values for *MSH-9-2-Trigger event*. Standard and site-defined queries may use these trigger events or may specify unique trigger event values in their Conformance Statements. Unique trigger event values for site-defined queries must begin with **Z**.

注: 所标明的触发事件是 *MSH-9-2-触发事件*的默认值。标准和地点限制查询可以使用这些触发事件,或者在它们的一致语句中指定唯一的触发事件。地点限制查询的唯一触发事件值必须以**Z**开始。

5.1.3 QBP/RDY – query by parameter/display response (events vary)

5.4.3 QBP/RDY -参数查询/显示回应(多个事件)

DDVAW1 EADDY W1 E

QBP^Q15^QBP_Q15	Query By Parameter	Chapter
QBP^Q15^QBP_Q15	参数查询	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition Segment	5
QPD	查询参数定义信息段	5
[]	Optional query by example segments	
[]	可选实例查询信息段	
RCP	Response Control Parameters	5
RCP	回应控制参数	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

The QBP_Q15 structure supports a Display Response and contains the MSH, QPD, RCP, and DSC segments. Its default trigger event is Q15. A standard or site-defined query may use this trigger event or may specify a unique trigger event value in its Conformance Statement. If a unique trigger event value is chosen for a site-defined query, that value must begin with **Z**.

QBP_Q15 结构支持显示回应,它包含有 MSH、QPD、RCP 和 DSC 信息段。它的默认触发事件是 Q15。一个标准查询或地点限制查询可以使用这个触发事件,或者可以在其一致语句指定一个唯一的触发事件值。如果为一个地点限制查询选择一个唯一触发事件值。那么这个值必须是以 **Z** 开始。

Dismlan Based Basesses

RDY^K15^RDY_K15	Display Based Response	Chapter
RDY^K15^RDY_K15	基于显示的回应	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgement	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2
QAK	Query Acknowledgement	5
QAK	查询感知	5
QPD	Query Parameter Definition Segment	5
QPD	查询参数定义信息段	5
[{ <u>DSP</u> }]	Display Data	5
[{ <u>DSP</u> }]	显示数据	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

The RDY_K15 supports a Display Response to the QBP and contains the MSH, MSA, ERR, QAK, DSP, and the DSC. Its default trigger event is K15. A standard or site-defined response may use this trigger event or may specify a unique trigger event value in its Conformance Statement. If a unique trigger event value is chosen for a site-defined response, that value must begin with **Z**.

RDY_K15 结构支持对 QBP 的显示回应,它包含有 MSH、MSA、ERR、QAK、DSP 和 DSC。它的默认触发事件是 K15。一个标准查询或地点限制查询可以使用这个触发事件,或者可以在其一致语句指定一个唯一的触发事件值。如果为一个地点限制查询选择一个唯一触发事件值。那么这个值必须是以 **Z** 开始。

Note: The indicated trigger events are the default values for *MSH-9-2-Trigger event*. Standard and site-defined queries may use these trigger events or may specify unique trigger event values in their Conformance Statements. Unique trigger event values for site-defined queries must begin with **Z**.

注: 所标明的触发事件是 *MSH-9-2-触发事件*的默认值。标准和地点限制查询可以使用这些触发事件,或者在 它们的一致语句中指定唯一的触发事件。地点限制查询的唯一触发事件值必须以**Z**开始。

5.1.4 QSB - Create subscription (event Q16)

5.4.4 QSB - 创造预订(事件 Q16)

See section **5.7** for more information about this event.

请参见5.7有关这个事件的更多信息。

QSB^Q16^QSB_Q16	Create Subscription	Chapter
QSB^Q16^QSB_Q16	创造预订	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5
QPD	查询参数定义	5
RCP	Response Control Parameters	5
RCP	回应控制参数	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

ACK^Q16	General Acknowledgment	Chapter
ACK^Q16	一般感知	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2

5.1.5 QVR - query for previous events (event Q17)

5.4.5 QVR -对以前事件的查询(事件 **Q17**)

The Query for Previous Events is like a Query by Parameter with a Segment Pattern Response except that the response consists of zero to many messages of the type defined in the Conformance Statement rather than a single response message containing multiple iterations of the segment pattern. While the messages sent in response to a QVR will reflect events which occurred in the past, the time stamp in the message header will reflect the time the

message is actually constructed (current time). It is also similar to the previous generation VQQ/RQQ Event Replay.

对以前事件查询类似于带信息段模式回应的参数查询,区别在于其回应是由从无到很多在一致语句中定义的有关类型的信息组成的,而不是由含有信息段模式的多重迭代的单独回应信息组成的。发送对 QVR 回应的信息将反映出在过去发生的事件,标记在信息头上的时间反映信息真正构建的时间(当前时间)。也类似于 VQQ/RQQ 时间重放的早期版本。

While the response is similar to subscription messages, it differs from subscription in that the response messages are the result of "interrogating" the database rather than events being triggered in the current timeframe.

这种回应类似于预订信息,它与预订的差别在于回应信息是"询问"数据库的结果而不 是在当前时间框架内触发的事件。

In a Query for Previous Events, the Server still has to parse the query, but avoids the handshaking protocols required in normal query/response situations. The Server acknowledges the query with the general acknowledgement message ACK. The Server then transmits a sequence of messages as if they were simulated unsolicited messages. This is useful for low end systems that cannot/do not want to deal with the overhead of the query response message syntax, i.e., systems that can only process unsolicited update messages.

在对以前事件查询中,服务器仍然必须对查询进行解析,但是取消了在正常查询/回应环境下所需的握手协议。服务器以一般感知信息 ACK 对查询进行感知。然后服务器传送信息的序列,就象它们是模拟主动信息一样。这对于不能/不想处理顶层查询回应信息语法的低端系统很有用,也就是说系统仅能处理主动更新信息。

Systems that choose to offer the QVR should offer guidance in the Conformance Statement, where appropriate, concerning the scope and size of the data requested by the Client. Moreover, the Conformance Statement should contain language cautioning Clients of the potential for harm from getting messages out of the original sequence and/or context.

选择提供 QVR 的系统应该在一致语句(这是个适当的提供指导的地方)中提供相关指导,指导涉及用户请求数据的范围与大小。而且一致语句应该含有对用户的关于从原始序列和/或环境中提取信息时可能发生危害的语言警告。

Use cases for this query are as follows: 1) to populate a database initially, 2) to recover from an extended down time on the part of the recipient, 3) to enable systems which normally receive unsolicited data to be extended to act as a query client with minimal modification.

适用此查询的情况如下: 1)最初填充一个数据库, 2)从扩展向下时间恢复,此时间在接受者部分上, 3)使常规接受主动数据的系统能够被扩展为一个最小修正的查询用户进行操作。

Note: If there is a concern that it will be difficult to distinguish these messages from any current realtime messages, *e.g.*, if they are going down the same pipe, the data offerer might choose to designate

a unique *MSH-3 Sending application* for the messages it sends in response to a QVR. This would allow downstream systems to recognize which messages were the result of the QVR, versus which are the result of current realtime activity on the sending system. For example, there may be 2 systems receiving pharmacy dispense messages. If system A wishes to issue a QVR to receive a historical load, system B might misinterpret the QVR results coming over the pipe as actual live data. A separate Sending Application name would allow for easy differentiation.

注: 如果把这些信息从任何当前实时模式信息中分辨出来存在困难,例如当这两者在相同管道中传送时,则数据提供者可能为信息选择一个唯一的 *MSH-3* 发送程序,这个程序作为对 QVR 的回应进行发送。这将允许下游系统辨别作为 QVR 结果的信息,或是作为发送系统上的当前实时行为的结果。例如可以有两个接受药房配药信息的系统。如果系统 A 希望提交一个 QVR 来收取一个历史负荷,系统 B 可能把从管道中过来的 QVR 结果曲解为真实的当前数据。单独的发送程序名互相之间区别起来会比较容易。

QVR^Q17^QVR_Q17	Query for Previous Events	Chapter
QVR^Q17^QVR_Q17	<u>以前事件查询</u>	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	1
<u>QPD</u> <u>QPD</u>	Event Definition Segment 事件定义信息段	5
[] []	Optional query by example segments 可选实例查询信息段	
RCP	Response Control Parameters	5
RCP	回应控制参数	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

ACK^Q17	General Acknowledgment	Chapter	
ACK^Q17	一般感知	童	
MSH	Message Header	2	
MSH	信息头	2	
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2	
MSA	信息感知	2	
[ERR]	Error	2	
[ERR]	错误	2	

The QVR message segments are identical to those of the QBP. A QVR conformance statement may use either the QSC or query by example syntactic variants as well as the query by simple parameter.

QVR 与 QBP 的信息段是一样的。QVR 一致语句既可以使用 QSC, 也可以使用实例查询 语法变量和实例查询简单参数。

5.1.6 QCN/ACK - cancel query/acknowledge message (event J01)

5.4.6 QCN/ACK - 取消查询/感知信息(事件 J01)

QCN^J01^QCN_J01	Cancel Query	Chapter
QCN^J01^QCN_J01	取消查询	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
QID	Query identification Segment	5
QID	查询辨认信息段	5

ACK^J01^ACK	General Acknowledgment	Chapter
ACK^J01^ACK	一般感知	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2

5.1.7 QSX /ACK - cancel subscription/acknowledge message (event J02)

5.4.7 QSX /ACK -取消预订/感知信息(事件 J02)

See Section 5.6 for more information about this event.

请参见5.7有关这个事件的更多内容。

QSX^J02^QCN_J01	Cancel Subscription	Chapter
QSX^J02^QCN_J01	取消预订	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
QID	Query identification Segment	5
QID	查询辨别信息段	5
ACK^J02^ACK	General Acknowledgment	Chapter
ACK^J02^ACK	一般感知	<u>章</u>
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息咸知	2

5.2 QUERY/RESPONSE MESSAGE SEGMENTS

错误

5.5 查询/回应信息段

[ERR] [ERR]

This section includes all message segments, except for the general message segments, used for the query/response pairs recommended for use in v 2.4.

除一般信息段外,这一部分包括在2.4版中推荐使用的查询/回应对的所有信息段。

5.2.1 DSP - display data segment

5.5.1 DSP -显示数据信息段

The DSP segment is used to contain data that has been preformatted by the sender for display. The semantic content of the data is lost; the data is simply treated as lines of text.

DSP 信息段用于包含已被发送者预先格式了的,用于显示的数据。此数据的语义内涵已 丢弃,数据仅作为文本行进行简单处理。

HL7 Attribute Table – DSP – Display Data

HL7 属性表—DSP—显示数据

SEQ	LEN	DT	ОРТ	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复 #	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	4	SI	0			00061	Set ID - DSP
1	4	SI	0			00061	设置 ID-DSP
2	4	SI	0			00062	Display Level
2	4	SI	0			00062	显示水平
3	300	TX	R			00063	Data Line
3	300	TX	R			00063	数据行
4	2	ST	0			00064	Logical Break Point
4	2	ST	0			00064	逻辑断点
5	20	TX	0			00065	Result ID
5	20	TX	0			00065	结果 ID

5.1.1.0 DSP field definitions

5.5.1.0 DSP 字段定义

5.1.1.1 DSP-1 Set ID - DSP (SI) 00061

5.5.1.1 DSP-1 设置 ID-DSP (SI) 00061

Definition: This field is used optionally to number multiple display segments.

定义: 这个字段可选择用于对给多重显示信息段编号。

5.1.1.2 DSP-2 Display level (SI) 00062

5.5.1.2 DSP-2 显示水平 (SI) 00062

Definition: This field contains numbering to define groups of fields as assigned by the individual sites or applications.

定义:这个字段包含编号方式对由单个地点或应用分配的字段组进行定义。

5.1.1.3 DSP-3 Data line (TX) 00063

5.5.1.3 DSP-3 数据行 (TX) 00063

Definition: This field contains an actual line as it should be displayed. As described for the TX data type, highlighting and other special display characteristics may be included.

定义: 这个字段包含要显示出来的一个有效行。如对 TX 数据类型描述的那样,包括突出显示与其他特定显示特征。

5.1.1.4 DSP-4 Logical break point (ST) 00064

5.5.1.4 DSP-4 逻辑断点 (ST) 00064

Definition: This field is non-null if this line is the last line of a logical break point in the response as defined by the responding system.

定义: 如果该行是由回应系统定义的回应中逻辑断点的最后一行,则这个字段非空。

Often the lines of display text will fall into logical groups that differ from the physical size of a screen or printer page. For example, a complete battery or an entire radiology report might be thought of as comprising a logical group, though it might have as few as six or as many as 120 lines. Knowledge of the logical break points in the display data can be useful to the application system that is displaying or printing data. For this reason, *DSP-4-Logical break point* is used. The sending application (the one that formats the data) places the logical break points where appropriate. If there is a particular ancillary result ID associated with the data delineated by *DSP-4-Logical break point*, the value of this ID also can be returned in *DSP-5-Result ID*. Then if the user selects the area of the display delineated by *DSP-4-Logical break point*, the displaying system can query for the associated *DSP-5-Result ID*.

显示的文本行经常会分成与屏幕物理大小或打印机页面有差别的逻辑组。例如,虽然一个完整的整理归类或一份完整的放射线报告可能最少有 6 行,最多有 120 行,但是它可被认为包含有一个逻辑组。了解显示数据中的逻辑断点对于显示或打印数据的应用系统很有用。因为这个原因,所以使用 *DSP-4-逻辑断点*。发送程序(格式化数据的程序)把逻辑断点放在适当的地方。如果有一个特殊的附属结果 ID 与经 *DSP-4-逻辑断点*描绘的数据相关联,那么这个 ID 的值也可以在 *DSP-5-结果 ID* 中返回。然后,如果用户选择经 *DSP-4-逻辑断点*描绘的显示区域,那么显示系统可为关联的 *DSP-5-结果 ID* 进行查询。

5.5.1.5 DSP-5 结果 ID (TX) 00065

Definition: When the user selects a result ID (defined by *DSP-4-Logical break point*) from the screen display corresponding to a record in which *DSP-5-Result ID* is non-null, the application can initiate a second query (a separate session) to the ancillary with the *QRD-10-What department data code* filled in with this non-null value (e.g., the ancillary accession number or its equivalent). The ancillary response will contain the report referenced by this result ID (e.g., accession number). The ancillary should correlate the result ID with *DSP-4-Logical break point* as follows: If more than one line of text is sent per result, *DSP-5-Result ID* should be only non-null for a DSP segment that contains a non-null *DSP-4-Logical break point*. This field may be broken into components by local agreement. A common example might be to include placer order number, filler order number, and universal service identifier. Whenever such fields are used as components of the result ID, their components will be sent as subcomponents.

定义: 当用户从对应于 *DSP-5-结果 ID* 非空记录的屏幕显示中选择一个结果 ID(由 *DSP-4-逻辑断点*定义)时,程序可以用填有这个非零值(例如辅助系统增加数值或其等价值)的 *QRD-10-何部门数据编码*对辅助系统启动另一个查询(独立过程)。辅助回应将包含用这个结果 ID(例如增加数值)引用的报告。辅助系统将按如下所示的方法把结果 ID 与 *DSP-4-逻辑断点*关联起来:如果每个结果发送的文本行超过一个,那么 *DSP-5-结果 ID* 仅对包含非空 *DSP-4-逻辑断点*的 DSP 信息段来说是非空的。这个字段可由本地协议分为不同组分。常见的例子包括存放者顺序号,装填者顺序号以及通用服务标识符。无论何时这样的字段作为结果 ID 的组分使用,它们的组分将作为亚组分予以发送。

5.1.2 QAK- query acknowledgment segment

5.5.2 QAK - 查询感知信息段

The QAK segment contains information sent with responses to a query. Although the QAK segment is required in the responses to the enhanced queries (see section 错误! 未找到引用源。), it may appear as an optional segment placed after the (optional) ERR segment in any query response (message) to any original mode query.

QAK 信息段包含与查询回应一起发送的信息。虽然对增强模态查询(参见 5.10.4 节)的 回应要求有 QAK 信息段,但是在对任何初始模态查询的回应(信息)中,它可以显示 为放置在(可选)ERR 信息段后的可选信息段。

HL7 Attribute Table – QAK – Query Acknowledgment

HL7 属性表—QAK—查询感知

SEQ	LEN	DT	ОРТ	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复 #	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	32	ST	С			00696	Query Tag
1	32	ST	С			00696	查询标记符
2	2	ID	0		<u>0208</u>	00708	Query Response Status
2	2	ID	0		<u>0208</u>	00708	查询回应状况
3	250	CE	0			01375	Message Query Name
3	250	CE	0			01375	信息查询名称
4	10	NM	0			01434	Hit Count
4	10	NM	0			01434	点击计数
5	10	NM	0			01622	This payload
5	10	NM	0			01622	该有效载荷
6	10	NM	0			01623	Hits remaining
6	10	NM	0			01623	点击保留

- 5.1.2.0 QAK field definitions
- 5.5.2.0 QAK 字段定义
- 5.1.2.1 QAK-1 Query tag (ST) 00696
- 5.5.2.1 QAK-1 查询标记符 (ST) 00696

Definition: This field may be valued by the initiating system to identify the query, and may be used to match response messages to the originating query. If it is valued, the responding system is required to echo it back as the first field in the query acknowledgment segment (QAK). This field differs from MSA-2-message control ID in that its value remains constant for each message (i.e., all continuation messages) associated with the query, whereas MSA-2-Message control ID may vary with each continuation message, since it is associated with each individual message, not the query as a whole. QAK-1-Query tag is not conditional on the presence of the QRD-1-Query ID field in the original mode queries: in the original mode queries QAK-1-Query tag is not used.

定义:这个字段可由启动系统进行赋值以识别查询,并可以用于对最初的查询匹配回应信息。如果此字段被赋值,就要求相应的系统把它作为查询感知信息段(QAK)的第一个字段予以返回。该字段与 *MSA-2-信息控制 ID* 的区别在于,它的值对于每个与查询关联的信息(即所有继续信息)来说保持不变,而因为 *MSA-2-信息控制 ID* 与每个独立信息相关联,而不是与作为整体的查询关联,所以它可随每个继续信息而变化。*QAK-1-查询标记符*不受初始模态查询中 *QRD-1-查询 ID* 字段的限制:在初始模态查询中不使用 *QAK-1-查询标记符*。

5.1.2.2 QAK-2 Query response status (ID) 00708

5.5.2.2 QAK-2 查询回应状况 (ID) 00708

Definition: This field allows the responding system to return a precise response status. It is especially useful in the case where no data is found that matches the query parameters, but where there is also no error. It is defined with <u>HL7 Table 0208 - Query response status</u>.

定义:这个字段允许回应系统返回一个精确的回应状况。在找不到匹配查询参数的数据而也没有错误时,这个字段尤其有用。这个字段用 *HL7表 0208 –查询回应状况*进行定义。

HL7 Table 0208 - Query response status

\/-t	D
Value	Description
值	描述
OK	Data found, no errors (this is the default)
OK	找到数据,没有错误(默认)
NF	No data found, no errors
NF	未发现数据,没有错误
AE	Application error
AE	程序错误
AR	Application reject

程序拒绝

HL7表 0208-查询回应状况

5.1.2.3 QAK-3 Message query name (CE) 01375

5.2.2.3 QAK-3 信息查询名称 (CE) 01375

AR

Components: <identifier (ST)> ^ <text (ST)> ^ <name of coding system (IS)> ^ <alternate
 identifier (ST)> ^ <alternate text (ST)> ^ <name of alternate coding system
 (IS)>

组分: <标识符 (ST)> ^ <文本 (ST)> ^ <编码系统名称 (IS)> ^ <交替标识符 (ST)> ^ <交替编码系统名称 (IS)> ^ <交替编码系统名称 (IS)>

Definition: This field contains the name of the query. These names are assigned by the function-specific chapters of this specification. Site-specific event replay query names begin with the letter "Z." Refer to *User defined table 0471 - Query name* for suggested values.

定义:这个字段包含查询名称。这些名称由此规范的特定功能章进行指派。地点限制事件重放查询名称以字母"Z"开始。请参见用户定义表 0471 – 查询名称中的建议值。

- 5.1.2.4 QAK-4 Hit count total (NM) 01434
- 5.5.2.4 QAK-4 点击计数全部 (NM) 01434

Definition: This field, when used, contains the total number of records found by the Server that matched the query. For tabular responses, this is the number of rows found. For other response types, the Conformance Statement defines the meaning of a "hit."

定义:这个字段在使用时包含有服务器找到的与查询匹配的记录总数,对于表格回应来说是找到的行数。对于其他回应类型,一致语句将其意义定义为一个"点击"。

- 5.1.2.5 QAK-5 This payload (NM) 01622
- 5.5.2.5 QAK-5 本次有效载荷(NM) 01622

Definition: This field, when used, contains the total number of matching records that the Server sent in the current response. Where the continuation protocol is used to transmit the response in partial installments, this number will differ from the value sent in *QAK-4-Hit count total*.

定义:这个字段在使用时包含有服务器在当前回应中发送的匹配记录的总数。当用继续协议分段传送回应时,这个数字与在 *QAK-4-点击计数全部*中发送的值不同。

- 5.1.2.6 QAK-6 Hits remaining (NM) 01623
- 5.5.2.6 QAK-6 点击保留(NM) 01623

Definition: This field, when used, contains the number of matching records found by the Server that have yet to be sent. It is only meaningful when the Server uses the continuation protocol to transmit partial responses.

定义:这个字段在使用时包含必须发送的服务器找到的匹配记录的总数。仅当服务器使用继续协议传送部分回应时这个数才有意义。

5.1.3 QID- query identification segment

5.5.3 QID -查询识别信息段

The QID segment contains the information necessary to uniquely identify a query. Its primary use is in query cancellation or subscription cancellation.

QID 信息段包含唯一识别一个查询的必要信息。它主要用在查询取消或预订取消中。

HL7 Attribute Table – QID – Query Identification

HL7 属性表-QID-查询识别

SEQ	LEN	DT	ОРТ	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复 #	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	32	ST	R			00696	Query Tag
1	32	ST	R			00696	查询标记符
2	250	CE	R		0471	01375	Message Query Name
2	250	CE	R		0471	01375	信息查询名

- 5.1.3.0 QID field definitions
- 5.5.3.0 QID 字段定义
- 5.1.3.1 QID-1 Query tag (ST) 00696
- 5.5.3.1 QID-1 查询标记符 (ST) 00696

Definition: This field identifies the instance of a query.

定义: 这个字段识别查询事件。

- 5.1.3.2 QID-2 Message query name (CE) 01375
- 5.5.3.2 QID-2 信息查询名称(CE) 01375

Components: <identifier (ST)> $^$ <text (ST)> $^$ <name of coding system (IS)> $^$ <alternate identifier (ST)> $^$ <alternate text (ST)> $^$ <name of alternate coding system (IS)>

组分: <标识符 (ST)> ^ <文本 (ST)> ^ <编码系统名称 (IS)> ^ <交替标识符 (ST)> ^ <交替实本 (ST)> ^ <交替编码系统名称 (IS)>

Definition: This field contains the name of the query. These names are assigned by the function-specific chapters of this specification. Site-specific query names begin with the letter "Z." Refer to <u>User defined table 0471 - Query name</u> for suggested values.

定义:这个字段包含查询名称。这些名称由此规范的特定功能章指派。地点限定查询名称以字母"Z"开始。请参见*用户定义表 0471 — 查询名称*中的建议值。

5.1.4 QPD – query parameter definition

5.5.4 QPD—查询参数定义

The QPD segment defines the parameters of the query.

HL7 Attribute Table – QPD – Query Parameter Definition

HL7 属性表—QPD 查询参数定义

SEQ	LEN	DT	ОРТ	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复#	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	250	CE	R		0471	01375	Message Query Name
1	250	CE	R		0471	01375	信息查询名称
2	32	ST	С			00696	Query Tag
2	32	ST	С			00696	查询标记符
3-n	256	varies				01435	User Parameters (in successive fields)
3-n	256	变化				01435	用户参数(在连续字段中)

- 5.1.1.0 QPD field definitions
- 5.5.4.0 QPD 字段定义
- 5.1.1.1 QPD-1 Message query name (CE) 01375
- 5.5.4.1 QPD-1 信息查询名称 (CE) 01375

Components: <identifier (ST)> ^ <text (ST)> ^ <name of coding system (IS)> ^ <alternate identifier (ST)> ^ <alternate text (ST)> ^ <name of alternate coding system

组分: <标识符 (ST)> ^ <文本 (ST)> ^ <编码系统名称 (IS)> ^ <交替标识符 (ST)> ^ <交替编码系统名称 (IS)> ^ <交替编码系统名称 (IS)>

Definition: This field contains the name of the query. These names are assigned by the function-specific chapters of this specification. It is one to one with the conformance statement for this query name, and it is in fact an identifier for that conformance statement. Site-specific query names begin with the letter "Z." Refer to <u>User defined table 0471 - Query name</u> for suggested values.

定义:这个字段包含有查询的名称。这些名称由这个规范的特定功能章指派。查询名称与其一致语句是一对一的关系,它实际上是该一致语句的标识符。地点限制查询名称以"Z"开始。请参见*用户定义表 0471 — 查询名称*中的建议值。

User-defined Table 0471 – Query name

用户定义表 0471—查询名称

Value	Description
值	描述
	No suggested values defined
	未定义推荐值

- 5.1.1.2 QPD-2 Query tag (ST) 00696
- 5.5.4.2 QPD-2 查询标记符 (ST) 00696

Definition: This field may be valued by the initiating system to identify the query, and may be used to match response messages to the originating query. If this field is valued, the responding system is required to echo it back as the first field in the query acknowledgement segment (QAK).

定义:这个字段可由启动系统赋值来对查询进行识别,而且可以用于把回应信息与起源查询匹配起来。如果这个字段被赋值,则要求回应系统在查询感知信息段(QAK)中把它作为第一个字段返回。

This field differs from MSA-2-Message control ID in that its value remains constant for each message (i.e. all continuation messages) associated with the query, whereas MSA-2-Message control ID may vary with each continuation message, since it is associated with each individual message, not the query as a whole.

该字段与 *MSA-2-信息控制 ID* 的区别在于,它的值对于每个与查询关联的信息(即所有继续信息)来说保持不变,而因为 *MSA-2-信息控制 ID* 与每个独立信息相关联,而不是与作为整体的查询关联,所以它可随每个继续信息而变化。

[Implementation considerations: It is not necessary to value this field in implementations where the only return message on the socket will be the response to the query that was just sent. Conversely, in an "asynchronous" implementation where many queries, responses, and other messages may be communicated bidirectionally over the same socket, it is essential that this field be valued so that the Client knows to which query the Server is responding.]

[**执行相关事项**: 当界面上唯一的返回信息就是对刚发出查询的回应时,则没有必要在执行中对这个字段进行赋值。相反,在一个"异步"执行中当很多查询、回应和其他信息可经相同的界面进行双向沟通时,则有必要对这个字段赋值,这样用户就知道服务器正对哪一个查询做出回应。]

- 5.1.1.3 QPD-3 User parameters (Varies) 01435
- 5.5.4.3 QPD-3 用户参数(变化) 01435

Definition: These successive parameter fields hold the values that the Client passes to the Server.

定义: 这些连续参数字段含有用户传给服务器的值。

The client data is presented as a sequence of HL7 fields. Beginning at *QPD-3-User* parameters, the remaining fields of the QPD segment carry user parameter data. Each QPD user parameter field corresponds to one parameter defined in the Conformance Statement,

where each name, type, optionality, and repetition of each parameter has been specified. While these parameters are understood to be usually "anded" together, the user must inspect the required Conformance Statement to properly understand each. Except in the QSC variant, the parameter names do not need to be stated in the query; they are understood to be positional based on the Conformance Statement.

用户数据显示为 HL7 字段的一个序列。从 *QPD-3-用户参数*开始,QPD 信息段的剩余字段运载用户参数数据。每个 QPD 用户参数字段对应于一致语句中定义的一个参数,一致语句中每个参数的名称、类型、选择性和重复性都已经过定义。而这些参数通常被理解为被"并"在一起,用户必须参考所需一致语句以便正确理解每个参数。除了在 QSC 变量中,变量名不需要在查询中陈述,它们被理解为是定位于一致语句上的。

Each parameter field may be specified in the Conformance Statement to be of any single data type, including the complex QIP and QSC types. Parameter fields may also contain the sort control (SRT) field or the segment group (ID) field defined in Sections 5.4.5.3.1 and 5.4.5.3.2 below.

每个参数字段可以在一致语句中指定为任何单一数据类型,包括复杂 QIP 和 QSC 类型。参数字段也可以包含在下面 5.4.5.3.1 与 5.4.5.3.2 节中定义的排序控制(SRT)字段或者信息段组(ID)字段。

Parameter fields in the QPD segment appear in the same order as in the Conformance Statement.

QPD 信息段中的参数字段以与一致语句中相同的顺序显示。

5.1.1.3.1 Note on QPD usage for query by example variant.

5.5.4.3.1 关于实例查询变量中使用 QPD 的注意事项

Note: Query By Example: The query by example is an extension of Query By Parameter (QBP) in which search parameters are passed by sending them in the segment which naturally carries them. Thus if one wanted to perform a "find_candidates" query using query by example, one would send the demographics information on which to search in the PID and/or PD1 segments leaving blank those fields in the segment sent which are not query parameters. If, for example, religion were not one of the query parameters, PID-17 would be left blank when the PID was sent in the query. Parameters which do not occur naturally in an HL7 message, such as search algorithm, confidence level, etc, would continue to be carried in the QPD segment as they are in the Query by Parameter. The segments and fields available for use as query parameters would be specified in the Conformance Statement for the query.

注: 实例查询: 实例查询是参数查询(QBP)的扩展形式,其中的搜索参数通过发送承载它们的信息段予以传送,因而如果一个人想使用实例查询来执行"查找-候选人"查询,那么他要发送人口统计学信息,在此人口统计学信息中的PID和/或PD1信息段进行搜索,而发送的信息段中不是查询参数的字段保持空白。例如,如果宗教不是查询参数之一,在查询中发送PID时,PID-17要左边空白。不在HL7信息中天然发生的参数,例如搜索运算法则、置信区间等将继续由实例查询中的QPD信息段承载。作为查询参数的可用信息段与字段将在查询的一致语句中进行指定。

5.1.2 QRI – query response instance segment

5.5.5 QRI—查询回应事件信息段

The QRI segment is used to indicate the weight match for a returned record (where the responding system employs a numeric algorithm) and/or the match reason code (where the responding system uses rules or other match options).

QRI 信息段用于显示返回记录的权重匹配(回应系统运用数字运算)和/或匹配原因编码(回应系统使用规则或其他匹配选项)。

Examples of the use of this segment appear in Section 3.6, "MPI Queries."

在 3.6 节 "MPI 查询"中有使用这个信息段的例子。

HL7 Attribute Table – QRI – Query Response Instance

HL7 属性表—QRI—查询回应事件

SEQ	LEN	DT	ОРТ	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复#	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	10	NM	0			01436	Candidate Confidence
1	10	NM	0			01436	候选人可信度
2	2	IS	0	Y	<u>0392</u>	01437	Match Reason Code
2	2	IS	0	Υ	<u>0392</u>	01437	匹配原因编码
3	250	CE	0		<u>0393</u>	01438	Algorithm Descriptor
3	250	CE	0		<u>0393</u>	01438	运算法则描述符

5.1.1.0 QRI field definitions

5.5.5.0 QRI 字段定义

5.1.1.1 QRI-1 Candidate confidence (NM) 01436

5.5.5.1 QRI-1 候选者可信度 (NM) 01436

Definition: This field contains a numeric value indicating the match weight or confidence level associated with the record.

定义: 这个字段含有显示与记录关联的匹配权重或置信水平的数值。

Example: |0.88| or |12.32|

例: |0.88| 或 |12.32|

One use of this optional field is in Patient Look-up transactions where the searching system employs a numeric algorithm for determining potential matches to patient/person look-ups.

当查询系统运用数字运算法则以决定病人/个人查找的可能匹配时,这个可选字段的用法之一是在病人查找处理中使用。

5.1.1.2 QRI-2 Match reason code (IS) 01437

5.5.5.2 QRI-2 匹配原因编码 (IS) 01437

Definition: This field contains a coded value indicating what search components (e.g., name, birth date, social security number) of the record returned matched the original query where the responding system does not assign numeric match weights or confidence levels. In short, it provides a method for passing a descriptive indication of why a particular record was found.

定义: 当回应系统不分配数字匹配权重或置信水平时,这个字段包含有显示与初始查询 匹配的返回记录的查找参数(例如姓名、出生日期和社会安全号码)。简而言之,这个字段提供了一种方法传送对查找到一个特定记录原因的描述性说明。

.Refer to <u>User-defined Table 0392 - Match reason</u> for suggested values.

请参见用户定义表 0392 - 匹配原因中的建议值。

User-defined Table 0392 - Match reason

用户定义表 0392—匹配原因

Value	Description
值	描述
DB	Match on Date of Birth
DB	出生日期匹配
NA	Match on Name (Alpha Match)
NA	姓名匹配 (α 匹配)
NP	Match on Name (Phonetic Match)
NP	姓名匹配(语音匹配)
SS	Match on Social Security Number
SS	社会安全号码匹配

5.1.1.3 QRI-3 Algorithm descriptor (CE) 01438

5.5.5.3 QRI-3 运算法则描述符 (CE) 01438

Components: <identifier (ST)> $^$ <text (ST)> $^$ <name of coding system (IS)> $^$ <alternate identifier (ST)> $^$ <alternate text (ST)> $^$ <name of alternate coding system (IS)>

组分: <标识符 (ST)> ^ <文本 (ST)> ^ <编码系统名称 (IS)> ^ <交替标识符 (ST)> ^ <交替编码系统名称 (IS)> ^

Definition: This field contains a text value indicating the name or identity of the specific search algorithm to which the *RCP-5 Search confidence threshold* and the *QRI-1 Candidate confidence* refer. Note that there are sometimes significant differences among the algorithms in their numeric scales (e.g., one is 0-100, another might be 10-20) as well as their meanings of the same value (two algorithms with an 80% match might not return the same records). Refer to *User-defined Table 0393 - Match algorithms* for suggested values.

定义:这个字段包含有显示特定搜索运算法则名称或特性的文本值,*RCP-5 查找置信阈* 和 *QRI-1 候选者可信度*参照此运算法则。请注意有时不同运算法则之间所用数字范围(例如一个是从 0 到 100,另一个是从 10 到 20)和相同值的含义(两个同是 80%匹配的运算法则可能返回不同的记录)有显著差异。

请参见用户定义表 0393 - 匹配运算法则中的建议值。

User-defined Table 0393 – Match algorithms

用户定义表 0393—匹配运算法则

Value	Description
值	描述
LINKSOFT_2.01	Proprietary algorithm for LinkSoft v2.01
LINKSOFT_2.01	用于 LinkSoft2.01 版本的专有运算法则
MATCHWARE_1.2	Proprietary algorithm for MatchWare v1.2
MATCHWARE_1.2	用于 MatchWare1.2 版本的专有运算法则

Example: |MATCHWARE_1.2^\HL7nnnn| or |LINKSOFT_2.01^HL7nnnn|

例: |MATCHWARE 1.2^^HL7nnnn|或|LINKSOFT 2.01^HL7nnnn|

One use of this optional field is in Patient Look-up transactions where the searching system employs a numeric algorithm for determining potential matches to patient/person look-ups.

当查询系统运用数字运算法则以决定病人/个人查找的可能匹配时,这个可选字段的用法之一是在病人查找处理中使用。

5.1.2 RCP – response control parameter segment

5.5.6 RCP - 回应控制参数信息段

The RCP segment is used to restrict the amount of data that should be returned in response to query.

RCP 信息段用于限制作为对查询回应的返回数据的量。

HL7 Attribute Table – RCP – Response Control Parameter

HL7 属性表—RCP—回应控制参数

SEQ	LEN	DT	ОРТ	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复#	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	1	ID	0		0091	00027	Query Priority
1	1	ID	0		<u>0091</u>	00027	查询优先度
2	10	CQ	0		<u>0126</u>	00031	Quantity Limited Request
2	10	CQ	0		<u>0126</u>	00031	数量限制请求
3	250	CE	0		<u>0394</u>	01440	Response Modality
3	250	CE	0		<u>0394</u>	01440	回应形式
4	26	TS	С			01441	Execution and Delivery Time
4	26	TS	С			01441	执行和发送时间
5	1	ID	0		<u>0395</u>	01443	Modify Indicator
5	1	ID	0		<u>0395</u>	01443	更改指示器
6	512	SRT	0	Y		01624	Sort-by Field
6	512	SRT	0	Y		01624	按字段排序
7	256	ID		Y		01594	Segment group inclusion
7	256	ID		Y		01594	信息段组内含物

- 5.1.1.0 RCP field definitions
- 5.5.6.0 RCP 字段定义
- 5.1.1.1 RCP-1 Query priority (ID) 00027
- 5.5.6.1 RCP-1 查询优先度 (ID) 00027

Definition: This field contains the time frame in which the response is expected. Refer to <u>HL7 Table 0091 - Query priority</u> for valid values. Table values and subsequent fields specify time frames for response.

定义:这个字段包含有期望回应所具有的时间框架。参见 <u>HL7表 0091 – 查询优先度</u>中列出的有效值。表格值和随后的字段指定查询的时间框架。

HL7 Table 0091 - Query priority

HL7表 0091—查询优先度

Value	Description
值	描述
D	Deferred
D	延迟
I	Immediate
I	即刻

5.1.1.2 RCP-2 Quantity limited request (CQ) 00031

5.5.6.2 RCP-2 数量限制请求 (CQ) 00031

Components: <quantity (NM)> ^ <units (CE)> 组分: <数量(NM)> ^ <单位 (CE)>

Definition: This field contains the maximum length of the response that can be accepted by the requesting system. Valid entries are numerical values (in the first component) given in the units specified in the second component. Default is LI (lines).

定义: 这个字段包含可为请求系统接受的回应的最大长度。在第二个组分中指定的单位给出的有效条目是数字值(第一个组分中)。默认是 LI(行)。

Refer to <u>HL7 Table 0126 - Quantity limited request</u> for valid entries for the second component. In a segment pattern response, a line is defined as a single segment.

请参见 <u>HL7表—数量限制请求</u>中介绍的第二个组分的有效条目。在信息段模式回应中,一个行被定义为一个独立的信息段。

HL7 Table 0126 - Quantity limited request

HL7表 0126—数量限制请求

Value	Description	Message Usage	Comment
值	描述	信息用途	注释
СН	Characters	RSP/RTB/RDY	Used where size of input buffer has limitations
СН	字符	RSP/RTB/RDY	当输入缓冲器的大小 有限制时使用。
LI	Lines	RTB/RDY	
LI	行	RTB/RDY	
PG	Pages	RDY	
PG	页	RDY	
RD	Records	RSP/RTB/RDY	In RSP record = hit
RD	记录	RSP/RTB/RDY	在 RSP 中记录=点击
ZO	Locally defined		
ZO	局部定义		

5.1.1.3 RCP-3 Response modality (CE) 01440

5.5.6.3 RCP-3 回应形式 (CE) 01440

Definition: This field specifies the timing and grouping of the response message(s). Refer to <u>HL7 Table 0394 – Response modality</u> for valid values.

定义: 这个字段指定回应信息的时间分配与分组。请参照 <u>HL7 表 0394 – 回应形式</u>中介绍的有效值。

HL7 Table 0394 – Response modality

HL7表 0394—回应形式

Value	Description					
值	描述					
R	Real Time					
R	实时					
Т	Bolus (a series of responses sent at the same time without use of batch formatting)					
Т	团 (不使用批处理格式同时发送的一系列回应)					
В	Batch					
В	批					

5.1.1.4 RCP-4 Execution and delivery time (TS) 01441

5.5.6.4 RCP-4 执行与提交时间 (TS) 01441

Specifies the time the response is to be returned. This field is only valued when RCP-1-Query priority contains the value **D** (Deferred).

指定回应返回的时间。只有当 RCP-1-查询优先度包含有值- \mathbf{D} (延迟)时,这个字段才会被赋值。

5.1.1.5 RCP-5 Modify indicator (ID) 01443

5.5.6.5 RCP-5 更改指示器

Definition: This field specifies whether the subscription is new or is being modified. Refer to *HL7 Table 0395 - Modify indicator* for valid values.

定义: 这个字段指定预订是新的还是经过更改的。参见 *HL7 表 0395 – 更改指示器*中介绍的有效值。

Table 0395 – Modify indicator

表 0395—更改指示器

Value	Description					
值	描述					
N	New Subscription					
N	新预订					
М	Modified Subscription					
M	更改过的预订					

5.1.1.6 RCP-6 Sort-by field (SRT) 01624

5.5.6.6 RCP-6 按字段排序(SRT)01624

Components: <sort-by field/parameter (varies)> ^ <sequencing (ID)> 组分: <按字段排序/参数(变化)> ^ <先后顺序(ID)>

Definition: For queries requesting a tabular response, this field specifies by which fields the response is to be sorted, and the order(s) in which sorting is to be performed. When the QSC variant is not in use, the values specified for the first component in this field are derived from the ColName field of the Output Specification and Commentary; see Section 5.3.3.1. When the QSC variant is used, the values are derived from the ColName field of the Input/Output Specification and Commentary; see Section **5.9.4.1** for an example.

定义:对于请求表格回应的查询来说,这个字段指定按哪些字段对回应排序,以及按哪个/些顺序进行排序。当没有使用 QSC 变量时,在这个字段中为第一个组分指定的值来自于输出规范与注释的列名字段,详见 5.3.3.1 节。当使用了 QSC 变量时,则该值来自于输入/输出规范与注释的列名字段,参见 5.9.4.1 节中的例子。

Each repetition of this field specifies a single sort field. Thus, the first repetition of this field specifies the primary sort field; the second repetition specifies the secondary sort field; etc.

这个字段的每次重复指定一个独立的排序字段。因而,这个字段的第一次重复指定主排 序字段,第二次重复指定次排序字段,等等。

5.1.1.7 RCP-7 Segment group inclusion (ID) 01594

5.5.6.7 RCP-7 信息段组内含物(ID) 01594

Definition: Specifies those optional segment groups which are to be included in the response. Refer to <u>HL7 Table 0391—Segment group</u> for values for Segment Group. This is a repeating field, to accommodate inclusion of multiple segment groups. The default for this field, not present, means that all relevant groups are included.

