



The *openEHR* Reference Model

Common Information Model

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Amendment Record

Issue	Details	Raiser	Completed
RELEASE 1.0.1			
2.1.0	<p>CR-000209: Minor changes to correctly define AUTHORED_RESOURCE.<i>current_revision</i>. Functions added to REVISION_HISTORY; AUTHORED_RESOURCE.<i>current_revision</i> postcondition added.</p> <p>CR-000206: Change LOCATABLE.<i>item_at_path</i> to return ANY</p> <p>CR-000200: Correct Release 1.0 typographical errors. Add missed invariant in VERSION to restrict <i>contribution.type</i> to "CONTRIBUTION".</p> <p>CR-000203: Release 1.0 explanatory text improvements. Move Explanatory material on configuration management and versioning to Architecture Overview.</p> <p>CR-000202: Correct minor errors in VERSION.<i>preceding_version_id</i>. Rename <i>preceding_version_id</i> to <i>preceding_version_uid</i>. Add <i>preceding_version_uid</i> invariant to VERSION<T>.</p> <p>CR-000197: Change LOCATABLE.<i>uid</i> to HIER_OBJECT_ID</p> <p>CR-000214: Changes to VERSION preparatory to EHR Extract upgrade. Added <i>lifecycle_state</i> to VERSION<T>, extra functions on VERSIONED_OBJECT<T>. Corrected and added <i>commit</i> functions to VERSIONED_OBJECT. Added ATTESTATION.<i>attested_view</i> (conforms to CEN EN13606-1).</p> <p>CR-000212: Allow VERSION.<i>data</i> to be optional to enable logical deletion.</p> <p>CR-000130: Correct security details in LOCATABLE and ARCHETYPED classes. Remove ARCHETYPED.<i>access_control</i>.</p>	<p>Y S Lim</p> <p>H Frankel T Beale</p> <p>T Beale</p> <p>T Beale</p> <p>H Frankel H Frankel S Heard T Beale</p> <p>T Beale</p> <p>T Beale</p>	20 Jul 2006
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1.4.10	CR-000045. Remove VERSION_REPOSITORY. <i>status</i>	D Lloyd, T Beale	21 Oct 2003

Issue	Details	Raiser	Completed
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1.4.8	CR-000041. Visually differentiate primitive types in openEHR documents.	D Lloyd	04 Oct 2003
1.4.7	CR-000013. Rename key classes according to CEN ENV13606.	S Heard, D Kalra, T Beale	15 Sep 2003
1.4.6	CR-000012. Add <i>presentation</i> attribute to LOCATABLE. CR-000027. Move <i>feeder_audit</i> to LOCATABLE to be compatible with CEN 13606 revision. Add new class FEEDER_AUDIT.	D Kalra	20 Jun 2003
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1.4	Changes post CEN WG meeting Rome Feb 2003. Changed ARCHETYPED. <i>meaning</i> from STRING to DV_TEXT. Added CONTRIBUTION. <i>name</i> invariant. Removed AUTHORED_VA and ACQUIRED_VA audit types, moved feeder audit to the EHR RM. VERSIONABLE. <i>code_set</i> renamed to <i>charset</i> . Fixed pre/post condition of OBJECT_ID. <i>context_id</i> , added OBJECT_ID. <i>has_context_id</i> . Changed TERMINOLOGY_ID string syntax.	T Beale, D Kalra, D Lloyd	8 Feb 2003
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Issue	Details	Raiser	Completed
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1.3	Moved ARCHETYPE_ID. <i>iso_oid</i> to EXTERNAL_ID. DV_LINK no longer a data type; renamed to LINK.	T Beale	22 Oct 2002
1.2	Removed Structure package to own document. Improved CM diagrams.	T Beale	11 Oct 2002
1.1	Removed HCA_ID. Included Spatial package from EHR RM. Renamed SPATIAL to STRUCTURE.	T Beale	16 Sep 2002
1.0	Taken from EHR RM.	T Beale	26 Aug 2002

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This document describes the architecture of the *openEHR* Common Reference Model, which contains concepts used by other *openEHR* reference models.

The intended audience includes:

- Standards bodies producing health informatics standards;
- Software development groups using *openEHR*;
- Academic groups using *openEHR*;
- The open source healthcare community;
- Medical informaticians and clinicians interested in health information;
- Health data managers.

1.2 Related Documents

Prerequisite documents for reading this document include:

- The *openEHR* Architecture Overview
- The *openEHR* Modelling Guide
- The *openEHR* Support Information Model
- The *openEHR* Data Types Information Model
- The *openEHR* Data Structures Information Model

1.3 Status

This document is under development, and is published as a proposal for input to standards processes and implementation works.

This document is available at http://svn.openehr.org/specification/TAGS/Release-1.0/publishing/architecture/rm/common_im.pdf.

The latest version of this document can be found at http://svn.openehr.org/specification/TRUNK/publishing/architecture/rm/common_im.pdf.

New versions are announced on openehr-announce@openehr.org.

Blue text indicates sections under active development.

1.4 Peer review

Areas where more analysis or explanation is required are indicated with “to be continued” paragraphs like the following:

To Be Continued: more work required

Reviewers are encouraged to comment on and/or advise on these paragraphs as well as the main content. Please send requests for information to info@openEHR.org. Feedback should preferably be provided on the mailing list openehr-technical@openehr.org, or by private email.

1.5 Conformance

Conformance of a data or software artifact to an *openEHR* Reference Model specification is determined by a formal test of that artifact against the relevant *openEHR* Implementation Technology Specification(s) (ITSs), such as an IDL interface or an XML-schema. Since ITSs are formal, automated derivations from the Reference Model, ITS conformance indicates RM conformance.

2 Overview

The `common` Reference Model comprises a number of packages containing abstract concepts and design patterns used in higher level *openEHR* models. It is illustrated in FIGURE 1.

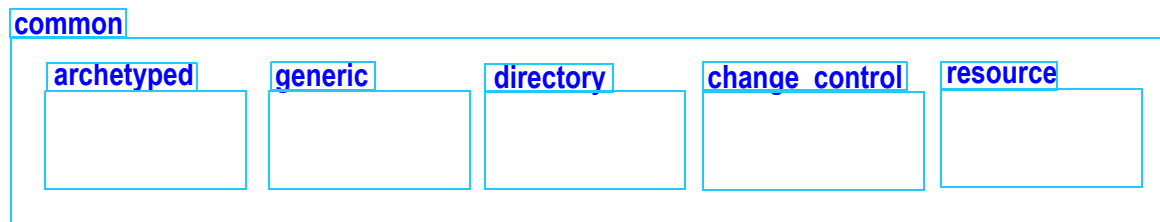


FIGURE 1 `rm.common` Package

The `archetyped` package described here is informed by a number of design principles, centred on the concept of “two-level” modelling. These principles are described in detail in [1].

The `generic` package contains classes representing concepts which are generic across the domain, mostly to do with referencing demographic entities from within other data including Participation, Party_proxy, Attestation and so on.

The `directory` package provides a simple reusable abstraction of a versioned folder structure.

The `change_control` package defines the generalised semantics of changes to a repository, such as an EHR, over time. Each item in such a repository is version controlled to allow the repository as a whole to be properly versioned in time. The semantics described are in response to medico-legal requirements defined in GEHR [9], and in the ISO Technical Specification 18308 [4]. Both of these requirements specifications mention specifically the version control of the health record.

The `resource` package defines semantics of an online authored resource, such as a document, and supports multiple language translations, descriptive meta-data and revision history.

3 Archetyped Package

3.1 Overview

The archetyped package includes the core types `LOCATABLE`, `ARCHETYPED`, and `LINK`. It is illustrated in FIGURE 2.

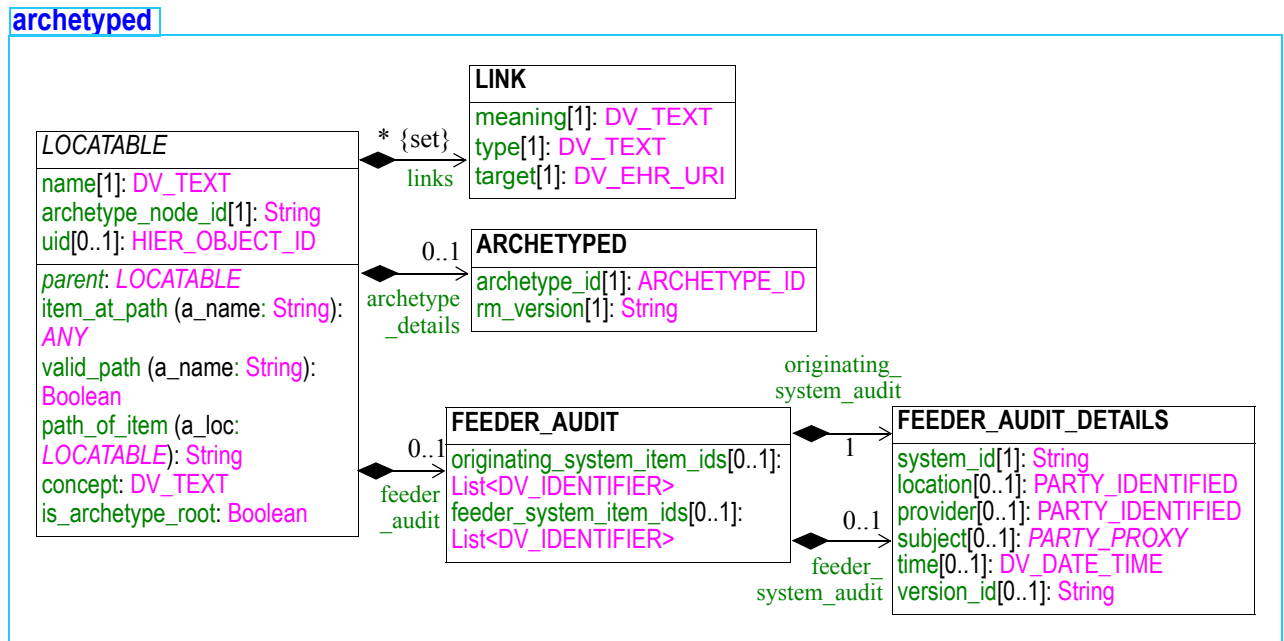


FIGURE 2 rm.common.archetyped Package

3.1.1 The Class LOCATABLE

Every structural class in the *openEHR* reference model inherits from the `LOCATABLE` class, ensuring it has both a runtime *name*, and an *archetype_node_id*. The *archetype_node_id* is the standardised semantic code for a node and comes from the corresponding node in the archetype used to create the data. The only exception is at archetype root points in data, where *archetype_node_id* carries the archetype identifier in string form rather than an interior node id from an archetype. `LOCATABLE` also provides the attribute *archetype_details*, which is non-Void for archetype root points in data, and carries meta-data relevant to root points. The *name* attribute carries a name created at runtime. The ‘meaning’ of any node is derived formally from the archetype by obtaining the “text” value for the *archetype_node_id* code from the archetype ontology, in the language required.

The *name* and *archetype_node_id* values are often the same semantically, but may differ. For example, in “problem/SOAP” Sections (i.e. headings), the name of a section at the problem level might be “diabetes”, but its meaning will be “problem”. The default value for *name* should be assumed to be the text value in the local language for the *archetype_node_id* code on the node in question, unless explicitly set otherwise.

The *parent* feature in `LOCATABLE` ensures that any `LOCATABLE` can reference its parent in the compositional hierarchy, and may be implemented in any way convenient.

Various functions are defined to return the object at a path, and the path for a `LOCATABLE` node.

Unique Node Identification

`LOCATABLE` descendants may have a *uid*. In the current *openEHR* architecture, uids are not needed or used to identify data nodes, since paths are used to reference all nodes inside top-level structures (i.e. `COMPOSITIONS` etc). Accordingly all references between parts of an EHR (say between two different Entries) are represented in terms of paths appended to the Version uids; this would allow for example, one Entry to reference the serum sodium value in version 2 of a Versioned Composition for a laboratory test on 12/Apr/2004. The *uid* attribute will therefore be Void in most *openEHR* EHR systems.

One potential use for `LOCATABLE.uid` is in EHR Extracts, which contain serialised expressions of EHR content. In an Extract, the uid could be set on some or all nodes to a value generated by concatenating the uid of the enclosing Version object (i.e. `VERSION.uid`) and the unique runtime path to the particular node. This may be useful to the receiver system for the purpose of referencing particular data nodes when communicating to the sender, or another system. This use of uids is not however mandatory, since for each node in an Extract item, the uid can be generated at any time (including at the receiver system).

Note that classes that do require a uid in the *openEHR* architecture, such as `VERSIONED_OBJECT`, `VERSION` etc, have an explicitly defined attribute, rather than inheriting from `LOCATABLE`.

3.1.2 Feeder System Audit

The data in any part of the EHR may be obtained from a *feeder* system, i.e. a source system which does not obey the versioning, auditing and content semantics of *openEHR* (data in the EHR which have been sourced from another *openEHR* system are dealt with in the Common IM, Change control section). The `FEEDER_AUDIT` class defines the semantics of an audit trail which is constructed to describe the origin of data which have been transformed into *openEHR* form and committed to the system. There are a number of important aspects to the problem of transforming data for committal into an *openEHR* system, dealt with in the following subsections.

