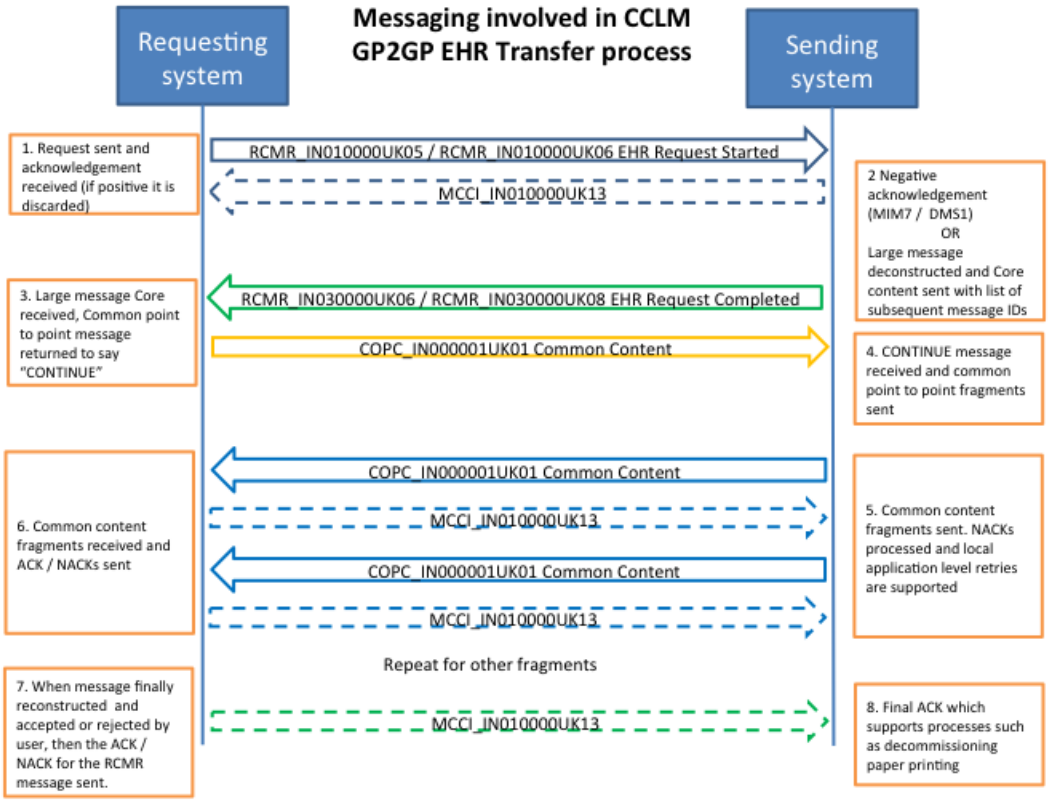

Figure 2 - Schematic view of GP2GP Large Message transactions

2.3. Linking up the Messages

The Large Message approach requires that a mechanism exists to correlate all the discrete Common Point to Point messages, and the "primary" HL7 message so that the receiver knows what to expect, and can reassemble what it receives.

Spine asynchronous messages are shipped using ebXML, where a message consists of a SOAP header with ebXML transmission management information, and a SOAP body with a manifest that carries information on the content. The manifest references content via a URI. This URI may refer to an attachment in the message (referring to the "content-id" of the attachment), and this is how HL7 content is referenced. It is also how attachments sent "in-line" within the EHR Response message are referenced. The ebXML[1] specification (section 3.2, p22 et seq) explicitly allows for the URI to point to a resource outside the transmission (message) that carries the manifest. An error occurs only where the receiver is unable to resolve the resource referenced by the URI in the manifest.

When Spine's messaging transport encounters manifest items other than the main HL7 message, it disregards them. So a Spine message sent with a manifest that in addition to the HL7 part also references "external" data passes successfully through TMS. Figure 3 to Figure 5 illustrate this.

```
<eb:Manifest SOAP:mustUnderstand="1" eb:version="2.0">

<eb:Referencexlink:href="cid:847eb954-5749-11de-9ce0-
a54f114d2be6@spine.nhs.uk">
      <eb:Schema eb:location="http://www.nhsia.nhs.uk/schemas/HL7-
      Message.xsd" eb:version="1.0"/>
      <eb:Description xml:lang="en">HL7 payload</eb:Description>
      <hl7ebxml:Payload style="HL7" encoding="XML" version="3.0"/>
```

[1] See *ebXML Message Service Specification* v2.0, p22 section 3.2 et seq [Ref: 30].