定义:对要包含在回应中的可选信息组予以指定。参见 <u>HL7表 0391—信息段组</u>中介绍的信息组的值。它是一个重复字段,包含有多信息段组的内含物。这个字段的默认值(没有列出)是包括所有相关组。

Note: Although the codes for segment groups are taken from <u>HL7 Table 0391</u>, the exact segment-level definition of a segment group (e.g. PIDG) is given only in the conformance statement of the query in which this segment group appears.

注: 虽然信息段组的编码来自于 <u>HL7表 0391</u>,但是一个信息段组确切的信息段-水平定义仅在该信息段组所 在查询的一致语句中给出。

For example,

例如:

HL7 Table 0391 – Segment group

HL7表 0391—信息段组

Value	Description				
值	描述				
PIDG	PID group				
PIDG	PID 组				
OBRG	OBR group				
OBRG	OBR 组				
ORCG	ORC group				
ORCG	ORC 组				
RXAG	RXA group				
RXAG	RXA 组				
RXDG	RXD group				
RXDG	RXD 组				
RXEG	RXE group				
RXEG	RXE 组				
RXOG	RXO group				
RXOG	RXO 组				
Etc					
Etc					

Note: *HL7 Table 0391 – Segment group* currently includes no values defined by HL7. As values are agreed upon in conformance statements balloted by HL7 Technical Committees, they will be included in this table.

注: *HL7 表 0391—信息段组*目前不包括由 HL7 定义的值。当 HL7 技术委员会通过选举在一致语句的取值上 达成一致后,这些值将包括在这个表中。

5.1.2 RDF - table row definition segment

5.5.7 RDF -表格行定义信息段

The RDF segment defines the content of the row data segments (RDT) in the tabular response (RTB).

RDF 信息段对表格回应(RTB)中行数据信息段(RDT)中的内容进行定义。

- As an optional segment in a query either a QBP or QBS, this segment can be used to limit
 the number of columns returned and to specify what column positions the fields occupy
 (where supported, these features can be used to override the defaults for the particular
 query). If omitted, all fields defined for the query are returned in their default column
 order.
- 作为 QBP 和 QBS 查询中的一个可选信息段,这个信息段可用于限制返回列的数量, 并可用于指定字段占用列的位置(在支持这些特性的情况下,可用这些特性取代特 定查询的默认值)。如果省略了这个信息段,所有为查询定义的字段以其默认列顺序 予以返回。
- As a required segment in a tabular response (RTB) to either a QBP or QBS, this segment defines the contents of the table row data (RDT) segments that follows. It is not necessarily an echo back of the segment as it appeared in the query.
- 作为 QBP 和 QBS 的表格回应中必需的信息段,这个信息段对其后表格行数据(RDT) 信息段的内容进行定义。当这个信息段出现在查询中时,不必将它返回。

HL7 Attribute Table – RDF – Table Row Definition

HL7 属性表—RDF—表格行定义

SEQ	LEN	DT	OPT	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复 #	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	3	NM	R			00701	Number of Columns per Row
1	3	NM	R			00701	每行中的列数
2	40	RCD	R	Y	0440	00702	Column Description
2	40	RCD	R	Y	0440	00702	列描述

- 5.1.1.0 RDF field definitions
- 5.5.7.0 RDF 字段定义
- 5.1.1.1 RDF-1 Number of columns per row (NM) 00701
- 5.5.7.1 RDF-1 每行中的列数 (NM) 00701

Definition: This field specifies the number of data columns (and therefore the number of fields) contained within each row of returned data.

定义:这个字段指定在返回数据中每行中包含的数据列的数量。

- 5.1.1.2 RDF-2 Column description (RCD) 00702
- 5.5.7.2 RDF-2 列描述 (RCD) 00702

Components: <segment field name (ST)> ^ <HL7 data type (ID)> ^ <maximum column width (NM)> 组分: <信息段字段名(ST)> ^ <HL7 数据类型(ID)> ^ <最大列宽(NM)>

Definition: Each repetition of this field consists of three components:

定义: 这个字段的每次重复包括三个组分:

- The segment field name that identifies the field occupying the column. The segment field name must agree with the column name as it appears in the Conformance Statement. Use of the @ sign as prefix to the column name is optional.
- 这个信息段字段名对占用列的字段进行识别。信息段字段名必须与一致语句中的列名 一致。可选择使用符号"@"作为列名的前缀。
- The 2 or 3 character HL7 data type, as defined in chapter 2. Refer to *HL7 Table 0440 Data types* for valid values.
- 第二章定义的 2 或 3 字符 HL7 数据类型。参见 HL7 表 0440 数据类型介绍的有效值。
- The maximum width of the column, as dictated by the responding system. (This may vary from the HL7-defined maximum field length.)
- 回应系统规定的最大列宽。(可以不同于 HL7 定义的最大字段长度)

5.1.2 RDT - table row data segment

5.5.8 RDT -表格行数据信息段

The RDT segment contains the row data of the tabular data response message (TBR).

RDT 信息段包含表格数据回应信息(TBR)的行数据。

HL7 Attribute Table – RDT – Table Row Data

HL7 属性表—RDT—表格行数据

SEQ	LEN	DT	OPT	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复 #	表格 #	项目#	要素名称
1-n	Variable	Variable	R			00703	Column Value
1-n	可变	可变	R			00703	列值

5.1.1.0 RDT field definitions

5.5.8.0 RDT 字段定义

5.1.1.1 RDT-1 Column value (Variable) 00703

5.5.8.1 RDT-1 列值(可变)00703

Definition: This field is a requested field. Fields occur in the position order defined for the query or table (unless overridden by an optional RDF segment on a stored procedure request or Virtual Table query message), separated by field delimiters.

定义:这个字段是必需的。字段按位置顺序发生,此顺序由查询或表格定义(除非为一个基于存储过程请求或虚表查询信息的可选 RDF 信息段所取代),按字段分隔符分隔。

5.2 AUXILIARY QUERY PROTOCOLS

5.6 辅助查询协议

This section discusses properties of queries that can be described as global properties. These properties enable the Client and Server to deal with timing and sizing issues and to handle exceptions.

这一节探讨查询的普遍特性。这些特性使用户与服务器能够处理与计时、按大小排列等有关的相关事项以及处理异常事件。

5.2.1 Immediate vs. deferred response

5.6.1 即刻回应与延迟回应

Responses to queries can be either immediate or deferred. In the immediate mode, the responding process gives the response immediately or in a short period during which the requesting process will wait for the response. In the deferred mode, the response is returned asynchronously, as a separate message pair. Also, a time interval for the deferred transaction may be specified.

对查询的回应既可以是即刻的也可以是延迟的。在即刻模式中,回应过程立即给出回应,或者请求系统等待回应的时间短。在延迟模式中,回应作为独立的信息对异步返回。同样也可以指定延迟处理的时间间隔。

In the case of immediate mode query, the Server does NOT send a General Acknowledgement (ACK). The acknowledgement of the query is contained within the response message. In the case of deferred mode, the query is acknowledged immediately by an ACK. The Server sends the deferred response at the appropriate time. The Client acknowledges the response with an ACK. In short, the deferred query transaction consists of 2 "round trips".

在即刻模式查询情况下,服务器不发送一般感知(ACK)。对查询的感知包含在回应信息中。在延迟回应模式下,查询立即为一个 ACK 所感知,服务器在适当的时候发送延迟的回应。用户以一个 ACK 感知回应。简而言之,延迟查询处理包括有 2 个"环路"。

If an immediate mode query message is malformed, a negative ACK is immediately sent.

如果即刻模态查询信息构建错误,则立刻返回一个负 ACK。

Use cases for Deferred include

延迟模态查询用途包括:

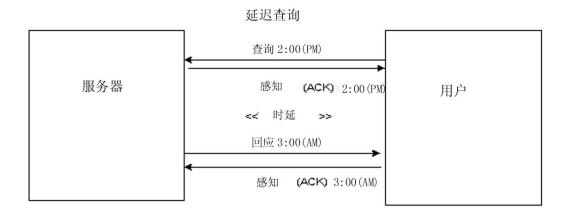
- 1) evaluate the query conditions at a certain point in time and then return the response. For example, At 9 AM tomorrow, evaluate query and return response.
- 1)在某时点评价查询条件并且返回回应。例如,在明早9点,评价查询并返回回应。
 - 2) produce a large report to be communicated to the Server at an off-peak hour. For example, a response containing all admissions records for the month to be sent at 4:00 a.m., or a reference lab results listing to be sent at noon. A deferred response can benefit both Server and Client in such cases, especially where the generation, communication, and receipt of segments can all be done at times of otherwise low-volume processing.
- 2) 在非高峰时间产出用于与服务器沟通的大型报告。例如,在早晨 4 点发送包含一个月所有入院记录的回应,或者在中午发送一份参考实验室结果。在这些情况下,使用延迟回应有利于服务器与用户,在信息段的发生、传送与接收都可以在处理其他低容量过程中完成时尤其如此。

If the Conformance Statement indicates that the Server will support both immediate and deferred responses, then the Client may indicate the desired value of this property by sending it in the *RCP-1 Response priority* field. If the Server supports only one response type, then the value specified by the Client must agree.

如果一致语句表明服务器既支持即刻回应也支持延迟回应,那么用户可以在 *RCP-1 回应 优先度*字段中发送该特性的期望值。如果服务器仅支持一种回应类型,那么用户指定的值必需一致。

.





The following examples demonstrate how the same query could be invoked in either immediate or deferred mode.

下面的例子演示了如何在即刻回应模态中与延迟回应模态中调用相同的查询。

5.2.1.1 Immediate response

5.6.1.1 即刻回应

The Client submits the following query and indicates that an immediate response is desired by setting *RCP-1-Response priority* to "I".

用户提交下列查询并指出通过设置 RCP-1-回应优先度为"I"来调用一个即刻回应。

```
MSH|^&~\|PCR|Gen
	Hosp|PIMS||199811201400-0800||QBP^Q42^QBP_Q13|ACK9901|P|2.4||||
	|||||
QPD|Q42^Tabular Dispense History^HL7nnn|Q0010|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|
	|19980531|19990531|
RCP|I|999^RD|
RDF|3|PatientList^ST^20~PatientName^XPN^48~MedicationDispensed^ST^4
	0~RXD.3^TS^26
```

The Server responds one minute later.

服务器一分钟后做出回应:

```
MSH|^&~\|PIMS|Gen
    Hosp|PCR||199811201401-0800||RTB^K42^RTB K13|8858|P|2.3|||||||
MSA|AA|8699|
QAK|Q010|OK|Q42^Tabular Dispense History^HL7nnn|4
QPD|Q42^Tabular Dispense
    History^HL7nnn|Q0010|555444222111^^^MPI^MR||19980531|19990531|
RDT|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|Everyman^Adam|RE|525440345^Verapamil
    Hydrochloride 120 mg TAB^NDC
    |199805291115-0700|100|77^Hippocrates^Harold^H^III^DR^MD
RDT|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|Everyman^Adam|RE|00182196901^VERAPAMIL
   HCL ER TAB 180MG ER^NDC
|19980821-0700|100|77^Hippocrates^Harold^H^III^DR^MD
RDT|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|Everyman^Adam|RE|00172409660^BACLOFEN 10MG TABS^NDC |199809221415-0700|10|88^Semmelweis^Samuel^^^DR^MD
RDT|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|Everyman^Adam|RE|00054384163^THEOPHYLLINE
    80MG/15MT
    SOLN^NDC|199810121145-0700|10|99^Lister^Lenora^^^DR^MD
```

5.2.1.2 Deferred response example

5.6.1.2 延迟回应实例

The Client submits the following query and indicates that a deferred response is desired by setting *RCP-1-Response priority* to "D".

用户提交下列查询并指出通过设置 RCP-1-回应优先度为 "D"来调用一个延迟回应。

The Server responds one minute later with a general acknowledgement.

```
服务器一分钟后回应一个一般感知
```

```
MSH|^&~\|PIMS|Gen
Hosp|PCR||199811201401-0800||ACK|8875|P|2.4|||||||
MSA|AA|8699|
```

The Server responds the following morning with the desired data.

服务器在第二天早晨返回所要求的数据。

```
MSH|^&~\|PIMS|Gen
Hosp|PCR||199811210300-0800||RTB^K42^RTB_K13|9950|P|2.3||||||||
QAK|Q010|OK|Q42^Tabular Dispense History^HL7nnn|4
QPD|Q42^Tabular Dispense
History^HL7nnn|Q0010|555444222111^^^MPI^MR||19980531|19990531|
```

SOLN^NDC|199810121145-0700|10|99^Lister^Lenora^^^DR^MD

The Client responds immediately with a general acknowledgement.

用户立即回应一个即刻感知。

```
MSH|^&~\|PCR|Gen
Hosp|PIMS||199811210300-0800||ACK|8750|P|2.4|||||||
MSA|AA|9950|
```

5.2.2 Query cancellation

5.6.2 查询取消

Canceling a query is equivalent to canceling an order in that it is asking the discontinuation of a request for which a response may already be on its way. In the case of an interactive query, a cancellation request is a courtesy on the part of the Client, but not strictly required. How long the query will stay open is an implementation issue.

在请求中断已在进行中的回应时,取消一个查询等价于取消一个定单。在交互查询的情况下,允许用户端执行取消查询操作,但并非是严格要求这样做。可以设定查询保持开放的时间。

Although the effect to the Client is the same as if it had not sent any message (no further query data is received), receipt of this message by the Server enables it to discard any unsent continuation data that might be queued.

虽然对用户来说取消查询的效果与没有发出任何信息一样(没有收到更多查询数据),但服务器对此取消查询信息的接收使其能放弃队列中任何尚未发送的连续数据

```
MSH|||||||QCN^Jnn^QCN_J01|
QID|Q001|Q99^SomeQuery^0003|
```

5.2.3 Interactive continuation of response messages

5.6.3 回应信息的交互继续

The Interactive Continuation Protocol defines the methodology for the intentional transmission of a large query-response payload over multiple HL7 messages. Without this protocol, the response would be returned in a single large logical message.

交互继续协议定义了一个方法,用于在多 HL7 信息上有目的传送大型查询-回应有效载荷。没有这个协议,将以一个单独大型逻辑信息的形式返回回应。

The protocol is called interactive because there is an ongoing dialog between the Client and the Server. The dialog commences when the Client issues a query for a potentially large amount of data, but specifies in the *RCP-2-Quantity limited request*, that only a limited amount of data is to be returned in each continued response. The Server then returns one response message containing data up to the requested quantity. The Client may continee to ask for further subsets of the data until the entire set is exhausted or may choose to cancel the query.

这个协议之所以被称为是交互的,是因为在用户与服务器之间有一个即时对话框。当用户提出一个可能会回应大量数据的查询,但是同时在 *RCP-2-数量限制请求*中指定在每个连续回应中仅返回数量有限的数据时才会出现这个对话框。然后服务器返回一个回应信息含有所要求数量的数据。用户可以继续请求更多子数据集直到得到全部数据集或者可以选择取消查询。

This use of the term "continuation" responses in queries should not be confused with its use in continuing an unsolicited fragmented message. In the case of continuing a response to query the control is on the side of the querying application and there is an explicit cancellation event. In the case of continuation of an unsolicited message, the control is on the part of the sending application and there is no concept of canceling the message transmission.

在查询中,术语"继续"回应的使用不应与其在继续一个主动片段信息中的使用相混淆。 在继续一个查询回应的情况下,控制方是查询应用程序并有明确的一个取消事件。在继 续一个主动信息的情况下,控制方是发送应用程序并且没有取消信息传送的概念。

Segment fragmentation and message fragmentation are discussed in chapter 2.

信息段分裂与信息分裂在第二章进行了讨论。

5.2.3.1 Interactive continuation algorithm and rules

5.6.3.1 交互继续运算法则与规则

The rules for the interactive continuation (of a query response) are as follows:

查询回应的交互式继续的规则如下:

- If the Server is sending a subset of the data, the message is terminated with a DSC segment with the *DSC-1-Continuation pointer* set to the appropriate pointer value and the *DSC-2*-Continuation type set to "L".
- ●如果服务器正在发送一个数据子集,而信息以一个 DSC 信息段结束。这时 *DSC-1-继续指示器*设成适当的指示器值, *DSC-2 -继续类型*设成 "L"。

- If the Client wishes to receive the next installment, the query is sent again with a DSC segment following the RCP. The *DSC-1-Continuation pointer* echoes the value sent by the Server.
- ●如果用户希望收到下一部分,则查询将再一次发送,并在 RCP 后带一个 DSC 信息段。 *DSC-1-继续指示器*将服务器发送的值返回。
- The Server continues to send installments in response to the Client's request until there is no more data. The end of data is signified by the absence of the DSC segment OR an empty value in *DSC-1-Continuation pointer*:
- ●服务器继续发送对用户请求的回应部分,直到没有数据为止。不出现 DSC 信息段或 *DSC-1-继续指示器*为空值表示数据结束。
- If the Client wishes to cancel the query before the end of the data is reached, a Cancel query is sent.
- •如果用户希望在到达数据结束部分之前取消查询,将发送一个取消查询。

In addition to *DSC-1-Continuation pointer*, *QAK-1-Query tag* may be used to confirm to the Client which query instance the Server is responding to, since the Client may not be relied upon to have retained the text of each query message and continuation request.

由于不依赖用户保留每个查询信息和继续请求的文本,所以除了 *DSC-1-继续指示器*以外,也可以使用 *Q4K-1-查询标记符*向用户确认服务器回应的查询事件。

The value of *MSH-10-Message control ID* will be different for every message sent by the Client (*i.e.*, the initial query and each continuation request). Thus the value of *MSA-2-Message control ID* for each message sent by the Server (which echoes the value of *MSH-10-Message control ID* from the Client) will vary among multiple response payload messages. By contrast, *QAK-1-Query tag* will remain the same across all response payload messages to a given query instance.

用户发送的每个信息(即初始查询和每个继续请求)的 *MSH-10-信息控制 ID* 的值都不同。因而服务器发送的多个回应有效载荷信息中每个信息的 *MSA-2-信息控制 ID* 的值(返回用户 *MSH-10-信息控制 ID* 值)将会不同。相比之下,*QAK-1-查询标记符*对于一个给定查询事件的所有回应有效载荷信息都是相同的。

5.2.3.2 Use case

5.6.3.2 用途

One use of queries is to retrieve data from one application for presentation to users of another. This approach might be used for users of a patient care system retrieving data from lab or other ancillaries. It also might permit users of a pharmacy system to retrieve a patient's lab results from the lab system or non-pharmacy order data from the patient care system. Almost

any other application system could be the source of data or the system initiating the query for its users.

查询的用途之一是从一个应用程序中获取数据给另一个用户。病人保健系统的用户可以使用这个方法从实验室或其他辅助部门获取数据。同样这个方法允许药房系统用户从实验室系统获取某病人的实验室结果,或者从病人保健系统获取非药房定单数据。几乎任何其他应用系统都可以成为数据的来源或者为用户启动查询的系统。

Of particular interest is the case where the inquiring user formulates the query online at the terminal of one system and waits while that system sends the query to another. The inquiring user gets the response and displays it at their terminal. The user formulating such a query may only have limited understanding of what data is available for a given patient.

Sometimes the user's preference would be to make a simple query such as "give me recent data in reverse chronological sequence" rather than "give me data for yesterday," since there may be some data available for today, or there may be data from two days ago that is of interest. The user will look at the data returned and simply quit looking at it after finding the part that is of interest. (The time frames or the sort sequence may differ, or the user may wish to impose some selectivity on the response, but the general principle remains the same. The user would prefer to make a vague statement of the interest, have the data presented in order of decreasing likelihood of interest, and quit when he or she has seen enough.)

查询用户在一个系统的终端进行在线查询并在系统发送查询给另一个用户时进行等待的情况有特别的益处。查询用户在他们的终端获得回应与显示。用户表达这样一个查询可以仅仅知道对于一个给定病人来说可用什么数据。由于可能只有今天的一些数据可用,或者只对两天前的数据感兴趣,所以有时用户可能只是想进行一个类似于"给我以逆年代顺序排列的最近的数据"的简单查询,而不是"给我昨天的数据"。用户对返回的数据进行浏览,在找到感兴趣的数据后就简单地取消浏览。(时间框架或排序顺序可以不同,或者用户希望在查询中增加一些选择性,但是一般原则保持不变。用户会选择对感兴趣的数据进行模糊陈述、获得按是所感兴趣的数据可能性降序排列的数据以及在他或她看到足够的数据以后选择停止。)

While beneficial to the user, this way of requesting data could be very burdensome when the resulting query takes place over an inter-application interface. If the Server were to retrieve, format, and send all the data the user might like to see, the processing load would be extremely high and the response time unacceptable.

在有利于用户的同时,当作为结果的查询在交互应用程序界面上发生时,这种请求数据的方式对服务器来说也可能会造成沉重负担。如果服务器要获取、格式化并发送所有用户要看的数据,处理负荷会极高并且回应时间也会长得不可接受。

The interactive continuation protocol provides a way to permit the users to formulate queries loosely while limiting the processing burden on the Server. The Client specifies the general constraints of the query and an amount of data to be returned. (For example, the query might be for lab results for patient #12379 and 44 lines would be requested.) The Server retrieves and formats the specified amount of data and returns it with a special key field, *DSC-1-Continuation pointer*. The Server presents the requested data to the user and retains

the continuation pointer field for use if another query is needed. The internal structure of the value is not known to the Client.

在对服务器处理负荷做限制的情况下,交互连续协议提供了一种允许用户不严格表达查询的方法。用户指定对查询的一般限制以及返回数据的数量。(例如,要求#12379 病人实验室结果的查询,请求 44 行数据。)服务器获取并格式化数据的特定数量,并用一个特定关键字段—*DSC-I-继续指示器*将它返回。服务器把请求数据提交给用户并保留继续指示器字段以备其他查询需要时使用。用户并不知道值的内部结构。

If, after viewing the data, the user requests more, the Client sends the query again in a format that is identical with the first, except that *DSC-1-Continuation pointer* value is included and the requested amount of data may be changed. The Server may use the continuation pointer field as a key into its database to continue retrieval and formatting of the results. If the user does not request more data, no further messages are exchanged.

在浏览过数据后,如果用户要求更多数据,则用户以前次查询的格式再次发送查询,除了包括 *DSC-1-继续指示器*值和已改变的请求数据的量。服务器可以在其数据库中使用继续指示器字段作为关键字以继续对结果的获取与格式化。如果用户不要求更多数据,则没有更多信息可供交换。

The initiating system may also explicitly terminate the query by sending a QCN^J01 (cancel query) message. Prior to HL7 Version 2.4, a "cancel query" message was formatted just like a continuation query, except that the event-type (*MSH-9-message type*) was set equal to CNQ. (The CNQ trigger event is retained for backward compatibility only.) Receipt of the QCN^J01 message by the responding system enables it to discard any unsent continuation data that might be queued.

启动系统也可以通过发送一个 QCN^J01 (取消查询)信息来明确结束该查询。在 HL72.4 版之前,一个"取消查询"信息被格式化成类似连续查询的样子,除了事件类型(*MSH-9-信息类型*)被设置成等同于 CNQ。(CNQ 触发事件仅为后向兼容而保留。)回应系统接受 QCN^J01 信息使其能够放弃任何队列中未发出的连续信息。

5.2.3.3 Example of interactive continuation protocol

5.6.3.3 交互继续协议实例

The user wishes to know all the medications dispensed for the period between January 1, 1998, and December 31, 1999 for the patient whose medical record number is "555444222111". The Client submits the following query and invokes the interactive continuation protocol. Note that the quantity has been limited to 8 lines.

用户希望了解给医疗记录号是"555444222111"的病人从1998年1月1日到1999年12月31日所配所有药物情况。用户提交下面的查询并且调用交互继续协议。请注意数量限制为8行

The pharmacy system identifies medical record number "555444222111" as belonging to Adam Everyman and locates 7 prescription dispenses meeting the criteria. As shown in the following response, eight lines of data are returned as requested. The response ends with a DSC segment showing the continuation pointer and the indication that this is a logical breaking point.

药房系统识别医疗记录号 "555444222111" 是属于 Adam Everyman 的,并找到 7 个符合查询要求的处方配药。如下面的回应所显示,应请求返回 8 行数据。用一个显示继续指示器并表明这是一个逻辑断点的 DSC 信息段作为请求的结束。

```
MSH|^&~\|PIMS|Gen
   Hosp|PCR||200009171401-0800||RDY^R41^RDY R15|8858|P|2.3|||||||
QAK|Q001|OK|Q41^DispenseHistory^HL7nnnn|^8
QPD|Q41^DispenseHistory^HL7nnnn|Q001|555444222111^^^MPI^MR||1998010
    Ĩ|199912̃31|
          GENERAL HOSPITAL - PHARMACY DEPARTMENT
   DATE:09-17-00
         DISPENSE HISTORY REPORT
                                                          PAGE 1
DSP||
DSP||MRN
              Patient Name MEDICATION DISPENSED
   DISP-DATE
DSP||555444222111 Everyman, Adam VERAPAMIL HCL 120 mg TAB
   10/12/1999
DSP||555444222111 Everyman, Adam VERAPAMIL HCL ER TAB 180MG
   09/21/1999
DSP||555444222111 Everyman, Adam BACLOFEN 10MG TABS
   08/22/1999
DSP||555444222111 Everyman, Adam THEOPHYLLINE 80MG/15ML SOL
   05/29/1999
DSP||
        << END OF Screen>>
DSC|77|L|
```

The Client wishes to receive another payload. 1

用户希望收到另一个有效载荷。1

```
MSH|^&~\|PCR|Gen
Hosp|IE||199811201405-0800||QBP^Q41^QBP_Q15|8890|P|2.4|||||||
QPD|Q41^DispenseHistory^HL7nnnn|Q001|555444222111^^^MPI^MR||1998010
1|19991231|
RCP|I|8^LI|
DSC|77|L|
```

MSH||||||QCN^J41^QCN_J01|8956| QAK|Q001|

If the Client elects to cancel the query at this point, a cancel query message will be sent. The query would look as follows:

- ¹ If the Client elects to cancel the query at this point, a cancel query message will be sent. The query would look as follows:
- 1 如果用户选择在这个点取消查询,那么将发送一个取消查询信息。查询如下所示

```
MSH|||||||QCN^J41^QCN_J01|8956|
QAK|Q001|
RCP|I|
```

The Server returns the next payload and indicates in *QAK-4-Hit count* that this is the last of the data..

服务器返回下一个有效载荷,并在 QAK-4-点击计数全部中表明这是数据末尾。

```
MSH|^&~\|PIMS|Gen
   Hosp|PCR||199811201407-0800||RDY^R15|8898|P|2.3||||||
MSA|AA|8890|
OAK|O001|OK|O41^DispenseHistory^HL7nnnn|^7^^Y|
QPD|Q41^DispenseHistory^HL7nnnn|Q001|555444222111^^^MPI^MR||1998010
          GENERAL HOSPITAL - PHARMACY DEPARTMENT
   DATE:09-17-99
         DISPENSE HISTORY REPORT
                                                          PAGE 1
DSP||MRN
              Patient Name MEDICATION DISPENSED
   DISP-DATE
DSP||555444222111 Everyman,Adam VERAPAMIL HCL 120 mg TAB
   05/29/1998
DSP||555444222111 Everyman, Adam VERAPAMIL HCL ER TAB 180MG
   04/21/1998
DSP||555444222111 Everyman, Adam BACLOFEN 10MG TABS
   04/22/1998
DSP||
        << END OF REPORT>>
```

The query/response is now completed.

现在就完成了这个查询/回应。

5.2.3.4 Message fragmentation example

5.6.3.4 信息分裂实例

Query responses, like unsolicited updates, may need to force the continuation of a message, or even a segment, across multiple physical messages. This is more precisely described as fragmenting. Fragmentation is discussed in detail in chapter 2. Those aspects pertaining to how this would apply to a query response are repeated here for the reader's convenience.

类似于主动更新,查询回应可以强迫一个信息、甚至一个信息段或多个体检信息的继续。这可以更精确地定义为分裂。在第二章中详细讨论了分裂。为了读者方便,这里重复介绍有关分裂在查询回应中的应用。

The Client requests the last chest x-ray for the patient whose medical record number is 555444222111. The following query is submitted.

用户请求医疗记录号为 555444222111 的病人最近一次胸部 X 线检查的结果。提交下列查询:

```
MSH||CIS||RAD||199910180900-0700||QBP^Q61^QBP_Q11|7777|P|2.4|
QPD|Q61^Radiology Result^HL7nnnn|Q98|555444222111^^^^MR|
RCP|I|
```

The Server returns the following response but the OBX segment that contains a DICOM image overflows its buffer. The segment is fragmented as follows:

服务器返回下列回应,但是包含有一个 DICOM 图象的 OBX 信息段发生缓冲溢出。信息段按如下所示进行分裂:

```
MSH||RAD||CIS||||RSP^K61^RSP_K61|5555|P|2.4|

MSA|AA|7777|

QAK|Q98|OK|Q61^Radiology Result^HL7nnnn|

QPD|Q61^Radiology Result^HL7nnnn|Q98|555444222111^^^^MR|

PID|||5554442221111^^^^MR|

ORC

OBR

OBX||ED|13^^L||abcdefghij|

ADD|

DSC|99|F|
```

The Client returns an ACK upon receipt of the response.

用户返回一个表示收到回应的 ACK。

```
MSH||CIS||RAD||||ACK|7780|P|2.4|
MSA|AA|5555|
```

The Server sends the following continued response. Note that the ADD segment will contain the remainder of the data from the fragmented segment. The response then continues on as normal.

服务器发送下列继续的回应。请注意 ADD 信息段将包含来自分裂信息段的剩余数据。 然后回应正常继续。

```
MSH||RAD||CIS||||RSP^K61^RSP_K61|5560|P|2.4||99|
ADD|klmnop|
OBX|
```

The Client returns an ACK upon receipt of the response.

用户返回一个表示收到回应的 ACK。

```
MSH||CIS||RAD||||ACK|7782|P|2.4|
MSA|AA|5560|
```

5.2.4 Batch message as a query response

5.6.4 作为查询回应的批信息

The HL7 query also can be used to query for a batch in the following manner:

HL7 查询可以用于以下列方式查询批信息。

- a) Use the value B of RCP-3-Response modality to specify a batch response.
- a) 使用 RCP-3-回应形式的 B 值指定一个批回应。

Note: If using old style query mode, the value BB or BL of *QRD-5-Deferred response type* may be used to specify a batch response. The query will be acknowledged with a general acknowledgment as in the Deferred Access example above

注: 如果使用旧式查询模态,可使用 *QRD-5-延迟回应类型*的 BB 或 BL 值指定一个批回应。如上述列举的延迟获取数据实例所示,查询将感知以一般感知信息。

- b) in addition, insert into the batch file the query defining and RCP segments as follows:
- b) 并按如下所示把查询定义和 RCP 信息段插入批文件。

```
[FHS]
                         (file header segment)
                          (文件头信息段)
[FHS]
{ [BHS]
                         (batch header segment)
                         (批头信息段)
{ [BHS]
 QPD
                         Query defining segment Note: if using old style query mode,
                         the QRD and QRF segments may be used.
 QPD
                         查询定义信息段。注意:如果使用旧式查询模态,可以使用 QRD 和 QRF 信息段。
 [RCP]
 [RCP]
 { MSH
                         (one or more HL7 messages)
 { MSH
                          (一个或多个 HL7 信息)
   . . . .
   . . . .
   . . . .
   . . . .
  [BTS]
                         (batch trailer segment)
                          (批尾信息段)
  [BTS]
  }
[FTS]
                         (file trailer segment)
                          (文件尾信息段)
```

- c) the acknowledgment of a batch is described in chapter 2.
- c) 在第二章中讲述了对批信息的感知。
- d) The Conformance Statement should stipulate if the batch modality is supported.
- d) 如果支持批模式,一致语句将对此做出规定。

5.2.5 Query error response

5.6.5 查询错误回应

A query/response error can occur at 3 levels:

查询/回应错误可在3个水平发生:

- Communication failure (broken connection, timeout)
- 传送失败(连接断开,超时)
- Malformed message (message reject)
- 错误构建信息(信息拒收)
- Malformed query (application error)
- 错误构建查询(应用错误)

If the application receiving the query detects an error while processing the query, the preferred method of response is to return an Application Error (AE) or Application Reject (AR) condition in the *MSA-1-Acknowledgement code* of the applicable query response message. Further description of the error code is to be included in *ERR-1-Error code and location*. Note that *MSA-6-Error condition* is retained for backward compatibility for those applications not using the ERR segment. Thus far, this method is consistent with the methods used elsewhere for reporting errors in acknowledgement messages, irrespective of the type of message being acknowledged. In addition, because this is a query response, it is important to include the QAK segment because it specifies the query tag that will identify the particular query instance that was in error. This is of particular importance where a query response may span more than one message.

如果应用程序收到查询,在处理查询时检测到一个错误,回应的首选方法是在可用查询回应信息的 MSA-I-感知编码中返回一个应用错误(AE)或应用拒收(AR)条件。错误编码的进一步描述包括在 ERR-I-错误编码和位置中。注意为了与不使用 ERR 信息段的应用程序的后向兼容而保留 MSA-6-错误条件。到目前为止,这个方法与在感知信息中报告错误的其他方法一致,而不考虑感知信息的类型。而且,因为这是一个查询回应,也因为 QAK 信息段指定了标识特定错误查询事件的标记符,所以包括 QAK 信息段很重要。当查询回应可能覆盖多个信息时这一点尤其重要。

In summary, use the ERR segment to describe the error if the message fails because of

- a malformed message
- a malformed query problem with query tag, problems with parameters

总之, 如果由于

- 错误构建信息
- 错误构建查询—查询标记符有问题、参数有问题

而造成信息失败,将使用 ERR 信息段描述这个错误。

The ERR segment supercedes *QAK-2-Query response status*.

ERR 信息段取代 QAK-2-查询回应状况。

There are 3 common situations that can arise in a query error response:

在查询错误回应中可有 3 种常见情况出现:

Situation 1: Malformed Message

情况 1: 错误构建信息

The query message itself is bad. The parser does not get to the actual query content. Something is wrong with the envelope, i.e., the message is malformed.

查询信息本身是错的。分析程序没有接触到有效查询内容。外层存在错误,也就是信息构建错误。

The only response is a negative ACK message containing the MSH, MSA and the ERR. That is, the Server creates an ACK message with AR in *MSA-1-Acknowledgement code* in the above sentence. The dialogue is ended.

唯一的回应是一个含有 MSH、MSA 和 ERR 的负 ACK 信息。就是说,服务器在以上语句中以 MSA-1-感知编码赋值为 AR 创造一个 ACK 信息。对话结束。

Situation 2: Malformed Query

情况 2: 错误构建查询

The query message got to the Server and is legitimate, but the Server cannot process the query for some reason, i.e., the query is malformed.

查询信息到达服务器而且是合法的,但是服务器由于某些原因不能处理查询,即查询构建错误。

The Response message indicates a negative acknowledgement and shows the problem in the ERR. The response message contains the MSH, MSA, ERR, QAK and the query defining segment if available. That is, the Server creates an ACK message with AE in *MSA-1-Acknowledgement code* in the above sentence. The rest of the message is absent.

回应信息显示一个负感知信息并且在 ERR 中显示问题。回应信息包含 MSH、 MSA、 ERR 和 QAK,如果有的话还包括查询定义信息段。也就是说,服务器在以上语句中以 MSA-I-感知编码赋值为 AE 创造一个 ACK 信息。丢弃信息的剩余部分。

Note that the continuation (DSC) segment is not sent or, if it is, its continuation pointer field (*DSC-1-Continuation pointer*) is null.

注意继续信息段(DSC)没有被发送,或者如果发送,它的继续指示器字段(*DSC-1-继续指示器*)为空。

Note: The use of AE (application error) and AR (application reject) codes in *QAK-2-Query response* status has been deprecated in favor of the ERR segment.

注: 支持使用 ERR 信息段,而反对使用在 *QAK-2-查询回应状况*中的 AE(应用错误)和 AR(应用拒收)编码。

Situation 3: No data found

情况 3: 没发现数据

The query is well formed, but there is no data to be returned by the query. This is not strictly an error condition. This example clarifies the protocol to be followed.

查询构建正确,但是查询没有返回数据。这不是一个严格的错误条件。下面是一个阐明有关协议的例子。

The Response message contains MSH, MSA, QAK, and query defining segment. The QAK would indicate "no records found". The rest of the message is absent, i.e., no blank rows or segments are sent.

回应信息包含 MSH、 MSA、QAK 和查询定义信息段。QAK 将指明"没有找到记录"。 丢弃信息的剩余部分,即不发送空白行或信息段。

Note: If the responding application successfully processes the query, but is unable to find any qualifying data, this is not an error condition. The responding application returns an Application Accept (AA in the MSA segment of the query response message, but does not return any data segments (DSP, RDT, or iterations of the items that are counted in hit counts). The continuation (DSC) segment is not sent or, if it is, its continuation pointer field (DSC-1- Continuation pointer) is null. If the QAK segment is being used, the field QAK-2-Query response status is valued with NF (no data found, no errors).

注:如果回应应用程序成功处理了查询,但是不能找到任何合格数据,这不是一个错误条件。回应应用系统在查询回应信息的 MSA 信息段中返回一个应用接受 (AA),但不返回任何数据信息段 (DSP、RDT或者在点击计数中统计的项目反复)。继续信息段 (DSC)没有被发送,或者如果发送,它的继续指示器字段 (DSC-1-继续指示器)为空。如果使用 QAK 信息段,QAK-2-查询回应状况字段赋值为NF(没有找到数据,没有错误)。

5.3 PUBLISH AND SUBSCRIBE

5.7 发行与预订

This section outlines the framework/process of the publish and subscribe machinery. 这一节对发行与印刷工具的框架/过程进行简介。

5.3.1 Introduction

5.7.1 简介

"Publish and subscribe" refers to the ability of one system, the 'Publisher', to offer a data stream that can be sent to recipient systems upon subscription. In one sense, the entire HL7 unsolicited update paradigm, in which the sender sends out a stream of messages to recipients, is a kind of publish and subscribe mechanism. Subscriptions to unsolicited updates are established at interface set-up time when analysts on both sides agree to start sending a stream of data.

"发行与预订"表明的是一个系统的能力,"发行者"根据预订提交可被发送到接受系统的数据流。在某个意义上,整个 HL7 主动更新范例是一种发行与预订机制,在其中发送者发出一个信息流给接受人。当两边的分析员同意开始发送一个数据流时,对主动更新的预订建立在界面设立时间上。

This section describes a mechanism by which the Publisher defines a stream of data, but also agrees to selectively subset the message stream based on query-like data constraints. In the normal case, the right of the Subscriber to subscribe is decided at interface setup time. At runtime, the Subscriber controls the data rules under which it sends messages.

这一节描述了发行者定义数据流的机制,同时介绍选择性分解基于类查询数据限制的信息流。在正常情况下,预订者的预订权由界面设立时间决定。在运行时间内,预订者控制它发送信息的数据规则。

Runtime subscription has existed in earlier versions of HL7, but little attention has been drawn to it. Original mode queries could define an open ended time interval in *QRF-9-When quantity/timing qualifier*. The unexplained semantics of this field had been interpreted to mean: If the QRF-9 specified an end time in the future, then the source system would keep sending results using the query continuation protocol.

运行时间预订在早期 HL7 版本中已经存在,但是几乎没有引起注意。初始模态查询可以定义 *QRF-9-何时数量/定时限定符*中的开放末端时间间隔。这个字段的未解释的语义可以解释为:如果 QRF-9 指定未来结束时间,那么来源系统将使用查询继续协议持续发送结果。

This section elaborates on such a mechanism, and more cleanly ties the selective filtering into the whole query facility.

这一节详细描述了这个机制,更整洁地把选择滤过捆绑在整个查询工具中。

5.3.2 Details

5.7.2 详细内容

Subscription is a process/protocol that allows one system to request that prospective data be sent for a specified period of time, or for an open-ended period of time until further notice. It allows a message stream to be selectively filtered by a query-like mechanism. Specific messages have been defined for subscription and the canceling of a subscription.

预订是一个过程/协议,它允许一个系统请求在一个特定时段发送预期数据,或者是在一个末端开放时段(直到出现新通知)发送的预期数据。它允许类查询机制选择性筛选信息流。为预订与取消预订定义了特定信息。

A Publisher is one who possesses and transmits streams of data. The Publisher might be a mediator or a broker, such as an interface engine. The Publisher is not necessarily the system that collected the data, but it is the system willing to transmit it

发行者拥有与传送数据流。发行者可以是一个中间人或是一个代理人,例如一个接口程序。发行者对于收集数据的系统不是必需的,但是它天然是一个发送数据的系统。

With traditional "unsolicited update subscriptions", a Publisher sends the entire data stream to the recipients. A Publisher normally transmits unfiltered data. However, the Publisher may agree to selectively filter the stream of data within parameters as defined by analysts. For each filterable stream, the Publisher defines a Conformance Statement that lists the data values that may be used in the filter expression, and defines the segment pattern for the messages that are selected.

使用传统的"主动更新预订",发行者发送给接收者全部数据流。发行者通常传送未滤过数据。但是发行者可以同意选择性滤过分析员定义的参数内的数据流。对于每一个可滤过的数据流,发行者定义一个一致语句,在这个一致语句中列出可在过滤表达式中使用的数据值,并且为所选信息定义信息段模式。

If supported in the Conformance Statement, a subscription may be modified at a later date. *RCP-6-Modify indicator* is set to "M", and the Action Code parameter is set to "A" or "D" as appropriate. If modification is allowed, the Server bears responsibility for maintaining the filter list. If, as is usually the case, the onus of retaining the filters is on the Client, modification is not allowed and would not be part of the Conformance statement.

如果一致语句支持,一个预订可在稍后日期予以修改。*RCP-6-更改指示器*设成"M",动作编码参数根据情况设成"A"或"D"。如果允许进行更改,服务器负有保持筛选程

序列表的责任。如果用户负有保持筛选程序的责任,在这种通常情况下,不允许进行更改,而且一致语句中也不包括这一部分。

5.3.3 Examples

5.7.3 实例

A lab system normally sends all reports to the central archive. To provide better service to other departments, the Lab decides to offer a filtered stream in addition to the full stream going to the archive.