Requirements

The model of Feeder audit is designed to satisfy the following requirements with respect to EHR content sourced from non-*openEHR* systems:

- record medico-legal audit information from the originating system (e.g. pathology lab system) similar to that captured in the `AUDIT_DETAILS` class in the `change_control` package;
- record information identifying the system from which the content was obtained (might not be the originating system);
- record sufficient information to distinguish incoming items from each other, and to enable the detection of duplicates and new versions of the same item.

Design Principles

The design of the Feeder audit part of the reference model is based on a generalised model of data communication in which various elements are identified, as follows:

- the originating system*: the computer system where the information item was initially created, e.g. the system at a pathology laboratory or a reporting system for a number of laboratories;
- intermediate systems*: any system which moves information from the originating system to *openEHR* system;
- the feeder system*: the intermediate system from which the information item was directly obtained by the *openEHR* system; this might be the originating system, or it may be a distinct intermediate system;

the committing openEHR system: the *openEHR* system where the information item is transformed into *openEHR* form and committed as a Composition;

openEHR converter: a component whose job it is to convert non-*openEHR* information into a form compliant with the *openEHR* reference model and chosen archetypes.

FIGURE 3 illustrates these elements, shown as a “feeder chain”, along with typical meta-data available in messages from each system. In general, not much can be assumed about systems in the feeder chain. The originating system may or may not correspond to the place of the clinical activity - it is not uncommon for a pathology company to have a centralised report issuing location while having numerous physical laboratories. There is often limited consistency in the way identifiers are assigned, timestamps are created, and information is structured and coded. In general, information from a feeder system is in response to a request, often a pathology order, although the request/response pattern probably cannot be assumed in all cases.

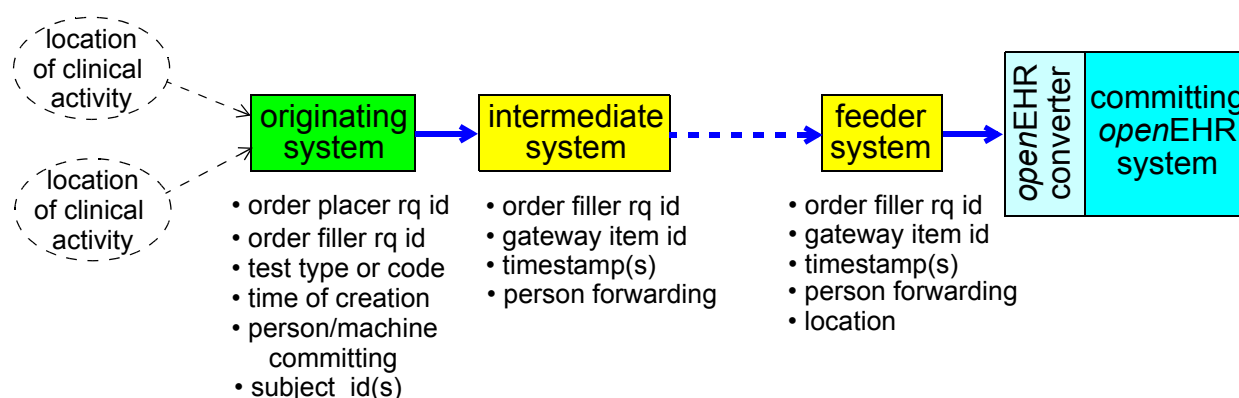


FIGURE 3 Abstract model of feeder chain

The idea underlying the *openEHR* Feeder audit model is that there are two groups of meta-data which should be recorded about an imported information item. The first is medico-legal meta-data about its creation: the system of origin, who created it and when it was created. The second is identifying meta-data for the item from the originating and feeder system, and potentially other intermediate systems in the feeder chain, where necessary to support duplicate detection, version detection and so on.

Meta-data

The potentially available medico-legal meta-data about the received item is as follows:

- identifier of the originating system (where the item was originally committed);
- identifier of the information item in the originating system;
- agent who committed the item;
- timestamp of committal or creation of the item;
- type of change, e.g. initial creation, correction (including deletion of a subpart), logical deletion (e.g. due to cancellation of order);
- status of information, e.g. interim, final;
- version id, where versioning is supported.

The above information is equivalent to the audit trail and versioning data captured when information created in an *openEHR* system is committed in a Composition version.

Various kinds of identifying information may be required including the following:

- subject identifier (often more than one, e.g. national patient id, GP's local patient id, lab's local patient id) are usually recorded and may be required for traceability purposes;
- subject identifier(s) may identify someone other than the subject of the record as being the subject of the incoming item;
- location of the feeder system;
- identifier of the feeder system (which may be one of many at the feeder system location);
- identifier the feeder system uses for the item in question (often known as an "accession id");
- identifier of request or order to which the information is a response (sometimes known as a "placer's request id");
- identifier of the information item used by the originating system (sometimes known as a "filler's request id");
- timestamp(s) assigned by feeder system to the item.

Some or all of this information will usually be sufficient to perform a number of tasks as follows.

Traceability

The first is to support medico-legal investigation into the path of the information item through the health computing infrastructure. This requires the availability of sufficient identifier information that the origin of the information item can be traced.

Subject identifiers where available should be used to ensure that the received data go into the correct EHR, by ensuring that the relevant lookups in client directories or other lookup mechanisms can be effected. Again, in rare cases, the subject of the incoming data item may not necessarily be the subject the EHR - a test result may be made from a relative or other associate which will be stored in the patient's EHR.

Version Detection

The second is to detect new versions of an item (e.g. interim and final versions of a microbiology test result). This can usually be achieved by using various identifiers as well as the originating system version id and/or content status (interim, final etc). A new *openEHR* Composition version should always be created for each received version, even where the content does not change at all (e.g. a microbiology test where the result is "no growth" in both interim and final results).

Duplicate Detection

Another task is to disambiguate duplicates (often caused by failure of a network connection during sending) coming from the feeder system. In some cases however duplicates are erroneously given new ids by the feeder system, giving the receiver the impression of a new information. In such cases, a further item of meta-data may be required:

- hash or content signature generated (most likely by the converter) from the received information.

Differentially Coded Data

A further problem is that the originating system may send new versions of an item which are not complete in and of themselves, i.e. which only include new or changed elements with respect to a previous send of the same item. An example is a system which sends a correction to an HL7v2 blood test message, where the correction includes just the "serum sodium" data item. In this case, special processing will be required in the *openEHR* converter component, in order to regenerate a full data item from difference data when it is received. Such processing may also have to take account of deleted items.

In summary, the Feeder audit class design tries to accommodate the recording of as much of the above meta-data as is relevant in any particular case. It is up to the design of *openEHR* conversion front-end components as well as proper analysis of the situation to determine which identifiers are germane to the needs of traceability. In general, any meta-data of medico-legal significance should be captured where it is available.

Using Feeder Audit in Converted Data

Although the design of the *openEHR* converter is outside the scope of the current document, it is worth considering a common design approach, and where the `FEEDER_AUDIT` class fits in. An effective way of converting non-*openEHR* data such as HL7v2 messages, relational data etc, is in two steps. The first is to perform a 'syntactic' conversion to Compositions containing instances of the `GENERIC_ENTRY` class (described in the Integration IM), using 'legacy archetypes'. The resulting database will contain versioned Compositions containing `GENERIC_ENTRY` instances; logically this database does not contain EHRs but simply external data converted to *openEHR* computational form. The relevant `FEEDER_AUDIT` instances should be attached to the Compositions containing the corresponding `GENERIC_ENTRY` instances. The second step is to perform a 'semantic' conversion to subtypes of `ENTRY`, i.e. `OBSERVATION`, `EVALUATION`, `INSTRUCTION` and `ACTION`, according to standardised clinical archetypes. There are various possibilities for what to do with the Feeder audit. The minimum Feeder audit required on the final instance contains the originating system audit information, but none of the information to do with feeder or intermediate systems. This will satisfy medico-legal needs. Alternatively, a complete copy could be made, even though the feeder-related meta-data is probably only of use in the conversion environment. What the Feeder audit looks like in the EHR proper may depend on local legislation, norms or other factors. Completely alternative conversion processes are also possible, in which no intermediate form of data exists.

Structural Correspondence

There is no guarantee that the granularity of information recorded in the feeder system obeys the rules of Entries, Compositions, etc. As a consequence, feeder information might correspond to any level of information defined in the *openEHR* models. In order to be able to record feeder audit information correctly, the model has to be able to associate an audit trail with any granularity of object. For this reason, feeder audit information is attached to the `LOCATABLE` class via the *feeder_audit* attribute, even though it is preferable by design to have it attached to the equivalent of Compositions or at least the equivalent of archetype entities (i.e. Compositions, Section trees and Entries). Its usual usage is to attach it to the outermost object to which it applies. In other words, in most cases, during a legacy data conversion process, the entirety of a Composition needs only one `FEEDER_AUDIT` to document its origins. In exceptional cases, where feeder data comes in in near real time, e.g. from an ICU database, separate `FEEDER_AUDIT` objects may need to be generated for parts of a Composition; each commit in this situation will create a stack of versions of one Composition, with a growing number of `FEEDER_AUDIT` objects attached to internal data nodes, each documenting the last import of data.

The Feeder audit information is included as part of the data of the Composition, rather than part of the audit trail of version committal, because it remains relevant throughout the versioning of a logical Composition, i.e. when a new version is created, the feeder information is retained as part of the current version to be seen and possibly modified, just as for the rest of its content. If the main part of the content is modified so drastically as to make the feeder audit irrelevant, it too can be removed.

A second consequence of feeder and legacy systems is that structural data items may need to be synthesised in order to create valid structures, even though the source system does not have them. For example, a system may have the equivalent data of Entries, but no Sections or other higher-level data items; these have to be synthesised during conversion. To indicate synthesis of a data node, a

FEEDER_AUDIT instance is attached to the LOCATABLE in question, and its *change_type* set to “synthesised”.

3.2 Class Descriptions

3.2.1 Class LOCATABLE

CLASS	LOCATABLE (abstract)	
Purpose	Root structural class of all information models. The <i>parent</i> feature may be implemented as a function or attribute.	
GEHR	<i>Name</i> attribute in ARCHETYPED, <i>meaning</i> attribute in G1_PLAIN_TEXT.	
Synapses	Each record component includes a Synapses Object ID attribute to reference the Synapses Object (archetype) used as the basis for its construction. All record components include a name attribute intended for the same purpose as the <i>openEHR</i> equivalent.	
Abstract	Signature	Meaning
0..1	parent: LOCATABLE	Parent of this node in compositional hierarchy.
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
0..1	uid: HIER_OBJECT_ID	Optional globally unique object identifier for root points of archetyped structures.
1..1	archetype_node_id: String	Design-time archetype id of this node taken from its generating archetype; used to build archetype paths. Always in the form of an “at” code, e.g. “at0005”. This value enables a "standardised" name for this node to be generated, by referring to the generating archetype local ontology. At an archetype root point, the value of this attribute is always the stringified form of the <i>archetype_id</i> found in the <i>archetype_details</i> object.
1..1	name: DV_TEXT	Runtime name of this fragment, used to build runtime paths. This is the term provided via a clinical application or batch process to name this EHR construct: its retention in the EHR faithfully preserves the original label by which this entry was known to end users.
0..1	archetype_details: ARCHETYPED	Details of archotyping used on this node.

CLASS	LOCATABLE (abstract)	
0..1	feeder_audit: FEEDER_AUDIT	Audit trail from non- <i>openEHR</i> system of original commit of information forming the content of this node, or from a conversion gateway which has synthesised this node.
0..1	links: Set <LINK>	Links to other archetyped structures (data whose root object inherits from <i>ARCHETYPED</i> , such as <i>ENTRY</i> , <i>SECTION</i> and so on). Links may be to structures in other compositions.
Functions	Signature	Meaning
1..1	is_archetype_root: Boolean	True if this node is the root of an archetyped structure.
	path_of_item (a_loc: <i>LOCATABLE</i>): String	The path to an item relative to the root of this archetyped structure.
	item_at_path (a_path: String): ANY	The item at a path (relative to this item).
	valid_path (a_path: String): Boolean	True if the path is valid with respect to the current item.
0..1	concept: DV_TEXT <i>require</i> is_archetype_root	Clinical concept of the archetype as a whole (= derived from the 'archetype_node_id' of the root node)
Invariant	Archetype_node_id_valid: archetype_node_id != Void and then not archetype_node_id.is_empty Name_valid: name != Void Links_valid: links != Void implies not links.empty Archetyped_valid: is_archetype_root xor archetype_details = Void	

3.2.2 ARCHETYPED Class

CLASS	ARCHETYPED
Purpose	Archetypes act as the configuration basis for the particular structures of instances defined by the reference model. To enable archetypes to be used to create valid data, key classes in the reference model act as "root" points for archotyping; accordingly, these classes have the archetype_details attribute set. An instance of the class <i>ARCHETYPED</i> contains the relevant archetype identification information, allowing generating archetypes to be matched up with data instances
GEHR	G1_ARCHETYPED