实验室系统通常把所有报告发送给中心档案库。为了给其他部门提供更好的服务,实验室决定除把完整数据流发往档案库外,还提供过滤过的数据流。

The lab decides that it will allow recipients to select based on the MRN of the patient, on the type of study (OBR-4), and on the ordering provider (OBR-16). It names this filtered stream "ORU-Subscription", and writes a conformance specification.

实验室决定允许接收者在病人 MRN、研究类型(OBR-4)和定购提供者(OBR-16)的基础上进行选择。它把经滤过的数据流命名为"ORU-预订"并且写了一条一致语句。

At interface setup time, permission is given for four systems, CommunityNorth, CommunitySouth, CommunityEast and CommunityWest to receive this filtered stream.

在界面设立时间内,允许4个系统接收这个经滤过的数据流。这4个系统是:北社区、南社区、东社区和西社区。

The Conformance Statement for this published filtered stream might be:

这个发行的滤过数据流的一致语句可能是如下形式:

5.3.3.1 Example of a publish and subscribe Conformance Statement

5.7.3.1 发行与预订一致语句举例

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Publication ID (Query ID=Z83):	Z83
发行 ID	Z83
Туре:	Publish
类型	发行

Publication Name:	ORU Subscription
发行名称	ORU 预订
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	QSB^Z83^QSB_Q16
查询触发(= MSH-9):	QSB^Z83^QSB_Q16
Query Mode:	Both
查询模态:	两者都有
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	ORU^R01^ORU_R01
回应触发(= MSH-9)	ORU^R01^ORU_R01
Query Characteristics:	Returns lab results reports for the patient(s) as constrained in the input parameters.
查询特征	返回输入参数中所限定的病人的实验室结果报告。
Purpose:	Sends Lab Results, either filtered or unfiltered, as specified in the input parameters.
目的:	发送输入参数中指定的、经滤过的或是没有滤过的实验室结果。
Response Characteristics:	A standard query response is not received from the server. Instead, actual ORU messages are returned corresponding to the constraints expressed in the input parameters. The input parameters are ANDed when selecting data to be returned. That is, all input parameters that are specified must be satisfied in order for a result
回应特征:	report to be sent. 一个标准查询回应并不是从服务器处收到的。作为替代,按输入参数中表达的限制返回有效 ORU 信息。
	制返回有效 ORU 信息。 当选择要返回的数据时,输入参数间不是"并"的关系。就是说,必须为要发送的结果报告满足所有指定的输入参数。
Based on Segment Pattern:	R01
基于信息段模式:	R01

QSB^Z83^QSB_Q16	Query Grammar: QSB Message	Section Reference
QSB^Z83^QSB_Q16	查询语法: QSB 信息	<u>参考章节</u>
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSH	信息头	2.16.9
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.3
QPD	查询参数定义	5.5.3
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

ORU^R01^ORU_R01	Response Grammar: ORU Message	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
ORU^R01^ORU_R01	回应语法: ORU 信息	组控制	注释	支持指示器	参考章节
MSH	Message Header				2.16.9

11011				2.10.5
{			Begin Patient	
			Result	
{			开始病人结果	
[PIDG	Begin PID Group	
[PIDG	开始 PID 组	
PID	Patient Identification			3.4.2
PID	病人识别			3.4.2
[PD1]	Additional Demographics			3.4.10
[PD1]	附加人口统计学信息			3.4.10
[{ NK1 }]	Next of Kin/Associated Parties			3.3.5
[{ NK1 }]	下一个同类/相关群体			3.3.5
[{ NTE }]	Notes and comments			2.16.10
[{ NTE }]	备注与注释			2.16.10
[PV1	Patient Visit	PV1G	Begin PV1 Group	3.4.3
•	病人就诊	PV1G PV1G	开始 PV1 组	
[PV1		PVIG		3.4.3
[PV2]]	Patient Visit - Additional		Close PV1 Group	3.4.4
	Info.		M. ST. LIII	
[PV2]]	病人就诊附加信息		关闭 PV1 组	
]			Close PID Group	
]			关闭 PID 组	
{		OBRG	Begin OBR Group	
{		OBRG	开始 OBR 组	
[ORC]	Order Common			4.5.1
[ORC]	普通定单			4.5.1
OBR	Observations Report ID			7.4.1
OBR	观察报告 ID			7.4.1
[{ NTE }]	Notes and Comments			2.16.10
[{ NTE }]	备注与注释			2.16.10
{		OBXG	Begin OBX Group	
{		OBXG	开始 OBX 组	
[OBX]	Observation/Result	02110	7174 0211 211	7.4.2
[OBX]	观察/结果			7.4.2
[{ NTE }]				7.7.2
[{ NTE }]	备注与注释			
	用江一九八十		Close OBX Group	
}			关闭 OBX 组	
}	Calletera metra marenteterite		大MOBX组	7 0 4
{ [CTI] }	Clinical Trial Identification			7.8.4
{ [CTI] }	临床试验识别			7.8.4
}			Close OBR Group	
}			关闭 OBR 组	
}			Close Patient	
			Result	
}			关闭病人结果	
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer			2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器			2.16.4
OPD Input Param	otor Specification			

2.16.9

QPD Input Parameter Specification

信息头

MSH

QPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z83)	ColNam e	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	DT	O p t	RP/#	Match Op	TBL #	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z83)	列名	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识 符编码	要素名称
1	Message QueryNa me			60	CE	R						Message Query Name
1	信息查询 名			60	CE	R						信息查询 名
2	QueryTa g			32	ST	R						Query Tag
2	查询标记 符			32	ST	R						查询标记 符

3	MRN		СХ	0	Y		PID.3	
3	MRN		СХ	0	Y		PID.3	
4	ActionCo de		ID	0		0323		
4	动作编码		ID	0		0323		
5	PatientLo cation		PL	0	Y		PV1.3	
5	病人定位		PL	0	Y		PV1.3	
6	Hospital Service		IS	0	Y		PV1.10	
6	医院服务		IS	0	Υ		PV1.10	
7	SRVC		CE	0	Υ		OBR.4	
7	SRVC		CE	0	Υ		OBR.4	
8	PVDR		CN	0	Y		OBR.16	
8	PVDR		CN	0	Y		OBR.16	

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z83)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z83)	组分名称	数据类型	描述
MessageQueryN ame		CE	Must be valued Z83^ORU Subscription^HL7nnnn .
信息查询名称		CE	必须赋值为 Z83^ORU Subscription^HL7nnnn
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每个查询信息都是唯一的。
MRN		CX	One or more patient identifiers may be sent. When a list is provided, results will be sent if any parameter matches any ID known for a patient. Sending no value matches all patients
MRN		CX	在提供列表的情况下,一个或多个病人标识符可被发送,如果任何参数与病人任何已知 ID 匹配,将发送结果。不发送值表示匹配所有病人。
ActionCode		ID	If the subscription is being modified, the desired action e.g., Add or Delete is carried in this field.
动作编码		ID	如果预订被修改,想要的动作(例如增加或删除)将加载到这个字段上。
PatientLocation		PL	When a list is provided, results will be sent if any parameter matches PV1.3 for any result. Sending no value matches all results.
病人定位		PL	在提供列表的情况下,如果对任何结果来说如果任何参数与PV1.3 匹配则结果将被发送。不发送值表示匹配所有结果。
HospitalService		IS	When a list is provided, results will be sent if any parameter matches PV1.10 for any result. Sending no value matches all results.
医院服务		IS	在提供列表的情况下,如果对任何结果来说如果任何参数与PV1.10 匹配则结果将被发送。不发送值表示匹配所有结果。

SRVC	CE	When a list is provided, results will be sent if any parameter matches OBR.4 for any result Sending no value matches all results.
SRVC	CE	在提供列表的情况下,如果对任何结果来说如果任何参数与OBR.4 匹配则结果将被发送。不发送值表示匹配所有结果。
PVDR	CN	When a list is provided, results will be sent if any parameter matches OBR.16 for any result Sending no value matches all results.
PVDR	CN	在提供列表的情况下,如果对任何结果来说如果任何参数与OBR.16 匹配则结果将被发送。不发送值表示匹配所有结果。

RCP Response Control Parameter Field Description and Commentary

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Z99)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z99)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述
1	Query Priority		1	ID	(D)eferred or (I)mmediate. Default is I .
1	查询优先度		1	ID	延迟(D) 或即刻(I),默认值是 I
2	Quantity Limited Request		10	CQ	
2	数量限制请求		10	CQ	
		Quantity		NM	Number of units (specified by the following component) that will be returned in each increment of the response. If no value is given, the entire response will be returned in a single increment.
		数量		NM	每一次追加回应中将返回单位(由下面的组分予以界定)的数量。如果没有给出值,整个回应将在一个追加回应中返回。
		Units		CE	CHaracters, Lines, PaGes, or RecorDs. Default is Li.
		单位		CE	字符(CH)、行(LI)、页(PG)或记录(RD)默认值是 LI
3	Response Modality		60	CE	Real time or Batch. Default is R.
3	回应形式		60	CE	实时回应(R)或按批回应(B)。默认值是R
7	Segment group inclusion		256	ID	What segment group(s) are to be included. If this field is not valued, all segment groups will be included.
7	信息段组内含物		256	ID	应包含有什么信息段组。如果这个字段被赋值,所有信息段组 将包含其中。

5.3.4 Establishing a subscription

5.7.4 建立一个预订

To establish the subscription to see lab results for two patients, an authorized Subscriber (e.g. CommunityWest) would send a query message with event code Q99

为建立一个预订以查看两个病人的实验室结果,一个经授权的订户(例如西社区)将发送带有事件编码 **Q99** 的查询信息。

```
MSH||CPR|COMWEST|PS^LAB||||QSB^Q99^QSB_Q16|8888|P|2.4|
QPD|Q99^ORU_Subscription^HL7nnnn|Q0044|1234^^^MPI^MR~4567^^^MPI^MR|
RCP|||||N|
```

As results are generated by the Lab, they are all sent to the archive. In addition, the Lab has a list of all subscription requests (such as the message, above). For each message, it checks the query filters associated with the subscription against the message being considered. If the message matches the query, it is sent to the recipient.

由于结果来自于实验室,所以它们都被送到档案库。而且,实验室有所有预订请求的列表(例如以上所列信息)。对于每个信息,实验室在所考虑信息的基础上检查与预订有关的查询筛选程序。如果信息匹配查询,就将此信息发给接收者。

For example, a hit on patient 4567 would result in the message:

例如:对病人 4567 的一次点击会导致以下信息:

```
MSH||PS^LAB||CPR|COMWEST|||ORU^R01^ORU_R01|4409|P|2.4|
PID|||4567^^^MPI^MR|....
OBR|....
OBX|...
```

Note: The result message has message type ORU^R01^ORU_R01 (as specified by the Conformance Statement).

注:结果信息的信息类型是 ORU^R01^ORU_R01(由一致语句指定)

5.3.5 Canceling a subscription

5.7.5 取消预订

Canceling a subscription is analogous to canceling a query. See sections 5.4.6 and 0.

取消预订与取消查询类似。参见 5.4.6 节和 0 节

The template would be as follows.

模板如下所示:

```
MSH|||||||QSX^Jnn^QSX_J01|
QID
```

To cancel the subscription cited in the previous section, CommunityWest would send a query cancel message with event code J99.

为了取消前一节提到的预订,西社区将发送一个带有事件编码 J99 的查询取消信息。

```
MSH||CPR|COMWEST|PS^LAB||||QSX^J99^QSX_J01|
QID|Q0044|Q99^ORU Subscription^HL70003|
```

5.4 QUERY IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

5.8 查询执行相关事项

Implementation issues are discussed in section 5.1. 在 5.1 节讨论执行事项。

5.5 QUERY/RESPONSE MESSAGE EXAMPLES

5.9 查询/回应信息举例

5.5.1 Query by parameter (QBP) / segment pattern response (RSP)

- 5.9.1 参数查询(QBP)/信息段模式回应(RSP)
- 5.5.1.1 Proposed dispense history example and Conformance Statement
- 5.9.1.1 计划配药史实例与一致语句

The following is the structure of the Pharmacy Dispense Information (RDR) message, an original-mode query that was defined in Chapter 4.

下面是药房配药资料(RDR)信息的结构,是一个第4章定义的初始模态查询。

RDR^RDR	Pharmacy/treatment Dispense Information
RDR^RDR	药房/治疗配药资料
MSH	Message Header
MSH	信息头
MSA	Message Acknowledgment
MSA	信息感知
[ERR]	Error
[ERR]	错误
{	
QRD	Query Definition
QRD	查询定义
[QRF]	Query Filter
[QRF]	查询筛选程序
[PID	Patient Identification
[PID	病人识别
{ [NTE] }]	Notes and Comments (for PID)
{ [NTE] }]	PID 的备注与注释
{	
ORC	Common Order
ORC	普通定单
[

RDR^RDR

Pharmacy/treatment Dispense Information

Pharmacy/Treatment Encoded Order RXE RXE 药房/治疗经编码定单 {RXR} Pharmacy/Treatment Route {RXR} 药房/治疗路线 { [RXC] } Pharmacy/Treatment Component 药房/治疗组分 { [RXC] } {RXD Pharmacy/Treatment Dispense {RXD 药房/治疗配药 {RXR} Pharmacy/Treatment Route 药房/治疗路线 {RXR} [{RXC}] Pharmacy/Treatment Component 药房/治疗组分 [{RXC}] [DSC] Continuation Pointer [DSC] 继续指示器

药房/治疗配药资料

The function served by that query can be more clearly defined within the new query functionality. In the RDR message, the full meaning of the filter elements in the QRD and QRF segments could be discerned only by inference. By contrast, needed parameters can be explicitly defined in the Conformance Statement for the new Dispense History query, as shown in the following example.

此查询的功能可在新查询功能性中进行更清晰地定义。在 RDR 信息中,QRD 与 QRF 信息段中筛选程序元素的全部涵义仅可由推论进行理解。相比而言,所需参数可在新配 药史查询的一致语句中明确定义,如下所示:

Example: The user wishes to know all the medications dispensed for the patient whose medical record number is "555444222111" for the period beginning 5/31/98 and ending 5/31/99. The following QBP message is generated.

例:用户希望知道医疗记录号是"555444222111"的病人在 5/31/98 与 5/31/99 之间时间内的所有配药情况。将产生如下 QBP 信息:

```
MSH|^&~\|PCR|Gen
Hosp|PIMS||199811201400-0800||QBP^Z81^QBP_Q11|ACK9901|P|2.4||||
|||||
QPD|Z81^Dispense
History^HL7nnnn|Q001|555444222111^^^MPI^MR||19980531|19990531|
RCP|I|999^RD|
```

The pharmacy system identifies medical record number "555444222111" as belonging to Adam Everyman and locates 4 prescription dispenses for the period beginning 5/31/98 and ending 5/31/99 and returns the following RSP message:

药房系统识别出医疗记录号"555444222111"属于 Adam Everyman,找到 5/31/98 与 5/31/99 之间发生的 4 条处方配药信息,返回下列 RSP 信息:

```
MSH|^&~\|PIMS|Gen
hosp|PCR||199811201400-0800||RSP^Z82^RSP_Z82|8858|P|2.4|||||||
MSA|AA|ACK9901|
QAK|Q001|OK|Z81^Dispense History^HL7nnnn|4|
```

```
QPD|Z81^Dispense
    History HL7nnnn|Q001|555444222111^^^MPI^MR||19980531|19990531|
PID|||555444222111^^^MPI^MR||Everyman^Adam||19600614|M||C|2101
    106^^Oakland^CA^94612||^^^^510^6271111|^^^^510^6277654||||34
    3132266|||N||||||||
RXE|1^BID^^19980529|00378112001^Verapamil Hydrochloride 120 mg
   RXD|1|00378112001^Verapamil Hydrochloride 120 mg TAB^NDC |199805291115-0700|100|||1331665|3||||||||||||||||
RXR | PO | | | |
RXE|1^^D100^^20020731^^^TAKE 1 TABLET DAILY --GENERIC FOR CALAN SR|00182196901^VERAPAMIL HCL ER TAB 180MG ER^NDC
    |100||180MG|TABLET
   SA|||G|||0|BC3126631^CHU^Y^L||213220929|0|0|19980821|||
RXD|1|00182196901^VERAPAMIL HCL ER TAB 180MG ER^NDC |19980821|100|||213220929|0|TAKE 1 TABLET DAILY --GENERIC FOR CALAN SR||||||||||
RXR | PO | | | |
RXD|1|00172409660^BACLOFEN 10MG
TABS^NDC|199809221415-0700|10|||235134037|5|AS
DIRECTED||||||||||
RXR | PO | | | |
ORC|RE||235134030||||||199810121030-0700|||99^Lister^Lenora^^^DR^MD
RXD|1|00054384163^THEOPHYLLINE 80MG/15ML SOLN^NDC|199810121145-0700|10|||235134030|5|AS
    DIRECTED | | | | | | | | |
```

RXR|PO

5.5.1.1.1 Associated dispense history Conformance Statemen

5.9.1.1.1 关联配药史一致语句

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Z81):	Z81
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Z81)	Z81
Туре:	Query
类型:	查询
Query Name:	Dispense History
查询名称:	配药史
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	QBP^Z81^QBP_Q11
查询触发(= MSH-9):	QBP^Z81^QBP_Q11

Query Mode:	Both
查询模态:	两者均有
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	RSP^Z82^RSP_Z82
回应触发(= MSH-9):	RSP^Z82^RSP_Z82
Query Characteristics:	May specify patient, medication, a date range, and how the response is to be sorted.
查询特性:	可以指定病人、药物、日期范围以及怎样对回应排序的。
Purpose:	To retrieve patient pharmacy dispense history information from the Server.
目的:	从服务器获取病人药房配药史信息
Response Characteristics:	Sorted by Medication Dispensed unless otherwise specified in SortControl .
回应特性:	按所配药物排序,除非在 排序控制 中有其他指定。
Based on Segment Pattern:	RDS_001
基于信息段模式:	RDS_001

QBP^Z81^QBP_Q11	Query Grammar: QBP Message	Section Reference
QBP^Z81^QBP_Q11	查询语法: QBP 信息	参考章节
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSH	信息头	2.16.9
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.3
QPD	查询参数定义	5.5.3
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

RSP^Z82^RSP_Z82	Response Grammar: Pharmacy Dispense Message	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
RSP^Z82^RSP_Z82	回应语法: 药房配药信息	组控制	注释	支持指示器	参考章节
MSH MSH	Message Header 信息头				2.16.9
MSA MSA	Message Acknowledgement 信息感知				2.16.8
[ERR]	Error 错误				2.16.5 2.16.5
QAK OAK	Query Acknowledgement 杏询感知				5.5.2
QPD OPD	Query Parameter Definition 杏询参数定义				5.5.3
RCP RCP	Response Control Parameter 回应控制参数				5.5.6 5.5.5
{			Query Result		
{ [[PIDG PIDG	查询结果群 Begin PID Group 开始 PID 组		
PID PID	Patient Identification 病人识别				3.4.2 3.4.2
[PD1] [PD1]	Additional Demographics 附加人口统计学资料				3.4.9
[{NTE}]	Notes and Comments (for PID)				2.16.10

[{NTE}] [{AL1} [{AL1} [PV1 [PV1 [PV2]] [PV2]]	有关 PID 备注与注释 Allergy Information 过敏信息 Patient Visit 病人就诊 Patient Visit - Additional Info 病人就诊-附加信息			2.16.10 3.4.6 3.4.6 3.4.3 3.4.3 3.4.4
]			End PID Group	
] {		ORCG	结束 PID 组 Begin ORC Group	
{		ORCG	开始 ORC 组	
ORC	Common Order		Each ORC/RXD combination constitutes a	
			"hit."	
ORC	普通定单		每个 ORC/RXD 联合 体组成一个"点击"	
]		RXOG	Begin RXO Group	
[RXO	Pharmacy/Treatment Order	RXOG	开始 RXO 组	
RXO	药房/治疗定单			
[{NTE}]	Notes and Comments (for RXO)		We changed the syntax because	2.16.10
			we believe	
			there is an error. The RXR	
			should not be	
[{NTE}]	关于 RXO 的备注与注释		optional. 由于我们相信存在	2.16.10
			错误,所以我们改变	
			了语法。RXR 不应是 可选的。	
{RXR}	Pharmacy/Treatment Route			
{RXR} [药房/治疗路线	RXCG	Begin RXC Group	
[Dharmagy/Eroatmont Component	RXCG	开始 RXC 组	
{RXC} {RXC}	Pharmacy/Treatment Component 药房/治疗组分			
[{NTE}] [{NTE}]	Notes and Comments (for RXC) 关于 RXC 的备注与注释			2.16.10 2.16.10
]	X 1 KAC III III T HELP THE		End RXC Group	2.10.10
]			结束 RXC 组 End RXO Group	
]			结束 RXO 组	
[RXEG RXEG	Begin RXE Group 开始 RXE 组	
RXE	Pharmacy/Treatment Encoded			
RXE	Order 药房/治疗已编码定单			
{RXR}	Pharmacy/Treatment Route 药房/治疗路线			
{RXR} [{RXC}]	约方/百打崎线 Pharmacy/Treatment Component			
[{RXC}]	药房/治疗组分		End RXE Group	
]			结束 RXE 组	
RXD RXD	Pharmacy/Treatment Dispense 药房/治疗配药	RXDG RXDG	Begin RXD Group 开始 RXD 组	
{RXR}	Pharmacy/Treatment Route	IVADG	// MILVED ST	
{RXR} [{RXC}]	药房/治疗路线 Pharmacy/Treatment Component		End RXD Group	
[{RXC}]	药房/治疗组分		结束 RXD 组	
{		OBXG OBXG	Begin OBX Group 开始 OBX 组	
[OBX]	Results		7174 ======	
[OBX] [{NTE}]	结果 Notes and Comments (for OBX)			2.16.10
[{NTE}]	关于 OBX 的备注与注释		- 1	2.16.10
}			End OBX Group 结束 OBX 组	
}			End ORC Group 结束 ORC 组	
}			后来 ORC 组 End Query	
}			Results 结束查询结果	
DSC]	Continuation Pointer		汨 木旦 剛知不	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器			2.16.4

输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z81)	Name	Key/ Search	S o r t	LEN	TYP E	Opt	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	ElementN ame
字段的顺 序(查询 ID=Z81)	名称	查找关键 字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	MessageQ ueryName			60	CE	R						
1	信息查询 名			60	CE	R						
2	QueryTag			32	ST	R						
2	查询标记 符			32	ST	R						
	PatientList	S	Y	20	CX	0				PID.3		PID-3: Patient Identifier List
	病人名单	S	Y	20	CX	0				PID.3		PID-3: 病 人标识符 列表
	Medication Dispensed	S	Y	100	CE	0		=		RXD.2		RXD-2: Dispense/ Give Code
	所配药物	S	Y	100	CE	0		=		RXD.2		RXD-2:配 药/给药编 码
	Dispense Date.LL	S	Y	26	TS	0		> =		RXD.3		RXD-3: Date/Time Dispensed
	配药日 期.LL	S	Y	26	TS	0		> =		RXD.3		RXD-3:配 药日期/时 间
	Dispense Date.UL	S	Y	26	TS	0		< =		RXD.3		RXD-3: Date/Time Dispensed
	配药日 期.UL	S	Y	26	TS	0		< =		RXD.3		RXD-3:配 药日期/时 间

Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z81)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z81)	组分名称	数据类型	描述
MessageQuery Name		CE	Must be valued Z81^Dispense History^HL7nnnn .
信息查询名称		CE	必须赋值为 Z81^Dispense History^HL7nnnn .

QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每个查询信息都是唯一的。
PatientList		СХ	The combination of values for <i>PatientList.ID</i> , and PatientList.AssigningAuthority, are intended to identify a unique entry on the PATIENT_MASTER table. The PatientList.IdentifierTypeCode is useful for further filtering or to supply uniqueness in the event that the assigning authority may have more than one coding system. (The PATIENT_MASTER table contains a constraint that prevents multiple patients from being identified by the same combination of field values.) This PATIENT_MASTER entry will be searched against on the PHARMACY_DISPENSE_TRANSACTION table to retrieve the rows fulfilling the query conditions. If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
			If one PID.3 is specified, only 1 segment pattern will be returned.
病人名单		СХ	把病人名单 ID 与病人名单赋值权的值进行合并可以对病人主表的唯一条目进行识别。在赋值权有超过一个的编码系统时,病人名单标识符类型编码可用于进一步过滤或提供唯一性。(病人主表包含有一个限制以防止一个合并字段值识别多个病人。)这个病人主表条目将在药房配药处理表上进行查找以获得满足查询条件的行。 如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
			如果指定了一个PID.3,仅返回一个信息段模式。
	ID	ID	If this field, PID.3.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	ID	ID	如果 PID.3 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Assigning Authority	HD	If this field, PID.3.4, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	赋值权	HD	如果 PID.3.4 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Identifier type code	IS	If this field, PID.3.5, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	标识符类 型编码	IS	如果 PID.3.5 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
MedicationDisp ensed		CE	If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
所配药物		CE	如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
DispenseDate.L L		TS	This is the earliest value to be returned for Date/Time Dispensed. If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药日期.LL		TS	这是向配药日期/时间返回的最早的值。如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
DispenseDate.U L		TS	This is the latest value to be returned for Date/Time Dispensed. If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药日期.UL		TS	这是向配药日期/时间返回的最晚的值。如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。

5.9.1.2 全面药房信息实例与一致语句

The user wishes to know all the medications dispensed for the patient whose medical record number is "555444222111" for the period beginning 5/31/98 and ending 5/31/99. The following QBP message is generated.

用户希望了解医疗记录号是 "555444222111 "的病人在 5/31/98 与 5/31/99 时间内的所有配药情况。将产生如下 QBP 信息:

```
MSH|^&~\|PCR|Gen
Hosp|PIMS||199811201400-0800||QBP^Z85^QBP_Q11|8332|P|2.4||||||
|
QPD|Z85^Pharmacy Information
Comprehensive^HL7nnnn|Q002|555444222111^^^MPI^MR
||||19980531|19990531||RXO~RXG~RXA|
RCP|I|999^RD|
```

The pharmacy system identifies medical record number "555444222111" as belonging to Adam Everyman and locates 4 prescription dispenses and an electrolytes panel for the period beginning 5/31/98 and ending 5/31/99and returns the following RSP message:

药房系统识别出医疗记录号"555444222111"属于 Adam Everyman,找到 5/31/98与 5/31/99 之间发生的 4 条处方配药和一块电解液板信息,返回下列 RSP 信息:

```
MSH|^&~\|PIMS|Gen
   hosp|PCR||199811201400-0800||RSP^Z86^RSP Z86|8858|P|2.4|||||||
QAK|Q002|OK|Z85^Pharmacy Information Comprehensive^HL70003|4|
QPD|Z85^Pharmacy Information
   \texttt{Comprehensive} \verb|^{HL7nnnn} | \verb|Q002| 555444222111 \verb|^^MPI^MR| \\
   ||||19980531|19990531||RXO~RXG~RXA|
PID|||555444222111^^^MPI^MR||Everyman^Adam||19600614|M||C|2101
   Webster #
106^^0akland^CA^94612||^^^^510^6271111|^^^^510^6277654|||||34
   3132266|||N|||||||
RXE|1^BID^^19980529|00378112001^Verapamil Hydrochloride 120 mg
   RXD|1|00378112001^Verapamil Hydrochloride 120 mg TAB^NDC
   |199805291115-0700|100|||1331665|3|||||||||||
RXR | PO | | | |
RXE|1^^D100^^20020731^^^TAKE 1 TABLET DAILY --GENERIC FOR CALAN
   SR|00182196901^VERAPAMIL HCL ER TAB 180MG ER^NDC
   |100||180MG|TABLET
   SA|||G|||0|BC3126631^CHU^Y^L||213220929|0|0|19980821|||
RXD|1|00182196901^VERAPAMIL HCL ER TAB 180MG ER^NDC
   |19980821|100|||213220929|0|TAKE 1 TABLET DAILY --GENERIC FOR
   CALAN SR||||||||
RXR | PO | | | |
RXD|1|00172409660^BACLOFEN 10MG
   TABS^NDC|199809221415-0700|10|||235134037|5|AS
   DIRECTED | | | | | | | | |
RXR|PO|||
```

Note the use of *OBX-14-Date/time of the observation* to time the laboratory observations.

注意 OBX-14-观察日期/时间在实验室观察时间上的使用。

5.5.1.2.1 Comprehensive pharmacy information Conformance Statement

5.9.1.2.1 全面药房信息一致语句

The following is a highly experimental approach to establishing a super segment pattern response to a general purpose query structure. It contains all of the pharmacy information segments as possible inclusions in the response. It differs from previously defined segment pattern queries in that it cuts across multiple related standard HL7 messages although there is a logical hierarchy that can be determined.

下面是建立一个普通目的查询结构的超级信息段模式回应的一个高度试验性的方法。它 含有回应中可包含的所有药房信息段。它与前面定义的信息段模式查询的不同之处在于:虽然可以确定出一个逻辑层次,但是它涉及了多个相关标准 HL7 信息。

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Z85):	Z85
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Z81)	Z85
Type:	Query
类型:	查询
Query Name:	Pharmacy Information Comprehensive
查询名称:	全面药房信息
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	QBP^Z85^QBP_Q11
查询触发(= MSH-9):	QBP^Z85^QBP_Q11

Query Mode:	Both
查询模态:	两者均有
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	RSP^Z86^RSP_Z86
回应触发(= MSH-9):	RSP^Z86^RSP_Z86
Query Characteristics:	May specify patient, medication, a date range, how the response is to be sorted, and what segment groups are to be returned.
查询特性:	可以指定病人、药物、日期范围、怎样对回应排序的以及可以返回什么信息段组。
Purpose:	To retrieve patient pharmacy history information from the Server.
目的:	从服务器获取病人药房历史信息。
Response Characteristics:	Sorted by Medication Dispensed unless otherwise specified in SortControl .
回应特性:	按所配药物排序,除非在 排序控制 中有其他指定。
Based on Segment Pattern:	
基于信息段模式:	

QBP^Z85^QBP_Q11	Query Grammar: QBP Message	Section Reference		
QBP^Z85^QBP_Q11	查询语法: QBP 信息	参考章节		
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9		
MSH	信息头	2.16.9		
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.3		
QPD	查询参数定义	5.5.3		
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6		
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5		
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4		
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4		

RSP^Z86^RSP_Z86	Response Grammar: Pharmacy Information Comprehensive	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
RSP^Z86^RSP_Z86	<u>回应语法:全面药房信息</u>	组控制	注释	支持指示器	参考章节
MSH	Message Header				2.16.9
MSH	信息头				2.16.9
MSA	Message Acknowledgement				2.16.8
MSA	信息感知				2.16.8
[ERR]	Error				2.16.5
[ERR]	错误				2.16.5
QAK	Query Acknowledgement				5.5.2
QAK	查询感知				5.5.2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition				5.5.3
QPD	查询参数定义				5.5.3
{		RESG	Begin Results		
			Group		
{		RESG	查询结果群		
[PIDG	Begin PID Group		
			[PIDG]		
[PIDG	开始 PID组[PIDG]		
PID	Patient Identification				3.4.2
PID	病人识别				3.4.2
[PD1]	Additional Demographics				3.4.9
[PD1]	附加人口统计学资料				3.4.9
[{NTE}]	Notes and Comments (for PID)				2.16.10
[{NTE}]	有关 PID 备注与注释				2.16.10
[{AL1}	Allergy Information				3.4.6

[{AL1}	过敏信息			3.4.6
]			End PID Group	
			[PIDG]	
]			结束 PID组[PIDG]	
{		ORCG	Begin ORC Group	
			[ORCG***fil	
			l in all	
			these]	
{		ORCG	开始 ORC 组	
			[ORCG***fil	
			l in all	
			these]	
ORC	Common Order		Each ORC/RXD	4.5.3
			combination	
			constitutes a	
			"hit."	
ORC	普通定单		每个 ORC/RXD 联合	
			体组成一个"点击"	
[RXOG	Begin RXO Group	
[RXOG	开始 RXO 组	
RXO	Pharmacy/Treatment Order			4.14.1
RXO	药房/治疗定单			4.14.1
{RXR}	Pharmacy/Treatment Route			4.14.2
{RXR}	药房/治疗路线			4.14.2
[{RXC}]	Pharmacy/Treatment Component		[PTC1]	4.14.3
[{RXC}]	药房/治疗组分		[PTC1]	4.14.3
]	24//41 1E/4 2E/4		End RXO Group	
]			结束 RXO 组	
[RXEG	Begin RXE Group	
[RXEG	开始 RXE 组	
RXE	Pharmacy/Treatment Encoded	KALG	// XI KAE SE	4.14.4
NAL	Order			4.14.4
RXE	药房/治疗已编码定单			4.14.4
				4.14.4
{RXR}	Pharmacy/Treatment Route			
{RXR}	药房/治疗路线		[DECO.]	4.14.2
[{RXC}]	Pharmacy/Treatment Component		[PTC2]	4.14.3
[{RXC}]	药房/治疗组分		[PTC2]	4.14.3
]			End RXE Group	
1			结束 RXE 组	
[RXDG	Begin RXD Group	
[RXDG	开始 RXD 组	
RXD	Pharmacy/Treatment Dispense			4.14.5
RXD	药房/治疗配药			4.14.5
{RXR}	Pharmacy/Treatment Route			4.14.2
{RXR}	药房/治疗路线			4.14.2
[{RXC}]	Pharmacy/Treatment Component			4.14.3
[{RXC}]	药房/治疗组分			4.14.3
]			End RXD Group	
]			结束 RXE 组	
[Begin RXG Group	
[RXEG	开始 RXG 组	
RXG	Pharmacy/Treatment Give	RXGG		4.14.6
RXG	药房/治疗给药	RXGG		4.14.6
{RXR}	Pharmacy/Treatment Route			4.14.2
{RXR}	药房/治疗路线			4.14.2
[{RXC}]	Pharmacy/Treatment Component			4.14.3
[{RXC}]	药房/治疗组分			4.14.3
]			End RXG Group	
]			结束 RXG 组	
[RXAG	Begin RXA Group	
[RXAG	开始 RXA 组	
RXA	Pharmacy/Treatment			4.14.7
	Administration			
RXA	药房/治疗管理			
{RXR}	Pharmacy/Treatment Route			4.14.2
{RXR}	药房/治疗路线			4.14.2
[{RXC}]	Pharmacy/Treatment Component		Was this	4.14.3
* *	-		intentionally	
			omitted?	
[{RXC}]	药房/治疗组分		这个是有意忽略的	
			吗?	
]			End RXA Group	
]			结束 RXA 组	
{		OBXG	Begin OBX Group	
{		OBXG	开始 OBX 组	
[OBX]	Results		/1/n += KL	7.4.2
[OBX]	结果			7.4.2
F ====1	- 20215			,

QPD Input Parameter Specification

QPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z85)	Name	Key/ Search	S o r t	LEN	TYP E	Opt	R e p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
字段的 顺序 (查 询 ID=Z85)	名称	查找关键 字	排序		类型	选项	重复		表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	MessageQ ueryName			60	CE	R						
1	信息查询名			60	CE	R						
2	QueryTag			32	ST	R						
2	查询标记 符			32	ST	R						
3	PatientList	S	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3: Patient Identifier List
3	病人名单	s	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3: 病 人标识符 列表
4	OrderCont rolCode	S		2	ID		Y		011 9	ORC.1		ORC-1: Order Control
4	定单控制 编码	S		2	ID		Υ		011 9	ORC.1		ORC-1: 定单控制
5	OrderingP rovider	S		120	XCN					ORC.12		ORC-12: Ordering Provider
5	定单提供者	S		120	XCN					ORC.12		ORC-12: 定单提供 者
6	Medication Dispensed	S	Y	100	CE	0		=		RXD.2		RXD-2: Dispense /Give Code
6	所配药物	S	Y	100	CE	0		=		RXD.2		RXD-2: 配药/给 药编码

7	Dispense Date.LL	S	Y	26	TS	0	> =	RXD.3	RXD-3: Date/Tim e Dispense d
7	配药日 期.LL	S	Y	26	TS	0	> =	RXD.3	RXD-3: 配药日期 /时间
8	Dispense Date.UL	S	Y	26	TS	0	< =	RXD.3	RXD-3: Date/Tim e Dispense d
8	配药日 期.UL	S	Y	26	TS	0	< =	RXD.3	RXD-3: 配药日期 /时间

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z85)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z85)	组分名称	数据类型	描述
MessageQuery Name		CE	Must be valued Z85^Pharmacy Information Comprehensive^HL7nnnn .
信息查询名称		CE	必须赋值为 Z85^Pharmacy Information Comprehensive^HL7nnnn.
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每个查询信息都是唯一的。
PatientList		СХ	The combination of values for <i>PatientList.ID, and PatientList.AssigningAuthority,</i> are intended to identify a unique entry on the PATIENT_MASTER table. The <i>PatientList.IdentifierTypeCode</i> is useful for further filtering or to supply uniqueness in the event that the assigning authority may have more than one coding system. (The PATIENT_MASTER table contains a constraint that prevents multiple patients from being identified by the same combination of field values.) This PATIENT_MASTER entry will be searched against on the PHARMACY_DISPENSE_TRANSACTION table to retrieve the rows fulfilling the query conditions.
			If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match. If one PID.3 is specified, only 1 segment pattern will be returned.
病人名单		СХ	把病人名单 ID 与病人名单赋值权的值进行合并可以对病人主表的唯一条目进行识别。在赋值权有超过一个编码系统时,病人名单标识符类型编码可用于进一步过滤或提供唯一性。(病人主表包含有一个限制以防止一个合并字段值识别多个病人。)这个病人主表条目将在药房配药处理表上进行查找以获得满足查询条件的行。 如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
			如果指定了一个PID.3,仅返回一个信息段模式。
	ID	ID	If this field, PID.3.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	ID	ID	如果 PID.3.1 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Assigning	HD	If this field, PID.3.4, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be

	Authority		a match.
	赋值权	HD	如果 PID.3.4 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Identifier type code	IS	If this field, PID.3.5, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	标识符类 型编码	IS	如果 PID.3.5 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
OrderControlCo de		ID	If this field, ORC.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
定单控制编码		ID	如果 ORC.1 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
OrderingProvid er		XCN	If this field, ORC.12, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
定单提供者		XCN	如果 ORC.12 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
MedicationDisp ensed		CE	If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
所配药物		CE	如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
DispenseDate.L L		TS	This is the earliest value to be returned for Date/Time Dispensed. If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药日期.LL		TS	这是向配药日期/时间返回的最早的值。如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
DispenseDate.U L		TS	This is the latest value to be returned for Date/Time Dispensed. If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药日期.UL		TS	这是向配药日期/时间返回的最晚的值。如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。

RCP Response Control Parameter Field Description and Commentary

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Z85)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序 (查 询 ID=Z85)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述
1	Query Priority		1	ID	(D)eferred or (I)mmediate. Default is I .
1	查询优先度		1	ID	延迟(□)或即刻(□),默认值是□
2	Quantity Limited Request		10	CQ	
2	数量限制请求		10	CQ	
		Quantity		NM	Number of units (specified by the following component) that will be returned in each increment of the response. If no value is given, the entire response will be returned in a single increment.
		数量		NM	每一次追加回应中将返回单位(由下面的组分予以界定)的数量。如果没有给出值,整个回应将在一个追加回应中返回。
		Units		CE	CHaracters, Lines, PaGes, or RecorDs. Default is Li.

		单位		CE	字符(CH)、行(LI)、页(PG)或记录(RD)默认值是 LI
3	Response Modality		60	CE	Real time or Batch. Default is R.
3	回应形式		60	CE	实时回应(R)或按批回应(B)。默认值是R
7	Segment group inclusion		256	ID	What segment group(s) are to be included. If this field is not valued, all segment groups will be included.
7	信息段组内含物		256	ID	应包含有什么信息段组。如果这个字段被赋值,所有信息段组 将包含其中。

5.5.2 Query using QSC variant / segment pattern response examples

5.9.2 使用 QSC 变量的查询/信息段模式回应实例

5.5.2.1 Dispense information example and Conformance Statement

5.9.2.1 配药信息实例与一致语句

The following example demonstrates that the same results, as shown in the example in 5.9.1.1, can be obtained using the QSC variant. The difference is how the input parameters are expressed.

下面的例子展示了可用 QSC 变量获得的与 5.9.1.1 节中例子相同的结果。不同之处在于输入参数是如何表达的。

The user wishes to know all the medications dispensed for the patient whose medical record number is "555444222111" for the period beginning 5/31/98 and ending 5/31/99. The following message is generated.

用户希望了解医疗记录号是 "555444222111 "的病人在 5/31/98 与 5/31/99 时间内的所有配药情况。将产生如下 OBP 信息

```
MSH|^&~\|PCR|Gen
Hosp|PIMS||199811201300-0800||QBP^Z87^QBP_Q11|8698|P|2.4|||||||
|
QPD|Z87^Dispense
Information^HL7nnnn|Q001|@PID.3^EQ^55544422211^AND~@ORC.1^EQ^RE
AND~@RXD.3^GE^199805310000-0800^AND~@RXD.3^LE^199905310000-0800
RCP|I|999^RD|
```

The pharmacy system identifies medical record number "555444222111" as belonging to Adam Everyman and locates 4 prescription dispenses for the period beginning 5/31/98 and ending 5/31/99 and returns the following RSP message:

药房系统识别出医疗记录号"555444222111"属于 Adam Everyman,找到 5/31/98 与 5/31/99 之间发生的 4 条处方配药信息,返回下列 RSP 信息:

```
MSH|^&~\|PIMS|Gen
Hosp|PCR||199811201300-0800||RSP^Z88^RSP_Z88|8857|P|2.4|||||||
MSA|AA|8698|
```

```
QAK|Q001|OK|Z87^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn|4
QPD|Z87^Dispense
   Information^HL7nnnn|Q001|@PID.3^EQ^55544422211^AND~ORC.1^EQ^RE^
   AND~@RXD.3^GE^199805310000-0800^AND~@RXD.3^LE^199905310000-0800
PID|||555444222111^^^MPI^MR||Everyman^Adam||19600614|M||C|2101
   106^^Oakland^CA^94612||^^^^510^6271111|^^^^510^6277654||||34
   3132266|||N|||||||
RXE|1^BID^^19990529|00378112001^Verapamil Hydrochloride 120 mg
   RXD|1|00378112001^Verapamil Hydrochloride 120 mg
   TAB^NDC|199905291115-0700|100|||1331665|3|||||||||||||||
RXR | PO | | |
RXE|1^^D100^^20020731^^^TAKE 1 TABLET DAILY --GENERIC FOR CALAN SR|00182196901^VERAPAMIL HCL ER TAB 180MG ER^NDC|100||180MG|TABLET
   SA|||G|||0|BC3126631^CHU^Y^L||213220929|0|0|19990821|||
RXD|1|00182196901^VERAPAMIL HCL ER TAB 180MG
  ER^NDC|19990821|100|||213220929|0|TAKE 1 TABLET DAILY --GENERIC FOR CALAN SR|||||||||
RXR | PO | | | |
RXD|1|00172409660^BACLOFEN 10MG
   TABS^NDC|199809221415-0700|10|||235134037|5|AS
   DIRECTED|||||||||
RXRIPOIIII
RXD|1|00054384163^THEOPHYLLINE 80MG/15ML
   SOLN^NDC|199810121145-0700|10|||235134030|5|AS
   DIRECTED|||||||||
RXRIPO
```

5.5.2.1.1 Associated dispense information Conformance Statement

5.9.2.1.1 关联配药信息一致语句

Note that the following Conformance Statement contains many more input parameters. The user is allowed to populate as many of these as desired.

请注意下列一致语句包含有多得多的输入参数。允许用户填充所有想要填充的参数。

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Z87):	Z87
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Z87)	Z87
Type:	Query
类型:	查询
Query Name:	Dispense Information

查询名称:	配药史
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	QBP^Z87^QBP_Q11
查询触发(= MSH-9):	QBP^Z87^QBP_Q11
Query Mode:	Both
查询模态:	两者均有
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	RSP^Z88^RSP_Z88
回应触发(= MSH-9):	RSP^Z88^RSP_Z88
Query Characteristics:	Selection criteria are chosen from a Virtual Table. May specify patient, medication, and a date range.
查询特性	选择标准选自虚表。可以指定病人、药物和日期范围。
Purpose:	To retrieve patient pharmacy dispense history information from the Server.
目的:	从服务器获取病人药房配药史信息
Response Characteristics:	Sorted by Medication Dispensed unless otherwise specified in SortControl .
回应特性:	按所配药物排序,除非在 排序控制 中有其他指定。
Based on Segment Pattern:	RDS_001
基于信息段模式:	RDS_001

QBP^Z87^QBP_Q11	Query Grammar: QBS Message	Section Reference
QBP^Z87^QBP_Q11	查询语法: QBS 信息	<u>参考章节</u>
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSH	信息头	2.16.9
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.3
QPD	查询参数定义	5.5.3
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

RSP^Z88^RSP_Z88	Response Grammar: Pharmacy Information Comprehensive	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
RSP^Z88^RSP_Z88	回应语法:全面药房信息	组控制	注释	支持指示器	参考章节
MSH	Message Header				2.16.9
MSH	信息头				2.16.9
MSA	Message Acknowledgement				2.16.8
MSA	信息感知				2.16.8
[ERR]	Error				2.16.5
[ERR]	错误				2.16.5
QAK	Query Acknowledgement				5.5.2
QAK	查询感知				5.5.2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition				5.5.3
QPD	查询参数定义				5.5.3
RCP	Response Control Parameter				5.5.6
RCP	回应控制参数				5.5.5
{			Query Result Cluster		
{			查询结果群		

[[PIDG PIDG	Begin PID Group 开始 PID 组	
PID	Patient Identification	1150	7174 2 2 2 2	3.4.2
PID	病人识别			3.4.
[PD1]	Additional Demographics			3.4.1
[PD1]	附加人口统计学资料			3.4.
[{NTE}]	Notes and Comments (for P	ID)		2.16.
[{NTE}]	有关 PID 备注与注释			2.16.
[{AL1}	Allergy Information			3.4.
[{AL1}	过敏信息			3.4.
[PV1	Patient Visit			3.4.
[PV1 [PV2]]	病人就诊 Patient Visit - Additional	T		3.4.
[PV2]]	病人就诊附加信息	11110		3.4.4
1 (2,2)	7737 (476) 11374 1176		End PID Group	0
			结束 PID 组	
		ORCG	Begin ORC Group	
[ORCG	开始 ORC 组	
ORC	Common Order		Each ORC/RXD	4.5.1
			combination	
			constitutes a "hit."	
ORC	普通定单		每个 ORC/RXD 联合	
0110			体组成一个"点击"	
[Begin RXO Group	
[RXOG	开始 RXO 组	
RXO	Pharmacy/Treatment Order			4.8.2
RXO	药房/治疗定单			4.8.2
[{NTE}]	Notes and Comments (for R	KO)	We changed the syntax because	2.16.1
			we believe	
			there is an	
			error. The RXR	
			should not be	
			optional.	
[{NTE}]	关于 RXO 的备注与注释		由于我们相信存在	2.16.1
			错误,所以我们改变	
			了语法。RXR 不应是 可选的。	
{RXR}	Pharmacy/Treatment Route		4) 返的。	4.14.
{RXR}	药房/治疗路线			4.14.
[RXCG	Begin RXC Group	
[RXCG	开始 RXC 组	
{RXC} {RXC}	Pharmacy/Treatment Compone 药房/治疗组分	ent		4.14. 4.14.
[{NTE}]	Notes and Comments (for R	KC)		2.16.1
[{NTE}]	关于 RCX 的备注与注释	,		2.16.1
]			End RXC Group	
]			结束 RCX 组	
]			End RXO Group	
]		RXEG	结束 RXO 组	
		RXEG	Begin RXE Group 开始 RXE 组	
RXE	Pharmacy/Treatment Encode		/ M IVE 3T	4.8.7
	Order			
RXE	药房/治疗已编码定单			4.8.7
{RXR}	Pharmacy/Treatment Route			4.14.
{RXR}	药房/治疗路线			4.14.
[{RXC}]	Pharmacy/Treatment Compone	ent		4.14.
	药房/治疗组分		End DVE Corre	4.14.
[{RXC}]			End RXE Group	
]				
]]	Pharmacy/Treatment Dispen	se RXDG	结束 RXE 组 Begin RXD Group	4 8 1
]]	Pharmacy/Treatment Dispen: 药房/治疗配药	se RXDG RXDG	结束 RXE 组 Begin RXD Group 开始 RXD 组	
]] RXD			Begin RXD Group	4.8.1
]] RXD RXD	药房/治疗配药		Begin RXD Group	4.8.1 4.14.
] RXD RXD {RXR} {RXR} [{RXC}]	药房/治疗配药 Pharmacy/Treatment Route 药房/治疗路线 Pharmacy/Treatment Compone	RXDG	Begin RXD Group 开始 RXD 组 End RXD Group	4.8.1 4.14. 4.14. 4.14.
] RXD RXD {RXR} {RXR} [RXR] [{RXC}]	药房/治疗配药 Pharmacy/Treatment Route 药房/治疗路线	RXDG ent	Begin RXD Group 开始 RXD 组 End RXD Group 结束 RXD 组	4.8.1 4.14. 4.14. 4.14.
]] RXD RXD {RXR} [RXR] [{RXC}] [{RXC}]	药房/治疗配药 Pharmacy/Treatment Route 药房/治疗路线 Pharmacy/Treatment Compone	RXDG ent OBXG	Begin RXD Group 开始 RXD 组 End RXD Group 结束 RXD 组 Begin OBX Group	4.8.1 4.14. 4.14. 4.14.
]] RXD RXD {RXR} {RXR} [{RXC}] [{RXC}] [{RXC}]	药房/治疗配药 Pharmacy/Treatment Route 药房/治疗路线 Pharmacy/Treatment Compon 药房/治疗组分	RXDG ent	Begin RXD Group 开始 RXD 组 End RXD Group 结束 RXD 组	4.8.1 4.14. 4.14. 4.14. 4.14.
] RXD	药房/治疗配药 Pharmacy/Treatment Route 药房/治疗路线 Pharmacy/Treatment Compone	RXDG ent OBXG	Begin RXD Group 开始 RXD 组 End RXD Group 结束 RXD 组 Begin OBX Group	4.8.1 4.14. 4.14. 4.14. 4.14.
] RXD RXD RXD RXR RXR RXR RXC RX	药房/治疗配药 Pharmacy/Treatment Route 药房/治疗路线 Pharmacy/Treatment Compone 药房/治疗组分 Results	RXDG ent OBXG OBXG	Begin RXD Group 开始 RXD 组 End RXD Group 结束 RXD 组 Begin OBX Group	4.8.1 4.14. 4.14. 4.14. 4.14. 7.4.2 7.4.2
] RXD RXD RXR RXR RXR RXC RX	药房/治疗配药 Pharmacy/Treatment Route 药房/治疗路线 Pharmacy/Treatment Compone 药房/治疗组分 Results 结果	RXDG ent OBXG OBXG	Begin RXD Group 开始 RXD 组 End RXD Group 结束 RXD 组 Begin OBX Group	4.8.1 4.14. 4.14. 4.14. 4.14. 7.4.2 7.4.2
]	药房/治疗配药 Pharmacy/Treatment Route 药房/治疗路线 Pharmacy/Treatment Compone 药房/治疗组分 Results 结果 Notes and Comments (for O	RXDG ent OBXG OBXG	Begin RXD Group 开始 RXD 组 End RXD Group 结束 RXD 组 Begin OBX Group 开始 OBX 组	4.8.1 4.14. 4.14. 4.14. 4.14. 7.4.2 7.4.2
]	药房/治疗配药 Pharmacy/Treatment Route 药房/治疗路线 Pharmacy/Treatment Compone 药房/治疗组分 Results 结果 Notes and Comments (for O	RXDG ent OBXG OBXG	Begin RXD Group 开始 RXD 组 End RXD Group 结束 RXD 组 Begin OBX Group 开始 OBX 组	4.8.1 4.8.1 4.14.: 4.14.: 4.14.: 7.4.2 7.4.2 2.16.1

结束 ORX 组 End Query Results 结束查询结果

DSC Continuation Pointer 2.16.4 DSC 继续指示器 2.16.4

QPD Input Parameter Specification

QPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z87)	Name	Key/ Search	S o r t	LEN	TYP E	Opt	R e p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	ElementNa me
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z87)	名称	查找关键 字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运算 符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	MessageQ ueryName			60	CE	R						
1	信息查询 名称			60	CE	R						
2	QueryTag			32	ST	R						
2	查询标记 符			32	ST	R						
3	SelectionC riteria			255	ST	R	Y					
3	选择标准			255	ST	R	Y					

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

OPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z87)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z87)	组分名称	数据类型	描述
MessageQueryN ame		CE	Must be valued Z87^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn .
信息查询名称		CE	必须赋值为 Z87^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn.
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每个查询信息都是唯一的。
SelectionCriteria		ST	A query expression whose operands are derived from the "ColName" column in the "Input Specification: Virtual Table" given below.
选择标准		ST	一个查询表达式,它的运算对象来自于下面给出的"输入规范:虚表"中的"列名"列。

Input Specification: Virtual Table

输入规范:虚表

ColName (Query	Key/	Sort	LEN	TYPE	Op	R	Match Op	TBL	Segme nt Field	Service Identifier	ElementName
ID=Z87)	Search				Ι τ	P			Name	Code	

列名(査询 ID=Z87)	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	表格	信息段 字段名	服务标识 符编码	要素名称
PatientList	S	Y	20	СХ	0			PID.3		PID-3: Patient Identifier List
病人名单	S	Y	20	СХ	0			PID.3		PID-3:病人标识符列表
PatientName			48	XPN				PID.5		PID-5 Patient Name
病人姓名			48	XPN				PID.5		PID-5 病人姓名
OrderControl Code	S		2	ID			0119	ORC.1		ORC-1 Order Control
定单控制编码	S		2	ID			0119	ORC.1		ORC-1 定单控制
MedicationDis pensed	S	Υ	100	CE				RXD.2		RXD-2 Dispense/Give Code
所配药物	S	Υ	100	CE				RXD.2		RXD-2 配药/给药编码
DispenseDate	S		26	TS				RXD.3		RXD-2 Date/Time Dispensed
配药日期	S		26	TS				RXD.3		RXD-2 配药日期/时间
QuantityDispe nsed	L		20	NM				RXD.4		RXD-4 Actual Dispense Amount
配药量	L		20	NM				RXD.4		RXD-4 实际配药量
OrderingProvi der	S		120	XCN				ORC.12		ORC-12 Ordering Provider
定单提供者	S		120	XCN				ORC.12		ORC-12 定单提供者

Virtual Table Field Description and Commentary

虚表字段描述与注释

ColName (Query ID=Z87)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z87)	组分名称	数据类型	描述
PatientList		СХ	The combination of values for <i>PatientList.ID</i> , and <i>PatientList.AssigningAuthority</i> , are intended to identify a unique entry on the PATIENT_MASTER table. The <i>PatientList.IdentifierTypeCode</i> is useful for further filtering or to supply uniqueness in the event that the assigning authority may have more than one coding system. (The PATIENT_MASTER table contains a constraint that prevents multiple patients from being identified by the same combination of field values.) This PATIENT_MASTER entry will be searched against on the PHARMACY_DISPENSE_TRANSACTION table to retrieve the rows fulfilling the query conditions.
病人名单		СХ	把病人名单 ID 与病人名单赋值权的值进行合并可以对病人主表的唯一条目进行识别。在赋值权有超过一个编码系统时,病人名单标识符类型编码可用于进一步过滤或提供唯一性。(病人主表包含有一个限制以防止一个合并字段值识别多个病人。)这个病人主表条目将在药房配药处理表上进行查找以获得满足查询条件的行。

			If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
			如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
			If one PID.3 is specified, only 1 segment pattern will be returned
			如果指定了一个 PID.3,仅返回一个信息段模式。
	ID	ID	If this field, PID.3.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	ID Assigning	ID HD	如果 PID.3.1 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。 If this field, PID.3.4, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be
	Authority	HD	a match.
	赋值权 Identifier type code	IS	如果 PID.3.4 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。 If this field, PID.3.5, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	标识符类 型编码	IS	如果 PID.3.5 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
OrderControlCod e		ID	If this field, ORC.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
定单控制编码		ID	如果 ORC.1 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
MedicationDispe nsed		CE	If this field, RXD.2, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
所配药物		CE	如果 RXD.2 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
DispenseDate		TS	If this field, RXD.3, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药日期		TS	如果 RXD.3 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
QuantityDispens ed		NM	If this field, RXD.4, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药量		NM	如果 RXD.4 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
OrderingProvider		XCN	If this field, ORC.12, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
定单提供者		XCN	如果 ORC.12 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Z87)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z87)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述
1	Query Priority		1	ID	(D)eferred or (I)mmediate. Default is I.
1	查询优先度		1	ID	延迟(□)或即刻(□),默认值是□
2	Quantity Limited Request		10	CQ	
2	数量限制请求		10	CQ	
		Quantity		NM	Number of units (specified by the following component) that will be returned in each increment of the response. If no value is given, the entire response will be returned in a single increment.
		数量		NM	每一次追加回应中将返回单位(由下面的组分予以界定)的数量。如果没有给出值,整个回应将在一个追加回应中返回。
		Units		CE	CHaracters, Lines, PaGes, or RecorDs. Default is Li.
		单位		CE	字符(CH)、行(LI)、页(PG)或记录(RD)默认值是 LI
3	Response Modality		60	CE	Real time or Batch. Default is R.
3	回应形式		60	CE	实时回应(R)或按批回应(B)。默认值是 R
7	Segment group inclusion		256	ID	What segment group(s) are to be included. If this field is not valued, all segment groups will be included.
7	信息段组内含物		256	ID	应包含有什么信息段组。如果这个字段被赋值,所有信息段组 将包含其中。

5.5.2.2 Dispense information query showing different instantiation

5.9.2.2 配药信息查询的不同实例

The following example shows how the same QSC style query can be invoked in a very different way producing very different results.

下面例子显示出如何用很不相同的方法调用相同 QSC 类型的查询,产出很不相同的结果。

The user wishes to know all the medications ever dispensed for the patient whose medical record number is "555444222111" prescribed by Dr Lister (provider number 99). The following message is generated. Note that the same Query has been used, but different input specifications were used.

用户希望知道 Lister 医生(提供者号 99)给医疗记录号是"555444222111"的病人所开的所有配药,产生下列信息。请注意使用了相同的查询,但是使用了不同的输入规范。

```
MSH|^&~\|PCR|Gen
Hosp|PIMS||199811201300-0800||QBP^Z87^QBP_Q11|8698|P|2.4|||||||
|
QPD|Q33^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn|Q005|
@PID.3^EQ^55544422211^AND~@ORC.1^EQ^RE^AND~@ORC.12.1^EQ^99
RCP|I|999^RD|
```

The pharmacy system identifies medical record number "555444222111" as belonging to Adam Everyman and locates 2 prescription dispenses as prescribed by Dr. Lister. The response is clearly different than the response to the first query.

药房系统识别出医疗记录号 "555444222111 "属于 Adam Everyman, 找到 Lister 医生所 开 2 条处方配药信息,这个回应与第一个查询的回应明显不同。

```
MSH|^&~\|PIMS|Gen
   Hosp|PCR||199811201300-0800||RSP^Z88^RSP Z88|8857|P|2.4|||||||
QAK|Q005|OK|Q33^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn|2|
QPD|Q33^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn|Q005|
@PID.3^EQ^55544422211^AND~@ORC.1^EQ^RE^AND~@ORC.12.1^EQ^99
PID|||555444222111^^^MPI^MR||Everyman^Adam||19600614|M||C|2101
   Webster
   106^^Oakland^CA^94612||^^^^510^6271111|^^^^510^6277654||||34
   3132266|||N|||||||
ORC|RE||89968665||||||199603121345-0700|||99^Lister^Lenora^^^DR^MD
RXE|1^BID^^19980529|00182196901^VERAPAMIL HCL ER TAB 180MG ER^NDC
   RXD|1|00182196901^VERAPAMIL HCL ER TAB 180MG
   ER^NDC|199603122000-0700|100|||1331665|3||||||||||||||
RXD|1|00054384163^THEOPHYLLINE 80MG/15ML
   SOLN^NDC|199810121145-0700|10|||235134030|5|AS
   DIRECTED|||||||||
RXRIPO
```

5.5.2.3 Lab results history example

5.9.2.3 实验室结果历史实例

The user wishes to know all the lab results for the patient whose medical record is 80302641876 and where the result report date/time is between March 21, 1999 and June 24, 1999 and the Lab department is chemistry. This Query Name might be invoked once with a query tag of 123 in the following manner:

用户希望知道医疗记录号是"80302641876"的病人实验室报告日期/时间是 1999 年 3 月 21 日与 1999 年 6 月 24 日之间的所有实验室结果,实验室部门是化验室。可用下列方式使用查询标记符 123 调用查询名称一次。

```
MSH|^&~\| PCR|Gen
Hosp|LIS.RMS||199907131030-0800||QBP^Z89^QBP_Q11|4460|D|2.4|
QPD|Z89^Lab Results
History^HL7nnnn|123|@PID.3.1.1^EQ^80302641876^AND~
@OBR.22^GE^19990321^AND~@OBR.22^LE^19990624^AND~@OBR.24^EQ^"CHE
MISTRY"
```

5.5.2.3.1 Lab results history Conformance Statement

5.9.2.3.1 实验室结果史一致语句

The "Lab Results History" query returns laboratory results information in the form of the Segment Pattern Response corresponding to the ORU^R01 – unsolicited transmission of an observation message. It returns all of the results which meet the criteria defined in the QPD – Query Parameter Definition Segment of the RSP^R11 – Segment Pattern Response message.

"实验室结果史"查询以与 ORU^R01(对观察信息的主动传送)相应的信息段模式回应形式返回实验室结果信息。它返回符合 QPD 中定义标准的所有结果,QPD 是指 RSP^R11(信息段模式回应信息)的查询参数定义。

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Z89):	Z89
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Z89):	Z89
Туре:	Query
类型:	查询
Query Name:	Lab Results History
查询名称	实验室结果史
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	QBP^Z89^QBP_Q11
查询触发(= MSH-9):	QBP^Z89^QBP_Q11
Query Mode:	Both
查询模态:	两者都有
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	RSP^Z90^RSP_Z90
回应触发(= MSH-9)	RSP^Z90^RSP_Z90
Query Characteristics:	May specify patient, report time, laboratory department, and LOINC code of result to be returned.
查询特征	可以指定要返回的病人、报告时间、实验室部门和结果的LOINC编码。
Purpose:	To retrieve patient laboratory results information from the Server.
目的:	从服务器获取病人实验室结果信息。
Response Characteristics:	

回应特征	
Based on Segment Pattern:	ORU_001
基于信息段模式:	ORU_001

QBP^Z89^QBP_Q11	Query Grammar: QBS Message	Section Reference
QBP^Z89^QBP_Q11	查询语法: QBS 信息	参考章节
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSH	信息头	2.16.9
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.3
QPD	查询参数定义	5.5.3
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

Response Grammar: Pharmacy Information Comprehensive	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
回应语法:全面药房信息	组控制	<u>注释</u>	支持指示器	参考章节
Message Header				2.16.9
信息头				2.16.9
Message Acknowledgement				2.16.8
信息感知				2.16.8
				2.16.5
				2.16.5
				5.5.2
				5.5.2
				5.5.3
				5.5.3
				5.5.6
回应控制参数				5.5.5
		Query Result		
	PIDG	_		
	PIDG	开始 PID 组		
				3.4.2
				3.4.2
				3.4.10
				3.4.10
				3.4.5
				3.4.5
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				2.16.10
				2.16.10
				3.4.3
7137 43/212				3.4.3
				3.4.4
柄人 就珍一附加信息		- 1 0		3.4.4
0	ORCG			4 5 1
Common Order				4.5.1
並 福 宁 尚				
日旭足平				
Observations Report ID		件组成 点山		4.5.3
				4.5.3
				2.16.10
				2.10.10
				2.16.10
Contact Data				11.6.4
	Pharmacy Information Comprehensive 回应语法: 全面药房信息 Message Header 信息头 Message Acknowledgement 信息感知 Error 错误 Query Acknowledgement 查询感知 Query Parameter Definition 查询参数定义 Response Control Parameter 回应控制参数 Patient Identification 病人识别 Additional Demographics 附加人口统计学资料 Next of Kin/Associated Parties 下一个同类/相关群体 Notes and Comments (for PID) 有关 PID 备注与注释 Patient Visit 病人就诊 Patient Visit - Additional Info 病人就诊—附加信息 Common Order 普通定单 Observations Report ID 观察报告 ID Notes and Comments (for ORC/OBR) 关于 ORC/OBR 的备注与注释	Pharmacy Information Comprehensive 回应语法: 全面药房信息 Message Header 信息头 Message Acknowledgement 信息感知 Error 错误 Query Acknowledgement 查询感知 Query Parameter Definition 查询参数定义 Response Control Parameter 回应控制参数 PIDG Patient Identification 病人识别 Additional Demographics 附加人口统计学资料 Next of Kin/Associated Parties 下一个同类/相关群体 Notes and Comments (for PID) 有关 PID 备注与注释 Patient Visit 病人就诊 Patient Visit - Additional Info 病人就诊—附加信息 ORCG Common Order 普通定单 Observations Report ID 观察报告 ID Notes and Comments (for ORC/OBR) 关于 ORC/OBR)	Pharmacy Information Comprehensive	Pharmacy Information Control Comprehensive Control Indicato F Comprehensive C

```
Begin OBX Group
开始 OBX 组
                                              OBXG
                                              OBXG
[OBX]
                                                                                       7.4.2
              Observation/Result
              观察/结果
                                                                                      7.4.2
[{NTE}]
              Notes and Comments (for OBX)
                                                                                      2.16.10
              关于 OBX 的备注与注释
                                                                                      2.16.10
[{NTE}]
                                                         End OBX Group
                                                         结束 OBX 组
                                                         End ORC Group
                                                         结束 ORC 组
                                                        End Query
                                                        Results
                                                         结束查询结果
               Continuation Pointer
                                                                                      2.16.4
               继续指示器
                                                                                      2.16.4
```

QPD Input Parameter Specification

QPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z89)	Name	Key/ Search	S o r t	LEN	TYP E	Opt	R e p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z89)	名称	查找关键 字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复		表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	MessageQ ueryName			60	CE	R						
1	信息查询名			60	CE	R						
2	QueryTag			32	ST	R						
2	查询标记 符			32	ST	R						
3	SelectionC riteria			255	ST	R	Y					
3	选择标准			255	ST	R	Y					

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z89)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z89)	组分名称	数据类型	描述
MessageQueryN ame		CE	Must be valued Z89^Lab Results History^HL7nnnn .
信息查询名称		CE	必须赋值为 Z89^Lab Results History^HL7nnnn.
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每个查询信息都是唯一的。
SelectionCriteria		ST	A query expression whose operands are derived from the "ColName" column in the "Input Specification: Virtual Table" given below.
选择标准		ST	一个查询表达式,它的运算对象来自于下面给出的"输入规范:虚表"中的"列名"列。

Input Specification: Virtual Table

输入规范: 虚表

ColName (Query ID=Z89)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	Opt	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	ElementN ame
列名(査询 ID=Znn)	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运算 符	表格	信息段字段名	服务标识 符编码	要素名称
PatientList	s	Y	20	сх	0				PID.3		PID-3: Patient Identifier List
病人名单	S	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3:病人 标识符列 表
ResultRep ortTime.LL			26	TS	0				OBR.22		OBR-22: Results rpt/status chng – date/time – lower limit
结果报告 时间.LL			26	TS	0				OBR.22		OBR-22: 结果报告/ 状况变化 —日期/时 间—下限
ResultRep ortTime.UL			26	TS	0				OBR.22		OBR-22: Results rpt/status chng – date/time – upper limit
结果报告 时间.UL			26	TS	0				OBR.22		OBR-22: 结果报告/ 状况变化 —日期/时 间—上限
LabDept			80	CE	0	Y		0074	OBR.24		OBR-24: Diagnostic Serv Sect ID
实验室部门			80	CE	0	Y		0074	OBR.24		OBR-24: 诊断服务 部门 ID
LOINCCod e			80	CE	0	Y			OBX.3.4		OBX-3-4: Observatio n identifier – alternate identifier
LOINC 编 码			80	CE	0	Y			OBX.3.4		OBX-3-4: 观察标识 符—交替 标识符

Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z89)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z89)	组分名称	数据类型	描述
PatientList		СХ	The combination of values for <i>PatientList.ID</i> , and <i>PatientList.AssigningAuthority</i> , are intended to identify a unique entry on the PATIENT_MASTER table. The <i>PatientList.IdentifierTypeCode</i> is useful for further filtering or to supply uniqueness in the event that the assigning authority may have more than one coding system. (The PATIENT_MASTER table contains a constraint that prevents multiple patients from being identified by the same combination of field values.)
			If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
			If one PID.3 is specified, only 1 segment pattern will be returned.
病人名单		CX	把病人名单 <i>ID</i> 与病人名单赋值权的值进行合并可以对病人主表的唯一条目进行识别。在赋值权有超过一个编码系统时,病人名单标识符类型编码可用于进一步过滤或提供唯一性。(病人主表包含有一个限制以防止一个合并字段值识别多个病人。)
			如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
			如果指定了一个 PID.3,仅返回一个信息段模式。
	ID	ID	If this field, PID.3.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	ID	ID	如果 PID.3.1 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Assigning Authority	HD	If this field, PID.3.4, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	赋值权	HD	如果 PID.3.4 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Identifier type code	IS	If this field, PID.3.5, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	标识符类 型编码	IS	如果 PID.3.5 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
Result Report Time.LL		TS	The earliest date and time for which results are to be returned. If this field is not valued, the earliest results that conform to the other query parameters will be returned.
结果报告时间.LL		TS	要返回结果的最早日期与时间。如果这个字段没有赋值,将返回符合其他查询 参数的最早结果。
Result Report Time.UL		TS	The latest date and time for which results are to be returned. If this field is not valued, the latest results that conform to the other query parameters will be returned.
结果报告时间.UL		TS	要返回结果的最晚日期与时间。如果这个字段没有赋值,将返回符合其他查询参数的最晚结果。
LabDept		CE	The section(s) or department(s) of the laboratory reporting the results. As many LabDept values may be specified as desired. If this field is not valued, results that conform to the other query parameters from all sections or departments will be returned.
实验室部门		CE	报告结果的实验室部/处。可根据要求指定任意数量的 LabDept 值。如果这个字段没有赋值,将返回符合其他查询参数的所有部门的结果。

LOINCCode	CE	The LOINC identifier for the results to be reported. As many LOINCCode values may be specified as desired. If this field is not valued, results that conform to the other query parameters for all LOINC codes will be returned.
LOINC 编码	CE	要报告结果的 LOINC 标识符。可根据要求指定任意数量的 LOINC Code 值。如果这个字段没有赋值,将返回符合其他查询参数的所有 LOINC 编码的结果。

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Z89)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序 (查 询 ID=Z89)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述
1	Query Priority		1	ID	(D)eferred or (I)mmediate. Default is I.
1	查询优先度		1	ID	延迟(□)或即刻(□),默认值是□
2	Quantity Limited Request		10	CQ	
2	数量限制请求		10	CQ	
		Quantity		NM	Number of units (specified by the following component) that will be returned in each increment of the response. If no value is given, the entire response will be returned in a single increment.
		数量		NM	每一次追加回应中将返回单位(由下面的组分予以界定)的数量。如果没有给出值,整个回应将在一个追加回应中返回。
		Units		CE	CHaracters, Lines, PaGes, or RecorDs. Default is Li.
		单位		CE	字符(CH)、行(LI)、页(PG)或记录(RD)默认值是 LI
3	Response Modality		60	CE	Real time or Batch. Default is R.
3	回应形式		60	CE	实时回应(R)或按批回应(B)。默认值是R
7	Segment group inclusion		256	ID	What segment group(s) are to be included. If this field is not valued, all segment groups will be included.
7	信息段组内含物		256	ID	应包含有什么信息段组。如果这个字段被赋值,所有信息段组 将包含其中。

If a LOINC code is used as one of the operands of the input specification expression, all of the other OBX segments which are part of the same OBR as the selected OBX will be returned along with the selected OBX. In other words, if an OBX segment that is part of a panel is selected by the query, the entire panel will be returned.

如果把一个 LOINC 编码作为输入规范表达式的一个运算对象,则作为与选出的 OBX 相同的 OBR 的一部分,所有其他 OBX 信息段将与选出的 OBX 一起返回。换句话说,如果查询选择了作为<mark>调查对象</mark>一部分的 OBX 信息段,则将返回整个<mark>调查对象</mark>。

5.5.2.4 Lab example different instantiation

5.9.2.4 实验室实例的不同例示

The same Query Name might be invoked with a different query tag (456) as follows:

可用一个不同的查询标记符(456)调用同一个查询名称,如下所示:

The user wishes to know all the lab results reported having a LOINC code of 6777-7 between March 21, 1999 and March 23, 1999.

用户想知道 LOINC 编码为 6777-7, 1999 年 3 月 21 日到 1999 年 3 月 23 日之间的所有已报告的实验室结果。

```
MSH|^&~\|PCR|GenHosp|LIS||199907131040-0800||QBP^Z89^QBP_Z89|4495|D
|2.4|

QPD
|Z89^LabResultsHistory^HL7nnnn||@OBX.3.4^EQ^6777-7^AND~@OBR.22^
GE^19990321^AND~@OBR.22^LE^19990323

RCP|I||R|
```

The second instance of the "Lab Results for Specified Criteria" query would clearly return quite different results than the first even though both are invocations of the same query.

即便"有特定标准的实验室"查询的第二个例子与第一个例子都是用相同查询调用的,但二者的结果也明显不同。

5.5.3 Query by parameter (QBP) / tabular response (RTB)

5.9.3 参数查询(QBP)/表格回应(RTB)

5.5.3.1 MPI example

5.9.3.1 MPI 实例

The user wishes to know the identity of the patient whose medical record number is "555444222111".

用户想知道医疗记录号是"555444222111"的病人的身份。

The MPI system returns the following RTB message:

MPI 系统返回下列 RTB 信息:

```
MSH|^&~\|MPI|GenHosp|PCR||199811201400-0800||RTB^Z92^RTB_K13|8699|P
|2.4||||||
MSA|AA|8699|
QAK|Q0009|OK|Z91^WhoAmI^HL7nnnn|1^1|
```

QPD|Z91^WhoAmI^HL7nnnn|Q0009|555444222111^^MPI^MR

RDF|PatientList^CX^20~PatientName^XPN^48~Mother'sMaidenName^XPN^48~DOB^TS^26~Sex^IS^1~Race^CE^80|

RDT|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|Everyman^Adam||19600614|M||

5.5.3.1.1 MPI Conformance Statement

5.9.3.1.1 MPI 一致语句

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Z89):	Z91
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Z89):	Z91
Type:	Query
类型:	查询
Query Name:	Who Am I
查询名称:	我是谁
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	QBP^Z91^QBP_Q13
查询触发(= MSH-9):	QBP^Z91^QBP_Q13
Query Mode:	Both
查询模态:	两者都有
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	RTB^Z92^RTB_K13
回应触发 (= MSH-9)	RTB^Z92^RTB_K13
Query Characteristics:	
查询特征	
Purpose:	Find the identity of the patient for specified medical record number(s)
目的:	找到特定医疗记录号病人的身份。
Response Characteristics:	
回应特征:	
Based on Segment Pattern:	
基于信息段模式:	

QBP^Z91^QBP_Q13	Query Grammar: QBP Message	Section Reference
QBP^Z91^QBP_Q13	查询语法: QBP 信息	参考章节
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSH	信息头	2.16.9
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.4
QPD	查询参数定义	0
[RDF]	Table Row Definition Segment	5.5.7
[RDF]	表格行定义信息段	5.5.6
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

RTB^Z94^RTB_K13	Response Grammar: Who Am I	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
RTB^Z94^RTB_K13	回应语法: 我是谁	组控制	注释	支持指示器	参考章节
MSH MSH MSA MSA [ERR] [ERR] QAK QAK QPD QPD [RDF [RDF [RDF [RDT }]] [DSC]	Message Header 信息头 Message Acknowledgement 信息感知 Error 错误 Query Acknowledgement 查询感知 Query Parameter Definition 查询参数定义 Table Row Definition Segment 表格行定义信息段 Table Row Data Segment 表格行数据信息段 Continuation Pointer				2.16.9 2.16.8 2.16.8 2.16.5 2.16.5 5.5.2 5.5.2 5.5.3 5.5.3 5.5.7 2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器				2.16.4

[DSC] 维续指示器 **QPD Input Parameter Specification**

OPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z91)	Name	Key/ Search	s o r t	LEN	TYP E	Opt	R e p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
字段的 顺序 (查 询 ID=Z91)	名称	查找关键 字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运算 符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	MessageQ ueryName			60	CE	R						
1	信息查询 名称			60	CE	R						
2	QueryTag			32	ST	R						
2	查询标记 符			32	ST	R						
3	PatientList	s	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3: Patient Identifier List
3	病人名单	s	Y	20	сх	o				PID.3		PID-3: 病 人标识符 列表

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z91)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z91)	组分名称	DT	描述
MessageQueryN ame		CE	Must be valued Z91^Who Am I^HL7nnnn .
信息查询名称		CE	必须赋值为 Z91^Who Am I^HL7nnnn .
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每个查询信息都是唯一的。
PatientList		СХ	The combination of values for <i>PatientList.ID</i> , and <i>PatientList.AssigningAuthority</i> , are intended to identify a unique entry on the PATIENT_MASTER table. The <i>PatientList.IdentifierTypeCode</i> is useful for further filtering or to supply uniqueness in the event that the assigning authority may have more than one coding system. (The PATIENT_MASTER table contains a constraint that prevents multiple patients from being identified by the same combination of field values.)
			If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
			If one PID.3 is specified, only 1 segment pattern will be returned.
病人名单		СХ	把病人名单 ID 与病人名单赋值权的值进行合并可以对病人主表的唯一条目进行识别。在赋值权有超过一个编码系统时,病人名单标识符类型编码可用于进一步过滤或提供唯一性。(病人主表包含有一个限制以防止一个合并字段值识别多个病人。)
			如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
			如果指定了一个PID.3,仅返回一个信息段模式。
	ID	ID	If this field, PID.3.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	ID	ID	如果 PID.3.1 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Assigning Authority	HD	If this field, PID.3.4, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	赋值权	HD	如果 PID.3.4 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Identifier type code	IS	If this field, PID.3.5, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	标识符类 型编码	IS	如果 PID.3.5 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Z91)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z91)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述
1	Query Priority		1	ID	(D)eferred or (I)mmediate. Default is I .
1	查询优先度		1	ID	延迟(▶) 或即刻(▶),默认值是▶
2	Quantity Limited Request		10	CQ	
2	数量限制请求		10	CQ	
		Quantity		NM	Number of units (specified by the following component) that will be returned in each increment of the response. If no value is given, the entire response will be returned in a single increment.
		数量		NM	每一次追加回应中将返回单位(由下面的组分予以界定)的数量。如果没有给出值,整个回应将在一个追加回应中返回。
		Units		CE	CHaracters, Lines, PaGes, or RecorDs. Default is Li.
		单位		CE	字符(CH)、行(LI)、页(PG)或记录(RD)默认值是 LI
3	Response Modality		60	CE	Real time or Batch. Default is R.
3	回应形式		60	CE	实时回应(R)或按批回应(B)。默认值是 R
6	Sort-by Field		256	SRT	
6	按字段排序		256	SRT	
		Sort-by Field		ST	Segment field name of an output column by which the response may be sorted. Must contain a Y in the Sort column of the output specification table.
		按字段排序		ST	输出列中的信息段字段名,回应根据输出列进行排序。在输出规范表的排序列中必须包含一个 Y 。
		Sequencing		ID	As specified in HL7 Table 0397- Sequencing. Default is A scending.
		先后顺序		ID	同 HL7 表 0397-先后顺序中指定的顺序,默认值是升序(A)

Output Specification and Commentary: Virtual Table

输出规范与注释:虚表

ColName (Query ID=Z91)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
列名(査询 ID=Z91)	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识 符编码	要素名称
PatientList	S	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3: Patient Identifier List

病人名单	s	Y	20	СХ	0	PID.3	PID-3:病 人标识符 列表
PatientName			48	XPN		PID.5	PID-5 Patient Name
病人姓名			48	XPN		PID.5	PID-5 病 人姓名
Mother'sMaid enName			48	XPN		PID.6	PID-6 Mother's Maiden Name
母亲的婚前姓			48	XPN		PID.6	PID-6 母 亲的婚前 姓
DOB			26	TS		PID.7	PID-7 Date/Tim e of Birth
出生日期与时 间			26	TS		PID.7	PID-7 出 生日期与 时间
Sex			1	IS		PID.8	PID-8 Sex
性别			1	IS		PID.8	PID-8 性 别
Race			80	CE		PID.10	PID-10 Race
种族			80	CE		PID.10	PID-10 种族

5.5.3.2 Pharmacy example:

5.9.3.2 药房实例

The user wishes to know all the medications dispensed for the patient whose medical record number is "555444222111" for the period beginning 5/31/98 and ending 5/31/99. The following QBP message is generated.