CLASS	ARCHETYPED	
Synapses/ SynEx	<p>The SynEx approach does not distinguish between multiple layers of archetypes; hence an ‘archetype’ covers all information in an entire composition. Consequently, there is only one place where archetype identifiers in the <i>openEHR</i> sense are used (at the top); all other archetype identifiers are equivalent to the <i>archetype_node_id</i> attribute from LOCatable.</p> <p>The Synapses ObjectID attribute provides a unique reference to each fine-grained element of an archetype, and is therefore also functionally equivalent to the <i>archetype_id</i> attribute at the root points in an <i>openEHR</i> structure.</p>	
CEN	<p>The 1999 pre-standard does not include any equivalent to the archetype concept. However each architectural component must include a reference to an entry in the relevant normative table in the Domain Termlist pre-standard (part 2), to provide a high-level semantic classification of the component. All Architectural components include a component name structure to specify its label: the source of possible values for such a label was not clearly defined. The 2003 revision of ENV 13606 explicitly includes archetype identification attributes in the class RECORD_COMPONENT.</p>	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	archetype_id: ARCHETYPE_ID	Globally unique archetype identifier.
1..1	rm_version: String	Version of the <i>openEHR</i> reference model used to create this object. Expressed in terms of the release version string, e.g. “1.0”, “1.2.4”.
Invariant	<p><i>archetype_id_valid:</i> archetype_id != Void <i>rm_version_valid:</i> rm_version != Void and then not rm_version.is_empty</p>	

3.2.3 LINK Class

CLASS	LINK
Purpose	<p>The LINK type defines a logical relationship between two items, such as two ENTRYs or an ENTRY and a COMPOSITION. Links can be used across compositions, and across EHRs. Links can potentially be used between interior (i.e. non archetype root) nodes, although this probably should be prevented in archetypes. Multiple LINKs can be attached to the root object of any archetyped structure to give the effect of a 1->N link</p>
Use	<p>1:1 and 1:N relationships between archetyped content elements (e.g. ENTRYs) can be expressed by using one, or more than one, respectively, DV_LINKs. Chains of links can be used to see “problem threads” or other logical groupings of items.</p>

CLASS	LINK	
MisUse	Links should be between archetyped objects only, i.e. between objects representing complete domain concepts because relationships between sub-elements of whole concepts are not necessarily meaningful, and may be downright confusing. Sensible links only exist between whole <code>ENTRYS</code> , <code>SECTIONs</code> , <code>COMPOSITIONs</code> and so on.	
CEN	The Link Item class is a simplified form of the Synapses Link Item, permitting links to be established but with limited labelling and no representation for importance.	
Synapses	The Link Item class provides the means to link any arbitrary parts of a single EHR, for the overall linkage network to be labelled and revised, and for each direct link to be labelled explicitly. An importance attribute provides guidance on how links should be handled if only part of a linkage network is requested by a client process.	
GEHR	n/a	
HL7v3	The <code>ACT_RELATIONSHIP</code> class in some cases appears to correspond to <code>LINK</code> .	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	meaning: <code>DV_TEXT</code>	Used to describe the relationship, usually in clinical terms, such as “in response to” (the relationship between test results and an order), “follow-up to” and so on. Such relationships can represent any clinically meaningful connection between pieces of information. Values for <i>meaning</i> include those described in Annex C, ENV 13606 pt 2 [11] under the categories of “generic”, “documenting and reporting”, “organisational”, “clinical”, “circumstantial”, and “view management”.
1..1	type: <code>DV_TEXT</code>	The <i>type</i> attribute is used to indicate a clinical or domain-level meaning for the kind of link, for example “problem” or “issue”. If type values are designed appropriately, they can be used by the requestor of EHR extracts to categorise links which must be followed and which can be broken when the extract is created.
1..1	target: <code>DV_EHR_URI</code>	The logical “to” object in the link relation, as per the linguistic sense of the <i>meaning</i> attribute.
Invariant	Meaning_valid: meaning != Void Type_valid: type != Void Target_valid: target != Void	

3.2.4 FEEDER_AUDIT Class

CLASS	FEEDER_AUDIT	
Purpose	Audit and other meta-data for systems in the feeder chain.	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	originating_system_audit: FEEDER_AUDIT_DETAILS	Any audit information for the information item from the originating system.
0..1	originating_system_item_ids: List<DV_IDENTIFIER>	Identifiers used for the item in the originating system, e.g. filler and placer ids.
0..1	feeder_system_audit: FEEDER_AUDIT_DETAILS	Any audit information for the information item from the feeder system, if different from the originating system.
0..1	feeder_system_item_ids: List<DV_IDENTIFIER>	Identifiers used for the item in the feeder system, where the feeder system is distinct from the originating system.
Invariants	<i>Originating_system_audit_valid</i> : originating_system_audit != Void	

3.2.5 FEEDER_AUDIT_DETAILS Class

CLASS	FEEDER_AUDIT_DETAILS	
Purpose	Audit details for any system in a feeder system chain. Audit details here means the general notion of who/where/when the information item to which the audit is attached was created. None of the attributes is defined as mandatory, however, in different scenarios, various combinations of attributes will usually be mandatory. This can be controlled by specifying feeder audit details in legacy archetypes.	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1	system_id: String	Identifier of the system which handled the information item.
0..1	provider: PARTY_IDENTIFIED	Optional provider(s) who created, committed, forwarded or otherwise handled the item.
0..1	location: PARTY_IDENTIFIED	Identifier of the particular site/facility within an organisation which handled the item. For computability, this identifier needs to be e.g. a PKI identifier which can be included in the <i>identifier</i> list of the PARTY_IDENTIFIED object.

CLASS	FEEDER_AUDIT_DETAILS	
0..1	time: DV_DATE_TIME	Time of handling the item. For an originating system, this will be time of creation, for an intermediate feeder system, this will be a time of accession or other time of handling, where available.
0..1	subject: PARTY_PROXY	Identifiers for subject of the received information item.
0..1	version_id: String	Any identifier used in the system such as “interim”, “final”, or numeric versions if available.
Invariants	<i>System_id_valid:</i> system_id != Void and then not system_id.is_empty	

4 Generic Package

4.1 Overview

The classes presented in this section are abstractions of concepts which are generic to the domain of health (and most likely other domains), such as ‘participation’ and ‘attestation’. Here, “generic” means that the same model can be used, regardless of where they are contextually used in other models. The generic cluster is illustrated in FIGURE 4.

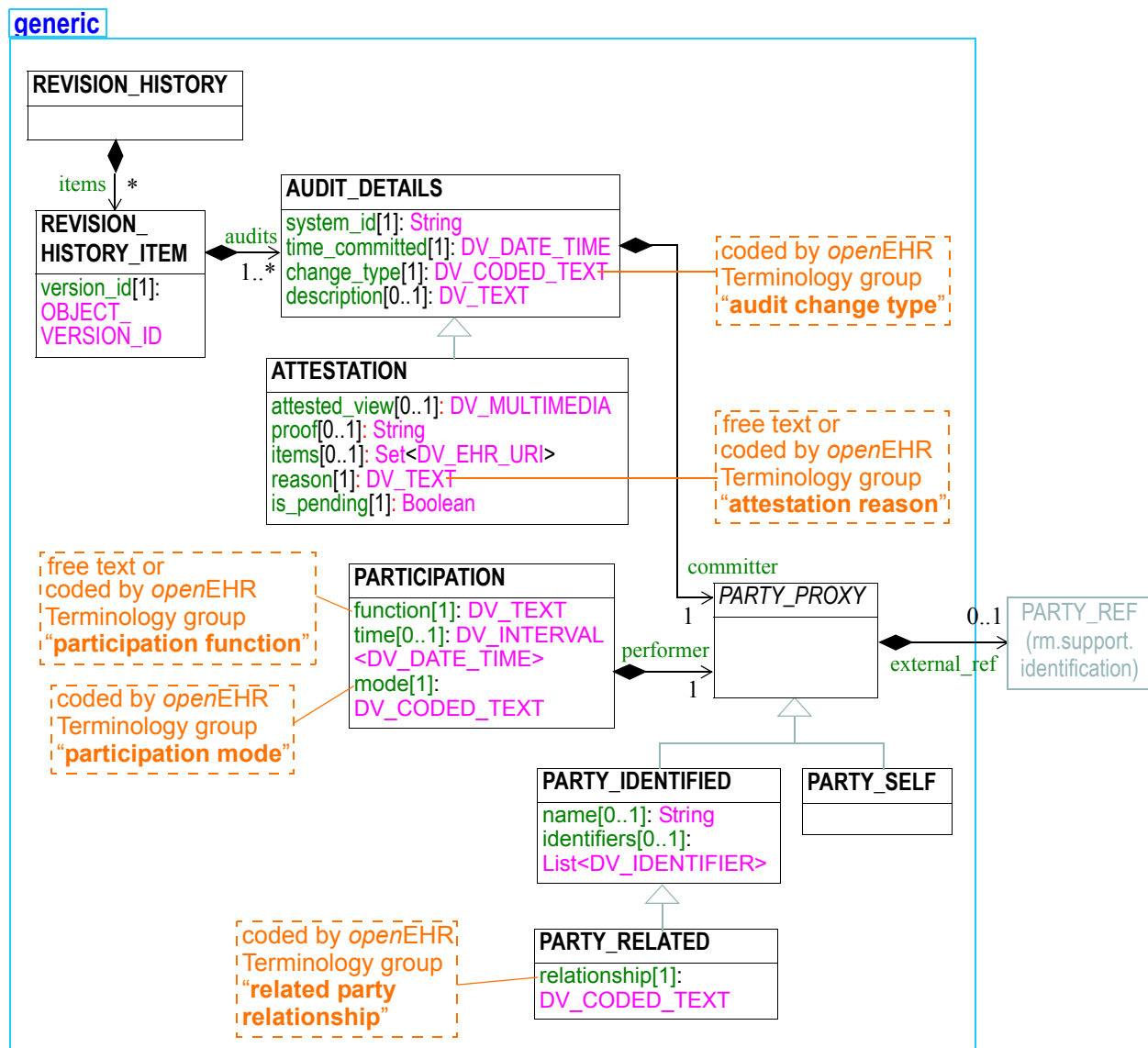


FIGURE 4 rm.common.generic Package

4.2 Design Principles

There are two ways to refer to an identity in the *openEHR* EHR: using **PARTY_REF** directly, which records an identifier of the party in some external system, and using **PARTY_PROXY**, which supports a small amount of descriptive data, depending on the subtype, and an optional **PARTY_REF**. The seman-

tics of `PARTY_REF` are described in the Common IM, identification package, while the semantics of `PARTY_PROXY` and use of `PARTY_REF` in such entities are described below.

4.2.1 Referring to Demographic Entities

The approach taken in *openEHR* for representing demographic and user entities in the EHR data is based on the following assumptions:

- there is at least one human readable name or official identifier of the party, such as “Julius Marlowe, MD”, “NHS provider number 1039385”, or a system user id such as “Rahil.Azam”;
- there might be data in a service external to the EHR for the party in question, such as a demographic, identity management or patient index service; if there is, we want to reference it;
- the subject of the record is never to be identified in any direct way (i.e. via the use of her name or other human-readable details), but may include a meaningless identifier in some external system.

The `PARTY_PROXY` class and subtypes model references to parties based on these assumptions. The semantics of `PARTY_PROXY` enable a flexible approach: in stricter environments that have identity management and demographic services, and where there is an entry in such a service for the party in question, `PARTY_PROXY.external_ref` will be non-Void, while in other environments, it will be empty.

The two subtypes correspond to the mutually distinct categories of the ‘subject of the record’, known as the ‘self’ party in *openEHR*, and any other party. Whenever the record subject has to be referred to in the record, an instance of `PARTY_SELF` is used, while `PARTY_IDENTIFIED` is used for all other situations. The latter class provides for optional human-readable *names* and formal *identifiers*, each keyed by purpose or meaning.

The `RELATED_PARTY` type is used whenever the relationship of the party to the record subject is required. Relationships are coded and include familial ones (‘mother’, ‘uncle’, etc) as well as relationships like ‘donor’, ‘travelling companion’ and so on.

PARTY_SELF and Referring to the Patient from the EHR

There are three schemes which are likely to be used for referring to patient (i.e. the record subject) demographic or patient master index (PMI) data from within the EHR, each likely to be valid in different circumstances. These are as follows.

- On no instances of `PARTY_SELF`, i.e. nowhere in the EHR. This is the most secure approach, and means that the link between the EHR and the patient has to be done outside the EHR, by associating `EHR.ehr_id` and the patient demographic/PMI identifier. This approach is more likely for more open environments.
- Once only in `EHR_STATUS.subject` using the `PARTY_SELF.external_ref`. Since the `EHR_STATUS` object is separate from the EHR contents, the root instance of `PARTY_SELF` will generally not be visible.
- Setting the `external_ref` in every instance of `PARTY_SELF`; this solution makes the patient `external_ref` visible in every instance of `PARTY_SELF`, which is reasonable in a secure environment, and convenient for copying parts of the record around locally.

All three schemes are supported by the *openEHR* model, and will probably all find use in different settings and EHR deployment types.

4.2.2 Participation

The Participation abstraction models *the interaction of some Party in an activity*. In the openEHR reference models, participations are actually modelled in two ways. In situations where the kinds of participation are known and constant, they are modelled as a named attribute in the relevant reference model. For example, the *committer*: `PARTY_PROXY` attribute in `AUDIT_DETAILS` models a participation in which the function is “committal”. Where the kind of participation is not known at design time, a generic `PARTICIPATION` class is used. This class refers to a Party via a `PARTY_PROXY` instance, and records the function, time interval and (coded) mode of the participation. It can be used in any other reference model as required.

4.2.3 Audit Information

Audit Details

Three classes are provided to represent audit information. The first, `AUDIT_DETAILS` expresses the details that would be captured about a user when committing some information to a repository of some kind, which may be version controlled. It records committer, time, change type and description. Committer is recorded using a `PARTY_PROXY`, allowing for `PARTY_SELF` to be used when the committer is the record subject, and for other identifying information to be included for other users, expressed using `PARTY_IDENTIFIED`. The kind of identifying information used in `PARTY_PROXY` instances in `AUDIT_DETAILS` may be different from that used in `COMPOSITION.composer` or elsewhere, i.e. in the form of a system login identifier, e.g. “maxime.lavache@stpatricks.health.ie”.

Revision History

The classes `REVISION_HISTORY` and `REVISION_HISTORY_ITEM` express the notion of a revision history, which consists of audit items, each associated with a revision number. An instance of the `REVISION_HISTORY_ITEM` class is designed to express the information that corresponds to an item in a revision history, i.e. a list of all audits relating to some information item. The *version_id* is included to indicate which revision each audit corresponds to. These classes provide an interoperable definition of revision history for the `VERSIONED_OBJECT` and `AUTHORED_RESOURCE` classes.

4.2.4 Attestation

Attestation is another concept which occurs commonly in health information. An attestation is an explicit signing by one healthcare agent of particular content for various particular purposes, including:

- for authorisation of a controlled substance or procedure (e.g. sectioning of patient under mental health act);
- witnessing of content by senior clinical professional;
- indicating acknowledgement of content by intended recipient, e.g. GP who ordered a test result.

Here it is modelled as a subtype of `AUDIT_DETAILS`, meaning that it is logically a kind of audit, with additional information pertinent to the act of signing. The contents of an `ATTESTATION` are as follows:

- the identity of the attesting party (`AUDIT_DETAILS.committer`);
- the date and time of the action of attestation (`AUDIT_DETAILS.time_committed`);
- references to items in the record being attested to (`ATTESTATION.items`); if this list is empty, the attestation is for the entire object (usually the content of an

ORIGINAL_VERSION) to which the attestation is attached, otherwise the list must contain a set of paths to items within the item to which the attestation is attached;

- an optionally coded reason for attestation (ATTESTATION.reason);
- an optional literal view of the the content attested, e.g. a binary screen image;
- a proof of attestation in the form of a digital signature by the attesting party.

The digital signature, if present, is generated using the IETF RFC 2440 (openPGP)¹ standard as, according to the process shown in FIGURE 5. In the openPGP standard, the signature itself contains all the information needed to determine which algorithms and other encodings were used in the process.

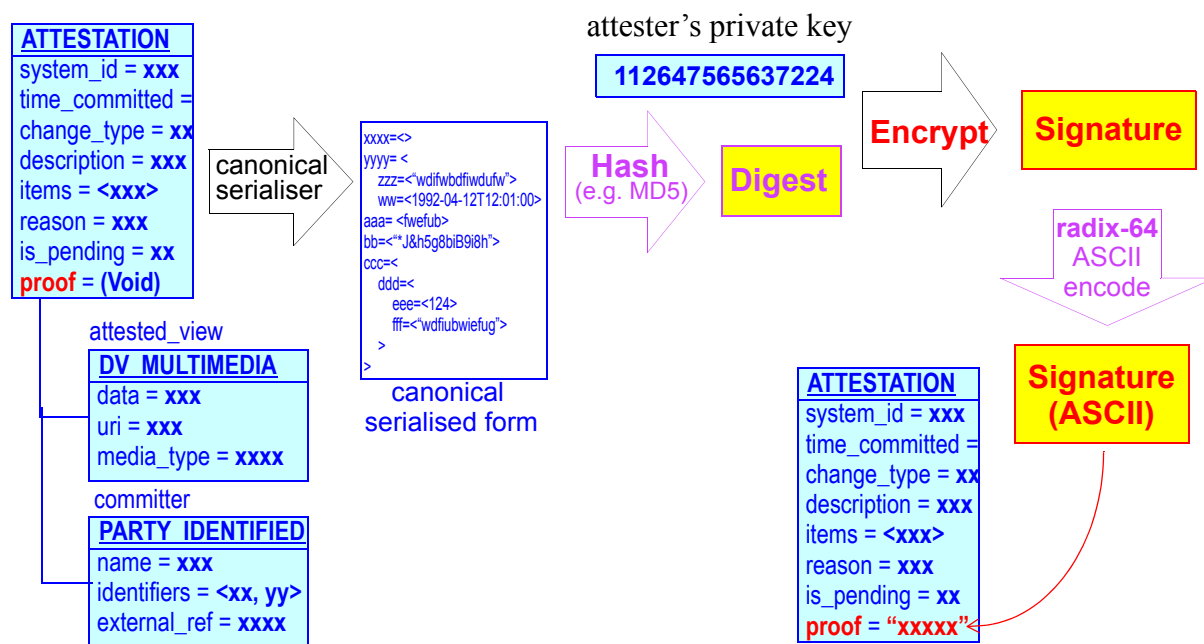


FIGURE 5 Attestation signature generation (using openPGP)

In this process, the attestation object is serialised into a canonical text form, and then hashed to create a digest. A digital signature is created from the hash, using the user's private key. The result is then radix-64 encoded to create an ASCII string so as to remove or reduce potential problems with subsequent communication. The openPGP standard ensures that the transformations and algorithms used to create the signature are indicated within it.

The serialisation process works by the simple rule of serialising the entire Attestation object (note that the *proof* attribute will be Void at this point) into an agreed XML, dADL or other text format, then applying the subsequent transformations to the serialised data, then writing the digest result back into the *proof* attribute.

To Be Determined: The exact serialisation is not yet defined by openEHR, but dADL might be preferred since it has an unambiguous encoding of object structures, whereas XML libraries generate different XML from the same objects.

1. See <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2440.txt>

Normally the list of items being attested should be a single Entry or Composition, but there is nothing stopping it including fine-grained items, even though separate attestation of such items does not appear to be commensurate with good clinical information design or process.

The *reason* attribute is used to indicate why the attestation occurred, and is coded using the *openEHR* Terminology group “attestation reason”, which includes values such as “authorisation” and “witnessed”. The *is_pending* attribute marks the attestation as either having been done or awaiting completion depending on its value. This facilitates querying the record to find items needing to be signed or witnessed. When an attestation is required, the most common scenario will be that a Composition Version will be committed with a *commit_audit* of type ATTESTATION, rather than just AUDIT_DETAILS; the *is_pending* flag will be set to True to indicate that the committed information needs to be signed by another person. When signing occurs, it will cause a new ATTESTATION object to be added to the VERSION.attestations list, this time with *is_pending* set to False, and the appropriate proof supplied. Thus, the common situation in which content is committed to the record by needs review and signing by a senior person will cause the creation of two ATTESTATION objects.

4.3 Class Descriptions

4.3.1 PARTY_PROXY Class

CLASS	PARTY_PROXY (abstract)	
Purpose	Abstract concept of a proxy description of a party, including an optional link to data for this party in a demographic or other identity management system. Sub-typed into PARTY_IDENTIFIED and PARTY_SELF.	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
0..1	external_ref : PARTY_REF	Optional reference to more detailed demographic or identification information for this party, in an external system.
Invariant		

4.3.2 PARTY_SELF Class

CLASS	PARTY_SELF	
Purpose	Party proxy representing the subject of the record.	
Use	Used to indicate that the party is the owner of the record. May or may not have <i>external_ref</i> set.	
Inherit	PARTY_PROXY	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
Invariant		

4.3.3 PARTY_IDENTIFIED Class

CLASS	PARTY_IDENTIFIED	
Purpose	Proxy data for an identified party other than the subject of the record, minimally consisting of human-readable identifier(s), such as name, formal (and possibly computable) identifiers such as NHS number, and an optional link to external data. There must be at least one of <i>name</i> , <i>identifier</i> or <i>external_ref</i> present.	
Use	Used to describe parties where only identifiers may be known, and there is no entry at all in the demographic system (or even no demographic system). Typically for health care providers, e.g. name and provider number of an institution.	
Misuse	Should not be used to include patient identifying information.	
Inherit	PARTY_PROXY	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
0..1 (cond)	name: String	Optional human-readable name (in String form).
0..1 (cond)	identifiers: List<DV_IDENTIFIER>	One or more formal identifiers (possibly computable).
Invariant	<i>Basic_valid</i> name != Void or identifiers != Void or external_ref != Void <i>Name_valid</i> : name != Void implies not name.is_empty <i>Identifiers_valid</i> : identifiers != Void implies not identifiers.is_empty	

4.3.4 PARTY_RELATED Class

CLASS	PARTY_RELATED	
Purpose	Denote a party and its relationship to the subject of the record.	
Use	Use where the relationship between the party and the subject of the record must be known.	
Inherit	PARTY_IDENTIFIED	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	relationship: DV_CODED_TEXT	Relationship of subject of this ENTRY to the subject of the record. May be coded. If it is the patient, coded as "self".
Invariants	<i>Relationship_valid</i> : relationship != Void and then terminology("openehr").codes_for_group_name("related party relationship", "en").has(relationship.defining_code)	

4.3.5 PARTICIPATION Class

CLASS	PARTICIPATION	
Purpose	Model of a participation of a Party (any Actor or Role) in an activity.	
Use	Used to represent any participation of a Party in some activity, which is not explicitly in the model, e.g. assisting nurse. Can be used to record past or future participations.	
Misuse	Should not be used in place of more permanent relationships between demographic entities.	
HL7v3	RIM Participation class.	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	performer: PARTY_PROXY	The id and possibly demographic system link of the party participating in the activity.
1..1	function: DV_TEXT	The function of the Party in this participation (note that a given party might participate in more than one way in a particular activity). This attribute should be coded, but cannot be limited to the HL7v3:ParticipationFunction vocabulary, since it is too limited and hospital-oriented.
1..1	mode: DV_CODED_TEXT	The mode of the performer / activity interaction, e.g. present, by telephone, by email etc.
0..1	time: DV_INTERVAL <DV_DATE_TIME>	The time interval during which the participation took place, if it is used in an observational context (i.e. recording facts about the past); or the intended time interval of the participation when used in future contexts, such as EHR Instructions.
Invariant	Performer_valid: performer != Void Function_valid: function != Void and then function.generating_type.is_equal("DV_CODED_TEXT") implies terminology("openehr").codes_for_group_name("participation function", "en") .has(function.defining_code) Mode_valid: mode != Void and terminol- ogy("openehr").codes_for_group_name("participation mode", "en").has(mode.defining_code)	

4.3.6 AUDIT_DETAILS Class

CLASS	AUDIT_DETAILS
Purpose	The set of attributes required to document the committal of an information item to a repository.

CLASS	AUDIT_DETAILS	
Synapses	Composition class	
GEHR	G1_COMMIT_AUDIT	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	system_id: String	Identity of the system where the change was committed. Ideally this is a machine- and human-processable identifier, but it may not be.
1..1	committer: PARTY_PROXY	Identity and optional reference into identity management service, of user who committed the item.
1..1	time_committed: DV_DATE_TIME	Time of committal of the item.
1..1	change_type: DV_CODED_TEXT	Type of change. Coded using the <i>openEHR</i> Terminology “audit change type” group.
0..1	description: DV_TEXT	Reason for committal.
Invariants	<i>System_id_valid:</i> system_id != Void and then not system_id.is_empty <i>Committer_valid:</i> committer != Void <i>Time_committed_valid:</i> time_committed != Void <i>Change_type_valid:</i> change_type != Void and then terminology(“openehr”).codes_for_group_name(“audit change type”, “en”).has(change_type.defining_code)	

4.3.7 ATTESTATION Class

CLASS	ATTESTATION	
Purpose	Record an attestation of a party (the committer) to item(s) of record content. The type of attestation is	
Inherit	AUDIT_DETAILS	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
0..1	attested_view: DV_MULTIMEDIA	Optional visual representation of content attested e.g. screen image.
0..1	proof: String	Proof of attestation.