用户希望知道医疗记录号是 "555444222111 "的病人在 5/31/98 与 5/31/99 之间时间内的 所有配药情况。将产生如下 QBP 信息

The pharmacy system identifies medical record number "555444222111" as belonging to Adam Everyman and locates 4 prescription dispenses meeting the criteria and returns the following RTB message:

药房系统识别出医疗记录号 "555444222111 "属于 Adam Everyman,找到符合标准的 4 条处方配药信息,返回下列 RTB 信息:

MSH|^&~\|PIMS|Gen Hosp|PCR||199811201400-0800||RTB^K42^RTB_K13|8858|P|2.4||||||| MSA|AA|8699| QAK|Q010|OK|Q42^Tabular Dispense History^HL7nnn|4 QPD|Q42^Tabular Dispense History^HL7nnn|Q0010|555444222111^^^MPI^MR||19980531|19990531| RDF|7|PatientId^CX^20~PatientName^XPN^48~OrderControlCode^ID^2~

MedicationDispensed^CE^100~DispenseDate^TS^26~QuantityDispensed ^NM^20~ OrderingProvider^XCN^120

 $\begin{array}{lll} & RDT \mid 555444222111 \land \land MPI \land MR \mid Everyman \land Adam \mid RE \mid 525440345 \land Verapamil \\ & Hydrochloride \ 120 \ mg \ TAB \land NDC \\ & \mid 199805291115 - 0700 \mid 100 \mid 77 \land Hippocrates \land Harold \land H \land III \land DR \land MD \\ \end{array}$

RDT|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|Everyman^Adam|RE|00182196901^VERAPAMIL HCL ER TAB 180MG ER^NDC |19980821-0700|100|77^Hippocrates^Harold^H^III^DR^MD

RDT|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|Everyman^Adam|RE|00172409660^BACLOFEN 10MG TABS^NDC |199809221415-0700|10|88^Semmelweis^Samuel^^^DR^MD

RDT|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|Everyman^Adam|RE|00054384163^THEOPHYLLINE 80MG/15ML SOLN^NDC|199810121145-0700|10|99^Lister^Lenora^^^DR^MD

5.5.3.2.1 QBP/RTB dispense history Conformance Statement

5.9.3.2.1 QBP/RTB 配药史一致语句

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Z89):	Z93
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Z89)	Z93
Туре:	Query
类型:	查询
Query Name:	Tabular Dispense History
查询名称:	表格配药史
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	QBP^Z93^QBP_Q13
查询触发(= MSH-9):	QBP^Z93^QBP_Q13
Query Mode:	Both
查询模态:	两者均有
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	RTB^Z94^RTB_K13
回应触发(= MSH-9):	RTB^Z94^RTB_K13

Query Characteristics:	Returns response sorted by Date Dispensed unless otherwise specified.
查询特性:	返回按配药日期排序的回应,除非有其他指定。
Purpose:	Find medications dispensed between specified date range for specified medical record numbers.
目的:	找到特定医疗记录号的病人在特定日期范围内所配药物。
Response Characteristics:	
回应特性:	
Based on Segment Pattern:	
基于信息段模式:	

QBP^Z93^QBP_Q13	Query Grammar: QBP Message	Section Reference				
QBP^Z93^QBP_Q13	查询语法: QBP 信息	参考章节				
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9				
MSH	信息头	2.16.9				
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.4				
QPD	查询参数定义	0				
[RDF]	Table Row Definition Segment	5.5.7				
[RDF]	表格行定义信息段	5.5.6				
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6				
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5				
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4				
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4				

RTB^Z94^RTB_K13	Response Grammar: Who Am I	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
RTB^Z94^RTB_K13	回应语法: 我是谁	组控制	注释	支持指示器	<u>参考章</u> <u>节</u>
MSH	Message Header				2.16.9
MSH	信息头				2.16.9
MSA	Message Acknowledgement				2.16.8
MSA	信息感知				2.16.8
[ERR]	Error				2.16.5
[ERR]	错误				2.16.5
QAK	Query Acknowledgement				5.5.2
QAK	查询感知				5.5.2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition				5.5.3
QPD	查询参数定义				5.5.3
[RDF	Table Row Definition Segment				5.5.7
[RDF	表格行定义信息段				5.5.6
[{ RDT }]]	Table Row Data Segment				5.5.8
[{ RDT }]]	表格行数据信息段				5.5.7
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer				2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器				2.16.4

QPD Input Parameter Specification

QPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z93)	Name	Key/ Search	S o r t	LEN	TYP E	Opt	R e p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
字段的 顺序 (查 询 ID=Z93)	名称	查找关键 字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复		表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	MessageQ ueryName			60	CE	R						
1	信息查询 名称			60	CE	R						
2	QueryTag			32	ST	R						
2	查询标记 符			32	ST	R						
3	PatientList	S	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3: Patient Identifier List
3	病人名单	S	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3: 病 人标识符 列表
4	Medication Dispensed	S	Y	100	CE	0		=		RXD.2		RXD-2: Dispense /Give Code
4	所配药物	S	Y	100	CE	0		=		RXD.2		RXD-2: 配药/给 药编码
5	Dispense Date.LL	S	Y	26	TS	О		> =		RXD.3		RXD-3: Date/Tim e Dispense d
5	配药日 期.LL	S	Y	26	TS	0		> =		RXD.3		RXD-3: 配药日期 /时间
6	Dispense Date.UL	S	Y	26	TS	0		< =		RXD.3		RXD-3: Date/Tim e Dispense d
6	配药日 期.UL	S	Y	26	TS	0		< =		RXD.3		RXD-3: 配药日期 /时间

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z93)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z93)	组分名称	数据类型	描述
MessageQueryN ame		CE	Must be valued Z93^Tabular Dispense History^HL7nnnn .
信息查询名称		CE	必须赋值为 Z93^Tabular Dispense History^HL7 nnnn.
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每个查询信息都是唯一的。
PatientList		СХ	The combination of values for <i>PatientList.ID</i> , and <i>PatientList.AssigningAuthority</i> , are intended to identify a unique entry on the PATIENT_MASTER table. The <i>PatientList.IdentifierTypeCode</i> is useful for further filtering or to supply uniqueness in the event that the assigning authority may have more than one coding system. (The PATIENT_MASTER table contains a constraint that prevents multiple patients from being identified by the same combination of field values.) This PATIENT_MASTER entry will be searched against on the PHARMACY_DISPENSE_TRANSACTION table to retrieve the rows fulfilling the query conditions.
			If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match If one PID.3 is specified, only 1 segment pattern will be returned.
病人名单		СХ	把病人名单 ID 与病人名单赋值权的值进行合并可以对病人主表的唯一条目进行识别。在赋值权有超过一个编码系统时,病人名单标识符类型编码可用于过一步过滤或提供唯一性。(病人主表包含有一个限制以防止一个合并字段值记别多个病人。)这个病人主表条目将在药房配药处理表上进行查找以获得满足查询条件的行。 如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
			如果指定了一个 PID.3,仅返回一个信息段模式。
	ID	ID	If this field, PID.3.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	ID	ID	如果 PID.3.1 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Assigning Authority	HD	If this field, PID.3.4, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	赋值权	HD	如果 PID.3.4 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Identifier type code	IS	If this field, PID.3.5, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	标识符类 型编码	IS	如果 PID.3.5 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
MedicationDispe nsed		CE	If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match
所配药物		CE	如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
DispenseDate.LL		TS	This is the earliest value to be returned for Date/Time Dispensed. If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药日期.LL		TS	这是向配药日期/时间返回的最早的值。如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。

DispenseDate.U L	TS	This is the latest value to be returned for Date/Time Dispensed. If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药日期.UL	TS	这是向配药日期/时间返回的最晚的值。如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Z93)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z93)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述
1	Query Priority		1	ID	(D)eferred or (I)mmediate. Default is I .
1	查询优先度		1	ID	延迟(▶)或即刻(▶),默认值是▶
2	Quantity Limited Request		10	CQ	
2	数量限制请求		10	CQ	
		Quantity		NM	Number of units (specified by the following component) that will be returned in each increment of the response. If no value is given, the entire response will be returned in a single increment.
		数量		NM	每一次追加回应中将返回单位(由下面的组分予以界定)的数量。如果没有给出值,整个回应将在一个追加回应中返回。
		Units		CE	CHaracters, Lines, PaGes, or RecorDs. Default is Li.
		单位		CE	字符(CH)、行(LI)、页(PG)或记录(RD)默认值是 LI
3	Response Modality		60	CE	Real time or Batch. Default is R.
3	回应形式		60	CE	实时回应(R)或按批回应(B)。默认值是R
6	Sort-by Field		256	SRT	
6	按字段排序		256	SRT	
		Sort-by Field		ST	Segment field name of an output column by which the response may be sorted. Must contain a Y in the Sort column of the output specification table.
		按字段排序		ST	输出列中的信息段字段名,回应根据输出列进行排序。在输出 规范表的排序列中必须包含一个 Y 。
		Sequencing		ID	As specified in HL7 Table 0397- Sequencing. Default is A scending.
		先后顺序		ID	同 HL7 表 0397-先后顺序中指定的顺序,默认值是升序(A)

Output Specification and Commentary: Virtual Table

输出规范与注释:虚表

ColName (Query ID=Z93)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	ElementName
,	0001011				•						

列名(査询 ID=Z93)	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
PatientList	S	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3: Patient Identifier List
病人名单	S	Y	20	сх	0				PID.3		PID-3:病人标识 符列表
PatientName			48	XPN					PID.5		PID-5 Patient Name
病人姓名			48	XPN					PID.5		PID-5 病人姓名
MedicationDis pensed	S	Y	100	CE	0		=		RXD.2		RXD-2 Dispense/Give Code
所配药物	S	Y	100	CE	0		=		RXD.2		RXD-2:配药/给药 编码
DispenseDate .LL	S	Y	26	TS	0		>=		RXD.3		RXD-3 Date/Time Dispensed
配药日期.LL	S	Y	26	TS	0		> =		RXD.3		RXD-3:配药日期/ 时间
DispenseDate .UL	S	Y	26	TS	0		<=		RXD.3		RXD-3 Date/Time Dispensed
配药日期.UL	S	Y	26	TS	0		< =		RXD.3		RXD-3:配药日期/ 时间

5.5.4 Query using QSC variant / tabular response (RTB)

5.9.4 使用 QSC 变量的查询/表格回应 (RTB)

5.5.4.1 Pharmacy example

5.9.4.1 药房实例

The user wishes to know all the medications dispensed for the patient whose medical record number is "555444222111" for the period beginning 5/31/98 and ending 5/31/99. The following message is generated.

用户希望知道医疗记录号是 "555444222111"的病人在 5/31/98 与 5/31/99 之间时间内的 所有配药情况。将产生如下 QBP 信息:

```
MSH|^&~\|PCR|Gen
Hosp|PIMS||199811201400-0800||QBP^Z95^QBP_Q13|8699|P|2.4|||||||
|
QPD|Z95^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn|Q504
|PID.3^EQ^55544422211^AND~RXD.3^GE^19980531^AND~RXD.3^LE^199905
31
RCP|Q001|I|999^RD|
```

RDF|3|PatientList^ST^20~PatientName^XPN^48~OrderControlCode^ID^2~Or deringProvider^XCN^120~MedicationDispensed^ST^40~DispenseDate^T S^26~QuantityDispensed^NM^20|

The pharmacy system identifies medical record number "555444222111" as belonging to Adam Everyman and locates 4 prescription dispenses meeting the criteria and returns the following RTB message:

药房系统识别出医疗记录号 "555444222111 "属于 Adam Everyman,找到符合标准的 4 条处方配药信息,返回下列 RTB 信息:

```
MSH|^&~\|PIMS|Gen
                       Hosp|PCR||199811201400-0800||RTB^Z96^RTB K13|8858|P|2.4||||||
MSA|AA|8699|
QAK|Q001|OK|Z95^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn|4
QPD|Z95^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn|Q504
                          |PID.3^EQ^55544422211^AND~RXD.3^GE^19980531^AND~RXD.3^LE^199905
 \begin{tabular}{ll} RDF & | 3 | PatientList^ST^20~PatientName^XPN^48~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderingProvider^XCN^120~MedicationDispensed^ST^40~DispenseDate^T \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} RDF & | 3 | PatientList^ST^20~PatientName^XPN^48~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderControlCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderCode^ID^22~OrderC
                        S^26~QuantityDispensed^NM^20|
RDT|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|Everyman^Adam|RE|77^Hippocrates^Harold^H^
III^DR^MD |525440345^Verapamil Hydrochloride 120 mg TAB^NDC
                         |199805291115-0700|100
RDT|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|Everyman^Adam|RE|77^Hippocrates^Harold^H^
                        III^DR^MD |00182196901^VERAPAMIL HCL ER TAB 180MG ER^NDC
                         |19980821-0700|100
RDT|555444222111^^^MPI^MR|Everyman^Adam|RE|88^Semmelweis^Samuel^^^D
R^MD |00172409660^BACLOFEN 10MG TABS^NDC |199809221415-0700|10
\verb"RDT|555444222111^{^*}MPI^MR|Everyman^Adam|RE|99^Lister^Lenora^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^Lenora^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^Lenora^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^Lenora^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^Lenora^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^Lenora^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^Lenora^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^Lenora^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^Lenora^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^Lenora^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^Adam|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^AD|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^AD|RE|898^Lister^{^*}DR^MD|Everyman^AD
                          SOLN^NDC|199810121145-0700|10
```

5.5.4.1.1 QBP/RTB dispense history Conformance Statement using QSC variant

5.9.4.1.1 使用 QSC 变量的 QBP/RTB 配药史一致语句

Note that this Conformance Statement includes no separate Output Description and Commentary. In the QBP/RTB combination using the QSC variant, the selection criteria in *QPD-3-user parameters* and the desired return data in *RDF-2-column description* are constructed from the same Virtual Table, which appears in the Input Specification.

请注意这个一致语句不包括单独的输出描述与注释。在使用 QSC 变量的 QBP/RTB 联合体中,*QPD-3-用户参数*中的选择标准和 *RDF-2-列描述*中要返回的数据从相同的虚表中构建,这个虚表出现在输入规范中。

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Z95):	Z95
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Z95):	Z95
Type:	Query
类型:	查询

Query Name:	Tabular Dispense History
査询名称:	表格配药史
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	QBP^Z95^QBP_Q13
查询触发(= MSH-9):	QBP^Z95^QBP_Q13
Query Mode:	Both
查询模态:	两者均有
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	RTB^Z96^RTB_Q13
回应触发(= MSH-9):	RTB^Z96^RTB_Q13
Query Characteristics:	Selection criteria are chosen from a Virtual Table. May specify patient, medication, and a date range.
査询特性:	从虚表中选择选择标准。可以指定病人、药物与日期范围。
Purpose:	To retrieve patient pharmacy dispense history information from the Server.
目的:	从服务器获取病人药房配药史信息。
Response Characteristics:	Columns from the Virtual Table listed in the Input/Output Specification are specified for output in the RDF segment.
	If no columns are specified in the RDF segment, all columns will be returned.
	Response is sorted by Medication Dispensed unless otherwise specified in SortControl.
回应特征:	为了可以在 RDF 信息段中输出,对输入/输出规范中列出暄虚表的列进行指定。
	如果在 RDF 信息段中没有指定列,将返回所有列。
	按所配药物对回应排序,除非在 SortControl(排序控制) 中有另外的指定。
Based on Segment Pattern:	
基于信息段模式:	

QBP^Z95^QBP_Q13	Query Grammar: QBP Message	Section Reference
QBP^Z95^QBP_Q13	查询语法: QBP 信息	<u>参考章节</u>
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSH	信息头	2.16.9
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.4
QPD	查询参数定义	0
[RDF]	Table Row Definition Segment	5.5.7
[RDF]	表格行定义信息段	5.5.6
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

RTB^Z96^RTB_Q13	Response Grammar: Who Am I	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
RTB^Z96^RTB_Q13	回应语法: 我是谁	组控制	注释	支持指示器	参考章节
MSH MSA MSA MSA [ERR] [ERR] QAK QAK QPD QPD [RDF [RDF	Message Header 信息头 Message Acknowledgement 信息感知 Error 错误 Query Acknowledgement 查询感知 Query Parameter Definition 查询参数定义 Table Row Definition Segment 表格行定义信息段				2.16.9 2.16.9 2.16.8 2.16.8 2.16.5 5.5.2 5.5.2 5.5.3 5.5.3 5.5.7 5.5.6 5.5.8
[{ RDT }]] [{ RDT }]] [DSC] [DSC]	Table Row Data Segment 表格行数据信息段 Continuation Pointer 继续指示器				5.5.8 5.5.7 2.16.4 2.16.4

QPD Input Parameter Specification

QPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z95)	Field Descripti on	Key/ Search	S o r t	LEN	TYP E	Opt	R e p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z95)	字段描述	查找关键 字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复		表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	MessageQ ueryName			60	CE	R						
1	信息查询 名称			60	CE	R						
2	QueryTag			32	ST	R						
2	查询标记 符			32	ST	R						
3	SelectionC riteria			255	ST	R	Y					
3	选择标准			255	ST	R	Y					

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z95)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z95)	组分名称	数据类 型	描述
MessageQueryN ame		CE	Must be valued Z95^Tabular Dispense History^HL7nnnn .
信息查询名称		CE	必须赋值为 Z95^Tabular Dispense History^HL7nnnn .
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每个查询信息都是唯一的。
SelectionCriteria		ST	A query expression whose operands are derived from the "ColName" column

		in the "Input/Output Specification: Virtual Table" given below.
选择标准	ST	查询表达式的运算对象来自于下面给出的"输入/输出规范:虚表"中的"列名"列。

Input/Output Specification: Virtual Table

输入/输出规范:虚表

ColName (Query ID=Z95)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	ElementName
列名(査询 ID= Z95)	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
PatientList	S	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3: Patient Identifier List
病人名单	S	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3:病人标识 符列表
PatientName			48	XPN					PID.5		PID-5 Patient Name
病人姓名			48	XPN					PID.5		PID-5 病人姓名
OrderControl Code	S		2	ID				0119	ORC.1		ORC-1 Order Control
定单控制编码	S		2	ID				0119	ORC.1		ORC-1 定单控 制
MedicationDis pensed	S	Y	100	CE					RXD.2		RXD-2 Dispense/Give Code
所配药物	S	Y	100	CE					RXD.2		RXD-2 配药/给 药编码
DispenseDate	S		26	TS					RXD.3		RXD-2 Date/Time Dispensed
配药日期	S		26	TS					RXD.3		RXD-2 配药日 期/时间
QuantityDispe nsed	L		20	NM					RXD.4		RXD-4 Actual Dispense Amount
配药量	L		20	NM					RXD.4		RXD-4 实际配 药量
OrderingProvi der	S		120	XCN					ORC.12		ORC-12 Ordering Provider
定单提供者	S		120	XCN					ORC.12		ORC-12 定单提 供者

Virtual Table Field Description and Commentary

虚表字段描述与注释

	MEN TAIME THE								
- 1	ColName (Query ID=Z95)	Comp. Name	DT	Description					
	输入参数(査询	组分名称	数据类	描述					

ID=Z95)		型	
PatientList		СХ	The combination of values for <i>PatientList.ID</i> , and <i>PatientList.AssigningAuthority</i> , are intended to identify a unique entry on the PATIENT_MASTER table. The <i>PatientList.IdentifierTypeCode</i> is useful for further filtering or to supply uniqueness in the event that the assigning authority may have more than one coding system. (The PATIENT_MASTER table contains a constraint that prevents multiple patients from being identified by the same combination of field values.) This PATIENT_MASTER entry will be searched against on the PHARMACY_DISPENSE_TRANSACTION table to retrieve the rows fulfilling the query conditions. If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match. If one PID.3 is specified, only 1 segment pattern will be returned.
病人名单		СХ	把病人名单 ID 与病人名单赋值权的值进行合并可以对病人主表的唯一条目进行识别。在赋值权有超过一个编码系统时,病人名单标识符类型编码可用于进一步过滤或提供唯一性。(病人主表包含有一个限制以防止一个合并字段值识别多个病人。)这个病人主表条目将在药房配药处理表上进行查找以获得满足查询条件的行。 如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
			如果指定了一个 PID.3,仅返回一个信息段模式。
	ID	ID	If this field, PID.3.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	ID	ID	如果 PID.3.1 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Assigning Authority	HD	If this field, PID.3.4, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	赋值权	HD	如果 PID.3.4 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Identifier type code	IS	If this field, PID.3.5, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	标识符类 型编码	IS	如果 PID.3.5 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
PatientName		XPN	If this field, PID.5, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
病人姓名		XPN	如果 PID.5 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
OrderControlCo de		ID	If this field, ORC.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
定单控制编码		ID	如果 ORC.1 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
MedicationDisp ensed		CE	If this field, RXD.2, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
所配药物		CE	如果 RXD.2 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
DispenseDate		TS	If this field, RXD.3, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药日期		TS	如果 RXD.3 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
QuantityDispen sed		NM	If this field, RXD.4, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药量		NM	如果 RXD.4 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
OrderingProvid		XCN	If this field, ORC.12, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be

er		a match.
定单提供者	XCN	如果 ORC.12 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Z95)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z95)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述
1	Query Priority		1	ID	(D)eferred or (I)mmediate. Default is I.
1	查询优先度		1	ID	延迟(▶)或即刻(▶),默认值是▶
2	Quantity Limited Request		10	CQ	
2	数量限制请求		10	CQ	
		Quantity		NM	Number of units (specified by the following component) that will be returned in each increment of the response. If no value is given, the entire response will be returned in a single increment.
		数量		NM	每一次追加回应中将返回单位(由下面的组分予以界定)的数量。如果没有给出值,整个回应将在一个追加回应中返回。
		Units		CE	CHaracters, Lines, PaGes, or RecorDs. Default is LI.
		单位		CE	字符(CH)、行(LI)、页(PG)或记录(RD)默认值是 LI
3	Response Modality		60	CE	Real time or Batch. Default is R.
3	回应形式		60	CE	实时回应(R)或按批回应(B)。默认值是R
6	Sort-by Field		256	SRT	
		Sort-by Field		ST	Segment field name of an output column by which the response may be sorted. Must contain a Y in the Sort column of the output specification table.
		按字段排序		ST	输出列中的信息段字段名,回应根据输出列进行排序。在输出规范表的排序列中必须包含一个 Y 。
		Sequencing		ID	As specified in HL7 Table 0397- Sequencing. Default is A scending.
		先后顺序		ID	同 HL7 表 0397-先后顺序中指定的顺序,默认值是升序(A)

5.5.5 Query by parameter (QBP) / display response (RDY)

5.9.5 参数查询(QBP)/显示回应(RDY)

The user wishes to know all the medications dispensed for the patient whose medical record number is "555444222111" for the period beginning 5/31/98 and ending 5/31/99. The following QBP message is generated.

例:用户希望知道医疗记录号是"555444222111"的病人在 5/31/98 与 5/31/99 之间时间内的所有配药情况。将产生如下 OBP 信息:

```
MSH|^&~\|PCR|Gen
Hosp|PIMS||199909171400-0800||QBP^Z97^QBP_Q15|8699|P|2.4|||||||
QPD|Z97^DispenseHistoryDisplay^HL7nnnn|Q005|555444222111^^^MPI^MR||
19980531|19990531|
RCP|I|999^RD|
```

The pharmacy system identifies medical record number "555444222111" as belonging to Adam Everyman and locates 4 prescription dispenses meeting the criteria and returns the following RDY message:

药房系统识别出医疗记录号 "555444222111 "属于 Adam Everyman,找到符合标准的 4 条处方配药信息,返回下列 RDY 信息:

```
MSH|^&~\|PIMS|Gen
Hosp|PCR||199909171401-0800||RDY^Z98^RDY K15|8858|P|2.3|||||||
QAK|Q005|OK|Z97^DispenseHistoryDisplay|4
QPD|Z97^DispenseHistoryDisplay^HL7nnnn|Q005|555444222111^^^MPI^MR||
   19980531|19990531|
           GENERAL HOSPITAL - PHARMACY DEPARTMENT
   DATE:09-17-99
          DISPENSE HISTORY REPORT
                                                             PAGE 1
DSP||
              Patient Name
DSP||MRN
                                 MEDICATION DISPENSED
   DISP-DATE
DSP||555444222111 Everyman, Adam
                                   VERAPAMIL HCL 120 mg TAB
   05/29/1998
DSP||555444222111 Everyman,Adam
                                    VERAPAMIL HCL ER TAB 180MG
   08/21/1998
DSP||555444222111 Everyman,Adam
                                    BACLOFEN 10MG TABS
   09/22/1998
DSP||555444222111 Everyman,Adam
                                    THEOPHYLLINE 80MG/15ML SOL
   10/12/1998
          << END OF REPORT >>
DSPII
```

5.5.5.1 Dispense history display Conformance Statement

5.9.5.1 配药史显示一致语句

Note that this Conformance Statement includes no separate Output Description and Commentary. In conformance statements that specify an RDY response message, the display format follows the response grammar.

请注意这个一致语句不包括单独的输出描述与注释。在指定一个 RDY 回应信息的一致语句中,这个显示格式遵循回应语法。

Conformance Statement

一致语句

查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Z97):	Z97
Туре:	Query
类型:	
Query Name:	Dispense History
查询名称:	配药史
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	QBP^Z97^QBP_Q15
查询触发(= MSH-9):	QBP^Z97^QBP_Q15
Query Mode:	Both
査询模态:	两者均有
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	RDY^Z98^RDY_K15
回应触发(= MSH-9):	RDY^Z98^RDY_K15
Query Characteristics:	May specify patient, medication, a date range, and how the response is to be sorted.
查询特性:	可以指定病人、药物、日期范围以及怎样对回应排序的。
Purpose:	To retrieve patient pharmacy dispense history information from the Server.
目的:	从服务器获取病人药房配药史信息
Response Characteristics:	Returns data formatted for screen display. Data are sorted by Medication Dispensed unless otherwise specified in SortControl.
回应特性:	返回按屏幕显示格式化的数据。按所配药物对数据排序,除非在 排序控制 中有其他指定。
Based on Segment Pattern:	
基于信息段模式:	

QBP^Z97^QBP_Q15	Query Grammar: QBP Message	Section Reference		
QBP^Z97^QBP_Q15	查询语法: QBP 信息	参考章节		
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9		
MSH	信息头	2.16.9		
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.3		
QPD	查询参数定义	5.5.3		
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6		
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5		
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4		
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4		

RDY^Z98^RDY_K15	Response Grammar: Dispense History	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
RDY^Z98^RDY_K15	回应语法:配药史	组控制	注释	支持指示器	参考章节
MSH MSH	Message Header 信息头				2.16.9 2.16.9

RDY^Z98^RDY_K15	Response Grammar: Dispense History	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
RDY^Z98^RDY_K15	回应语法:配药史	组控制	注释	支持指示器	参考章节
MSA	Message Acknowledgement				2.16.8
MSA	信息感知				2.16.8
[ERR]	Error				2.16.5
[ERR]	错误				2.16.5
QAK	Query Acknowledgement				5.5.2
QAK	查询感知				5.5.2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition				5.5.4
QPD	查询参数定义				0
[{ DSP }]	Display Data				5.5.1
[{ DSP }]	显示数据				5.5.1
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer				2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器				2.16.4

The data will display as follows: (Query ID=Z97) 数据按以下形式显示: (查询 ID=Z97)								
DSPII		JADMACY DEDADEMENT	DATE:mm-dd-yy					
- ' '		HARMACI DEPARIMENT						
DSP	OSP 普通医院 - 药房部 日期:mm-dd-yy							
DSP	DISPENSE HISTORY REPORT PAGE n							
DSP	配药史报告		页 n					
DSP MRN	Patient Name	MEDICATION DISPENSED	DISP-DATE					
DSP MRN	病人姓名	所配药物	配药-日期					
DSP XXXXX	XXXXXx, XXXXX	xxxxxxxxxxxx	mm/dd/ccyy					
DSP XXXXX	XXXXXx, XXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	mm/dd/ccyy					
DSP	<< END OF REPORT >>							
DSP	<< 报告结束 >>							

QPD Input Parameter Specification

QPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z97)	Name	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYP E	Opt	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z97)	名称	查找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复		表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	Message QueryNa me			60	CE	R						
1	信息查询 名称			60	CE	R						
2	QueryTa g			32	ST	R						

2	查询标记 符			32	ST	R			
3	PatientLi st	S	Y	20	CX	0		PID.3	PID-3: Patient Identifier List
3	病人名单	S	Y	20	CX	0		PID.3	PID-3:病 人标识符 列表
4	Medicati onDispen sed	S	Y	100	CE	0	=	RXD.2	RXD-2: Dispense /Give Code
4	所配药物	S	Y	100	CE	0	=	RXD.2	RXD-2: 配药/给 药编码
5	Dispense Date.LL	S	Y	26	TS	0	> =	RXD.3	RXD-3: Date/Tim e Dispense d
5	配药日 期.LL	S	Y	26	TS	0	> =	RXD.3	RXD-3: 配药日期 /时间
6	Dispense Date.UL	S	Y	26	TS	0	< =	RXD.3	RXD-3: Date/Tim e Dispense d
6	配药日 期.UL	S	Y	26	TS	0	< =	RXD.3	RXD-3: 配药日期 /时间

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z97)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z97)	组分名称	数据类 型	描述
MessageQuery Name		CE	Must be valued Z97^Dispense History^HL7nnnn .
信息査询名称		CE	必须赋值为 Z97^Dispense History^HL7nnnn .
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每个查询信息都是唯一的。
PatientList		СХ	The combination of values for <i>PatientList.ID</i> , and <i>PatientList.AssigningAuthority</i> , are intended to identify a unique entry on the PATIENT_MASTER table. The <i>PatientList.IdentifierTypeCode</i> is useful for further filtering or to supply uniqueness in the event that the assigning authority may have more than one coding system. (The PATIENT_MASTER table contains a constraint that prevents multiple patients from being identified by the same combination of field values.) This PATIENT_MASTER entry will be searched against on the PHARMACY_DISPENSE_TRANSACTION table to retrieve the rows fulfilling the query conditions.

			If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
			If one PID.3 is specified, only 1 segment pattern will be returned.
病人名单		СХ	把病人名单 ID 与病人名单赋值权的值进行合并可以对病人主表的唯一条目进行识别。在赋值权有超过一个编码系统时,病人名单标识符类型编码可用于进一步过滤或提供唯一性。(病人主表包含有一个限制以防止一个合并字段值识别多个病人。)这个病人主表条目将在药房配药处理表上进行查找以获得满足查询条件的行。
			如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
			如果指定了一个 PID.3,仅返回一个信息段模式。
	ID	ID	If this field, PID.3.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	ID	ID	如果 PID.3.1 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Assigning Authority	HD	If this field, PID.3.4, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	赋值权	HD	如果 PID.3.4 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Identifier type code	IS	If this field, PID.3.5, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	标识符类 型编码	IS	如果 PID.3.5 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
MedicationDisp ensed		CE	If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
所配药物		CE	如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
DispenseDate.L L		TS	This is the earliest value to be returned for Date/Time Dispensed. If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药日期.LL		TS	这是向配药日期/时间返回的最早的值。如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
DispenseDate.U L		TS	This is the latest value to be returned for Date/Time Dispensed. If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药日期.UL		TS	这是向配药日期/时间返回的最晚的值。如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Z97)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z97)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述
1	Query Priority		1	ID	(D)eferred or (I)mmediate. Default is I.
1	查询优先度		1	ID	延迟(D) 或即刻(I),默认值是Ⅰ
2	Quantity Limited Request		10	CQ	
2	数量限制请求		10	CQ	

		Quantity		NM	Number of units (specified by the following component) that will be returned in each increment of the response. If no value is given, the entire response will be returned in a single increment.
		数量		NM	每一次追加回应中将返回单位(由下面的组分予以界定)的数量。如果没有给出值,整个回应将在一个追加回应中返回。
		Units		CE	CHaracters, Lines, PaGes, or RecorDs. Default is Li.
		单位		CE	字符(CH)、行(LI)、页(PG)或记录(RD)默认值是 LI
3	Response Modality		60	CE	Real time or Batch. Default is R.
3	回应形式		60	CE	实时回应(R)或按批回应(B)。默认值是R

5.5.6 Query using QSC variant (QBP) / display response (RDY)

5.9.6 使用 QSC 变量的查询(QBP)/显示回应(RDY)

The user wishes to know all the medications ever dispensed for the patient whose medical record number is "555444222111" prescribed by Dr Lister (provider number 99). The following message is generated. (Note the similarity between the QPD segment here and that used in the query in Section 5.8.4.)

用户希望知道 Lister 医生(提供者号 99) 给医疗记录号是"555444222111"的病人所开的所有配药,产生下列信息。(注意这里使用的 QPD 信息段类似于 5.8.4 节中查询使用的 QPD 信息段。)

```
MSH|^&~\|PCR|Gen
Hosp|PIMS||199811201300-0800||QBP^Z79^QBP_Q15|8698|P|2.4|||||||
QPD|Z79^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn|Q503
|PID.3^EQ^55544422211^AND~ORC.1^EQ^RE^AND~ORC.12.1^EQ^99
RCP|I|999^RD|
```

The pharmacy system identifies medical record number "555444222111" as belonging to Adam Everyman and locates 2 prescription dispenses as prescribed by Dr. Lister. The response is clearly different than the response to the first query.

药房系统识别出医疗记录号 "555444222111 "属于 Adam Everyman, 找到 Lister 医生所 开 2 条处方配药信息,这个回应与第一个查询的回应明显不同。

```
MSH|^&~\|PIMS|Gen
   Hosp|PCR||199811201300-0800||RDY^Z80^RDY K15|8857|P|2.3|||||||
MSA|AA|8698|
QAK|Q003|OK|Z79^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn|2
QPD|Z79^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn|Q503
           ^EQ^55544422211^AND~ORC.1^EQ^RE^AND~@RXD.3^GE^1997112000
   00-0800^AND~@RXD.3^LE^199811200000-0800
           GENERAL HOSPITAL - PHARMACY DEPARTMENT
   DATE:09-17-99
        DISPENSE HISTORY REPORT
DSP||
                                                           PAGE 1
              Patient Name MEDICATION DISPENSED
DSPIIMRN
   DISP-DATE
DSP||555444222111 Everyman,Adam VERAPAMIL HCL 120 mg TAB
   05/29/1998
```

DSP|| << END OF REPORT >>

5.5.6.1 Dispense history display Conformance Statement using QSC variant

5.9.6.1 使用 QSC 变量的配药史显示一致语句

Note that this Conformance Statement includes no separate Output Description and Commentary. In conformance statements that specify an RDY response message, the display format follows the response grammar.

请注意这个一致语句不包括单独的输出描述与注释。在指定一个 RDY 回应信息的一致语句中,这个显示格式遵循回应语法。

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Z79):	Z79
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Z79):	Z79
Туре:	Query
类型:	查询
Query Name:	Dispense Information
查询名称:	配药信息
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	QBP^Z79^QBP_Q15
查询触发(= MSH-9):	QBP^Z79^QBP_Q15
Query Mode:	Both
查询模态:	两者均有
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	RDY^Z80^RSP_K15
回应触发(= MSH-9):	RDY^Z80^RSP_K15
Query Characteristics:	Selection criteria are chosen from a Virtual Table. May specify patient, order control code, medication, a date range, quantity dispensed, and ordering provider.
查询特性	选择标准选自虚表。可以指定病人、定单控制编码、药物、日期范围、配药量和定单提供者。
Purpose:	To retrieve patient pharmacy dispense history information from the Server.
目的:	从服务器获取病人药房配药史信息

Response Characteristics:	Returns data formatted for screen display. Data are sorted by Medication Dispensed unless otherwise specified in SortControl.
	返回按屏幕显示格式化的数据。按所配药物对数据排序,除非在 排序控制 中有其 他指定。
Based on Segment Pattern:	
基于信息段模式:	

QBP^Z79^QBP_Q15	Query Grammar: QBS Message	Section Reference			
QBP^Z79^QBP_Q15	查询语法: QBP 信息	参考章节			
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9			
MSH	信息头	2.16.9			
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.3			
QPD	查询参数定义	5.5.3			
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6			
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5			
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4			
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4			

Response Grammar: Dispense History	Group Control	Comment	Support Indicato r	Sec Ref
<u>回应语法:配药史</u>	组控制	注释	支持指示器	参考章节
Message Header				2.16.9
信息头				2.16.9
Message Acknowledgement				2.16.8
信息感知				2.16.8
Error				2.16.5
错误				2.16.5
Query Acknowledgement				5.5.2
查询感知				5.5.2
Query Parameter Definition				5.5.4
查询参数定义				0
Display Data				5.5.1
显示数据				5.5.1
Continuation Pointer				2.16.4
继续指示器				2.16.4
	Dispense History 回应语法: 配芴史 Message Header 信息头 Message Acknowledgement 信息感知 Error 错误 Query Acknowledgement 查询感知 Query Parameter Definition 查询参数定义 Display Data 显示数据 Continuation Pointer	Dispense History 回应语法: 配药史 组控制 Message Header 信息头 Message Acknowledgement 信息感知 Error 错误 Query Acknowledgement 查询感知 Query Parameter Definition 查询参数定义 Display Data 显示数据 Continuation Pointer	Dispense History Dispense History Dispense History Dispense History Message Header 信息头 Message Acknowledgement 信息感知 Error 错误 Query Acknowledgement 查询感知 Query Parameter Definition 查询参数定义 Display Data 显示数据 Continuation Pointer	Dispense History Control Indicato E 回应语法: 配药史 组控制 注释 支持指示器 Message Header 信息头 Message Acknowledgement 信息感知 Error 错误 Query Acknowledgement 查询感知 Query Parameter Definition 查询参数定义 Display Data 显示数据 Continuation Pointer

数据按以下形式。	显示: (査询 ID=Z79)		
DSP G	ENERAL HOSPITAL - P	HARMACY DEPARTMENT	DATE:mm-dd-yy
OSP †	普通医院 - 药房部		日期:mm-dd-yy
DSP I	ISPENSE HISTORY REP	PORT	PAGE n
OSP	己药史报告		页 n
OSP MRN	Patient Name	MEDICATION DISPENSED	DISP-DATE
OSP MRN	病人姓名	所配药物	配药-日期
SP XXXXX	XXXXXx, XXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	mm/dd/ccyy
OSP XXXXX	XXXXXx, XXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	mm/dd/ccyy

DSP|| << 报告结束 >>

QPD Input Parameter Specification

QPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z79)	Name	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYP E	Opt	R e p	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Element Name
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z79)	名称	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复		表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	Message QueryNa me			60	CE	R						
1	信息查询 名称			60	CE	R						
2	QueryTa g			32	ST	R						
2	查询标记 符			32	ST	R						
3	Selection Criteria			255	ST	R	Y					
3	选择标准			255	ST	R	Y					

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z79)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z79)	组分名称	数据类型	描述
MessageQueryN ame		CE	Must be valued Z79^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn .
信息查询名称		CE	必须赋值为 Z79^Dispense Information^HL7nnnn.
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每个查询信息都是唯一的。
SelectionCriteria		ST	A query expression whose operands are derived from the "ColName" column in the "Input/Output Specification: Virtual Table" given below.
选择标准		ST	一个查询表达式,它的运算对象来自于下面给出的"输入规范:虚表"中的"列名"列。

Input Specification: Virtual Table

输入规范:虚表

ColName (Query ID=Z79)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	ElementName
					l						

列名(査询 ID=Z79)	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识 符编码	要素名称
PatientList	S	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3: Patient Identifier List
病人名单	S	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3:病人标识符 列表
OrderControl Code	S		2	ID				0119	ORC.1		ORC-1 Order Control
定单控制编码	S		2	ID				0119	ORC.1		ORC-1 定单控制
MedicationDis pensed	S	Y	100	CE					RXD.2		RXD-2 Dispense/Give Code
所配药物	S	Y	100	CE					RXD.2		RXD-2 配药/给药编 码
DispenseDate	S		26	TS					RXD.3		RXD-2 Date/Time Dispensed
配药日期	S		26	TS					RXD.3		RXD-2 配药日期/时间
QuantityDispe nsed	L		20	NM					RXD.4		RXD-4 Actual Dispense Amount
配药量	L		20	NM	+				RXD.4		RXD-4 实际配药量
OrderingProvi der	S		120	XCN					ORC.12		ORC-12 Ordering Provider
定单提供者	S		120	XCN					ORC.12		ORC-12 定单提供 者

Virtual Table Field Description and Commentary

虚表字段描述与注释

ColName (Query ID=Z79)	Comp. Name	DT	Description	
输入参数(查询 ID=Z79)	组分名称	数据类 型	描述	
PatientList		СХ	The combination of values for <i>PatientList.ID</i> , and <i>PatientList.AssigningAuthority</i> , are intended to identify a unique entry on the PATIENT_MASTER table. The <i>PatientList.IdentifierTypeCode</i> is useful for further filtering or to supply uniqueness in the event that the assigning authority may have more than one coding system. (The PATIENT_MASTER table contains a constraint that prevents multiple patients from being identified by the same combination of field values.) This PATIENT_MASTER entry will be searched against on the PHARMACY_DISPENSE_TRANSACTION table to retrieve the rows fulfilling the query conditions. If this field is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.	
			If one PID.3 is specified, only 1 segment pattern will be returned.	
病人名单		CX	把病人名单 ID 与病人名单赋值权的值进行合并可以对病人主表的唯一条目进行识别。在赋值权有超过一个编码系统时,病人名单标识符类型编码可用于进一步过滤或提供唯一性。(病人主表包含有一个限制以防止一个合并字段值识别多个病人。)	
			如果这个字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。	

			T 0. 1 - 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
			如果指定了一个 PID.3,仅返回一个信息段模式。
	ID	ID	If this field, PID.3.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	ID	ID	如果 PID.3.1 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Assigning Authority	HD	If this field, PID.3.4, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	赋值权	HD	如果 PID.3.4 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	Identifier type code	IS	If this field, PID.3.5, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
	标识符类 型编码	IS	如果 PID.3.5 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
OrderControlCo de		ID	If this field, ORC.1, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
定单控制编码		ID	如果 ORC.1 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
MedicationDisp ensed		CE	If this field, RXD.2, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
所配药物		CE	如果 RXD.2 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
DispenseDate		TS	If this field, RXD.3, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药日期		TS	如果 RXD.3 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
QuantityDispen sed		NM	If this field, RXD.4, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
配药量		NM	如果 RXD.4 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
OrderingProvid er		XCN	If this field, ORC.12, is not valued, all values for this field are considered to be a match.
定单提供者		XCN	如果 RXD.12 字段没有赋值,则该字段的所有值被看作是一个匹配。
	1	<u> </u>	I

RCP Response Control Parameter Field Description and Commentary

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Z79)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序 (査 询 ID=Z79)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述
1	Query Priority		1	ID	(D)eferred or (I)mmediate. Default is I.
1	查询优先度		1	ID	延迟(D)或即刻(I),默认值是 I
2	Quantity Limited Request		10	CQ	
2	数量限制请求		10	CQ	
		Quantity		NM	Number of units (specified by the following component) that will be returned in each increment of the response. If no value is given, the entire response will be returned in a single

					increment.
		数量		NM	每一次追加回应中将返回单位(由下面的组分予以界定)的数量。如果没有给出值,整个回应将在一个追加回应中返回。
		Units		CE	CHaracters, Lines, PaGes, or RecorDs. Default is Li.
		单位		CE	字符(CH)、行(LI)、页(PG)或记录(RD)默认值是 LI
3	Response Modality		60	CE	Real time or Batch. Default is R.
3	回应形式		60	CE	实时回应(R)或按批回应(B)。默认值是R
6	Sort-by Field		256	SRT	
6	按字段排序		256	SRT	
		Sort-by Field		ST	Segment field name of an output column by which the response may be sorted. Must contain a Y in the Sort column of the output specification table.
		按字段排序		ST	输出列中的信息段字段名,回应根据输出列进行排序。在输出 规范表的排序列中必须包含一个 Y 。
		Sequencing		ID	As specified in HL7 Table 0397- Sequencing. Default is A scending.
		先后顺序		ID	同 HL7 表 0397-先后顺序中指定的顺序,默认值是升序(A)

5.5.7 Query by example (QBP) / tabular response (RTB)

5.9.7 实例查询(QBP)/表格回应(RTB)

This section demonstrates how to use a different syntax for passing query parameters to the query server. This syntactic variant is called "query by example" because, instead of passing query parameter as fields of the QBP segment, they are passed as fields of existing HL7 segments. Nevertheless, the query conformance statement will clearly specify which fields of the HL7 segment can carry useful values. Note that both the QBP syntax and the "query by example" syntax have the same expressive power. Also note that when segments are used in the "query by example" variant, the required/optional characteristics of each field should be defined in the conformance statement, and that field optionality in queries may be different from the usual optionality of the segment when used in other HL7 messages.

这一节演示了如何使用不同语法向查询服务器传送查询参数。这个语法变量之所以称为"实例查询"是因为它把查询参数作为现有的 HL7 信息段的字段进行传送,而不是把它们作为 QBP 信息段的字段传送。然而,该查询一致语句将明确指定可承载有用值的 HL7 信息段的字段。请注意 QBP 语法和"实例查询"语法有相同的表达效力。还应当注意当在"实例查询"变量中使用信息段时,每个字段的必需/可选特征都应在一致语句中进行定义,并且当在其他 HL7 信息中使用字段时,查询的字段选择性可与信息段通常的选择性不同。

This sample shows how the "query by example" might be used to find a list of candidates matching a set of demographics. Because demographic data is naturally carried by the

existing PID segment, the message designer may, for stylistic or practical reasons, decide to pass the demographic parameters such as patient name or patient age in a PID segment.