CLASS	ATTESTATION	
0..1	items: Set <DV_EHR_URI>	Items attested, expressed as fully qualified runtime paths to the items in question. Although not recommended, these may include fine-grained items which have been attested in some other system. Otherwise it is assumed to be for the entire <code>VERSION</code> with which it is associated.
1..1	reason: DV_TEXT	Reason of this attestation. Optionally coded by the <i>openEHR</i> Terminology group “attestation reason”; includes values like “authorisation”, “witness” etc.
1..1	is_pending: Boolean	True if this attestation is outstanding; False means it has been completed.
Invariants	Items_valid: items != Void implies not items.is_empty Reason_valid: reason != Void and then (reason.generating_type.is_equal(“DV_CODED_TEXT”) implies terminology(“openehr”).codes_for_group_name(“attestation reason”, “en”).has(reason.defining_code))	

4.3.8 REVISION_HISTORY Class

CLASS	REVISION_HISTORY	
Purpose	Defines the notion of a revision history of audit items, each associated with the version for which that audit was committed. The list is in most-recent-first order.	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	items: List <REVISION_HISTORY_ITEM>	The items in this history in most-recent-last order.
Function	Signature	Meaning
	most_recent_version: String <i>ensure</i> Result.is_equal (items.last.version_id.value)	The version id of the most recent item, as a String.
	most_recent_version_time_committed: String <i>ensure</i> Result.is_equal (items.last.audits.first.time_committed.value)	The commit date/time of the most recent item, as a String.
Invariants	Items_valid: items != Void	

4.3.9 REVISION_HISTORY_ITEM Class

CLASS	REVISION_HISTORY_ITEM	
Purpose	An entry in a revision history, corresponding to a version from a versioned container. Consists of AUDIT_DETAILS instances with revision identifier of the revision to which the AUDIT_DETAILS instance belongs.	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	audits: List<AUDIT_DETAILS>	The audits for this revision; there will always be at least one commit audit (which may itself be an ATTESTATION), there may also be further attestations.
1..1	version_id: OBJECT_VERSION_ID	Version identifier for this revision.
Invariants	<i>Audit_valid:</i> audits != Void and then not audits.is_empty <i>Version_id_valid:</i> version_id != Void	

5 Directory Package

5.1 Overview

The `directory` package is illustrated in FIGURE 6. It provides a simple abstraction of a versioned folder structure. The `VERSIONED_FOLDER` class is the binding of `VERSIONED_OBJECT<T>` to `FOLDER`, i.e. it is a `VERSIONED_OBJECT<FOLDER>`. This means that each of its versions is a `FOLDER` structure. It provides a means of versioning `FOLDER` structures over time, which is useful in the EHR, Demographics service or anywhere else where Folders are used to group things. A `FOLDER` instance is simple: it contains more `FOLDERS` and/or items, which are references to other (usually versioned) objects. A `FOLDER` structure is therefore like a directory containing references to objects. Since they are only references, multiple references to the same object are possible, allowing the structure to be used to multiply classify other objects. If it is used with `VERSIONED_COMPOSITIONS` for example, the folders might be used to represent episodes and at the same time problem groups.

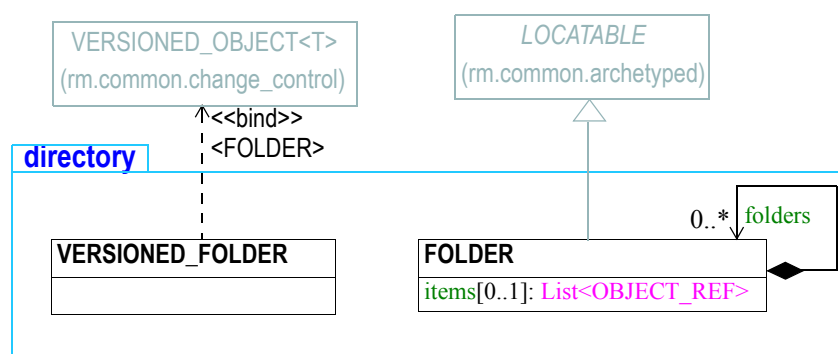


FIGURE 6 common.directory Package

`FOLDER` structures inside the `VERSIONED_FOLDER` are archetypable structures, and `FOLDER` archetypes can be created in the same fashion as say `SECTION` archetypes for the EHR.

5.1.1 Paths

Directory paths are built using the *name* attribute values inherited from `LOCATABLE` into each `FOLDER` object. In real data, these will usually be derived from the value of the *archetype_node_id* attribute, plus a uniqueness modifier if required. Example paths:

```

/folders[hospital episodes]/items[]
/folders[patient entered data]/folders[diabetes monitoring]
/folders[homeopathy contacts]

```

Uniqueness modifiers are appended in brackets, and are only needed to differentiate folders at the same node that would otherwise have the same names, e.g.

```

[hospital episodes]
[hospital episodes(car accident Aug 1998)]

```

5.2 Class Descriptions

5.2.1 VERSIONED_FOLDER Class

CLASS	VERSIONED_FOLDER	
Purpose	A version-controlled hierarchy of FOLDERS giving the effect of a directory.	
Inherit	VERSIONED_OBJECT <FOLDER>	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
Invariants		

5.2.2 FOLDER Class

CLASS	FOLDER	
Purpose	The concept of a named folder.	
CEN	FOLDER class	
Synapses	RecordFolder class	
Inherit	LOCATABLE	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
0..1	folders: List<FOLDER>	Sub-folders of this FOLDER.
0..1	items: List<OBJECT_REF>	The list of references to other (usually) versioned objects logically in this folder.
Invariants	<i>Folders_valid:</i> folders != Void <i>implies not</i> folders.is_empty	

6 Change Control Package

6.1 Overview

As described in the Architecture Overview document, formal version control and change management is used in *openEHR* to support the construction of EHR and other repositories requiring the properties of consistency, indelibility, traceability and distributed sharing. The *change_control* package supplies the formal specification for these features in *openEHR*.

FIGURE 7 illustrates the *openEHR* model of a Versioned object, and its constituent Versions. In this model, an instance of the class `VERSIONED_OBJECT<T>` provides the versioning facilities for one versioned item. Although any kind of data can be versioned according to the model presented here, use of versioning in *openEHR* is limited to top-level structures, such as an EHR Composition, or a Party in a demographic system.

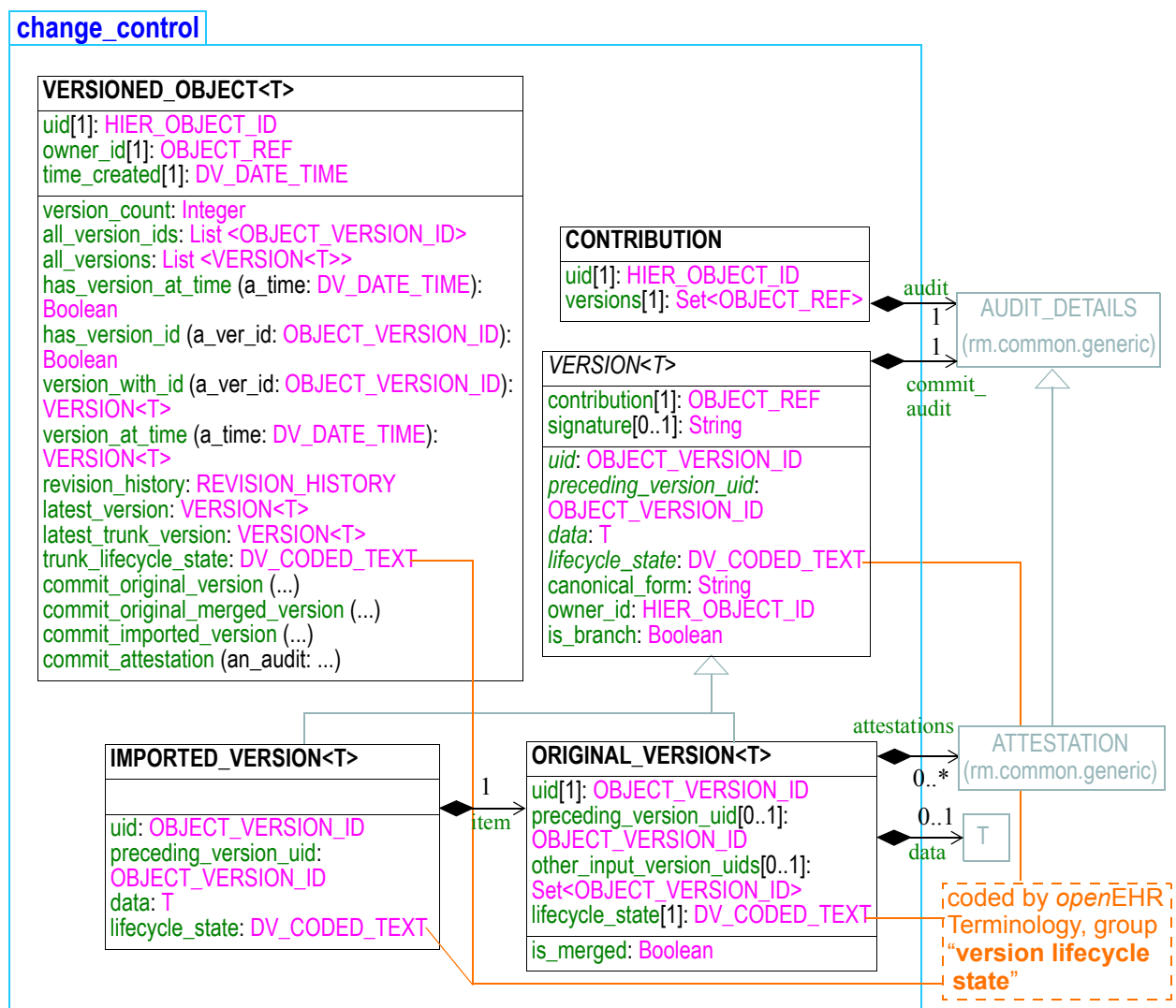


FIGURE 7 rm.common.change_control Package

FIGURE 8 illustrates a single `VERSIONED_OBJECT` containing a number of `VERSIONs`. Although the figure implies physical containment of Versions by a Versioned object, this is only one possible implementation. Other implementations (e.g. using orthodox relational structures) might use references, separate compressed copies, or any other mechanism.

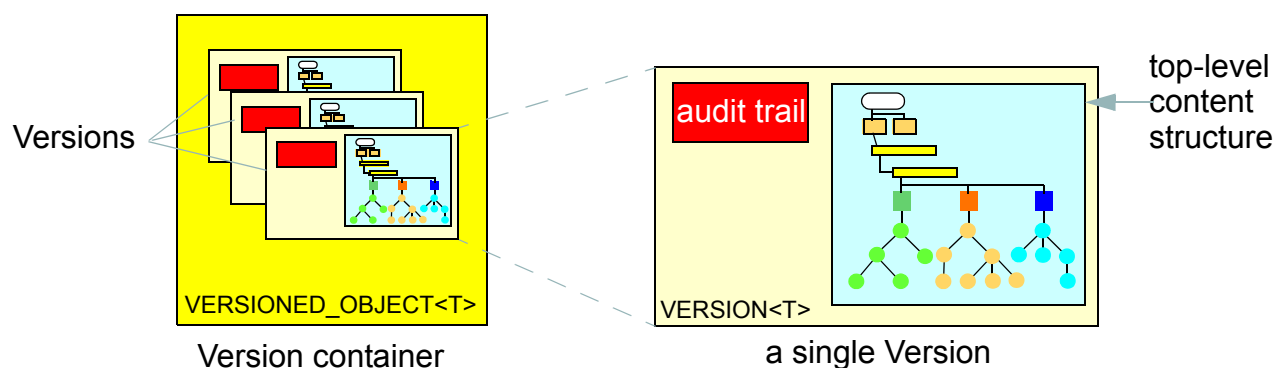


FIGURE 8 Version-control structures

6.2 Basic Semantics

Typing

The classes `VERSIONED_OBJECT<T>`, `VERSION<T>`, `ORIGINAL_VERSION<T>` and `IMPORTED_VERSION<T>` are generic classes, with the generic parameter type `T` being the type of the data. This ensures that all versions in a given `VERSIONED_OBJECT` are of the same type, such as `COMPOSITION`, `FOLDER`, or `PARTY` and that the version container itself is properly typed.

Versioned Objects

Each `VERSIONED_OBJECT` has a unique identifier recorded in the *uid* attribute (a `HIER_OBJECT_ID` typically containing a GUID), and a reference to the owning object (e.g. the owning EHR) in the *owner_id* attribute (this is typically also a GUID). The latter helps ensure that in storage systems, Versioned objects are always correctly allocated to their enclosing repository, such as an EHR.

The data in a `VERSIONED_OBJECT` are in the form of a collection of instances of the two `VERSION<T>` subtypes, and are available only via the functional interface of `VERSIONED_OBJECT`. How the representation of this collection is implemented inside the `VERSIONED_OBJECT` is not defined by this specification, only the form of any given Version is. Implementations of `VERSIONED_OBJECT` might range from the simple (all versions stored as full copies in a list) to a sophisticated compressed versioning approach as used in software file version control and some object databases. (The persistent data format of implementations of `VERSIONED_OBJECT` developed by different organisations will in general be incompatible. For purposes of sharing, an interoperable expression of `VERSIONED_OBJECT` is defined by the `X_VERSIONED_OBJECT` class in the EHR Extract IM.)

Version and its Subtypes

Within a Versioned object, each version is an instance of a subtype of the class `VERSION<T>`. The abstract `VERSION` class defines the generic notion of a version containing some *data*, that has been committed to the repository as a member of a Contribution. Accordingly, it records the Contribution in the *contribution* attribute and the audit in *commit_audit*. A Version also knows its position in the version tree within the container. It has a version identifier, *uid*, and knows on which version in the tree it was based (i.e. what version was “checked out” to create the current version), *preceding_version_id* (void if it is the first version). Both of these identifiers are globally unique (see

support.identification package). These properties are abstract in the `VERSION` class, since they are defined as being stored or computed respectively in its subtypes.

All Versions in a given version container have a `uid` that includes the `uid` of the container; in other words, the `uid` of a Version is its container's `uid` plus further version identification for that particular version with respect to others in the same container. The `VERSION.owner_id` function extracts the `uid` of the owning `VERSIONED_OBJECT` from the `uid` of the `VERSION`.