这个例子显示如何使用"实例查询"找到匹配人口统计学条件的候选人名单。因为人口统计学数据天然由现有 PID 信息段承载,信息的设计者由于格式上的原因或应用上的原因,决定传送象 PID 信息段中病人姓名或病人年龄这样的人口统计学参数。

The Client wishes to see a list of patients whose demographics are as follows:

用户希望看到符合如下人口统计学条件的病人名单:

Last Name: Thomas
First Name: Gregory
Sex: Male
DOB: 12/11/48

姓: Thomas

名: Gregory

性别: 男性

出生日期: 12/11/48

The Client wishes to do this using the peekaboo algorithm with an 80% confidence level.

用户希望使用80%置信水平的同位穿孔运算法则进行这个查询。

The MPI system returns the following RTB message

MPI 系统返回如下 RTB 信息:

```
MSH|^&~\|MPI|GenHosp|PCR||199811201400-0800||RTB^Z78^RTB_R13|8699|P
|2.4||||||
```

MSA | AA | 8699 |

QAK |

QPD|Z77^find candidates^HL7nnnn|Q0001|peekaboo|80|

RDF|PatientList^CX^20~PatientName^XPN^48~Mother'sMaidenName^XPN^48~
DOB^TS^26~Sex^IS^1~Race^CE^80|

 $\textbf{RDT} \,|\, 555444222111^{^{^{^{^{^{^{^{}}}}}}}MPI\&KP.NCA\&L^{^{^{^{}}}}MR\,|\, Thomas^{^{^{^{}}}}Gregory\,|\, |\, 19481211\,|\, M|\,|\, |\, Carrest and the contraction of the$

5.5.7.1 MPI Conformance Statement using QBE variant

5.9.7.1 使用 QBE 变量的 MPI 一致语句

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Z77):	Z77
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Z77)	Z77
Туре:	Query
类型:	查询
Query Name:	Tabular Patient List
查询名称:	表格病人名单
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	QBP^Z77^QBP_Q13
查询触发(= MSH-9):	QBP^Z77^QBP_Q13
Query Mode:	Both
查询模态:	两者都有
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	RTB^Z78^RTB_K13
回应触发(= MSH-9):	RTB^Z78^RTB_K13
Query Characteristics:	Query By Example: passes algorithm data via QBP segment and patient match information via PID segment.
	Only PID fields listed in the QBE Input Parameter Specification may be populated to be matched against. Fields not populated will be considered as matching all returned records.
	Output columns are chosen from a Virtual Table.
查询特征:	实例查询:通过 QBP 信息段传送运算法则数据,通过 PID 信息段传送病人匹配信息。
	只有在 QBE 输入参数规范中列出的 PID 字段可以填充作为匹配条件。没有填充的字段将被认为匹配所有返回的记录。
	输出列选自虚表。
Purpose:	To find patient records that closely (as specified by the Client) match a set of input criteria using a specified algorithm.
目的:	使用特定运算法则找到严格匹配(由用户指定)一组输入标准的病人记录。
Response Characteristics:	Response returns requested columns from the Virtual Table. If no columns were requested, all columns are returned.
回应特征:	回应从虚表返回请求列。如果不请求任何列,将返回所有列。
Based on Segment Pattern:	
基于信息段模式:	

QBP^Z77^QBP_Q13	Query Grammar: QBP Message	Section Reference
QBP^Z77^QBP_Q13	查询语法: QBP 信息	参考章节
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSH	信息头	2.16.9
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.4
QPD	查询参数定义	0
PID	Patient Identification Segment	3.4.2
PID	病人识别信息段	3.4.2
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5
[RDF]	Table Row Definition Segment	5.5.7
[RDF]	表格行定义信息段	5.5.6
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

RTB^Z78^RTB_K13	Response Grammar: Who Am I	Comment	Support Indicator	Sec Ref
RTB^Z78^RTB_K13	回应语法:我是谁	注释	支持指示器	参考章节
MSH	Message Header			2.16.9
MSH	信息头			2.16.9
MSA	Message Acknowledgement			2.16.8
MSA	信息感知			2.16.9
[ERR]	Error			2.16.5
[ERR]	错误			2.16.5
QAK	Query Acknowledgement			5.5.2
QAK	查询感知			5.5.2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition			5.5.3
QPD	查询参数定义			5.5.3
[RDF	Table Row Definition Segment			5.5.7
[RDF	表格行定义信息段			5.5.6
[{ RDT }]]	Table Row Data Segment			5.5.8
[{ RDT }]]	表格行数据信息段			5.5.7
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer			2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器			2.16.4

QPD Input Parameter Specification

OPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z77)	Name	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Eleme ntNam e
字段的顺 序(查询 ID=Z77)	名称	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	MessageQu eryName			60	CE	R						Messa ge Query Name
1	信息查询名称			60	CE	R						信息查 询名称
2	QueryTag			32	ST	R						Query Tag
2	查询标记符			32	ST	R						查询标 记符
3	Algorithm			48	ST							Algorit hm
3	运算法则			48	ST							运算法 则

4	Confidence Level		8	NM				Confid ence Level
4	置信水平		8	NM				置信水 平

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z77)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z77)	组分名称	数据类 型	描述
MessageQueryN ame		CE	Must be valued Z77^Tabular Patient List^HL7nnnn .
信息查询名称		CE	必须赋值为 Z77^Tabular Patient List^HL7nnnn.
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每个查询信息都是唯一的。
Algorithm		ST	The name of the search algorithm that is used to look up the parameter values specified in the PID segment.
运算法则		ST	用于查寻 PID 信息段中指定的参数值的查找运算法则的名称。
ConfidenceLevel		NM	The degree of accuracy that the search algorithm must achieve in order to score a "hit."
置信水平		NM	为了记一次"点击",查找运算法则必须要达到的精确度。

QBE Input Parameter Specification

QBE 输入参数规范

_ IN4>	· / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /										
Segment Field Name (Query ID=Z77)	Name	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	R e p	Match Op	TBL	Service Identifier Code	ElementName
信息段名 称(査询 ID=Z77)	名称	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	服务标识符编码	要素名称
PID.5	PatientName	S		48	XPN						PID-5-Patient Name
PID.5	病人姓名	s		48	XPN						PID-5-病人姓名
PID.7	DOB	S		26	TS						PID-7-Date/tim e of Birth
PID.7	出生日期与时间	S		26	TS						PID-7-出生日期 与时间
PID.8	Sex	S		1	IS						PID-8-Sex
PID.8	性别	S		1	IS						PID-8-性别

QBE Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QBE 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter	Comp.	DT	Description

(Query ID=Z77)	Name		
输入参数(查询 ID=Z77)	组分名称	数据类型	描述
PatientName		XPN	Name of the patient. May be specified in full or in part.
病人姓名		XPN	病人的姓名。可全部指定或部分指定。
DOB		TS	Date and time of the patient's birth. Year, month, and day must be specified; time is optional.
出生日期		TS	病人的出生日期与时间。必须指定年月日,时间可选。
Sex		IS	Administrative gender of the patient.
性别		IS	病人的性别。

RCP Response Control Parameter Field Description and Commentary

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Z77)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序 (查 询 ID=Z77)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述
1	Query Priority		1	ID	(D)eferred or (I)mmediate. Default is I .
1	查询优先度		1	ID	延迟(□)或即刻(□),默认值是□
2	Quantity Limited Request		10	CQ	
2	数量限制请求		10	CQ	
		Quantity		NM	Number of units (specified by the following component) that will be returned in each increment of the response. If no value is given, the entire response will be returned in a single increment.
		数量		NM	每一次追加回应中将返回单位(由下面的组分予以界定)的数量。如果没有给出值,整个回应将在一个追加回应中返回。
		Units		CE	CHaracters, Lines, PaGes, or RecorDs. Default is Li.
		单位		CE	字符(CH)、行(LI)、页(PG)或记录(RD)默认值是 LI
3	Response Modality		60	CE	Real time or Batch. Default is R.
3	回应形式		60	CE	实时回应(R)或按批回应(B)。默认值是 R
6	Sort-by Field		256	SRT	
6	按字段排序		256	SRT	
		Sort-by Field		ST	Segment field name of an output column by which the response may be sorted. Must contain a Y in the Sort column of the output specification table.
		按字段排序		ST	输出列中的信息段字段名,回应根据输出列进行排序。在输出 规范表的排序列中必须包含一个 Y 。
		Sequencing		ID	As specified in HL7 Table 0397- Sequencing. Default is

			Ascending.
	先后顺序	ID	同 HL7 表 0397-先后顺序中指定的顺序,默认值是升序(A)

Output Specification and Commentary: Virtual Table

输出规范与注释:虚表

ColName (Query ID=Z77)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	ElementName
列名(査询 ID=Z77)	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识 符编码	要素名称
PatientList	S	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3 Patient Identifier List
病人名单	S	Y	20	сх	0				PID.3		PID-3:病人标识符 列表
PatientName			48	XPN					PID.5		PID-5 Patient Name
病人姓名			48	XPN					PID.5		PID-5 病人姓名
MothersMaide nName			48	XPN					PID.6		PID-6 Mother's Maiden Name
母亲的婚前姓			48	XPN					PID.6		PID-6 母亲的婚前 姓
DOB			26	TS					PID.7		PID-7 Date/Time of Birth
出生日期与时 间			26	TS					PID.7		PID-7 出生日期与 时间
Sex			1	IS					PID.8		PID-8 Sex
性别			1	IS					PID.8		PID-8 性别
Race			80	CE					PID.10		PID-10 Race
种族			80	CE					PID.10		PID-10 种族

The same query as described above could be sent as a pure Query By Parameter query, without the "query by example" variant, as follows.

上面所讲的查询可作为一个不带"实例查询"变量的纯粹的参数查询来发送,如下所示:

Notice that the query uses only a single QPD segment to carry all the parameters. The response to the query is the same as for the "query by example" variant above.

请注意仅使用一个单独的 QPD 信息段来承载所有参数。对此查询的回应与上述"实例查询"变量的回应一样。

Example: the Client wishes to do this using the peekaboo algorithm with an 80% confidence level.

例:用户希望使用80%置信水平的同位穿孔运算法则进行这个查询。

MSH|^&~\|PCR|GenHosp|MPI||199811201400-0800||QBP^Z75^QBP_Q13|8699|P |2.4||||||

 $\begin{array}{l} \tt QPD | \, Z75^find_candidates^HL7nnnn | \, Q0001 | \, peekaboo \, | \, 80 \, | \, Thomas^Gregory \, | \, 19481211 \, | \, M_candidates^HL7nnnn \, | \, Q0001 \, | \, peekaboo \, | \, 80 \, | \, Thomas^Gregory \, | \, 19481211 \, | \, M_candidates^HL7nnnn \, | \, Q0001 \, | \, peekaboo \, | \, 80 \, | \, Thomas^Gregory \, | \, 19481211 \, | \, M_candidates^HL7nnnn \, | \, Q0001 \, | \, peekaboo \, | \, 80 \, | \, Thomas^Gregory \, | \, 19481211 \, | \, M_candidates^HL7nnnn \, | \, Q0001 \, | \, peekaboo \, | \, 80 \, | \, Thomas^Gregory \, | \, 19481211 \, | \, M_candidates^HL7nnnn \, | \, Q0001 \, | \, peekaboo \, | \, 80 \, | \, Thomas^Gregory \, | \, 1948121 \, | \, M_candidates^HL7nnnn \, | \, Q0001 \, | \, Peekaboo \, | \, 80 \, | \, Thomas^Gregory \, | \, 1949121 \, | \, M_candidates^HL7nnnn \, | \, Q0001 \, | \, Peekaboo \, | \, 80 \, | \, Thomas^Gregory \, | \, 1949121 \, | \, M_candidates^HL7nnnn \, | \, Q0001 \, | \, Peekaboo \, | \, 80 \, | \, M_candidates^HL7nnnn \, | \, Q0001 \, | \, Peekaboo \, | \, M_candidates^HL7nnnn \, | \, Q0001 \, | \, Peekaboo \, | \, M_candidates^HL7nnnn \, | \, M_candidates^HL7nnnnn \, | \, M_candidates^HL7nnnnn \, | \, M_candidat$

RDF|PatientList^CX^20~PatientName^XPN^48~Mother'sMaidenName^XPN^48~DOB^TS^26~Sex^IS^1~Race^CE^80|

The MPI system returns the following RTB message

MPI 系统返回下列 RTB 信息:

MSE|^&~\|MPI|GenHosp|PCR||199811201400-0800||RTB^Z76^RTB_R13|8699|P |2.4||||||

MSA | AA | 8699 |

QAK

 $\begin{array}{l} {\tt QPD|Z75^find_candidates^HL7nnnn|Q0001|peekaboo|80|Thomas^Gregory|19} \\ {\tt 481211|M} \end{array}$

RDT|555444222111^^^MPI&KP.NCA&L^MR| Thomas^Gregory|19481211|M|1

5.5.7.2 MPI Conformance Statement – Non query by example version

5.9.7.2 MPI 一致语句—非实例查询版本

Conformance Statement

一致语句

Query Statement ID (Query ID=Z75):	Z75
查询语句 ID(查询 ID=Z75)	Z75
Туре:	Query
<u>类型</u> :	查询
Query Name:	Tabular Patient List
查询名称:	表格病人名单
Query Trigger (= MSH-9):	QBP^Z75^QBP_Q13
查询触发(= MSH-9):	QBP^Z75^QBP_Q13
Query Mode:	Both
查询模态:	两者都有
Response Trigger (= MSH-9):	RTB^Z76^RTB_K13
回应触发(= MSH-9):	RTB^Z76^RTB_K13
Query Characteristics:	Patient identifier and matching algorithm requirements are passed via the input parameters. Output columns are chosen from a Virtual Table.

查询特征:	通过输入参数传送病人标识符和匹配运算法则的要求。输出列选自虚表。
Purpose:	To find patient records that closely (as specified by the Client) match a set of input criteria using a specified algorithm.
目的:	使用特定运算法则找到严格匹配(由用户指定)一组输入标准的病人记录。
Response Characteristics:	Response returns requested columns from the Virtual Table. If no columns were requested, all columns are returned.
回应特征:	回应从虚表返回请求列。如果不请求任何列,将返回所有列。
Based on Segment Pattern:	
基于信息段模式:	

QBP^Z75^QBP_Q13	Query Grammar: QBP Message	Section Reference
QBP^Z75^QBP_Q13	查询语法: QBP 信息	参考章节
MSH	Message Header Segment	2.16.9
MSH	信息头	2.16.9
QPD	Query Parameter Definition	5.5.4
QPD	查询参数定义	0
RCP	Response Control Parameter	5.5.6
RCP	回应控制参数	5.5.5
[RDF]	Table Row Definition Segment	5.5.7
[RDF]	表格行定义信息段	5.5.6
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器	2.16.4

RTB^Z76^RTB_K13	Response Grammar: Who Am I	Comment	Support Indicator	Sec Ref
RTB^Z76^RTB_K13	回应语法:我是谁	注释	<u>支持指示器</u>	参考章节
MSH	Message Header			2.16.9
MSH	信息头			2.16.9
MSA	Message Acknowledgement			2.16.8
MSA	信息感知			2.16.9
[ERR]	Error			2.16.5
[ERR]	错误			2.16.5
QAK	Query Acknowledgement			5.5.2
QAK	查询感知			5.5.2
QPD	Query Parameter Definition			5.5.3
QPD	查询参数定义			5.5.3
[RDF	Table Row Definition Segment			5.5.7
[RDF	表格行定义信息段			5.5.6
[{ RDT }]]	Table Row Data Segment			5.5.8
[{ RDT }]]	表格行数据信息段			5.5.7
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer			2.16.4
[DSC]	继续指示器			2.16.4

QPD Input Parameter Specification

QPD 输入参数规范

Field Seq (Query ID=Z75)	Name	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	Eleme ntNam e
字段的顺 序(查询 ID= Z75)	名称	査找关 健字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识符编码	要素名称
1	MessageQu eryName			60	CE	R						Messa ge Query Name
1	信息查询名 称			60	CE	R						信息查询名称
2	QueryTag			32	ST	R						Query Tag
2	查询标记符			32	ST	R						查询标 记符
3	Algorithm			48	ST							Algorit hm
3	运算法则			48	ST							运算法 则
4	Confidence Level			8	NM							Confid ence Level
4	置信水平			8	NM							置信水 平
5	PatientNam e	S		48	XPN					PID.5		PID-5- Patient Name
5	病人姓名	S		48	XPN					PID.5		PID-5- 病人姓 名
6	DOB	S		26	TS					PID.7		PID-7- Date/T ime of Birth
6	出生日期与时间	S		26	TS					PID.7		PID-7- 出生日 期与时 间
7	Sex	S		1	IS					PID.8		PID-8- Sex
7	性别	S		1	IS					PID.8		PID-8- 性别

QPD Input Parameter Field Description and Commentary

QPD 输入参数字段描述与注释

Input Parameter (Query ID=Z75)	Comp. Name	DT	Description
输入参数(查询 ID=Z75)	组分名称	数据类型	描述
MessageQueryN ame		CE	Must be valued Z75^Tabular Patient List^HL7nnnn .
信息查询名称		CE	必须赋值为 Z75^Tabular Patient List^HL7nnnn.
QueryTag		ST	Unique to each query message instance.
查询标记符		ST	对于每个查询信息都是唯一的。
Algorithm		ST	The name of the search algorithm that is used to look up the parameter values specified in the PID segment.
运算法则		ST	用于查寻 PID 信息段中指定的参数值的查找运算法则的名称。
ConfidenceLevel		NM	The degree of accuracy that the search algorithm must achieve in order to score a "hit."
置信水平		NM	为了记一次"点击",查找运算法则必须要达到的精确度。
PatientName		XPN	Name of the patient. May be specified in full or in part.
病人姓名		XPN	病人的姓名。可以全部指定或部分指定。
DOB		TS	Date and time of the patient's birth. Year, month, and day must be specified; time is optional.
出生日期与时间		TS	病人的出生日期与时间。必须指定年、月和日,时间可选。
Sex		IS	Administrative gender of the patient.
性别		IS	病人的性别。

RCP Response Control Parameter Field Description and Commentary

RCP 回应控制参数字段描述与注释

Field Seq (Query ID=Z75)	Name	Com po ne nt Name	LEN	DT	Description
字段的 顺序 (查 询 ID=Z75)	名称	组分名称	长度	数据 类型	描述
1	Query Priority		1	ID	(D)eferred or (I)mmediate. Default is I .
1	查询优先度		1	ID	延迟(▶) 或即刻(▶),默认值是▶
2	Quantity Limited Request		10	CQ	
2	数量限制请求		10	CQ	
		Quantity		NM	Number of units (specified by the following component) that will be returned in each increment of the response. If no value is given, the entire response will be returned in a single increment.

		数量		NM	每一次追加回应中将返回单位(由下面的组分予以界定)的数量。如果没有给出值,整个回应将在一个追加回应中返回。
		Units		CE	CHaracters, Lines, PaGes, or RecorDs. Default is Li.
		单位		CE	字符(CH)、行(LI)、页(PG)或记录(RD)默认值是 LI
3	Response Modality		60	CE	Real time or Batch. Default is R.
3	回应形式		60	CE	实时回应(R)或按批回应(B)。默认值是 R
6	Sort-by Field		256	SRT	
6	按字段排序		256	SRT	
		Sort-by Field		ST	Segment field name of an output column by which the response may be sorted. Must contain a Y in the Sort column of the output specification table.
		按字段排序		ST	输出列中的信息段字段名,回应根据输出列进行排序。在输出 规范表的排序列中必须包含一个 Y 。
		Sequencing		ID	As specified in HL7 Table 0397- Sequencing. Default is A scending.
		先后顺序		ID	同 HL7 表 0397-先后顺序中指定的顺序,默认值是升序(A)

Output Specification and Commentary: Virtual Table

输出规范与注释: 虚表

ColName (Query ID=Z75)	Key/ Search	Sort	LEN	TYPE	O p t	Rep	Match Op	TBL	Segment Field Name	Service Identifier Code	ElementNa me
列名(査询 ID=Z75)	査找关 键字	排序	长度	类型	选项	重复	匹配运 算符	表格	信息段字 段名	服务标识 符编码	要素名称
PatientList	S	Y	20	СХ	0				PID.3		PID-3 Patient Identifier List
病人名单	S	Y	20	сх	0				PID.3		PID-3:病人标 识符列表
PatientName			48	XPN					PID.5		PID-5 Patient Name
病人姓名			48	XPN					PID.5		PID-5 病人姓 名
MothersMaide nName			48	XPN					PID.6		PID-6 Mother's Maiden Name
母亲的婚前姓			48	XPN					PID.6		PID-6 母亲 的婚前姓
DOB			26	TS					PID.7		PID-7 Date/Time of Birth
出生日期与时 间			26	TS					PID.7		PID-7 出生 日期与时间
Sex			1	IS					PID.8		PID-8 Sex
性别			1	IS					PID.8		PID-8 性别

Race		80	CE			PID.10	PID-10 Race
种族		80	CE			PID.10	PID-10 种族

5.6 SUPERCEDED QUERY/RESPONSE TRIGGER EVENTS AND MESSAGE PAIRS

5.10 废除的查询/回应触发事件与信息对

If the reader is defining a new query, please refer to the new recommended query/response pairs defined in section 5.3. This section is retained for backward compatibility and the framework for the existing functional queries.

如果读者要定义一个新查询,请参照 5.3 节中定义的新推荐的查询/回应对。保留这一节以保证后向兼容,并为现有功能查询保留其框架。

5.6.1 Display message

5.10.1 显示信息

The UDM message does not have a direct replacement in the new methodology. It is not clear how extensively this message is used.

在新方法中没有 UDM 信息的直接替代信息,不清楚这个信息的使用范围有多大。

- 5.6.1.1 Display vs. record-oriented messages
- 5.10.1.1 显示及以记录为导向的信息
- 5.6.1.2 UDM/ACK unsolicited display update message (event Q05)
- 5.10.1.2 UDM/ACK 主动显示更新信息(事件 Q05)

There is a simple HL7 message that allows for unsolicited display update messages to be sent in HL7 format from one system to another.

有一个简单的关于以 HL7 格式从一个系统发送到另一个系统主动显示更新信息的 HL7 信息。

Trigger events for the unsolicited update are generally the completion of a particular action (concerning a given patient). For example, a lab test might be completed, generating a STAT unsolicited display message to be sent to the appropriate location

主动更新的触发事件一般是一个(关于一个给定病人的)特定动作的完成。例如,一个实验室试验可能已完成,产生一个 STAT 主动显示信息发送给适当的位置。

<u>UDM^Q05</u>	Unsolicited Display Message	Chapter
UDM^Q05	<u>主动显示信息</u>	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
URD	Results/Update Definition	5
URD	结果/更新定义	5
[<u>URS</u>]	Results/Update Selection Criteria	5
[<u>URS</u>]	结果/更新选择标准	5
{ <u>DSP</u> }	Display Data	5
{ <u>DSP</u> }	显示数据	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

ACK^Q05	General Acknowledgment	Chapter
ACK^Q05	一般感知	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2

5.6.1.3 Continuation of unsolicited display update message

5.10.1.3 主动显示更新信息的继续

Like other types of HL7 messages, the UDM message can be continued by use of the DSC segment and *MSH-14-Continuation pointer*. Thus if a UDM needs to be continued as three separate UDM messages, the first message would contain:

类似于其他的 HL7 信息类型,可以通过使用 DSC 信息段和 *MSH-14-继续指示器*继续 UDM 信息。因而,如果一个 UDM 信息需要作为三个独立的 UDM 信息进行继续,那么第一个信息将包含:

```
MSH (no continuation pointer)
MSH (无继续指示器)
URD
URD
[URS]
[URS]
{DSP}
{DSC}
DSC
```

The second message would contain:

第二个信息包含:

```
MSH (continuation pointer (to first message))
MSH (继续指示器(对第一个信息))
{DSP}
```

```
[DSP]
DSC (with continuation pointer)
DSC (具有继续指示器)
```

The last message would then contain:

最后一个信息包含:

```
MSH (cont8inuation pointer (to second message))
MSH (继续指示器(对第二个信息))
{DSP}
{DSP}
```

Note: This scheme works equally well with non-display messages, such as the Unsolicited Update ORU message (see Chapter 7).

注: 这个方案在带有非显示信息时工作得一样好,例如主动更新 ORU 信息(参见第 7 章)

Since these are unsolicited messages, intervening messages (from other systems) may be sent to the receiving application while the sections of the particular message are being continued. *MSH-14-Continuation pointer* enables the receiving system to keep track of extraneous intervening messages.

由于这些是主动信息,所以当某特定信息的各部分正在继续的时候,插入信息(来自其他系统)可被发送到接收程序。*MSH-14-继续指示器*使接收系统能注意到外来插入信息。

5.6.2 Original mode queries

5.10.2 初始模态查询

If the reader is defining a new query, please refer to the new recommended query/response pairs defined in section 0. This section is retained for backward compatibility and the framework for the existing functional queries.

如果读者要定义一个新查询,请参照 5.3.3.4 节中定义的新推荐的查询/回应对。保留这一节以保证后向兼容,并为现有功能查询保留其框架。

Original mode implementation considerations

初始模态执行考虑事项

- e) The particular allowable values for the filters in the QRD and QRF segments are determined among cooperating applications during implementation.
- e) 在执行过程中, QRD 和 QRF 信息段中的筛选程序的特许值由协作程序确定。
- f) The format chosen for the query segments is very general. This might be read by prospective implementers to imply that the requirement for using the Standard is the ability to respond to a wide variety of inquiries. This is not the intent. The format here can be used with specific restrictions in any interface.

- f) 为查询信息段选择的格式很全面。它可由未来的执行者读取,这意味着使用标准的必要条件是对各种查询做出回应的能力。这并不是目的。这个格式可在任何界面中与特定限制一起使用。
- 5.6.2.1 QRY/DSR original mode display query immediate response (event Q01)

5.10.2.1 QRY/DSR - 初始模态显示查询—即刻回应(事件 Q01)

QRY^Q01	Query Message	<u>Chapter</u>
QRY^Q01	查询信息	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
QRD	Query Definition	5
QRD	查询定义	5
[<u>QRF</u>]	Query Filter	5
[<u>QRF</u>]	查询筛选程序	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

DSR^Q01	Display Response Message	Chapter
DSR^Q01	<u>显示回应信息</u>	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2
[QAK]	Query Acknowledgment	5
[QAK]	查询感知	5
QRD	Query Definition	5
QRD	查询定义	5
[QRF]	Query Filter	5
[QRF]	查询筛选程序	5
{ DSP }	Display Data	5
{ <u>DSP</u> }	显示数据	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

The QRF and QRD segments from the QRY are echoed back in the response. The DSC segment contains the continuation pointer, if it is not null (*DSC-1-Continuation pointer*).

来自 QRY 的 QRF 和 QRD 信息段在回应中返回。如果 DSC 信息段不为空 (*DSC-1-继续指示器*),则它包含有继续指示器。

5.6.2.1.1 Original mode display query variants

5.10.2.1.1 初始模态显示查询变量

If a display query has more than a single type of response (i.e., a DSR message with a different meaning, requiring different processing on the querying system), the second component of the Message Type field of the MSH segment may be used to indicate the response event type. For example, an ancillary name search display query may be defined using the query event code of DNM. The display response to such a query may be either a list of name matches (response event type is DNM) or the ancillary's display results for an exact match to the name query (response event type is NRS). See *HL7 Table 0003 - Event type code* and field notes for *MSH-9-Message type*.

如果一个显示查询有超过一个以上类型的回应(即有不同含义的 DSR 信息,在查询系统上要求不同过程),可用 MSH 信息段的信息类型字段的第二个组分标明回应事件类型。例如,可用 DNM 的查询事件编码定义一个辅助名称查找显示查询。对这样一个查询的显示回应既可以是匹配名单,也可以是对名称查询(回应事件类型是 NRS)精确匹配的辅助显示结果。参见 HL7 表 0003 —事件类型编码与字段注解中介绍的 MSH-9-信息类型。

5.6.3 Original mode deferred access

5.10.3 初始模态延迟使用

For clarity, A is the system initiating the query and B is the system sending the responses. Multiple queries and responses are permitted within single messages. The responses to a given query may be broken into several separate DSR messages. A single DSR message may contain responses to more than one QRY.

为简单起见,A 代表启动查询的系统,B 代表发送回应的系统。在一个信息中允许有多个查询与回应。对于给定查询的回应可以被分离为几个独立的 DSR 信息。一个单独的 DSR 信息可以包含有对多个 QRY 的回应。

5.6.3.1 QRY/QCK - deferred query (event Q02)

5.10.3.1 QRY/QCK - 延迟查询(事件 Q02)

For clarity, A is the system initiating the query and B is the system sending the responses. Multiple queries and responses are permitted within single messages. The responses to a given query may be broken into several separate DSR messages. A single DSR message may contain responses to more than one QRY.

为简单起见,A 代表启动查询的系统,B 代表发送回应的系统。在一个信息中允许有多个查询与回应。对于给定查询的回应可以被分离为几个独立的 DSR 信息。一个单独的 DSR 信息可以包含有对多个 QRY 的回应。

QRY^Q02 (A to B)	Query Message	Chapter
QRY^Q02 (A to B)	<u> 查询信息</u>	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
QRD	Query Definition	5
QRD	查询定义	5
[QRF]	Query Filter	5
[QRF]	查询筛选程序	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

QCK^Q02 (B to A)	Query General Acknowledgment	Chapter
QCK^Q02 (B to A)	查询一般感知	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息感知	2

QCK^Q02 (B to A)	Query General Acknowledgment	Chapter
QCK^Q02 (B to A)	查询一般感知	童
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2
[<u>QAK</u>]	Query Acknowledgment	5
[<u>QAK</u>]	查询感知	5

5.6.3.2 DSR/ACK - deferred response to a query (event Q03)

5.10.3.2 DSR/ACK - 对查询的延迟回应(事件 Q03)

Later, perhaps more than once.

随后, 也许不止一次。

DSR^Q03	Display Response Message	Chapter
DSR^Q03	显示回应信息	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
[MSA]	Message Acknowledgment	2
[MSA]	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2
[<u>QAK</u>]	Query Acknowledgment	5
[<u>QAK</u>]	查询感知	5
QRD	Query Definition	5
QRD	查询定义	5
[QRF]	Query Filter	5
[QRF]	查询筛选程序	5
{ DSP }	Display Data	5
{ DSP }	显示数据	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

ACK^Q03 (A to B)	General Acknowledgment	Chapter
ACK^Q03 (A to B)	一般感知	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2

Note: All record-oriented original mode and all enhanced mode queries follow the immediate and deferred acknowledgment modes defined in Section 错误!未找到引用源。.

注: 所有以记录为导向的初始模态和所有增强模态查询都遵循5.10.3.0 节中定义的即刻与延迟感知模态。

5.6.4 Enhanced mode queries

5.10.4 增强模态查询

Version 2.3 introduced 4 enhanced queries as follows:

2.3 版本介绍了 4 种增强查询,如下所示:

- An Embedded Query Language query, which supports free-form select statements, based on the query language of choice (e.g., SQL)
- ●基于查询语言选择的植入查询语言查询,支持自由形式选择语句。(例如 SQL)
- a Virtual Table request query which supports queries against Server database tables (virtual or actual) based on specific selection criteria
- •基于特定选择标准的虚表请求查询,支持对服务器数据库表(虚表或实际表)的查询。
- a stored procedure request, which enables an application on one system to execute a stored procedure on another system, which is coded to extract specific data
- ●存储过程请求,使一个系统的应用程序可以在另一个系统上执行存储过程,可被编码 以提取特定数据。
- an event replay request message, which is used to request data formatted as an event replay response
- •事件重放请求信息,可用于对格式化为事件重放回应的数据提出请求。

Code	Query Name	Defining Segment	Explanation
编码	查询名称	定义信息 段	解释
EQQ	Embedded Query language Query	EQL	Custom message existing in an inhouse situation or communication between known vendors where the goal is to wrap a custom EQL Query in an HL7 Message.
			This query provides an envelope with which a query expressed in a language (e.g., SQL) is packaged and sent to the responding system. It is meant to provide the maximum query functionality and re-use.
			The EQQ with its EQL query defining segment supports free-form select statements, based on the query language of choice (e.g., SQL).
EQQ	植入查询语言查询	EQL	存在于内部环境中的自定义信息,或者是当目标在HL7信息中包入一个自定义EQL查询时,在已知卖主之间的交流。
			该查询提供了一个封皮,用来包裹用某种语言(例如 SQL)表达的查询并发送给回应系统。这意味着提供了 最大查询功能性与可重复使用。
			带有 EQL 查询定义信息段的 EQQ 支持基于查询语言选择(例如 SQL)的自由形式选择语句。
RQQ	Event Replay Query	ERQ	The Event Replay Query, introduced in Version 2.3, provides a way for the querying system to request data in a format very similar to the format that would have been used had this data been sent as an update in response to a trigger event.
RQQ	事件重放查询	ERQ	在 2.3 版本中介绍的事件重放查询为查询系统提供了一种方法用于请求一种特定格式的数据。这种格式与把数据作为对触发事件回应中的更新进行传送的格式非常相似。

Code	Query Name	Defining Segment	Explanation
编码	查询名称	定义信息 段	解释
SPQ	Stored Procedure Request	SPR	The Stored Procedure Query provides a mechanism for the querying system to invoke a stored procedure on the responding system. The request includes a stored procedure name and a list of parameters passed to it.
			The SPQ enables an application on one system to execute a stored procedure on another system, which is coded to extract specific data.
SPQ	存储过程请求	SPR	存储过程查询为查询系统调用回应系统上的存储过程提供了一个机制,请求包括一个存储过程的名称和发给它的参数列表。
			SPQ 使一个系统上的应用程序能够在另一个系统上执行 一个存储过程,可编码以提取特定数据。
VQQ	Virtual Table Query	VTQ	Preferable over multiple platforms or where standardization is desired. The VTQ provides a way to query for data to be expressed as tables without having to specify SQL or a stored procedure. The reader is advised to consider using the new recommended query as described in section 5.3.
			The VQQ supports queries against Server database table (virtual or actual) based on specific selection criteria delineated in the VTQ segment.
VQQ	虚表查询	VTQ	在多平台使用或要求标准化时更可取。VTQ 提供了一种方法,用于查询以表格形式表达的数据,而不必必须指定 SQL 或存储过程。建议读者考虑使用在 5.3 节中描述的新推荐的查询。
			VQQ 支持对基于 VTQ 信息段中描述的特定选择标准的服务器数据库表(虚表或实际表)进行查询。

And 3 enhanced responses as follows:

3个增强回应,如下所示:

Code	Response Name	Defining Segment	Explanation	
编码	回应名称	定义信息 段	解释	
EDR	Enhanced Display Response		Generalized display response message formatted for direct output to a display device	
EDR	增强显示回应		泛化具有直接输出到显示设备格式的显示回应信息。	
ERP	Event Replay Response	ERQ	Formats the data on the basis of an application-specific segment-oriented (record-oriented) message	
ERP	事件重放回应	ERQ	在特定用途、以信息段为导向(以记录为导向)信息的基础上格式化数据。	
TBR	Tabular Data Response		Formats the data in a relational format, as rows and columns.	
TBR	表格数据回应		以相关格式(行与列)格式化数据。	

This set of queries and set of responses can be mixed and matched according to the following grid. Note that the pairs appearing on shaded lines are not valid.

这一组查询与回应可按下表进行混合与匹配。注意有阴影的行无效。

Query	Response	Response type	Defining factor	Validity Status	Sec Ref
査询	回应	回应类型	定义因子	有效性状态	参考章节
EQQ^Q04	TBR^R08	Tabular	EQL-2 = T	valid	5.10.4.0
EQQ^Q04	TBR^R08	表格	EQL-2 = T	有效	5.10.4.0
EQQ^Q04	EDR^R07	Display	EQL-2 = D	valid	5.10.4.0
EQQ^Q04	EDR^R07	显示	EQL-2 = D	有效	5.10.4.0
EQQ^Q04	ERP^R09	Segment Pattern	EQL-2 = R	not valid	
EQQ^Q04	ERP^R09	信息段模式	EQL-2 = R	无效	
RQQ^Q09	ERP^R09	Segment Pattern	ERQ-2 = specified trigger event	valid	5.10.4.2
RQQ^Q09	ERP^R09	信息段模式	ERQ-2 = 特定触 发事件	有效	5.10.4.2
RQQ^Q09	TBR^R08			Not valid	
RQQ^Q09	TBR^R08			无效	
RQQ^Q09	EDR^R07			Not valid	
RQQ^Q09	EDR^R07			无效	
SPQ^Q08	TBR^R08	Tabular	SPR-2 = T	Valid	5.10.4.3
SPQ^Q08	TBR^R08	表格	SPR-2 = T	有效	5.10.4.3
SPQ^Q08	EDR^R07	Display	SPR -2 = D	valid	5.10.4.3
SPQ^Q08	EDR^R07	显示	SPR -2 = D	有效	5.10.4.3
SPQ^Q08	ERP^R09	Segment Pattern	SPR - 2 = R	Valid	5.10.4.3
SPQ^Q08	ERP^R09	信息段模式	SPR -2 = R	有效	5.10.4.3
VQQ^Q07	TBR^R08	Tabular	VTQ-2 = T	valid	5.10.4.4
VQQ^Q07	TBR^R08	表格	VTQ-2 = T	有效	5.10.4.4
VQQ^Q07	EDR^R07	Display	VTQ-2 = D	valid	5.10.4.4
VQQ^Q07	EDR^R07	显示	VTQ-2 = D	有效	5.10.4.4
VQQ^Q07	ERP^R09	Segment Pattern	VTQ-2 = R	not valid	
VQQ^Q07	ERP^R09	信息段模式	VTQ-2 = R	无效	

The enhanced query/response pairs are contingent on the Server having defined the Conformance Statement.

在已定义一致语句的服务器上,增强查询/回应对是视情况而发生的。

Enhanced mode implementation considerations: definition of tables and "Virtual Tables"

增强模态执行注意事项:对表与"虚表"的定义

- g) The particular allowable values for the EQL, VTQ, SPR, and RDF segments are determined among cooperating applications during implementation.
- g) 在执行过程中, EQL、VTQ、SPR 和 RDF 信息段的特许值由协作程序确定。
- h) The formats chosen for the query messages are very general. This might be read by prospective implementers to imply that the requirement for using the Standard is the ability to respond to a wide variety of inquiries. This is not the intent. The format here can be used with specific restrictions in any interface.
- h) 为查询信息段选择的格式很全面。它可由未来的执行者读取,这意味着使用标准的必要条件是对各种查询做出回应的能力。这并不是目的。这个格式可在任何界面中与特定限制一起使用。
- i) The contents of the tables expressed as TBR response messages are defined by the functional chapters. Where an existing HL7 segment contains the fields needed to form a row of a tabular response, the segment ID can be referenced. For example, if a table of patients is needed, where each row represents a patient and each column a field from the PID segment, then the PID can be referenced as a table, also sometimes referred to as a "Virtual Table."
- i) 作为 TBR 回应信息进行表达的表的内容由功能章进行定义。当现有 HL7 信息段包含 形成表格回应的行所需字段时,信息段 ID 可被参照。例如,如果需要一个病人表,当 每一行代表一个病人,每一列都是 PID 信息段的字段时,那么 PID 可作为一个表进行参考,有时也可以作为"虚表"进行参考。

Where each row is comprised of fields from multiple HL7 segments, the functional chapters may define additional tables. For example, a table may be defined to respond to insurance queries where each row represents a patient, and is comprised of columns derived from the PID segment and the insurance segments (IN1-IN4).

当每一行都是由来自多 HL7 信息段的字段组成的时,功能章可以定义附加表。例如,一个表可以定义为对保险查询回应,每一行代表一个病人,由来自 PID 信息段和保险信息段(IN1-IN4)的列组成。

5.6.4.1 EQQ - embedded query language query (event Q04)

5.10.4.1 EQQ -植入查询语言查询(事件 Q04)

This query provides an envelope with which a query expressed in a language (e.g., SQL) is packaged and sent to the responding system. It is meant to provide the maximum query function without reinventing the wheel.

该查询提供了一个封皮,用来包裹用某种语言(例如 **SQL**)表达的查询并发送给回应系统。这意味着提供了不能重复进行的最大查询功能。

The EQQ with its EQL query defining segment supports free-form select statements, based on the query language of choice (e.g., SQL).

带有 EQL 查询定义信息段的 EQQ 支持基于查询语言选择(例如 SQL)的自由形式选择语句。

EQQ^Q04	Embedded Query Language Query	Chapter
EQQ^Q04	植入査询语言査询	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
EQL	EQL Definition	5
EQL	EQL 定义	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

The response to the EQQ could be tabular or display. The segment pattern response (the ERP) is invalid given that there is no way to specify the desired segment pattern in the query defining segment, EQL.

对 EQQ 的回应可以是表格回应或显示回应。由于在查询定义信息段(EQL)中没有方法指定所要的信息段模式,所以不能使用信息段模式回应(ERP)。

TBR^R08	Tabular Data Response	Chapter
TBR^R08	表格数据回应	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2
QAK	Query Acknowledgment	5
QAK	查询感知	5
RDF	Table Row Definition	5
RDF	表格行定义	5
{ <u>RDT</u> }	Table Row Data	5
{ RDT }	表格行数据	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

EDR^R07	Enhanced Display Response	Chapter
EDR^R07	增强显示回应	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2
QAK	Query Acknowledgment	5
QAK	查询感知	5
{ DSP }	Display Data	5
{ DSP }	显示数据	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

5.6.4.2 RQQ - event replay query (event Q09)

5.10.4.2 RQQ - 事件重放查询(事件 Q09)

The Event Replay Query under version 2.3 provides a way for the querying system to request data formatted very similar to the format that would have been used were this data to be sent as an update in response to a trigger event.

在 2.3 版本的事件重放查询为查询系统提供了一种方法用于请求一种特定格式的数据。这种格式与把数据作为对触发事件回应中的更新进行传送的格式非常相似。

The RQQ is used to request data formatted as an event replay response.

事件重放查询

继续指示器

Continuation Pointer

ERQ

[DSC]

[DSC]

RQQ用于请求格式化为事件重放回应的数据。

RQQ^Q09	Event Replay Query	Chapter
RQQ^Q09	事件重放查询	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
ERQ	Event Replay Query	5
ERQ	事件重放查询	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2
ERP^R09	Event Replay Response	Chapter
ERP^R09	事件重放回应	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	() , res	
11011	信息感知	2
[ERR]	信息感知 Error	2 2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	Error 错误	2 2

5

2

Note: The remainder of this message is defined by the contents of the corresponding segment-oriented record-oriented unsolicited update message, excluding the MSH, as defined by the function-specific chapters of this specification. The input parameter list may be satisfied by more than one record-oriented unsolicited update message: in this case, the segment group after the ERQ segment may repeat.

注: 如该规范的特定功能章定义的一样,此信息的剩余部分由相应信息段导向、记录导向的主动更新信息(不包括 MSH)的内容定义。输入参数列表可由多个记录导向的主动更新信息满足:在这种情况下, ERQ 后的信息组可以重复。

When this message is continued, the continuation messages should include the MSH, MSA, [ERR], QAK, ERQ, and [DSC] segments, as well as the segments indicated by the ellipsis (...) in the response definition and the DSC should be used only at the end of the group corresponding to the record-oriented unsolicited update message.

当继续这个信息时,继续信息将包括 MSH、MSA、[ERR]、QAK、ERQ 和[DSC]信息段,还包括在回应定义中由省略号(...)指代的信息段,并且 DSC 仅在对应于记录导向的主动更新信息的信息段组的末尾使用。

Enhanced mode record-oriented response messages note: The RDF segment from the EQQ, VQQ and SPQ messages, and the ERQ segment from the EQQ message, are echoed back in their respective responses. The DSC segment contains the continuation pointer, if it is not null (*DSC-1-continuation pointer*).

增强模态记录导向回应信息注意事项:来自 EQQ、VQQ 和 SPQ 的 RDF 信息段与来自 EQQ 信息的 ERQ 信息段在它们各自的回应中返回。如果 *DSC-1-继续指示器*不为空,DSC 信息段包含此继续指示器。

5.6.4.3 SPQ - stored procedure request (event Q08)

5.10.4.3 SPQ -存储过程请求(事件 Q08)

The Stored Procedure Query provides a mechanism for the querying system to invoke a stored procedure on the responding system. The request includes a stored procedure name and a list of parameters passed to it.

存储过程查询为查询系统调用回应系统上的存储过程提供了一个机制,请求包括一个存储过程的名称和发给它的参数列表。

The SPQ enables an application on one system to execute a stored procedure on another system, which is coded to extract specific data.

SPQ 使一个系统上的应用程序能够在另一个系统上执行一个存储过程,可编码提取特定数据。

SPQ^Q08	Stored Procedure Request	Chapter
SPQ^Q08	存储过程请求	<u>章</u>
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
SPR	Store Procedure Request	5
SPR	存储过程请求	5
[<u>RDF</u>]	Table Row Definition	5
[<u>RDF</u>]	表格行定义	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

Since the SPR segment includes a response format code, the response could be tabular, display or segment pattern.

由于 SPR 信息段包括回应格式编码,因此回应可以是表格回应、显示回应或信息段模式回应。

EDR^R07	Enhanced Display Response	Chapter
EDR^R07	增强显示回应	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息感知	2

EDR^R07	Enhanced Display Response	Chapter
EDR^R07	增强显示回应	童
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2
QAK	Query Acknowledgment	5
QAK	查询感知	5
{ <u>DSP</u> }	Display Data	5
{ <u>DSP</u> }	显示数据	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

ERP^R09	Event Replay Response	Chapter
ERP^R09	事件重放回应	童
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2
QAK	Query Acknowledgment	5
<u>QAK</u> ERQ ERQ	查询感知	5
ERQ	Event Replay Query	5
ERQ	事件重放查询	5
	•••	
	•••	
	•••	
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

Note: The remainder of this message is defined by the contents of the corresponding segment-oriented record-oriented unsolicited update message, excluding the MSH, as defined by the function-specific chapters of this specification. The input parameter list may be satisfied by more than one record-oriented unsolicited update message: in this case, the segment group after the ERQ segment may repeat.

注:如该规范的特定功能章定义的一样,此信息的剩余部分由相应信息段导向、记录导向的主动更新信息(不包括 MSH)的内容定义。输入参数列表可由多个记录导向的主动更新信息满足:在这种情况下, ERQ 后的信息组可以重复。

When this message is continued, the continuation messages should include the MSH, MSA, [ERR], QAK, ERQ, and [DSC] segments, as well as the segments indicated by the ellipsis (...) in the response definition and the DSC should be used only at the end of the group corresponding to the record-oriented unsolicited update message.

当继续这个信息时,继续信息将包括 MSH、MSA、[ERR]、QAK、ERQ 和[DSC]信息段,还包括在回应定义中由省略号(...)指代的信息段,并且 DSC 仅在对应于记录导向的主动更新信息的信息段组的末尾使用。

Enhanced mode record-oriented response messages note: The RDF segment from the EQQ, VQQ and SPQ messages, and the ERQ segment from the EQQ message, are echoed back in their respective responses. The DSC segment contains the continuation pointer, if it is not null (*DSC-1-Continuation pointer*).

增强模态记录导向回应信息注意事项:来自 EQQ、VQQ 和 SPQ 的 RDF 信息段与来自 EQQ 信息的 ERQ 信息段在它们各自的回应中返回。如果 *DSC-1-继续指示器*不为空,DSC 信息段包含此继续指示器。

TBR^R08	Tabular Data Response	<u>Chapter</u>
TBR^R08	表格数据回应	<u>章</u>
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2
QAK	Query Acknowledgment	5
QAK	查询感知	5
RDF	Table Row Definition	5
RDF	表格行定义	5
{ <u>RDT</u> }	Table Row Data	5
{ <u>RDT</u> }	表格行数据	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

5.6.4.4 VQQ - Virtual Table query (event Q07)

5.10.4.4 VQQ - 虚表查询(事件 Q07)

The VTQ provides a way to query for data to be expressed as tables without having to specify SQL or a stored procedure. The reader is advised to consider using the new recommended queries described in section 0.

VTQ 提供了一种方法,用于查询以表格形式表达的数据,而不必必须指定 SQL 或存储过程。建议读者考虑使用在 5.3.3.4 节中描述的新推荐的查询。

The VQQ supports queries against server database table (virtual or actual) based on specific selection criteria delineated in the VTQ segment.

VQQ 支持对基于 VTQ 信息段中描述的特定选择标准的服务器数据库表(虚表或实际表)进行查询。

<u>VQQ^Q07</u>	Virtual Table Query	Chapter
<u>vqq^q07</u>	虚表查询	章
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
VTQ	VTQ Definition	5
VTQ	VTQ 定义	5
[<u>RDF</u>]	Table Row Definition	5
[<u>RDF</u>]	表格行定义	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

EDR^R07	Enhanced Display Response	Chapter
EDR^R07	<u>增强显示回应</u>	<u>章</u>
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2
QAK	Query Acknowledgment	5
QAK	查询感知	5
{ <u>DSP</u> }	Display Data	5
{ <u>DSP</u> }	显示数据	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

TBR^R08	Tabular Data Response	Chapter
TBR^R08	表格 <u>数据回应</u>	章
MSH	Message Header	2
MSH	信息头	2
MSA	Message Acknowledgment	2
MSA	信息感知	2
[ERR]	Error	2
[ERR]	错误	2
QAK	Query Acknowledgment	5
QAK	查询感知	5
RDF	Table Row Definition	5
RDF	表格行定义	5
{ RDT }	Table Row Data	5
{ RDT }	表格行数据	5
[DSC]	Continuation Pointer	2
[DSC]	继续指示器	2

5.6.5 Other query/response message segments

5.10.5 其他查询/回应信息段

This section includes query/response message segments not carried forward to the recommended queries for v 2.4. The reader is referred to section 5.5 for those message segments that are used by both the recommended queries and the previous generation queries.

本节包括没有转为 2.4 版推荐查询的查询/回应信息段。读者可参见 5.5 节中介绍的既可为推荐查询使用,也可为先前版本查询使用的信息段。

5.6.5.1 EQL - embedded query language segment

5.10.5.1 EQL - 植入查询语言信息段

The EQL segment is used to define queries using select statements based on the query language of choice (e.g., SQL). Refer to the functional chapters for the lists of HL7-defined EQL select statements.

EQL 信息段用于定义使用基于查询语言选择(例如 SQL)的选择语句的查询。参考功能章中介绍的 HL7-定义的 EQL 选择语句列表。

HL7 Attribute Table – EQL – Embedded Query Language

HL7 属性表—EQL—植入查询语言

SEQ	LEN	DT	ОРТ	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复#	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	32	ST	0			00696	Query Tag
1	32	ST	0			00696	查询标记符
2	1	ID	R		<u>0106</u>	00697	Query/Response Format Code
2	1	ID	R		<u>0106</u>	00697	查询/回应格式编码
3	250	CE	R			00709	EQL Query Name

SEQ	LEN	DT	ОРТ	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复#	表格#	项目#	要素名称
3	250	CE	R			00709	EQL 查询名称
4	4096	ST	R			00710	EQL Query Statement
4	4096	ST	R			00710	EQL 查询语句

5.1.1.0.1 EQL field definitions

5.10.5.1.0 EQL 字段定义

5.1.1.0.2 EQL-1 Query tag (ST) 00696

5.10.5.1.1 EQL-1 查询标记符 (ST) 00696

Definition: This field may be valued by the initiating system to identify the query, and may be used to match response messages to the originating query. If it is valued, the responding system is required to echo it back as the first field in the query acknowledgment segment (QAK). This field differs from MSA-2-Message control ID in that its value remains constant for each message (i.e., all continuation messages) associated with the query, whereas MSA-2-Message control ID may vary with each continuation message, since it is associated with each individual message, not the query as a whole.

定义:这个字段可以被启动系统赋值以对查询识别,也可用于匹配回应信息给起源查询。如果这个字段被赋值,则要求回应系统把它作为查询感知信息段(QAK)的第一个字段予以返回。这个字段与 *MSA-2-信息控制 ID* 的区别在于,字段的值对于每个与查询关联的信息(即所有继续信息)来说都是不变的,而 *MSA-2-信息控制 ID* 对于每个继续信息都是不同的,因为它与每个独立信息关联,而不是与作为整体的查询关联。

5.1.1.0.3 EQL-2 Query/response format code (ID) 00697

5.10.5.1.2 EQL-2 查询/回应格式编码 (ID) 00697

Definition: This field refers to HL7 Table 0106 - Query/response format code for valid values.

定义:参见 HL1表 0106-查询/回应格式编码中的字段有效值。

5.1.1.0.4 EQL-3 EQL query name (CE) 00709

5.10.5.1.3 EQL-3 EQL 查询名称 (CE) 00709

Components: <identifier (ST)> ^ <text (ST)> ^ <name of coding system (IS)> ^ <alternate
 identifier (ST)> ^ <alternate text (ST)> ^ <name of alternate coding system
 (IS)>

组分: <标识符 (ST)> ^ <文本 (ST)> ^ <编码系统名称 (IS)> ^ <交替标识符 (ST)> ^ <交替文本 (ST)> ^ < 交替编码系统名称 (IS)>

Definition: This field contains the name of the query. Where the default HL7 coding system is used, these names are assigned by the function-specific chapters of this specification. The values for this field are equivalent to those of *SPR-3-Stored procedure name* (see Section 5.10.5.5 "SPR - stored procedure request definition segment").

定义:这个字段包含查询的名称。当使用默认 HL7 编码系统时,这些名称由此规范的特定功能章指派。这个字段的值等价于 *SPR-3-存储过程名称*的值(参见 5.10.5.5 节 "SPR—存储过程请求定义信息段")。

5.1.1.0.5 EQL-4 EQL query statement (ST) 00710

5.10.5.1.4 EQL-4 EQL 查询语句 (ST) 00710

Definition: This field contains the EQL select statement that is the basis of the query.

定义:这个字段包含作为查询基础的 EQL 选择语句。

Fields are designated by the "@" symbol concatenated with the HL7 segment ID followed by the sequence number for the field separated by a period (see chapter 2 for definition of segment ID and sequence number). If the field is divided into components, the designation may be suffixed with ".nn," to identify a particular component (a suffix of ".3" indicates the third component of the field); otherwise, the whole field is assumed. If the field is further divided into subcomponents, the designation is suffixed with ".nn.mm," which identifies the component and subcomponent requested by relative position.

字段用符号"@"标记,该符号与 HL7 信息段 ID 连接,后面跟有由一个周期分隔的字段的序列数(参见第二章中信息段 ID 的定义与序列数)。如果字段被分为若干组分,则标记可带有"nn"后缀以识别特定组分(后缀"3"表示字段的第 3 个组分);否则就表示整个字段。如果字段进一步分为亚组分,则标记带有"nn.mm"以识别相对位置请求的组分与亚组分。

Site-specific fields may be used, provided that they begin with the letter "**Z.**" Note that in this case the site-specified segment ID (if the field is not being added to an existing HL7 segment) followed by the sequence number must be defined so that they do not conflict with existing HL7 segment IDs and field sequence numbers. Values for this field are defined in the function-specific chapters of this specification.

可以使用以字母"**Z**"开始的特定位置字段。注意在这种情况下,跟有序列数的特定位置信息段 ID(如果此字段没有加到现有 HL7 信息段上)必须被定义,这样它们就不会与现有 HL7 信息段 ID 与字段序列数冲突。这个字段的值在此规范的特定功能章中做了定义。

Note: If the "@" is being used as one of the delimiter characters defined in *MSH-2-Encoding characters*, it must be "escaped " (See Section)

注: 如果符号"@"正在作为 MSH-2-编码字符定义的分隔符使用,那么它必须是"逃逸的"(参见本节)

5.1.1.1 ERQ - event replay query segment

5.10.5.2 ERQ - 事件重放查询信息段

The ERQ segment is used to issue queries where the desired response is formatted as an event replay response message. This enables the querying application to request detailed event data from an application that supports this feature, such that it may no longer be necessary for it to capture and store all event information at the time of the original trigger event.

当要求回应格式是事件重放回应信息时,使用 ERQ 信息段进行查询。这使查询程序能够从支持这个特征的程序中请求详细事件数据,这样查询程序就没有必要在初始触发事件时获取并存储所有事件信息了。

HL7 Attribute Table – ERQ – Event replay query

HL7	属性表—	-ERQ—	-事件重放查询
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SEQ	LEN	DT	ОРТ	RP#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复 #	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	32	ST	0			00696	Query Tag
1	32	ST	0			00696	查询标记符
2	250	CE	R			00706	Event Identifier
2	250	CE	R			00706	事件标记符
3	256	QIP	0	Y		00705	Input Parameter List
3	256	QIP	0	Υ		00705	输入参数列表

5.1.1.0.1 ERQ field definitions

5.10.5.2.0 ERQ 字段定义

5.1.1.0.2 ERQ-1 Query tag (ST) 00696

5.10.5.2.1 ERQ-1 查询标记符 (ST) 00696

Definition: This field may be valued by the initiating system to identify the query, and may be used to match response messages to the originating query. If it is valued, the responding system is required to echo it back as the first field in the query acknowledgment segment (QAK). This field differs from MSA-2-Message control ID in that its value remains constant for each message (i.e., all continuation messages) associated with the query, whereas MSA-2-Message control ID may vary with each continuation message, since it is associated with each individual message, not the query as a whole.

定义:这个字段可以被启动系统赋值以对查询识别,也可用于给起源查询匹配回应信息。如果这个字段被赋值,则要求回应系统把它作为查询感知信息段(QAK)的第一个字段予以返回。这个字段与 *MSA-2-信息控制 ID* 的区别在于,字段的值对于每个与查询关联的信息(即所有继续信息)来说都是不变的,而 *MSA-2-信息控制 ID* 对于每个继续信息都是不同的,因为它与每个独立信息关联,而不是与作为整体的查询关联

5.1.1.0.3 ERQ-2 Event identifier (CE) 00706

5.10.5.2.2 ERQ-2 事件标记符 (CE) 00706

Components: <identifier (ST)> $^$ <text (ST)> $^$ <name of coding system (IS)> $^$ <alternate identifier (ST)> $^$ <alternate text (ST)> $^$ <name of alternate coding system (IS)>

组分: <标识符 (ST)> ^ <文本 (ST)> ^ <编码系统名称(IS)> ^ <交替标识符(ST)> ^ <交替文本(ST)> ^ < 交替编码系统名称(IS)>

Definition: This field contains the HL7 event identifier corresponding to the original trigger event. Its contents dictate the format of the response message. Hence, a value of "A04" in this field indicates a request for the data associated with the "register a patient" trigger event. The ERP response message returns the contents of the "register a patient" message defined in Chapter 3. If more than one match is found, the ERP returns repeating groups of the segments defined by the "A04" message.

定义:这个字段包含对应于初始触发事件的 HL7 事件标记符。它的内容规定了回应信息的格式。因此,字段值"A04"表示请求与"注册一名病人"触发事件相关联的数据。 ERP 回应信息返回第 3 章中定义的"注册一名病人"信息的内容。如果找到超过一个以上的匹配数据,ERP 返回由"A04"信息定义的信息段重复组。

5.1.1.0.4 ERQ-3 Input parameter list (QIP) 00705

5.10.5.2.3 ERQ-3 输入参数列表 (QIP) 00705

Components: <segment field name (ST)> $^$ <value1 (ST) & value2 (ST) & value3 (ST...> 组分: <信息段字段名(ST)> $^$ <値1 (ST) & 値2 (ST) & 値3 (ST...>

Definition: This field contains the list of parameter names and values to be passed to the responding system, in the form "<segment field name> ^ <value1 & value2 & value3 ...>." A single valued parameter contains only a single subcomponent in the second component: thus no subcomponent delimiters are needed (e.g., <segment field name> ^ <value>). A simple list of values (i.e., a one-dimensional array) may be passed instead of a single value by separating each value with the subcomponent delimiter: "<segment field name> ^ <value1&value2 &...>." Refer to Section 5.10.5.1.4, "EQL-4 EQL query statement (ST) 00710," for segment field name definition conventions.

定义:这个字段包含参数名称与要传送给回应系统的值的列表,这个列表的形式是"<信息段字段名> ^ <值1 & 值2 & 值3 ...>."。一个单独的已赋值参数在第二个组分中仅包含一个亚组分,因而不需要亚组分分隔符(例如<信息段字段名> ^ <值>)。可用亚组分分隔符分隔(<信息段字段名> ^ <值1 & 值2 & ...>)每个值以传送值的简单列表(即一个一维阵列),而不是传送一个单独的值。参见 5.10.5.1.4 节 "EQL-4 EQL query statement (ST) 00710"中信息段字段名定义规范。

For example, a value of "@PID.19^123-45-6789" could be combined with the A04 event identifier to request patient registration data for the patient with the social security number 123-45-6789.

例如,可联合使用值"@PID.19¹²³-45-6789"与 A04 事件标记符以请求社会安全号为 123-45-6789 病人的病人注册数据。

5.1.1.1 QRD - original-style query definition segment

5.10.5.3 QRD -初始类型查询定义信息段

The QRD segment is used to define a query.

QRD 信息段用于定义查询。

HL7 Attribute Table – QRD - Original-Style Query Definition

HL7 属性表—QRD—初始类型查询定义

SEQ	LEN	DT	ОРТ	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复 #	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	26	TS	R			00025	Query Date/Time
1	26	TS	R			00025	查询日期/时间
2	1	ID	R		<u>0106</u>	00026	Query Format Code
2	1	ID	R		<u>0106</u>	00026	查询格式编码
3	1	ID	R		<u>0091</u>	00027	Query Priority
3	1	ID	R		<u>0091</u>	00027	查询优先度
4	10	ST	R			00028	Query ID
4	10	ST	R			00028	查询 ID
5	1	ID	0		<u>0107</u>	00029	Deferred Response Type
5	1	ID	0		<u>0107</u>	00029	延迟回应类型
6	26	TS	0			00030	Deferred Response Date/Time
6	26	TS	0			00030	延迟回应日期/时间
7	10	CQ	R		<u>0126</u>	00031	Quantity Limited Request
7	10	CQ	R		<u>0126</u>	00031	数量限制请求
8	250	XCN	R	Υ		00032	Who Subject Filter
8	250	XCN	R	Υ		00032	谁主题筛选程序
9	250	CE	R	Υ	<u>0048</u>	00033	What Subject Filter
9	250	CE	R	Υ	<u>0048</u>	00033	什么主题筛选程序
10	250	CE	R	Υ		00034	What Department Data Code
10	250	CE	R	Υ		00034	什么部门数据编码
11	20	СМ	0	Υ		00035	What Data Code Value Qual.
11	20	СМ	0	Υ		00035	什么数据编码值资格
12	1	ID	0		<u>0108</u>	00036	Query Results Level
12	1	ID	0		<u>0108</u>	00036	查询结果水平

5.1.1.0.1 QRD field definitions

5.10.5.3.0 QRD 字段定义

5.1.1.0.2 QRD-1 Query date/time (TS) 00025

5.10.5.3.1 QRD-1 查询日期/时间 (TS) 00025

Definition: This field contains the date the query was generated by the application program.

定义: 这个字段包含应用程序开始一个查询的日期。

5.1.1.0.3 QRD-2 Query format code (ID) 00026

5.10.5.3.2 QRD-2 查询格式编码 (ID) 00026

Definition: This field refers to <u>HL7 Table 0106 - Query/response format code</u> for valid values. .

定义:参见 HL1表 0106 - 查询/回应格式编码中的字段有效值。

HL7 Table 0106 - Query/response format code

HL7表 0106—查询/回应格式编码

Value	Description
值	描述
D	Response is in display format
D	显示格式的回应
R	Response is in record-oriented format
R	记录导向格式的回应
Т	Response is in tabular format
T	表格格式的回应

5.1.1.0.4 QRD-3 Query priority (ID) 00027

5.10.5.3.3 QRD-3 查询优先度 (ID) 00027

Definition: This field contains the time frame in which the response is expected. Refer <u>HL7 Table 0091 - Query priority</u> for valid values. Table values and subsequent fields specify time frames for response.

定义: 这个字段包含希望回应发生的时间框架。参见 *HL7表 0091 – 查询优先度*中的字段有效值。表格值与后面字段对回应的时间框架进行指定。

HL7 Table 0091 - Query priority

HL7表 0091 - 查询优先度

Value	Description
D	Deferred
D	延迟的
I	Immediate
Ī	即刻的

5.1.1.0.5 QRD-4 Query ID (ST) 00028

5.10.5.3.4 QRD-4 查询 ID (ST) 00028

Definition: This field contains a unique identifier for the query. Assigned by the querying application. Returned intact by the responding application.

定义: 这个字段包含一个唯一的查询标识符,由查询应用程序指派。由回应应用程序原 样返回。

5.1.1.0.6 QRD-5 Deferred response type (ID) 00029

5.10.5.3.5 QRD-5 延迟回应类型 (ID) 00029

Definition: This field refers to <u>HL7 Table 0107 - Deferred response type</u> for valid entries.

定义:参见 HL7表 0107- 延迟回应类型中的字段有效输入。

HL7 Table 0107 - Deferred response type

HL7表 0107—延迟回应类型

Value	Description
值	描述
В	Before the Date/Time specified
В	在指定日期/时间之前
L	Later than the Date/Time specified
L	在指定日期/时间之后

5.1.1.0.7 QRD-6 Deferred response date/time (TS) 00030

5.10.5.3.6 QRD-6 延迟回应日期/时间 (TS) 00030

Definition: This field contains the date/time before or after which to send a deferred response. If not present, the response can be sent when it is available. (See *QRD-5-Deferred response type* above).

定义:这个字段包含在之前或之后发送延迟回应的日期/时间。如果没有这个字段,在这个字段可用时即可发送回应。(参见上面的 *QRD-5-延迟回应类型*)

5.1.1.0.8 QRD-7 Quantity limited request (CQ) 00031

5.10.5.3.7 QRD-7 数量限制请求 (CQ) 00031

Components: $\langle \text{quantity (NM)} \rangle ^ \langle \text{units (CE)} \rangle$

组分: <数量 (NM) > ^ <单位 (CE) >

Definition: This field contains the maximum length of the response that can be accepted by the requesting system. Valid responses are numerical values (in the first component) given in

the units specified in the second component. Refer to <u>HL7 Table 0126 - Quantity limited</u> <u>request</u> for valid entries for the second component. Default is LI (lines).

定义:这个字段包含可由请求系统接受的回应最大长度。有效回应是在第二个组分中指定单位给出的数字值(在第一个组分中)。参见 *HL7表 0126 – 数量限制请求*中的第二个组分的有效输入。默认值是 LI(行)。

HL7 Table 0126 - Quantity limited request

HL7表 0126 - 数量限制请求

Value	Description
值	描述
СН	Characters
СН	字符
LI	Lines
LI	行
PG	Pages
PG	页
RD	Records
RD	记录
ZO	Locally defined
ZO	本地定义

5.1.1.0.9 QRD-8 Who subject filter (XCN) 00032

组分: <ID 号(ST)> ^ <家庭名称(FN)> ^ <给定名称(ST)> ^ <第二及更多给定名称或其缩写(ST)> ^ <后缀(例如 JR or III) (ST)> ^ <前缀(例如 DR) (ST)> ^ <学位(例如 MD) (IS)> ^ <来源表(IS)> ^ <赋值权(HD)> ^ <名称类型编码(ID)> ^ <标识符校验数位(ST)> ^ <识别校验位数编码所采用计划(ID)> ^ <标识符类型编码(IS)> ^ <赋值工具(HD)> ^ <名称代表编码(ID)> ^ <名称 环境(CE)> ^ <名称有效性范围(DR)> ^ <名称集合顺序(ID)>赋值权的亚组分: <名称间隔 ID (IS)> & <通用 ID (ST)> & <通用 ID 类型(ID)>

赋值工具的亚组分: <名称间隔 ID (IS)> & <通用 ID (ST)> & <通用 ID 类型(ID)>

Definition: This field identifies the subject, or who the inquiry is about.

定义: 这个地段识别主题,或者查询对象。

Note: This field should not have been a required field. However, for backwards compatibility it remains a required field. There are some queries in the standard that have not required this field.

注: 这个字段本不应是一个必需字段。但是,为了后向兼容性,它仍是必需字段。在标准中有一些查询不要 求这个字段。

5.1.1.0.10 QRD-9 What subject filter (CE) 00033

5.10.5.3.9 QRD-9 什么主题筛选程序

Components: <identifier (ST)> ^ <text (ST)> ^ <name of coding system (IS)> ^ <alternate identifier (ST)> ^ <alternate text (ST)> ^ <name of alternate coding system (TS)>

组分: <标识符 (ST) > ^ <文本 (ST) > ^ <编码系统名称 (IS) > ^ <交替标识符 (ST) > ^ <交替文本 (ST) > ^ <交替编码系统名称 (IS) > ^ <

Definition: This field describes the kind of information that is required to satisfy the request. Valid values define the type of transaction inquiry and may be extended locally during implementation.

定义:这个字段描述了所要求满足请求的信息的种类。有效值定义了处理查询的类型并可在执行过程中进行局部扩展。

HL7 Table 0048 - What subject filter

HL7表0048—什么主题筛选程序

	2 14			
Value	Description			
值	描述			
ADV	Advice/diagnosis			
ADV	建议/诊断			
ANU	Nursing unit lookup (returns patients in beds, excluding empty beds)			
ANU	护理单位查找(返回卧床病人,空床除外)			
APN	Patient name lookup			
APN	病人姓名查找			
APP	Physician lookup			
APP	内科医师查找			
ARN	Nursing unit lookup (returns patients in beds, including empty beds)			
ARN	护理单位查找(返回卧床病人,空床除外)			
APM	Medical record number query, returns visits for a medical record number			
APM	医疗记录号查询,返回某医疗记录号的就诊记录			
APA	Account number query, return matching visit			
APA	帐号查询,返回匹配就诊记录			
CAN	Cancel. Used to cancel a query			
CAN	取消。用于取消一个查询			
DEM	Demographics			
DEM	人口统计学资料			
FIN	Financial			
FIN	财政			

Value	Description
值	描述
GID	Generate new identifier
GID	开始新标识符
GOL	Goals
GOL	目标
MRI	Most recent inpatient
MRI	最近住院病人
MRO	Most recent outpatient
MRO	最近门诊病人
NCK	Network clock
NCK	网络时钟
NSC	Network status change
NSC	网络状况变化
NST	Network statistic
NST	网络统计
ORD	Order
ORD	定单
ОТН	Other
OTH	其他
PRB	Problems
PRB	问题
PRO	Procedure
PRO	过程
RES	Result
RES	结果
RAR	Pharmacy administration information
RAR	药房管理信息
RER	Pharmacy encoded order information
RER	药房编码定单信息
RDR	Pharmacy dispense information
RDR	药房配药信息
RGR	Pharmacy give information
RGR	药房给药信息
ROR	Pharmacy prescription information
ROR	药房处方信息
SAL	All schedule related information, including open slots, booked slots, blocked slots
SAL	所有时间表相关信息,包括开放时段、预订时段和封闭时段
SBK	Booked slots on the identified schedule

Value	Description
值	描述
SBK	己标识时间表上的预订时段
SBL	Blocked slots on the identified schedule
SBL	己标识时间表上的封闭时段
SOF	First open slot on the identified schedule after the start date/tiem
SOF	开始日期/时间后已标识时间表上的第一个开放时段
SOP	Open slots on the identified schedule
SOP	己标识时间表上的开放时段
SSA	Time slots available for a single appointment
SSA	单独安排的可用时段
SSR	Time slots available for a recurring appointment
SSR	循环安排的可用时段
STA	Status
STA	状况
VXI	Vaccine Information
VXI	疫苗信息
XID	Get cross-referenced identifiers
XID	获取交互参照的标识符

See the HL7 Implementation Guide for detailed examples of use of various query filter fields 参见 HL7 执行指南中有关使用多个查询筛选程序字段使用的详细例子。

5.1.1.0.11 QRD-10 What department data code (CE) 00034

5.10.5.3.10 QRD-10 什么部门数据编码

Components: <identifier (ST)> $^$ <text (ST)> $^$ <name of coding system (IS)> $^$ <alternate identifier (ST)> $^$ <alternate text (ST)> $^$ <name of alternate coding system (IS)>

组分: <标识符(ST)> ^ <文本(ST)> ^ <编码系统名称(IS)> ^ <交替标识符(ST)> ^ <交替文本(ST)> ^ <交替编码系统名称(IS)>

Definition: This field contains the possible contents including test number, procedure number, drug code, item number, order number, etc. The contents of this field are determined by the contents of the previous field. This field could contain multiple occurrences separated by repetition delimiters.

这个字段含有试验号码、过程号码、药物编码、项目号、定单号等可能的内容。这个字段的内容由前面字段的内容决定。这个字段可包括由重复分隔符分隔的多发事件。

Note: This field should not have been a required field. However, for backwards compatibility it remains a required field. There are some queries in the standard that have not required this field.

注: 这个字段本不应是一个必需字段。但是,为了后向兼容性,它仍是必需字段。在标准中有一些查询不要 求这个字段。

5.1.1.0.12 QRD-11 What data code value qual (CM) 00035

5.10.5.3.11 QRD-11 什么数据编码值资格 (CM) 00035

Components: <first data code value (ST)> ^ <last data code value (ST)> 4分: <第一个数据编码值(ST)> ^ <最后一个数据编码指(ST)>

Definition: This field contains start and stop values separated by a component separator. These values constitute a window or range to further refine the inquiry.

定义:这个字段包含由组分分隔符分隔的开始植与停止值。这些值组成一个窗口或范围以进一步精炼查询。

5.1.1.0.13 QRD-12 Query results level (ID) 00036

5.10.5.3.12 QRD-12 查询结果水平 (ID) 00036

Definition: This field is used to control level of detail in results. Refer to <u>HL7 Table 0108 - Query results level</u> for valid values. See chapters 4 and 7.

定义: 这个字段用于控制结果的详细水平。参见 $\underline{HL7 \times 0108}$ _ 查询结果水平中的字段有效值。参见第 4、7 章。

HL7 Table 0108 - Query results level

HL7表 0108—查询结果水平

Value	Description
值	描述
0	Order plus order status
0	定单加定单状况
R	Results without bulk text
R	无大块文本的结果
S	Status only
S	仅有状况
Т	Full results
Т	完整结果

5.1.1.1 QRF - original style query filter segment

5.10.5.4 QRF - 初始类型查询筛选程序信息段

The QRF segment is used with the QRD segment to further refine the content of an original style query.

ORF 信息段与 ORD 信息段一起使用以进一步精炼初始类型查询的内容。

HL7 Attribute Table – QRF – Original style query filter

HL7 属性表—QRF—初始类型查询筛选程序

SEQ	LEN	DT	ОРТ	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类	选项	重复 #	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	20	ST	R	Y		00037	Where Subject Filter
1	20	ST	R	Y		00037	何地主题筛选程序
2	26	TS	В			00038	When Data Start Date/Time
2	26	TS	В			00038	数据开始日期/时间
3	26	TS	В			00039	When Data End Date/Time
3	26	TS	В			00039	数据结束日期/时间
4	60	ST	0	Y		00040	What User Qualifier
4	60	ST	0	Y		00040	什么用户限定符
5	60	ST	0	Y		00041	Other QRY Subject Filter
5	60	ST	0	Y		00041	其他 QRY 主题筛选程序
6	12	ID	0	Y	<u>0156</u>	00042	Which Date/Time Qualifier
6	12	ID	0	Y	<u>0156</u>	00042	哪个日期/时间限定符
7	12	ID	0	Y	<u>0157</u>	00043	Which Date/Time Status Qualifier
7	12	ID	0	Y	<u>0157</u>	00043	哪个日期/时间状况限定符
8	12	ID	0	Y	<u>0158</u>	00044	Date/Time Selection Qualifier
8	12	ID	0	Y	<u>0158</u>	00044	日期/时间选择限定符
9	60	TQ	0			00694	When Quantity/Timing Qualifier
9	60	TQ	0			00694	何时数量/定时限定符
10	10	NM	0			01442	Search Confidence Threshold
10	10	NM	0			01442	查找可信阈

5.1.1.0.1 QRF field definitions

5.10.5.4.0 QRF 字段定义

5.1.1.0.2 QRF-1 Where subject filter (ST) 00037

5.10.5.4.1 QRF-1 何地主题筛选程序 (ST) 00037

Definition: This field identifies the department, system, or subsystem to which the query pertains. This field may repeat as in LAB~HEMO, etc.

定义: 这个字段识别查询所属部门、系统与亚系统。在 LAB~HEMO 等中这个字段可以重复。

5.1.1.0.3 QRF-2 When data start date/time (TS) 00038

5.10.5.4.2 QRF-2 数据开始日期/时间 (TS) 00038

Definition: This field has been retained for backward compatibility only. It is recommended to use *QRF-9 – When quantity/timing qualifier*. When used for backward compatibility, this field contains the dates and times equal to or after which this value should be included.

定义:这个字段仅为后向兼容而保留。推荐使用 *QRF-9 –何时数量/定时限定符*。当为后向兼容使用时,这个值要被包括在内的日期或时间、或在其后包括该值在内的日期与时间都包含在这个字段里。

5.1.1.0.4 QRF-3 When data end date/time (TS) 00039

5.10.5.4.3 QRF-3 数据结束日期/时间 (TS) 00039

Definition: This field has been retained for backward compatibility only. It is recommended to use *QRF-9 – When quantity/timing qualifier*. When used for backward compatibility, this field contains the dates and times equal to or before which this date should be included.

定义:这个字段仅为后向兼容而保留。推荐使用 *QRF-9 –何时数量/定时限定符*。当为后向兼容使用时,这个值要被包括在内的日期或时间、或在其后包括该值在内的日期与时间包含在这个字段里。

5.1.1.0.5 QRF-4 What user qualifier (ST) 00040

5.10.5.4.4 QRF-4 什么用户限定符 (ST) 00040

Definition: This field contains an identifier to further define characteristics of the data of interest.

定义: 这个字段包含一个标识符以进一步定义感兴趣数据的特征。

5.1.1.0.6 QRF-5 Other QRY subject filter (ST) 00041

5.10.5.4.5 QRF-5 其他 QRY 主题筛选程序 (ST) 00041

Definition: This field contains a filter defined locally for use between two systems. This filter uses codes and field definitions that have specific meaning only to the applications and/or site involved

定义:这个字段包含本地定义的在两个系统间使用的筛选程序。这个筛选程序使用编码和字段定义,这些编码和字段仅对应用程序和/或所涉及位置有特定意义。

5.1.1.0.7 QRF-6 Which date/time qualifier (ID) 00042

5.10.5.4.6 QRF-6 哪个日期/时间限定符 (ID) 00042 错误! 未定义书签。

Definition: This field specifies the type of date referred to in *QRF-2-When data start date/time* and *QRF-3-When data end date/time*.

定义: 这个字段指定了 QRF-2-数据开始日期/时间和 QRF-3-数据结束日期/时间中引用的数据类型。

HL7 Table 0156 - Which date/time qualifier

HL7表 0156—哪个日期/时间限定符错误!未定义书签。

Value	Description					
值	描述					
ANY	Any date/time within a range					
ANY	某范围内任何日期/时间					

Value	Description
值	描述
COL	Collection date/time, equivalent to film or sample collection date/time
COL	收集日期/时间,等价于胶片或标本收集日期/时间
ORD	Order date/time
ORD	定单日期/时间
RCT	Specimen receipt date/time, receipt of specimen in filling ancillary (Lab)
RCT	标本收到日期/时间,指编档辅助部门(实验室)对标本的接收。
REP	Report date/time, report date/time at filing ancillary (i.e., Lab)
REP	报告日期/时间,编档辅助部门(即实验室)的报告日期/时间
SCHED	Schedule date/time
SCHED	时间表日期/时间

5.1.1.0.8 QRF-7 Which date/time status qualifier (ID) 00043

5.10.5.4.7 QRF-7 哪个日期/时间状况限定符 (ID) 00043 错误! 未定义书签。

Definition: This field specifies the status type of objects selected in date range defined by *QRF-2-When data start date/time* and *QRF-3-When data end date/time*.

定义:这个字段指定在日期范围中选择的对象的状况类型,这个日期范围由 QRF-2-数据 开始日期/时间和 QRF-3-日期结束日期/时间定义。

HL7 Table 0157 - Which date/time status qualifier 错误! 未定义书签。

HL7表 0157—哪个日期/时间状况限定符

Value	Description
值	描述
ANY	Any status
ANY	任何状况
CFN	Current final value, whether final or corrected
CFN	当前最终值,无论是最终的还是修正的
COR	Corrected only (no final with corrections)
COR	仅为修正值 (不带有修正的最终值)
FIN	Final only (no corrections)
FIN	仅为最终值 (无修正)
PRE	Preliminary
PRE	初步的
REP	Report completion date/time
REP	报告完成日期/时间

5.1.1.0.9 QRF-8 Date/time selection qualifier (ID) 00044

5.10.5.4.8 QRF-8 日期/时间选择限定符 (ID) 00044 错误! 未定义书签。

Definition: This field allows the specification of certain types of values within the date/time range.

定义:这个字段允许日期/时间范围内的值的某种类型的规范。

HL7 Table 0158 - Date/time selection qualifier

HL7表 0158—日期/时间选择限定符错误!未定义书签。

Value	Description
值	描述
1ST	First value within range
1ST	范围内的第一个值
ALL	All values within the range
ALL	范围内的所有值
LST	Last value within the range
LST	范围内的最后值
REV	All values within the range returned in reverse chronological order (This is the default if not otherwise specified.)
REV	范围内以逆年代顺序返回的所有值(如果没有另外的指定,这就是默认值)

5.1.1.0.10 QRF-9 When quantity/timing qualifier (TQ) 00694

5.10.5.4.9 QRF-9 何时数量/定时限定符 (TQ) 00694

组分: <数量(CQ)> ^ <间隔(CM)> ^ <持续时间(CM)> ^ <开始日期/时间(TS)> ^ <结束日期/时间(TS)> ^ < 优先度(ST)> ^ <条件(ID)> ^ <文本(TX)> ^ <关联(ID)> ^ <先后顺序(CM)> ^ <事件持续 时间(CE)> ^ <全部发生事件(NM)>

Definition: This field allows an interval definition to be used for specifying multiple responses to a query. With the addition of this filter, new query specifications should no longer use *QRF-2-When data start date/time* and *QRF-3-When data end date/time* in future implementations.

定义:这个字段允许一个间隔定义用于指定对一个查询的多个回应。加上这个筛选程序,新查询规范不应在将来的执行中再使用 *QRF-2-数据开始日期/时间和 QRF-3-数据结束日期/时间*。

5.1.1.0.11 QRF-10 Search confidence threshold (NM) 01442

5.10.5.4.10 QRF-10 查找置信阈 (NM) 01442

Definition: This field contains a numeric value used to establish the minimum threshold match. The value instructs the responding system to return no records for patients whose "match weight" on the look-up was lower than this user-defined value.

定义:这个字段包含用于建立最小阈匹配的数字值。这个值通知回应系统不返回查找"匹配权重"低于用户定义值的病人的记录。

Example: |0.50| or |8.25|

例子: |0.50|或|8.25|

One use of this optional field is in Patient Look-up transactions where the searching system employs a numeric algorithm for determining potential matches to patient/person lookups.

这个可选字段的用处之一是: 当查找系统使用数字运算法则决定对病人/个人查找的可能 匹配时在病人查找处理过程中使用。

5.1.1.1 SPR - stored procedure request definition segment

5.10.5.5 SPR - 存储过程请求定义信息段

The SPR segment is used to issue queries using stored procedure calls. Refer to the functional chapters for the lists of HL7-defined stored procedure names, input parameters and output tables.