The `VERSION` class has two subtypes. The first, `ORIGINAL_VERSION<T>`, represents a version created with original content (stored form of `data` property) at the time of creation, and potentially attested (signed). It includes as attributes the current version (`uid`) and the preceding version (`preceding_version_uid`). It also knows the lifecycle state of its content. If it was the result of a merge (see Semantics of Version Merging on page 47) of versions other than the preceding version, the identifiers of these versions will be recorded in the attribute `other_input_version_uids`. All instances of `VERSION<T>` in non-distributed *openEHR* systems will be instances of `ORIGINAL_VERSION<T>`. The `ORIGINAL_VERSION` is also the unit of copying in a distributed environment.

The second subtype is `IMPORTED_VERSION<T>`, and acts as a wrapper of an `ORIGINAL_VERSION<T>`. It has its own `contribution` and `commit_audit` (inherited from `VERSION<T>`), and contains the original version being imported in the `item` attribute. Its `uid` and `preceding_version` are defined as functions, returning the corresponding attribute values from the wrapped `ORIGINAL_VERSION` object (in other words, `IMPORTED_VERSIONS` do not have their own version identifier distinct from the version they are wrapping). The semantics of importing are described below in Semantics of Copying in Distributed Systems on page 45. FIGURE 9 illustrates typical arrangements of `ORIGINAL_VERSION` and `IMPORTED_VERSION` objects within `VERSIONED_OBJECTS`, in turn within an EHR (if this is an EHR system), ultimately within an identified system. The two `VERSIONED_OBJECTS` are shown representing “medications” and “problem list”, to give some idea of correspondence of versioning structures to logical data. Star icons represent digital signatures.

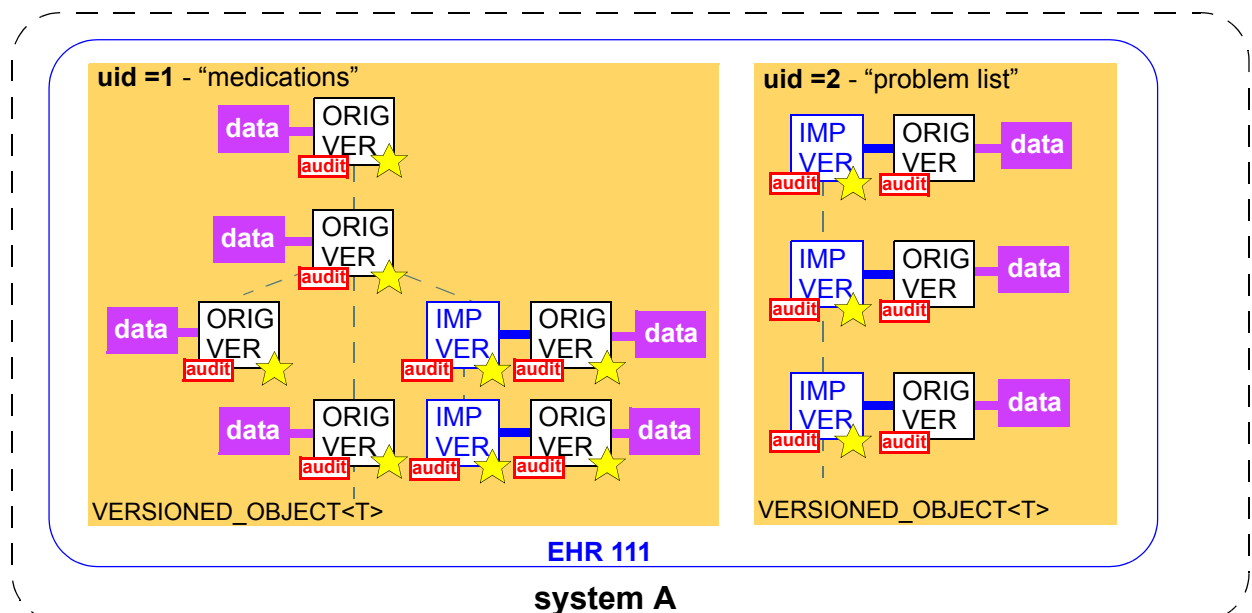


FIGURE 9 Instance view of versioned data

Contribution

The class `CONTRIBUTION` records the set of Versions committed to an repository at one time by one committer, along with an audit for the entire Contribution, distinct from the audits of each of the Versions in the Contribution. `CONTRIBUTIONS` refer to their member `VERSION` objects via `OBJECT_REFS`.

The “Virtual Version Tree”

An underlying design concept of the versioning model defined here is known as a “virtual version tree”. The idea is simple in the abstract. Information is committed to a repository (such as an EHR) in lumps, each lump being the “data” of one Version. Each Version has its place within a version tree, which in turn is maintained inside a Versioned object (or “version container”). The virtual version tree concept means that any given Versioned object may have numerous copies in various systems, and that the creation of versions in each is done in such a way that all versions so created are in fact compatible with the “virtual” version tree resulting from the superimposition of the version trees of all copies. This is achieved using simple rules for version identification, described below, and is done to facilitate data sharing. Two very common scenarios are served by the virtual version tree concept:

- longitudinal data that stands as a proxy for the state or situation of the patient such as “Medications” or “Problem list” (persistent Compositions in *openEHR*) is created and maintained in one or more care delivery organisations, and shared across a larger number of organisations;
- some EHRs in an EHR server in one location are mirrored into one or more other EHR servers (e.g. at care providers where the relevant patients are also treated); the mirroring process requires asynchronous synchronisation between servers to work seamlessly, regardless of the location, time, or author of any data created.

The *uid* attribute of the class `VERSIONED_OBJECT<T>` is in fact the uid of the virtual version tree for a given logical item (such as the “problem list” of a certain patient) - that is to say, the uid will be the same in all instances of the same Versioned object in a distributed system.

The versioning scheme used in *openEHR* guarantees that no matter where data are created or copied, there are no inconsistencies due to sharing, and that logical copies are explicitly represented.

6.2.1 Committal and Audits

Audits are recorded in the form of instances of the class `AUDIT_DETAILS` (`common.generic package`), which defines a set of attributes which form an audit trail, namely *creating_system_id*, *committer*, *time_committed*, *change_type*, and *description* or its subtype `ATTESTATION`, which adds a number of other attributes (see below). When an `ORIGINAL_VERSION` instance is created locally, the *commit_audit* attribute contains an audit object recording the local act of committal.

However, if the Version being committed does not correspond to local data creation, but instead contains a copy of an `ORIGINAL_VERSION` originally created and committed elsewhere, it is committed locally as an instance of the `IMPORTED_VERSION` class. Both the *contribution* and *commit_audit* of the latter object correspond to the local act of committal, while the knowledge of the original Contribution and committal are retained inside the wrapped `ORIGINAL_VERSION` instance. Original versions can be copied any number of times; in each system into which they are imported, an `IMPORTED_VERSION` is created as a wrapper.

This simple scheme ensures that the audit from initial creation - which is the clinically meaningful audit - is preserved no matter how many times the Version is copied; it also ensures that from the point of view of the version container, the local commit audit and Contribution always correspond to the local act of committal.

The **CONTRIBUTION** class also contains an *audit* attribute. Whenever a **CONTRIBUTION** is committed, this attribute captures to the time, place and committer of the committal act; these three attributes (*creating_system_id*, *committer*, *time_committed* of **AUDIT_DETAILS**) are usually copied into the corresponding attributes of the *commit_audit* of each **VERSION** included in the **CONTRIBUTION** (there is nothing to stop this being overridden however. This is done to enable sharing of versioned entities independently of which Contributions they were part of).

The *time_committed* attribute in both the Contribution and Version audits should reflect the time of committal to an EHR server, i.e. the time of availability to other users in the same system. It should therefore be computed on the server in implementations where the data are created in a separate client context.

In terms of database management, Contributions are similar to nested transactions. An attempt to commit a Contribution should only succeed if each Version in the Contribution is committed successfully.

6.2.2 Digital Signature

At the time of committal of a Version, a digital signature of the object can be made. In this process, the data are serialised into canonical form which is then hashed to produce a digest; the digest may then be encrypted with the user's private key to generate a signature. The can serve two purposes. If only the hashing step is done, the digest acts as a data integrity check, indicating if the data have been tampered with after creation. If the signing step is carried out, it authenticates the user as the author of the content to readers of the content. In a versioned EHR system, it also acts as a non-repudiation measure, since the signature is stored permanently with the data. To circumvent hacking of the data, public notarisation of the signature can be used. The signature, if present, is generated according to the IETF RFC 2440 (openPGP)¹ standard, following the process shown in FIGURE 10.

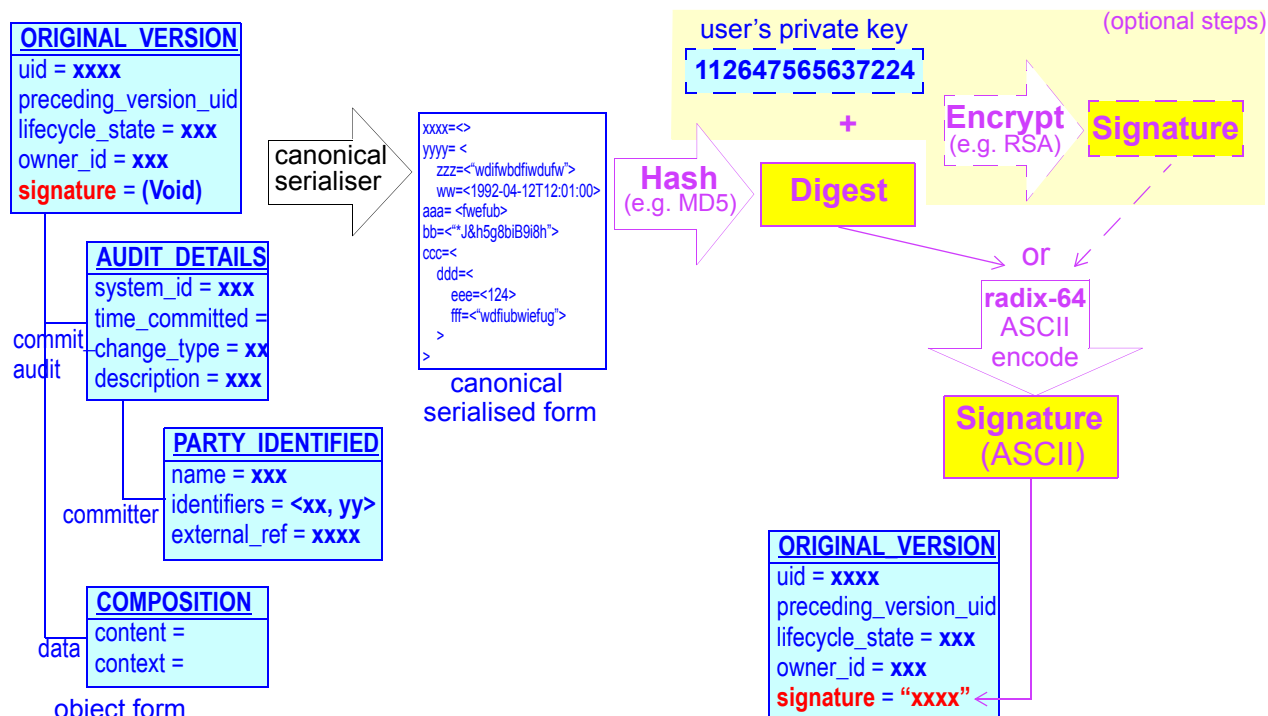


FIGURE 10 Version Signature (using openPGP)

1. See <http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-ietf-openpgp-rfc2440bis-18.txt>

In this process, a Version object (an `ORIGINAL_VERSION` or `IMPORTED_VERSION`) is serialised into a canonical text form, and then hashed to create a digest. If public key or equivalent infrastructure is in place so that users are able to sign content, a digital signature is created from the hash, using the user's private key. Either way, the result is then radix-64 encoded to create an ASCII string so as to remove or reduce potential problems with subsequent communication. The openPGP standard ensures that the transformations and algorithms used to create the signature are indicated within it.

The serialisation process works by the simple rule of serialising the entire Version object (note that the *signature* attribute will be Void at this point) into an agreed XML, dADL or other text format, then applying the subsequent transformations to the serialised data, then writing the digest result back into the *signature* attribute. If the object to be serialised is an `IMPORTED_VERSION`, the process is the same - all attributes of the object are serialised and then used to generate a signature. The result will be that the `IMPORTED_VERSION` instance will carry its own signature which signifies the act of importing and making available locally an `ORIGINAL_VERSION` from another system.

To Be Determined: The exact serialisation is not yet defined by openEHR, but dADL might be preferred since it has an unambiguous encoding of object structures, whereas XML libraries generate different XML from the same objects.

It should be noted that the signing process here creates a signature of a logical form of the content, not a particular graphical or other directly human interpretable view. Usually the relationship between the data and what is seen on the screen is assumed to be 1:1 in a reliable system. If however the equivalent of a signature of a screen image or other literal form of the data are needed, then the Attestation form of the *commit_audit* is needed. This is described below.

One of the most important uses of signatures in openEHR data is likely to be within EHR Extracts, since they can provide an assurance authenticity and integrity of the data to a receiver who has no knowledge of the quality of the processes used in the originating system.

Signing has to be performed on the server side of a system, just prior to committal, since one of the data elements included in the signed content is the committal timestamp.