SPR 信息段用于使用存储过程调用发布查询。参照功能章中的 HL7-定义的存储过程名称、输入参数与输出表。

HL7 Attribute Table – SPR – Stored Procedure Request Definition

HL7—SPR—存储请求定义

SEQ	LEN	DT	OPT	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复 #	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	32	ST	0			00696	Query Tag
1	32	ST	0			00696	查询标记符
2	1	ID	R		<u>0106</u>	00697	Query/Response Format Code
2	1	ID	R		<u>0106</u>	00697	查询/回应格式编码
3	250	CE	R			00704	Stored Procedure Name
3	250	CE	R			00704	存储过程名称
4	256	QIP	0	Y		00705	Input Parameter List
4	256	QIP	0	Y		00705	输入参数列表

5.1.1.0.1 SPR field definitions

5.10.5.5.0 SPR 字段定义

5.1.1.0.2 SPR-1 Query tag (ST) 00696

5.10.5.5.1 SPR-1 查询标记符 (ST) 00696

Definition: This field may be valued by the initiating system to identify the query, and may be used to match response messages to the originating query. If it is valued, the responding system is required to echo it back as the first field in the query acknowledgment segment (QAK). This field differs from MSA-2-Message control ID in that its value remains constant for each message (i.e., all continuation messages) associated with the query, whereas MSA-2-Message control ID may vary with each continuation message, since it is associated with each individual message, not the query as a whole.

定义:这个字段可以由启动系统赋值以对查询识别,也可用于给起源查询匹配回应信息。如果这个字段被赋值,则要求回应系统把它作为查询感知信息段(QAK)的第一个字段予以返回。这个字段与 *MSA-2-信息控制 ID* 的区别在于,字段的值对于每个与查询关联的信息(即所有继续信息)来说都是不变的,而 *MSA-2-信息控制 ID* 对于每个继续信息都是不同的,因为它与每个独立信息关联,而不是与作为整体的查询关联。

5.1.1.0.3 SPR-2 Query/response format code (ID) 00697

5.10.5.5.2 SPR-2 查询/回应格式编码 (ID) 00697

Definition: This field refers to <u>HL7 Table 0106 - Query/response format code</u> for valid values.

定义:参见 HL7表 0106 - 查询/回应格式编码中的字段有效值。

HL7 Table 0106 - Query/response format code

HL7表 0106—查询/回应格式编码

Value	Description
值	描述
D	Response is in display format
D	显示格式的回应
R	Response is in record-oriented format
R	记录导向格式的回应
Т	Response is in tabular format
T	表格格式的回应

5.1.1.0.4 SPR-3 Stored procedure name (CE) 00704

5.10.5.5.3 SPR-3 存储过程名称 (CE) 00704

Components: <identifier (ST)> $^$ <text (ST)> $^$ <name of coding system (IS)> $^$ <alternate identifier (ST)> $^$ <alternate text (ST)> $^$ <name of alternate coding system (IS)>

组分: <标识符(ST)> ^ <文本(ST)> ^ <编码系统名称(IS)> ^ <交替标识符(ST)> ^ <交替文本(ST)> ^ <交替编码系统名称(IS)>

Definition: This field contains the name of the stored procedure that is to be executed. Values for this field are defined in the function-specific chapters of this specification; site-specific stored procedure names begin with the letter "Z."

定义:这个字段包含要执行的存储过程的名称。字段的值在此规范的特定功能章中定义,特定位置存储过程名称以字母"**Z**"开始。

5.1.1.0.5 SPR-4 Input parameter list (QIP) 00705

5.10.5.5.4 SPR-4 输入参数列表 (QIP) 00705

Components: <segment field name (ST)> ^ <value1 (ST) & value2 (ST) & value3 (ST) ...> 组分: <信息段字段名称(ST)> ^ <值1 (ST) & 值2 (ST) & 值3 (ST) ...>

Definition: This field contains the list of parameter names and values to be passed to the stored procedure, in the form "<segment field name> ^ <value1& value2 & value3 ...>." A single valued parameter contains only a single subcomponent in the second component: thus no subcomponent delimiters are needed (e.g., <segment field name> ^ <value>). A simple list of values (i.e., a one-dimensional array) may be passed instead of a single value by separating each value with the subcomponent delimiter: "<segment field name> ^ <value1& value2 &...>." Refer to Section 5.10.5.1.4, "EQL-4 EQL query statement (ST) 00710 for segment field naming conventions.

定义:这个字段包含参数名称与要传送给回应系统的值的列表,这个列表的形式是"<信息段字段名> ^ <值1 & 值2 & 值3 ...>."。一个单独的已赋值参数在第二个组分中仅包含一个亚组分,因而不需要亚组分分隔符(例如<信息段字段名> ^ <值>)。可用亚组分分隔符分隔(<信息段字段名> ^ <值1 & 值2 & ...>)每个值以传送值的简单列表(即一个一维阵列),而不是传送一个单独的值。参见 5.10.5.1.4 节 EQL-4 EQL query statement (ST) 00710 中信息段字段名命名规范。

5.1.1.1 URD - results/update definition segment

5.10.5.6 URD - 结果/更新定义信息段

The URD segment is used in sending unsolicited updates about orders and results. Its purpose is similar to that of the QRD segment, but from the results/unsolicited update point of view. Some of the fields have parallels in the QRD segment.

URD 信息段用于发送有关定单与结果的主动更新。它的目的与 QRD 相似,但是与结果/主动更新观点不同。一些字段与 QRD 信息段中的字段相同。

HL7 Attribute Table – URD – Results/update Definition

HL7 属性表—URD—结果/更新定义

SEQ	LEN	DT	ОРТ	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复 #	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	26	TS	0			00045	R/U Date/Time
1	26	TS	0			00045	R/U 日期/时间
2	1	ID	0		<u>0109</u>	00046	Report Priority
2	1	ID	0		<u>0109</u>	00046	报告优先度
3	250	XCN	R	Υ		00047	R/U Who Subject Definition
3	250	XCN	R	Υ		00047	R/U 谁主题定义
4	250	CE	0	Υ	<u>0048</u>	00048	R/U What Subject Definition
4	250	CE	0	Υ	<u>0048</u>	00048	R/U 什么主题定义
5	250	CE	0	Υ		00049	R/U What Department Code
5	250	CE	0	Υ		00049	R/U 什么部门编码
6	20	ST	0	Υ		00050	R/U Display/Print Locations
6	20	ST	0	Υ		00050	R/U 显示/打印位置
7	1	ID	0		<u>0108</u>	00051	R/U Results Level
7	1	ID	0		<u>0108</u>	00051	R/U 结果水平

5.1.1.0.1 URD field definitions

5.10.5.6.0 URD 字段定义

5.1.1.0.2 URD-1 R/U date/time (TS) 00045

5.10.5.6.1 URD-1 R/U 日期/时间 (TS) 00045

Definition: This field contains the date and time the update was generated by the application program.

定义: 字段包含由应用程序产生的日期与时间。

5.1.1.0.3 URD-2 Report priority (ID) 00046

5.10.5.6.2 URD-2 报告优先度 (ID) 00046

Definition: This field contains the priority associated with this report or update. Refer to *HL7 Table 0109 - Report priority* for valid values.

定义: 这个字段包含与报告或更新相关的优先度。参考 *HL1表 0109 – 报告优先度*中的有效值。

HL7 Table 0109 - Report priority

HL7表 0109—报告优先度

Value	Description
值	描述
R	Routine
R	常规
S	Stat
S	状况

5.1.1.0.4 URD-3 R/U who subject definition (XCN) 00047

5.10.5.6.3 URD-3 R/U 谁主题定义 (XCN) 00047

组分: <ID 号(ST)> ^ <家庭名称(FN)> ^ <给定名称(ST)> ^ <第二及更多给定名称或其缩写(ST)> ^ <后缀(例如 JR or III) (ST)> ^ <前缀(例如 DR) (ST)> ^ <学位(例如 MD) (IS)> ^ <来源表(IS)> ^ <赋值权(HD)> ^ <名称类型编码(ID)> ^ <标识符校验数位(ST)> ^ <识别校验位数编码所采用计划(ID)> ^ <标识符类型编码(IS)> ^ <赋值工具(HD)> ^ <名称代表编码(ID)> ^ <名称 环境(CE)> ^ <名称有效性范围(DR)> ^ <名称集合顺序(ID)>

Subcomponents of assigning authority: <namespace ID (IS)> & <universal ID (ST)> & <universal ID type (ID)>

赋值权的亚组分: <名称间隔 ID (IS)> & <通用 ID (ST)> & <通用 ID 类型(ID)>

赋值工具的亚组分: <名称间隔 ID (IS)> & <通用 ID (ST)> & <通用 ID 类型(ID)>

Definition: This field contains the definition of the subject, or who the report is about.

定义: 这个字段包含主题的定义或者被报告的对象。

5.1.1.0.5 URD-4 R/U what subject definition (CE) 00048

5.10.5.6.4 URD-4 R/U 什么主题定义 (CE) 00048

Components: <identifier (ST)> $^$ <text (ST)> $^$ <name of coding system (IS)> $^$ <alternate identifier (ST)> $^$ <alternate text (ST)> $^$ <name of alternate coding system (IS)>

组分: <标识符 (ST) > ^ <文本 (ST) > ^ <编码系统名称 (IS) > ^ <交替标识符 (ST) > ^ <交替文本 (ST) > ^ <交替编码系统名称 (IS) >

Definition: This field describes the kind of information that is provided in the report. Valid values are the type of transaction inquiry. Refer to <u>HL7 Table 0048 - What subject filter</u> for valid values.

定义:这个字段描述报告中提供的信息的种类。有效值是处理查询的值。参见 <u>HL7表</u> <u>0048 - 什么主题筛选</u>中的有效值。

This table may be extended by local agreement during implementation. See the HL7 Implementation Guide for detailed examples of use of various query filter fields.

在执行中,这个表可由局部协议扩展。参见 HL7 执行指南中有关使用多个查询筛选程序 字段使用的详细例子。

5.1.1.0.6 URD-5 R/U what department code (CE) 00049

5.10.5.6.5 URD-5 R/U 什么部门编码 (CE) 00049

Components: <identifier (ST)> ^ <text (ST)> ^ <name of coding system (IS)> ^ <alternate identifier (ST)> ^ <alternate text (ST)> ^ <name of alternate coding system (IS)>

组分: <标识符 (ST) > ^ <文本 (ST) > ^ <编码系统名称 (IS) > ^ <交替标识符 (ST) > ^ <交替文本 (ST) > ^ <交替编码系统名称 (IS) >

Definition: This field contains either a test number, procedure number, drug code, item number, order number, etc. to identify the department. The contents of this field are determined by the contents of the previous field. This field could contain multiple occurrences separated by repetition delimiters.

定义:这个字段包含有试验号码、过程号、药物编码、项目号、定单号等其中之一以对部门进行识别。这个字段的内容由前一个字段的内容决定。这个字段包含由重复分隔符分隔的多发事件。

5.1.1.0.7 URD-6 R/U display/print locations (ST) 00050

5.10.5.5.6 URD-6 R/U 显示/打印位置 (ST) 00050

Definition: This field contains a list of the locations to which the report should be distributed.

定义: 这个字段包含报告要分配位置的列表。

5.1.1.0.8 URD-7 R/U results level (ID) 00051

5.10.5.6.7 URD-7 R/U 结果水平 (ID) 00051

Definition: This field is used to control level of detail in results. Refer to <u>HL7 Table 0108</u> - Query results level for valid values. Default level is **T** for full results. See chapters 4 and 7.

定义:这个字段用于控制结果的详细水平。参见 HL7 表 0108 — 查询结果水平中的字段有效值。默认水平是 **T**,表示完整结果。参见第 4、7 章。

5.1.1.1 URS - unsolicited selection segment

5.10.5.7 URS - 主动选择信息段

The URS segment is identical with the QRF segment, except that if the name of any field contains Query (of QRY), this word has been changed to Results (see *URS-5-R/U other results subject definition*).

如果 URS 信息段中的任何字段名称包含有"查询(Query--QRY)",则这个词会被转变为"结果(Results)"(参见 URS-5-R/U 其他结果主题定义)。除了这一点,URS 信息段与 QRF 信息段一样。

HL7 Attribute Table – URS – Unsolicited Selection

HL7 属性表—URS—主动选择

SEQ	LEN	DT	OPT	RP/#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复 #	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	20	ST	R	Y		00052	R/U Where Subject Definition
1	20	ST	R	Y		00052	R/U 何地主题定义
2	26	TS	0			00053	R/U When Data Start Date/Time
2	26	TS	0			00053	R/U 数据开始日期/时间
3	26	TS	0			00054	R/U When Data End Date/Time
3	26	TS	0			00054	R/U 数据结束日期/时间
4	20	ST	0	Υ		00055	R/U What User Qualifier
4	20	ST	0	Υ		00055	R/U 什么用户限定符
5	20	ST	0	Υ		00056	R/U Other Results Subject Definition
5	20	ST	0	Υ		00056	R/U 其他结果主题定义
6	12	ID	0	Υ	<u>0156</u>	00057	R/U Which Date/Time Qualifier
6	12	ID	0	Υ	<u>0156</u>	00057	R/U 哪个日期/时间限定符
7	12	ID	0	Υ	<u>0157</u>	00058	R/U Which Date/Time Status Qualifier
7	12	ID	0	Υ	<u>0157</u>	00058	R/U 哪个日期/时间状况限定符
8	12	ID	0	Y	<u>0158</u>	00059	R/U Date/Time Selection Qualifier
8	12	ID	0	Y	<u>0158</u>	00059	R/U 日期/时间选择限定符
9	60	TQ	0			00695	R/U Quantity/Timing Qualifier
9	60	TQ	0			00695	R/U 数量/定时限定符

5.1.1.0.1 URS field definitions

5.10.5.7.0 URS 字段定义

5.1.1.0.2 URS-1 R/U where subject definition (ST) 00052

5.10.5.7.1 URS-1 R/U 何地主题定义 (ST) 00052

Definition: This field identifies the department, system, or subsystem to which the result pertains. This field may repeat as in **LAB~HEMO**, etc.

定义:这个字段识别结果所属部门、系统与亚系统。在 **LAB~HEMO** 等中这个字段可以重复。

5.1.1.0.3 URS-2 R/U when data start date/time (TS) 00053

5.10.5.7.2 URS-2 R/U 数据开始日期/时间 (TS) 00053

Definition: This field contains the date/time the result starts (if applicable).

定义: 这个字段包含结果开始的日期/时间(如果可用的话)。

5.1.1.0.4 URS-3 R/U when data end date/time (TS) 00054

5.10.5.7.3 URS-3 R/U 数据结束日期/时间 (TS) 00054

Definition: This field contains the date/time the result ends (if applicable).

定义: 这个字段包含结果开始的日期/时间(如果可用的话)。

5.1.1.0.5 URS-4 R/U what user qualifier (ST) 00055

5.10.5.7.4 URS-4 R/U 什么用户限定符 (ST) 00055

Definition: This field contains an identifier to define further the characteristics of the data that are of interest.

定义:这个字段包含一个标识符以进一步定义感兴趣数据的特征。

5.1.1.0.6 URS-5 R/U other results subject definition (ST) 00056

5.10.5.7.5 URS-5 R/U 其他结果主题定义 (ST) 00056

Definition: This field contains a further qualifier, defined locally, for use between two systems. This filter uses codes and field definitions that have specific meaning only to the application and/or site involved.

定义:这个字段包含有一个本地定义的、在两个系统间使用的更进一步的限定符。这个筛选程序使用的编码与字段仅对应用程序和/或所涉及的位置有特定意义。

5.1.1.0.7 URS-6 R/U which date/time qualifier (ID) 00057

5.10.5.7.6 URS-6 R/U 哪个日期/时间限定符 (ID) 00057 错误! 未定义书签。

Definition: This field specifies the type of date referred to in *URS-2-when data start date/time* and *URS-3-when data end date/time*. Refer to <u>HL7 Table 0156 - Which date/time qualifier</u> for valid values.

定义: 这个字段对在 *URS-2-数据开始日期/时间和 URS-3-数据结束日期/时间*引用的日期 类型进行指定。参见 *HL7表 0156-哪个日期/时间限定符*中的字段有效值。

5.1.1.0.8 URS-7 R/U which date/time status qualifier (ID) 00058

5.10.5.7.7 URS-7 R/U 哪个日期/时间状况限定符 (ID) 00058 错误! 未定义书签。

Definition: This field specifies the status type of objects selected in date range defined by *URS-2-when data start date/time* and *URS-3-When data end date/time*. Refer <u>HL7 Table</u> <u>0157 – Which date/time status qualifier</u> for valid values.

定义: 这个字段对由 *URS-2-数据开始日期/时间和 URS-3-数据结束日期/时间*定义的日期 范围中选择的对象状况类型进行指定。参见 <u>HL7表 0157—哪个日期/时间状况限定符</u>中的字段有效值。

5.1.1.0.9 URS-8 R/U date/time selection qualifier (ID) 00059

5.10.5.7.8 URS-8 R/U 日期/时间选择限定符 (ID) 00059 错误! 未定义书签。

Definition: This field allows the specification of certain types of values within the date/time range. Refer to <u>HL7 Table 0158 - Date/time selection qualifier</u> for valid values.

定义:这个字段允许对日期/时间范围内值的某类型进行规范。参见 <u>HL7 表 0158 – 日期</u> <u>时间选择限定符</u>中的字段有效值。

5.1.1.0.10 URS-9 R/U quantity/timing qualifier (TQ) 00695

5.10.5.7.9 URS-9 R/U 数量/定时限定符 (TQ) 00695

组分: <数量 (CQ) > ^ <间隔 (CM) > ^ <持续时间 (CM) > ^ <开始日期/时间 (TS) > ^ <结束日期/时间 (TS) > ^ < 优先度 (ST) > ^ <条件 (ID) > ^ <文本 (TX) > ^ <关联 (ID) > ^ <先后顺序 (CM) > ^ <事件持续时间 (CE) > ^ <全部发生事件 (NM) >

Definition: This field allows an interval definition to be used for specifying multiple responses to a query. With the addition of this filter, new query specifications should no longer use *URS-2-R/U* when data start date/time and *URS-3-R/U* when data end date/time in future implementations.

定义:这个字段允许一个间隔定义用于指定对一个查询的多个回应的。加上这个筛选程序,新查询规范不应在将来的执行中再使用 URS-2-R/U 数据开始日期/时间和 URS-3-R/U 数据结束日期/时间。

5.1.1.1 VTQ - Virtual table query request segment

5.10.5.8 VTQ - 虚表查询请求信息段

The VTQ segment is used to define queries that are responded to with the Tabular Data Message (TBR). The VTQ query message is an alternate method to the EQQ query message that some systems may find easier to implement, due to its use of HL7 delimiters that separate

components of the selection definition, and its limited selection criteria. Queries involving complex selection criteria (nested operators, etc.) may need to be formatted as an EQL segment.

VTQ 信息段用于定义带表格数据信息(TBR)回应的查询。VTQ 查询信息是 EQQ 查询信息的一种可替代方法,由于它使用分隔选择定义组分的 HL7 分隔符并且由于它的有限选择标准,所以一些系统可能会发现它更易于执行。涉及复杂选择标准(嵌套的运算符等)的查询可能会需要被格式化成一个 EQL 信息段。

As with the other query methods, the functional chapters define specific queries supported as VTQ messages. Refer to these functional chapters for the lists of HL7-defined Virtual Tables, selection lists and criteria.

当使用其他查询方法时,功能章对作为 VTQ 信息支持的特定查询进行定义。参照这些功能章中的 HL7 定义的虚表、选择列表与标准。

HL7 Attribute Table – VTQ – Virtual Table Query Request

HL7 属性表—VTQ—虚表查询请求

SEQ	LEN	DT	ОРТ	RP#	TBL#	ITEM#	ELEMENT NAME
顺序	长度	数据类型	选项	重复 #	表格#	项目#	要素名称
1	32	ST	0			00696	Query Tag
1	32	ST	0			00696	查询标记符
2	1	ID	R		<u>0106</u>	00697	Query/ Response Format Code
2	1	ID	R		<u>0106</u>	00697	查询/回应格式编码
3	250	CE	R			00698	VT Query Name
3	250	CE	R			00698	VT 查询名称
4	250	CE	R			00699	Virtual Table Name
4	250	CE	R			00699	虚表名称
5	256	QSC	0	Y		00700	Selection Criteria
5	256	QSC	0	Y		00700	选择标准

5.1.1.0.1 VTQ field definitions

5.10.5.8.0 VTQ 字段定义

5.1.1.0.2 VTQ-1 Query tag (ST) 00696

5.10.5.8.1 VTQ-1 查询标记符 (ST) 00696

Definition: This field may be valued by the initiating system to identify the query, and may be used to match response messages to the originating query. If it is valued, the responding system is required to echo it back as the first field in the query acknowledgment segment (QAK). This field differs from MSA-2-Message control ID in that its value remains constant for each message (i.e., all continuation messages) associated with the query, whereas MSA-2-Message control ID may vary with each continuation message, since it is associated with each individual message, not the query as a whole.

定义:这个字段可由启动系统进行赋值以识别查询,并可以用于对最初的查询匹配回应信息。如果此字段被赋值,就要求相应的系统把它作为查询感知信息段(QAK)的第一个字段予以返回。该字段与 *MSA-2-信息控制 ID* 的区别在于,它的值对于每个与查询关联的信息(即所有继续信息)来说保持不变,而因为 *MSA-2-信息控制 ID* 与每个独立信息相关联,而不是与作为整体的查询关联,所以它可随每个继续信息而变化。

5.1.1.0.3 VTQ-2 Query/response format code (ID) 00697

5.10.5.8.2 VTQ-2 查询/回应格式编码 (ID) 00697

Definition: This field refers to <u>HL7 Table 0106 - Query/response format code</u> for valid values. 定义: 参见 <u>HL7表 0106 - 查询/回应格式编码</u>中的字段有效值。

5.1.1.0.4 VTQ-3 VT query name (CE) 00698

5.10.5.8.3 VTQ-3 VT 查询名称 (CE) 00698

Components: <identifier (ST)> ^ <text (ST)> ^ <name of coding system (IS)> ^ <alternate identifier (ST)> ^ <alternate text (ST)> ^ <name of alternate coding system (TS)>

组分: <标识符 (ST)> ^ <文本 (ST)> ^ <编码系统名称 (IS)> ^ <交替标识符 (ST)> ^ <交替实本 (ST)> ^ <交替编码系统名称 (IS)>

Definition: This field contains the name of the Virtual Table query. These names are assigned by the function-specific chapters of this specification. Site-specific VT query names begin with the letter "Z."

定义:这个字段包含虚表查询的名称。这些名称由此规范的特定功能章予以指派。特定位置 VT 查询名称以字母 "Z"开始。

5.1.1.0.5 VTQ-4 Virtual table name (CE) 00699

5.10.5.8.4 VTQ-4 虚表名称 (CE) 00699

Components: <identifier (ST)> $^$ <text (ST)> $^$ <name of coding system (IS)> $^$ <alternate identifier (ST)> $^$ <alternate text (ST)> $^$ <name of alternate coding system (IS)>

组分: <标识符 (ST)> ^ <文本 (ST)> ^ <编码系统名称 (IS)> ^ <交替标识符 (ST)> ^ <交替文本 (ST)> ^ <交替编码系统名称 (IS)>

Definition: This field contains the name of the Virtual Table being referenced. This table name may refer to an HL7-defined segment, an HL7 Virtual Table (refer to the functional chapters), or a site-specific "Z table."

定义: 这个字段包含被参照虚表的名称。这个表名可以参见 HL7 定义信息段、HL7 虚表 (参见功能章) 或特定位置 "Z表"。

5.1.1.0.6 VTQ-5 Selection criteria (QS) 00700

5.10.5.8.5 VTQ-5 选择标准 (QS) 00700

Components: <segment field name (ST)> ^ <relational operator (ID)> ^ <value (ST)> ^ <relational conjunction (ID)>

组分: <标识符 (ST)> ^ <文本 (ST)> ^ <编码系统名称 (IS)> ^ <交替标识符 (ST)> ^ <交替编码系统名称 (IS)>

Definition: Each repetition of this field defines a column in the RDT segment: the first repetition defines the first column of the RDT segment; the second repetition defines the second column of the RDT segments, etc.

定义:这个字段的每次重复都定义 RDT 信息段中的一列:第一次重复定义 RDT 信息段中的第一列,第二次重复定义 RDT 信息段中的第二列等等。

This field indicates the conditions that qualify the rows to be returned in the query response. (This field conveys the same information as the "WHERE" clause in the corresponding SQL expression of the query, but is formatted differently.) It is comprised of the following components:

这个字段表明查询回应中所返回行的限定条件。(这个字段传送的信息与查询的相应 SQL 表达式中的"WHERE"从句相同,但是格式不同。)它由下列组分组成:

- The segment field name that is participating as a qualifier (usually the "key"). Refer to Section 5.10.5.1.4, for field naming conventions.
- 作为一个限定符(通常是"关键字")参与的信息段字段名。参见 5.10.5.1.4 节中介绍的字段命名规范。
- A relational operator, refer to <u>HL7 Table 0209 Relational operator</u> for valid values.
- •一个相关的运算符,参见 HL1表 0209-相关运算符中的字段有效值。

HL7 Table 0209 - Relational operator

HL7表 0209—相关运算符

Relational operator	Value
相关运算符	值
EQ	Equal
EQ	等于
NE	Not Equal
NE	不等于
LT	Less than
LT	小于
GT	Greater than
GT	大于
LE	Less than or equal
LE	不大于
GE	Greater than or equal
GE	不小于
СТ	Contains
СТ	包含

Relational operator	Value
相关运算符	值
GN	Generic
GN	类属

- The value to which the field will be compared.
- 字段的比较值。

If more than one comparison is to be made to select qualifying rows, a conjunction (defined by *HL7 Table 0210 - Relational conjunction*) relating this repetition of the field to the next:

如果进行了多个比较以选择合格的行,这个字段的本次重复与下次重复的连接词(由 <u>HL7表 0210 – 相关连接词</u>定义):

HL7 Table 0210 - Relational conjunction

HL7表 0210—相关连接词

Relational conjunction	Note
相关连接词	备注
AND	Default
AND	默认
OR	
OR	

Hence, the segment

因此,数据段

VTQ|TAG001|T|VT_QUERY_NAME|PID|@00108.1^EQ^EVANS^AND~@00108.2^EQ^CA ROLYN <cr>

causes a response to be generated from the Virtual Table defined by the PID segment. All rows containing the name field subcomponents defined in the selection criteria field (last name = "Evans," first name = "Carolyn") will be selected for the response. The columns returned from each selected row will be defined by the RDF segment (see Section

引起从 PID 信息段定义的虚表产生的回应。所有包含选择标准字段(姓= "Evans",名= "Carolyn")中定义的名称字段亚组分的行都被回应选入。

Notes:

备注:

- As previously stated, the VTQ segment does not, and is not intended to, provide as robust selection function as native EQQ query. It is offered as a simpler alternative.
- 如前所述,VTQ 信息段并不提供也不试图提供象原始 EQQ 查询那样的强大选择功能。 它作为更简单的备选方法予以提供。

- When applied to strings, the relational operators LT, GT, LE, and GE imply an alphabetic comparison.
- 当应用于字符串时,相关运算符 LT、GT、LE 和 GE 表示字母间比较。
- A "generic" comparison selects a record for inclusion in the response if the beginning of the designated field matches the select string.
- 如果指定字段匹配选择字符串,则一个"类属"比较为了把某记录包括在回应中而对 其进行选择。
- Where a repeating field is specified as an operand, a match on any instance of that field qualifies the row for inclusion in the response message.
- 当一个重复字段被指定为一个操作数时,该字段任何事件的匹配对回应信息所包含的 行进行限定。
- AND takes precedence over OR. More sophisticated precedence rules require that the query be expressed as an SQL message, or a stored procedure for the query may be written and referenced with the SPR segment.
- AND 优先于 OR。更复杂的优先规则要求查询作为一个 SQL 信息进行表达,或者要求 查询作为一个存储过程表达以便可用 SPR 信息段书写并参照查询。

5.1.2 Other Query examples

5.10.6 其他查询实例

5.1.2.1 Original mode query with display-oriented response

5.10.6.1 带有以显示导向回应的初始模态查询

Query for all lab results on patient #12233. The query is made at 11:00 a.m., 9/11/87. The Query anticipates an immediate display-oriented response.

查询#12233 病人的所有实验室结果。查询时间为 1987 年 11 月 9 日上午 11 点。查询期望产生以显示为导向的即刻回应。

```
MSH|^~\&||CU|||LAB01|||||QRY^Q01|MSG00001|P|2.3<cr>
QRD||198709111012|D||1|4387|||20^L1||12233|RES|ALL<cr>
```

The response to the above query might look like the following:

对以上查询的回应可能会象如下所示:

```
MSH|^~\&|LAB01||ICU||||DSR|ZXT23461|P|2.3<cr>
MSA|AA|MSG00001P<cr>
QRD|198709111012|D|I|4387|||20^LI|12233|RES|ALL<cr>
```

```
DSP|||RESULTS FOR PATIENT#12233 SMITH, JOHN H. 09/11/87<cr>
DSP|||SPECIMEN#H85 COLLECTED 09/11/87 /07/0/0<cr>
DSP|||ELECTROLYTES<cr>
DSP||| SODIUM 140 [135-148] MEQ/L STAT<cr>
DSP||| POTASSIUM 4.0 [3.5-5.0] MEQ/L STAT<cr>
DSP||| CHLORIDE 89 [95-111] MEQ/L STAT<cr>
DSP||| CO2 20 [20-30] MEQ/L STAT<cr>
DSP|||LB<cr>
DSP|||CBC<cr>
DSP||| HEMOGLOBIN [13.5-18.0] < cr>
DSP||| HEMATOCRIT 45 [40-54] % < cr>
DSP||| RED CELL COUNT 5.0 [4.6-6.2] M/MM3<cr>
DSP||| MCHC 32 [32-36] G/DL<cr>
DSP||| MCH
                  28 [26-32]
                                    PG<cr>
DSP||| MCV 85 [81-101] FL<cr>
DSP||| WHITE CELL CNT 7.5 [5.0-10.0] K/MM3<cr>
DSP|||LB<cr>
DSP|||SPECIMEN#B24 COLLECTED 9/10/87<cr>
DSC|12333H85;12<cr>
```

A continuation query would echo back the contents of *DSC-1-Continuation pointer* as follows:

一个继续查询会返回 DSC-1-继续指示器。以下所示:

```
MSH|^~\&|ICU||LAB01||||QRY^Q01|MSG00003|P|2.3<cr>
QRD|198709111012|D|I|4387|||20^LI|12233|RES|ALL<cr>
DSC|12333H85;12<cr>
```

The following response shows that there is no further data by leaving *Continuation pointer* not present. This could be done by sending the DSC segment with no data, but the example does the same thing by totally omitting the DSC segment.

下列回应不出现 *DSC-1-继续指示器*表示没有进一步数据。可由发送不带数据的 DSC 信息段来完成这一点,但是本例通过完全忽略 DSC 信息段来达到相同的结果。

```
MSH|^~\&|LAB01||ICU|||DSR|ZXT23469|P|2.1<cr>
MSA|AA|MSG00003|<cr>
QRD|198709111012|D||14387|||20^LI|12233|RES|ALL<cr>
DSP|||RESULTS FOR PATIENT#12233 SMITH, JOHN H. 09/11/87<cr>
DSP|||SPECIMEN#H85 COLLECTED 09/10/87 /07/0/0<cr>
DSP<cr>
DSP<cr>
DSP|||ELECTROLYTES<cr>
DSP||| SODIUM 136 [135-148] MEQ/L STAT<cr>
DSP||| POTASSIUM 4.2 [3.5-5.0] MEQ/L STAT<cr>
DSP||| CHLORIDE 91 [95-111] MEQ/L STAT<cr>
DSP||| CO2 25 [20-30] MEQ/L STAT<cr>
DSP||| LB<cr>
DSP||| LB</r>
```

5.1.2.2 Enhanced mode query examples

5.10.6.2 增强模态查询实例

Note: For illustration purposes, these examples assume that the following are defined in the ADT chapter:

注:为了更好说明,这些例子假定以下内容在ADT章中进行了定义。

- The VQQ (using SQL) and EQQ selection criteria
- VQQ (使用 SQL) 和 EQQ 选择标准
- The Virtual Table named PID, representing the PID segment as a "Virtual Table"
- 命名为 PID 的虚表,把 PID 信息段表现为一个"虚表"。
- The stored procedure named PID QRY 01
- 命名为 PID QRY 01 的存储过程

This section includes embedded query language (using SQL), Virtual Table and stored procedure query examples with tabular response.

这一节包括植入查询语言(使用 SQL)、虚表和带有表格回应的存储过程查询实例。

The following examples illustrate a query for the last and first names, address, social security number and date of birth of patients whose last name is "Evans." The fields comprising the query and response are identified by their HL7 segment field names. Where a field is composed of components, the particular component is identified with a ".n" suffix (e.g., the patient last name is the first component of the patient name field (*PID-5-Patient Name*), and therefore is identified as "@PID.5.1."

下列例子阐明了对姓为 "Evans"病人的姓名、地址、社会安全号与出生日期的查询。查询与回应组成的字段由其信息段字段名称予以指定。当一个字段含有组分时,特定组分由一个 ".n"后缀(例如病人的姓是病人姓名字段—*PID-5-病人姓名*的第一个组分)进行识别并因此标识为 "@PID.5.1."。

The following examples illustrate this query expressed as an SQL select statement, as a Virtual Table query and as a stored procedure call

作为一个虚表查询和存储过程调用,下列实例阐明作为一个 SQL 选择语句表达的查询。

5.1.2.2.1 Embedded query language query

5.10.6.2.1 植入查询语言查询

@PID.11.3,@PID.11.4,@PID.11.5,@PID.19,@PID.7
FROM PID WHERE @PID.5.1='EVANS'<cr>

5.1.2.2.2 Virtual Table query

5.10.6.2.2 虚表查询

MSH|^~\|CLINIC||CENTRAL-REG||||VQQ^Q07|MSG00001|P|2.4<cr>
VTQ| TAG001|T | VTQ_PID_QRY_01|PID|@PID.5.1^EQ^EVANS<cr>
RDF|9|@PID.5.1^ST^20~@PID.5.2^ST^20~@PID.11.1^ST^30~@PID.11.2^ST^30~@PID.11.3^ST^20~@PID.11.4^ST^2~@PID.11.5^ST^5~@PID.19^ST^11~@PID.7^TS^8<cr>

5.1.2.2.3 Stored procedure request

5.10.6.2.3 存储过程请求

MSH|^~\|CLINIC||CENTRAL-REG||||SPQ^Q08|MSG00001|P|2.4<cr>
SPR|TAG0001|T|SPR_PID_QRY_01|@PID.5.1^EVANS<cr>
RDF|9|@PID.5.1^ST^20~@PID.5.2^ST^20~@PID.11.1^ST^30~@PID.11.2^ST^30 ~ @PID.11.3^ST^20~@PID.11.4^ST^2~@PID.11.5^ST^5~@PID.19^ST^11~@PID.7^TS^8<cr>

5.1.2.2.4 The response to the above queries might look like the following:

5.10.6.2.4 对以上查询的回应可能会象如下所示:

MSA|AA|MSG00001<cr>
QAK|TAG00001|OK<cr>
RDF|9|@PID.5.1^ST^20~@PID.5.2^ST^20~@PID.11.1^ST^30~@PID.11.2^ST^30 ~ @PID.11.3^ST^20~@PID.11.4^ST^2~@PID.11.5^ST^5~@PID.19^ST^11~@PID.7^TS^8<cr>
RDT|Evans|Aaron|105 Maple St.||Lancaster|PA|19786|156-96-2542|19520809<cr>
RDT|Evans|Bart|166 Norwood Ln.||Hershey|PA|19987|765-58-4615|19701217<cr>
RDT|Evans|Beth|15 Elmwood Ct.|Apt. 15|Gap|PA|19724|58-96-7619|19401119<cr>
RDT|Evans|Carolyn|903 Diane Circle||Phoenixville|PA|19460|156-96-2542|19620324<cr>
DSC|00005<cr>

For each of the above queries, a continuation query would echo back the contents of *DSC-1-continuation pointer*, as shown in the following examples:

如下列实例所示,对于以上的每个查询,一个继续查询将返回 DSC-1-继续指示器的内容。

5.1.2.2.5 Embedded query language continuation query

5.10.6.2.5 植入查询语言继续查询

MSH|^~\|CLINIC||CENTRAL-REG||||EQQ^Q04|MSG00002|P|2.4<cr>
EQL|TAG001|T|SQL_PID_QRY_01|SELECT
 @PID.5.1,@PID.5.2,@PID.11.1,@PID.11.2,
 @PID.11.3,@PID.11.4,@PID.11.5,@PID.19,@PID.7
 FROM PID WHERE @PID.5.1='EVANS'<cr>
DSC100005<cr>

5.1.2.2.6 Virtual Table query continuation query

5.10.6.2.6 虚表查询继续查询

MSH|^~\|CLINIC||CENTRAL-REG||||VQQ^Q07|MSG00002|P|2.4<cr>
VTQ| TAG001|T | VTQ_PID_QRY_01|PID|@PID.5.1^EQ^EVANS<cr>
RDF|9|@PID.5.1^ST^20~@PID.5.2^ST^20~@PID.11.1^ST^30~@PID.11.2^ST^30~@PID.11.3^ST^20~@PID.11.4^ST^2~@PID.11.5^ST^5~@PID.19^ST^11~@PID.7^TS^8<cr>
DSC|00005<cr>

5.1.2.2.7 Stored procedure request query continuation query

5.10.6.2.7 存储过程请求查询继续查询

MSH|^~\|CLINIC||CENTRAL-REG||||SPQ^Q08|MSG00002|P|2.4<cr>
SPR|TAG0001|T|SPR_PID_QRY_01|@PID.5.1^EVANS<cr>
RDF|9|@PID.5.1^ST^20~@PID.5.2^ST^20~@PID.11.1^ST^30~@PID.11.2^ST^30 ~ @PID.11.3^ST^20~@PID.11.4^ST^2~@PID.11.5^ST^5~@PID.19^ST^11~@PID.7^TS^8<cr>
DSC|00005<cr>

5.1.2.2.8 Tabular response showing no further data

5.10.6.2.8 不显示进一步数据的表格回应

This response shows that there is no further data by leaving the continuation pointer not present. This could be done by sending the DSC segment ID with no data, but the example does the same thing by totally omitting the DSC segment

这个回应不出现继续指示器表示没有进一步数据。可由发送不带数据的 DSC 信息段来完成这一点,但是本例通过完全忽略 DSC 信息段来达到相同的结果。

MSH|^~\|CENTRAL-REG||CLINIC||||TBR^R08|MSG00003|P|2.4<cr>
MSA|AA|MSG00002<cr>
QAK|TAG0001|OK<cr>
RDF|9|@PID.5.1^ST^20~@PID.5.2^ST^20~@PID.11.1^ST^30~@PID.11.2^ST^30 ~ @PID.11.3^ST^20~@PID.11.4^ST^2~@PID.11.5^ST^5~@PID.19^ST^11~@PID.7^TS^8<cr>
RDT|Evans|William|609 N. 3rd St.||Manheim|PA|19898|169-03-9872|19290726<cr>
RDT|Evans|Zachary|111 North Ln.||Lancaster|PA|19987|539-43-8725|19340926<cr>

5.1.2.2.9 Event replay query example

5.10.6.2.9 事件重放查询实例

Suppose that from the table of "Evans," Carolyn Evans is selected and the querying application now needs detailed ADT information about her. It can issue another query for this information using the event replay query (RQQ).

假定从"Evans"的表中选择了 Carolyn Evans,并且现在查询程序需要有关她的详细 ADT 信息。查询程序可以使用事件重放查询(RQQ)发布另一个查询要求这样的信息。

MSH|^~\|CLINIC||CENTRAL-REG||||RQQ^Q09|MSG00004|P|2.3<cr>
ERO|TAG0002|A04|@PID.19^ST^11^156-96-2542<cr>>

5.1.2.2.10 Event replay response example

5.10.6.2.10 事件重放回应实例

The response is returned as an Event Replay Response, which is the HL7 ADT patient registration message corresponding to event code A04, prefixed by the MSH, MSA and ERQ segments:

回应作为一个事件重放回应返回,事件重放回应是对应于事件编码 A04 的 HL7ADT 病人注册信息,前缀为 MSH、MSA 和 ERQ 信息段。

```
MSH|^~\|CLINIC||CENTRAL-REG||||ERP^R09|MSG00005|P|2.4<cr>
MSA|AA|MSG00004<cr>
QAK|TAG0002|OK<cr>
ERQ|TAG0002|A04|@PID.19^ST^11^156-96-2542<cr>
EVN|A04|199405151259||<cr>
PID|||2-68708-5|253763|EVANS^CAROLYN||19620324|F|||903 Diane Circle^^PHOENIXVILLE^PA^19460|(610)555-1212|(610)555-1212||S|C||156-96-2542||<cr>
NK1||EVANS^RICHARD|SPOUSE|903Diane Circle^^PHOENIXVILLE^PA^19460|(610)555-1212||C||PA^19460|(610)555-1212|<cr>
PV1||E|EMERG||||0148^ADDISON^JAMES<cr>
..etc
```

Error responses to the above queries might look like the following:

对上述查询的错误回应如下所示:

5.1.2.2.11 Embedded query language (EQL), Virtual Table, and stored procedure error response

5.10.6.2.11 植入查询语言(EQL)、真值表和存储过程错误回应

```
MSH|^~\|CENTRAL-REG||CLINIC||||TBR^R08|MSG99001|P|2.4<cr>
MSA|AE|MSG00001| <cr>
ERR|EQL^^4^207&&HL70357
QAK|TAG0001|AE<cr>
```

5.1.2.2.12 Event replay error response

5.10.6.2.12 事件重放错误回应

```
MSH|^~\|CENTRAL-REG||CLINIC||||ERP^R09|MSG00005|P|2.3<cr>
MSA|AE|MSG00004||||^REQUESTED EVENT TYPE "A04" NOT SUPPORTED ON THIS SYSTEM<cr>
ERR|MSH^^9^201&&HL70357
QAK|TAG0002|AE<cr>
```

5.2 OUTSTANDING ISSUES

5.11 待处理部分

It is not clear that there is a good use case for the super segment pattern as described in the example in section 5.9.1.2.1

尚不清楚在 5.9.1.2.1 节中例子中描述的超级信息段模式是否有好的使用场合。