6.2.3 Attestation

The `ORIGINAL_VERSION.attestations` attribute allows attestations to be associated with the data in an original version. Attestations are treated in openEHR as a kind of audit with additional attributes, and are described in detail in the `common.generic` package section of the Common IM. Any number of attestations to be associated with each Version in a Versioned object. Attestations can be added at any time after committal of the content being attested. They can be used as required by enterprise processes or legislation, and indicate by whom and when the item in question was attested. A digital "proof" is also required, although no assumption is made about the form of such proof.

Attestations may be used in different ways as follows.

- *Signing content at committal:* for some reason, the information being committed needs to be digitally signed. It may be that sensitive information is to be added to the EHR, e.g. recording the fact of sectioning of a patient under the mental health act, diagnosis of a fatal disease etc, or simply something which the user wants to sign. In this case, `ORIGINAL_VERSION.commit_audit` is of type `ATTESTATION` rather than `AUDIT_DETAILS`.
- *Marking content for review and signing:* data entered and committed by a data-entry person e.g. a secretary, transcriptionist or student need to be reviewed and signed by a senior clinician.

cian. Similarly to the above case, this will cause `ORIGINAL_VERSION.commit_audit` to be of type `ATTESTATION`, but in this case, the Attestation will have its `is_pending` flag set `True` to indicate that attestation is required.

- *Post-committal signing*: data committed with an Attestation in the `is_pending` state is reviewed and signed at a later point in time by an appropriate member of staff. This action will cause an `ATTESTATION` to be added to the `ORIGINAL_VERSION.attestations` list.

Normally, Attestations refer to the entire version to which they are attached. However, it is possible for an `ATTESTATION` instance to refer to some finer-grained item within the data of the version, such as a single `ENTRY` within a `COMPOSITION`.

When subsequent Versions are added, the existing Attestations can not be assumed to be valid for the new Version, since the nature of an attestation is that it records the witnessing of exactly the content displayed at the time of witnessing.

6.2.4 Version Lifecycle

Content in Original versions has a lifecycle state associated with it, modelled using the `ORIGINAL_VERSION.lifecycle_state` attribute, which is coded from the *openEHR* Terminology “version lifecycle state” group. The possible values are “complete”, “incomplete” and “deleted”. Usually content will be committed in the “complete” state. However, in some circumstances, e.g. because the author has run out of time or due to an emergency, it may be committed as “incomplete” meaning that it is either incomplete or at least unreviewed. In hospitals this is a common occurrence. Unfinished Compositions cannot be saved locally on the client machine, since this represents a security risk (a small client-side database would be much easier to hack into than a secure server). They must therefore be persisted on the server, either in the actual EHR, or in a 'holding bay' which was recognised as not being part of the EHR proper. Either way, the author would have to explicitly retrieve the Composition(s) and after further work or review, 'promote' them into the EHR as 'active' Compositions; alternatively, they might decide to throw them away.

Going from “incomplete” to “complete” almost always corresponds to a change in content, and corresponds to a new `VERSION` regardless. This modelling approach allows such content to exist on the EHR system, but to be flagged as incomplete when viewed by a user.

Logical Deletion

Within the lifecycle described above, deletion of existing top-level content items (i.e. the entire data contents of a Version) is somewhat of a special case in *openEHR* and in EHRs in general. Medico-legal and traceability requirements mean that information cannot be literally removed, since it must always be possible to revert back to a previous state of the record in which the deleted information is intact. Accordingly, information can only ever be logically deleted. This is achieved by the following procedure in the Version container in question:

- create a new Version in the normal way;
- delete its *data* (which will by default be a copy of the data of the previous Version);
- set the `lifecycle_state` value to the code for “deleted”
- commit in the normal way.

Logical deletion can be used for various reasons, including patient direction to remove material, and in the situation where information about a different patient has been incorrectly committed to a record, and has to be removed.

6.2.5 Version Identification

The version identification scheme described here is adapted from the work of Hnitynka and Plášil [3]. `VERSION` objects are identified by a `uid` attribute, which is a three-part identifier consisting of the attributes `object_id`, `version_tree_id` and `creating_system_id` (see `support.identification` package in the Common IM). The first part of the `VERSION` identifier - the `object_id` attribute - is a copy of the `uid` of the `VERSIONED_OBJECT` in which the `VERSION` was originally created. The second and third parts of the identifier are explained below. FIGURE 11 illustrates the scheme graphically.

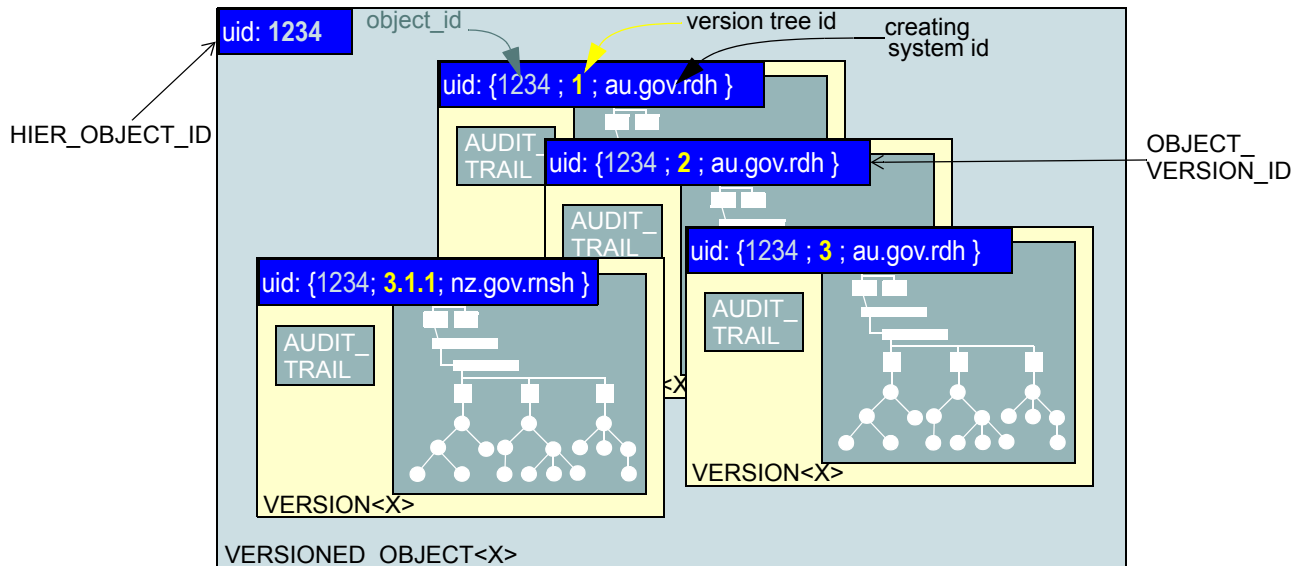


FIGURE 11 Version identification system

Local Versioning

The `version_tree_id` attribute of `VERSION.uid` identifies a version of an item with respect to other versions in the same tree. The requirements are the same as for typical versioning systems in use in software configuration management, and are as follows:

- to encode the relationship between versions in the version id, that is to say, version ids are constructed such that given a series of ids, the relative positions in the tree can be determined;
- to allow for branches, so that variants of a particular node can be created; e.g. due to translation, or for training purposes.

A suitable scheme satisfying the above requirements for health information is the simplest possible, i.e. a single number representing the version. Version identifiers thus start at 1 and continue by single increments. The succession of version identifiers formed by changes over time is known as the “trunk” of the version tree.

To support branching, a further pair of numbers is added. The first number identifies the branch (e.g. the 1st branch, 2nd branch etc from that trunk node), while the second identifies the version. Both of these numbers also start at 1. The result of this is that version numbers like 1.1.1 (first version of first branch from trunk node 1), 2.3.3 (3rd version of 3rd branch from trunk node 2) are possible. Inside *openEHR* systems where sharing with other systems does not occur, it is expected that branched versioning will be used rarely; translation is likely to be the only reason (for example if a Portuguese translation of an English language version is made).

Distributed Versioning

However, in a distributed environment where copying and subsequent modification can be made, there are more requirements of the version identification scheme, as follows:

- it must be possible for an item to be copied and for local modifications then to be made without causing version clashes;
- it must be possible to send more recent versions from the original system to a target system that has already received earlier versions, and for these versions to be distinguishable from versions in the receiving system, including the previously imported versions - this enables the receiving system to know how and where to commit the received versions;
- it must be guaranteed that any version of any object is uniquely identified globally, no matter whether it is a locally created trunk version, a locally created branch version or a version containing changes made to a copied version.

To satisfy these needs, two modifications are made to the identification scheme. The first is the addition of the *creating_system_id* attribute of *VERSION.uid*, representing the system where the version was created. This is a machine processable identifier, such as a reverse internet address or GUID. Whenever a new *ORIGINAL_VERSION* in a particular *VERSIONED_OBJECT* (with a particular uid) is created locally, the *VERSION.uid.creating_system_id* is set to the identifier of the local system; if the version was imported, *creating_system_id* will already have been set to the identifier of the system of original creation.

The second modification is to require branching version identifiers to be used when local modifications are made to copied versions from elsewhere; this ensures that the modifications now being made in the target system are considered in a global sense as logical branches or variants rather than trunk versions which are made in the originating system. It also allows later trunk versions from the originating system to be copied at some future time to the target system without version identifier clashes.

In summary, this scheme uses the tuple {*owner_id*, *version_tree_id*, *creating_system_id*} to globally uniquely identify any *openEHR VERSION* object.

6.2.6 Semantics of Copying in Distributed Systems

The Copy Operation

In *openEHR*, the only unit of copying of content between systems that satisfies traceability requirements is the *ORIGINAL_VERSION*. In order to copy a *COMPOSITION* or even an *OBSERVATION* somewhere else and retain versioning capability, its enclosing *ORIGINAL_VERSION* object must be sent. When the type of content is a *COMPOSITION* for example, an *ORIGINAL_VERSION<COMPOSITION>* object is sent. At the receiving system the following will happen depending on whether:

- any items for the EHR in question have ever been copied before;
- an EHR exists in the destination system, but no copies of the particular item in question have even been made (e.g. it is the first time Family History has been copied);
- an EHR exists, and previous copies have been made for the item in question.

In the first situation, there is not even an EHR (i.e. repository of Versioned objects for the patient in question) in the target system. A new one has to be created. As mentioned in the EHR IM document, the newly created EHR should re-use the EHR id from the source system. This establishes the new EHR as an intentional clone of the source EHR (or more correctly, part of the family of EHRs making up the virtual EHR for that patient).

If it is the first time *any* version of the item logically identified by its `ORIGINAL_VERSION.uid.object_id` (i.e. the `uid` of its original `VERSIONED_OBJECT`, common to all Versions in the same container) was received from the originating system, a new `VERSIONED_OBJECT<T>` (e.g. `VERSIONED_OBJECT<COMPOSITION>`) is created, with its `uid` set to the same value as the received `VERSION.uid.object_id`. This establishes the newly created `VERSIONED_OBJECT` as being a logical clone of the one from which the received `ORIGINAL_VERSION` was copied. If some version of the item had already been received, this step will have already occurred, and the requisite `VERSIONED_OBJECT` would already exist.

An `IMPORTED_VERSION` instance is then created, its `item` set to the received `ORIGINAL_VERSION`, and it is committed in the normal way (i.e. as part of a Contribution). The `IMPORTED_VERSION.commit_audit` and `contribution` attributes record the local act of committal. In this operation, the `ORIGINAL_VERSION` instance is never modified - it remains a faithful copy of its original, no matter how many systems it may be copied through.

Subsequent Local Modifications

In most cases, the received information will remain as is for the duration. However, in some cases, users at the receiver system might want to make modifications as well. This is likely to happen in the case of information items representing things like medication lists and allergies. When new versions are added locally to a copied object, branching numbering is used in the `uid.version_tree_id`, while the local system id is recorded in the `uid.creating_system_id` attribute.

These copying scenarios are illustrated in FIGURE 12. On the left hand-side of the figure, a version container (i.e. an instance of `VERSIONED_OBJECT`) with `uid=1` is shown; the first Version has `uid.creating_system_id="sysA"`; `uid.version_tree_id="1"`. Further local trunk and branch versions are also shown.

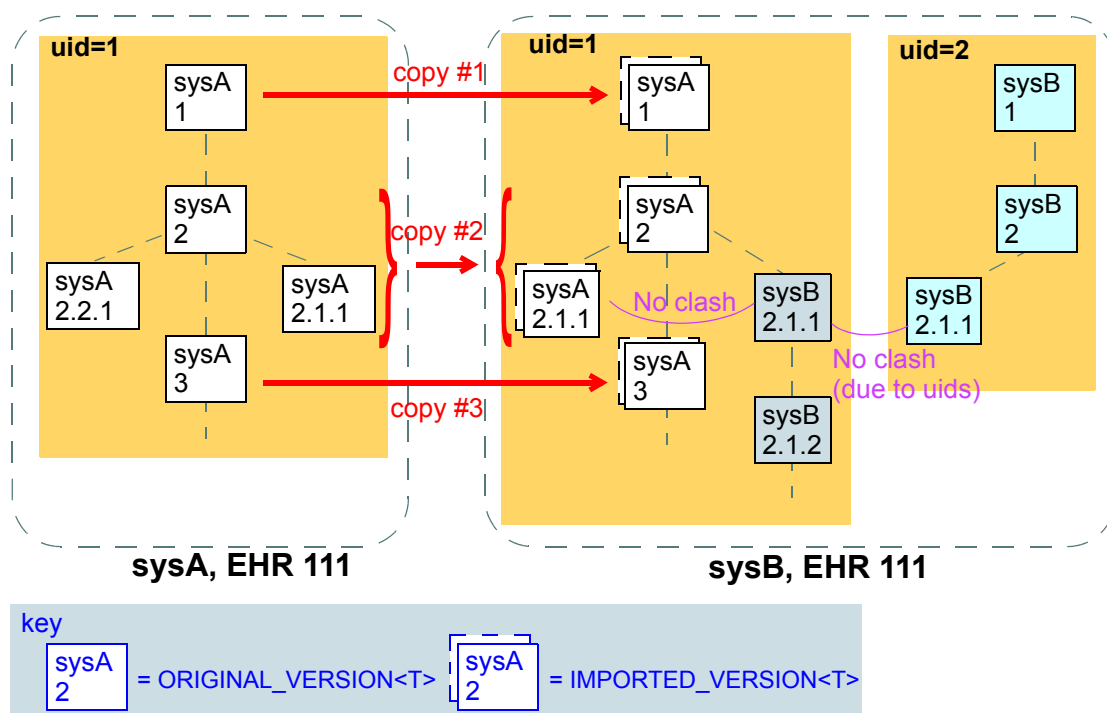


FIGURE 12 Versioning in a distributed environment

When the first `ORIGINAL_VERSION` is copied (copy #1) to system B, it is committed as an `IMPORTED_VERSION` to a `VERSIONED_OBJECT` which is a clone of the original. Subsequent copies

(copy #2 and copy #3) can be made of later versions from system A to system B, with the effect that the version tree can be recreated inside system B (if required; there is of course no obligation to do anything with the received information). Users in system B can also make modifications to the received Version copies; these modifications are shown in grey, as branched versions with *uid.creating_system_id* = sysB. Independently, users in system B will of course be creating other content locally, e.g. as shown on the right-hand side, where a Versioned object with *uid*=2 has been created. Two places are indicated on the diagram where identification clashes could have occurred, but are prevented due to the use of the 3-part unique Version identifier scheme.

Two rules are required to make this system work, as follows:

- branch versions from the original systems that are copied to another system cannot be copied without their corresponding preceding versions on the same branch (if any) and trunk versions also being copied;
- no system should create a new Versioned object (with a new uid) without first determining that it does not already have one with the same uid. This should happen automatically if GUIDs are being used (and the generating software is reliable); checks may have to be made if ISO Oids are being used.

An important consequence of the way *IMPORTED_VERSION* is modelled is that in the Version containers resulting from copy operations, the commit times always reflect the local (more recent) act of committal, not the original committal of the information to the container where it was created. This ensures that a query for the state of a Version container at earlier commit times correctly returns what information existed at that time in that container, rather than giving the illusion that recently copied Versions were there earlier than the time of local committal (as would occur if the original commit time of the *ORIGINAL_VERSION* object was used for comparison purposes in such queries). Accordingly, such a query over an entire EHR or other versioned information repository always returns the state of the repository available to users at that time, regardless of how many later merges or copies were carried out. This is a key requirement for supporting medico-legal and historical investigations of stored information.

6.2.7 Semantics of Version Merging

One of the most common operations in distributed versioned environments, particularly in healthcare, is that content created in one system is imported into another system, modifications are created locally there which are then sent back the first system. This information pathway corresponds to scenarios such as the patient being referred from primary care into a hospital, and later being discharged into primary (or other care).

The usual need when the first system receives changes made to the data by the second system is to merge them back into the trunk of the version tree. Logically a ‘merge’ is the operation of using two versions of the same content to create a third version. How the source versions are used will vary based on the semantics of the information; it could be that the either is simply taken in its totality and the other discarded, or some mixture might be created of the two in a process of editing by the user. In many cases in health, such as where the content is a medication or problem list, the user in the original system will review the received content and create a new trunk version locally using that content, since it will be deemed to be the most accurate available in the clinical computing environment. This scenario is illustrated in FIGURE 13.

In this figure, versions 1 and 2 of the content (e.g. a medication list) from Versioned object with *uid*=1 are copied from system A (e.g. a GP) to system B (e.g. a hospital). In system B, changes are made to version 2, creating a branch (as an instance of *IMPORTED_VERSION*<T>) as required by the rules

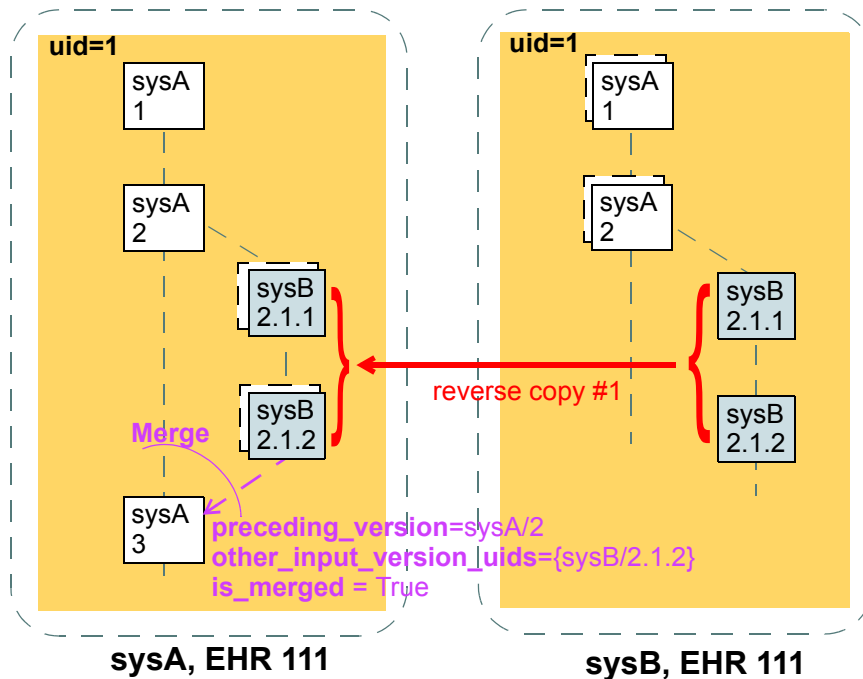


FIGURE 13 Version Merging

described above. These changes (modified medication list) are then imported back into system A. The system A user performs a merge operation to create a new trunk version 3, using the sysB/2.1.2 and sysA/2 content; most likely, he/she simply reviews the two input versions and uses the sysB/2.1.2 content unchanged (the result is that system A now has an up-to-date medication list for the patient, including medications originally recorded at system A, as well as additions recorded at system B). The new Version is an instance of `ORIGINAL_VERSION<T>`, with its *other_input_version_ids* attribute set to include the `OBJECT_VERSION_ID` representing sysB/2.1.2 (it does not need to include sysA/2, since this is already known in the *preceding_version_uid*).

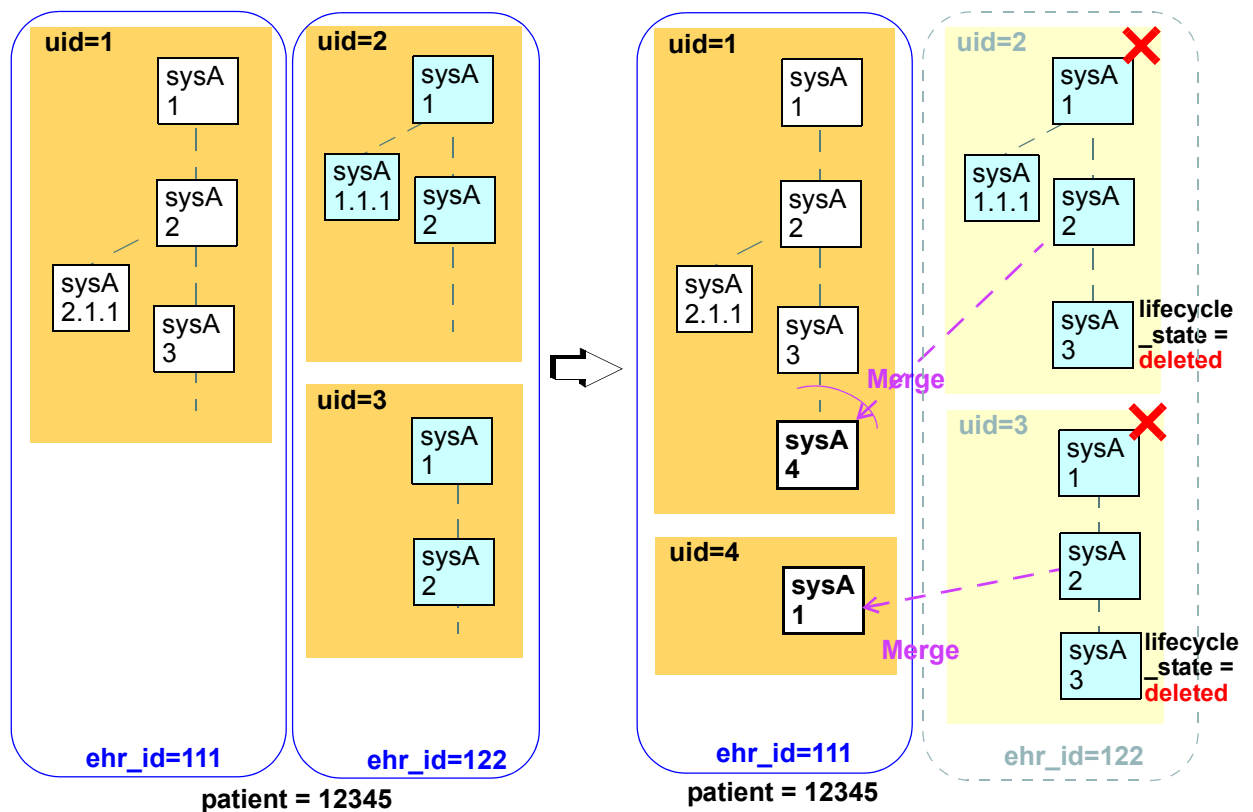
6.2.8 Disjoint Merging

An unintended but not uncommon situation is when distinct Version containers are created for the same real-world entity. For example, separate EHRs can be created for the one patient, due to patient identification errors or other procedural or administrative problems. Each record is likely to contain some logically duplicated basic information, as well as information unique to that record, e.g. contributed by different hospital departments. Within the one EHR, unintentionally distinct Version containers might be created for the same logical item, such as the patient's problem list.

These erroneous situations are eventually detected, and need to be rectified. Logically what is required is to merge the two records (each potentially consisting of numerous Version containers) into one, as shown in FIGURE 14.

The merge procedure is as follows:

- decide which record is to remain active (for merging purposes, this will be the “target”, the other the “source”);
- for all Version containers in the source record...
 - if there is a logical equivalent in the target record (for EHRs, there will typically only be equivalents for persistent and possibly administrative Compositions), perform a disjoint merge in the target Version container by:

**FIGURE 14** Merging of Disjoint Versions

- * creating a new trunk version in the target Version container;
- if there is no logical equivalent, do the following:
 - * create a new target Version container;
 - * create its first trunk Version;
- in both cases, continue as follows:
 - * set the data in the new trunk Version to be a copy of the data from the most recent trunk Version from the source container;
 - * set *other_input_version_uids* to include the *uid* of the source Version being merged (this uid will contain the uid of the Version container being logically deleted);
 - * for any branches on the most recent trunk Version in the source container, create corresponding branches on the newly created trunk Version in the target, include the corresponding content and set the *other_input_version_uids* in the target in the same way as above;
 - * add a new trunk Version to the source container, with the *data* set to Void, and *lifecycle_state* set to deleted.

As for copying and merging, an important consequence of this procedure is that the resulting record (i.e. the target of the merge procedure) continues to correctly represent previous states of the repository, regardless of how many recent merges have occurred.

6.2.9 Semantics of Moving Version Containers

It will not be uncommon that whole `VERSIONED_OBJECTS` need to be moved to another system, e.g. due to a move of a complete patient record (due to the patient moving), or re-organisation of EHR

data centres. The semantics of a move are different from those of copying: with a move, there is no longer a source instance after the operation; the destination instance becomes the primary instance.

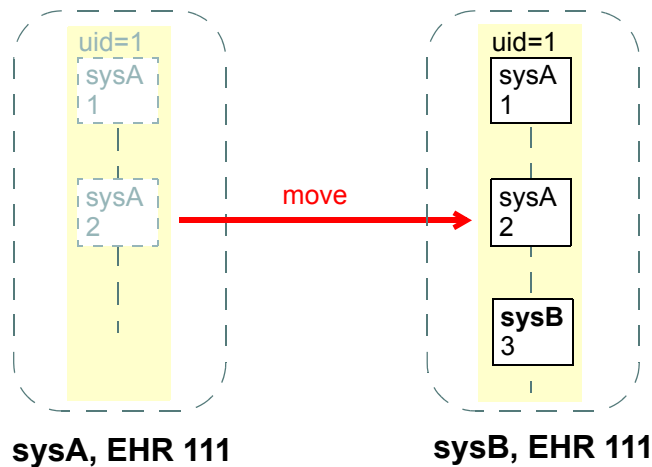


FIGURE 15 A Moved Version Container

When the move is effected, the identifier of the system in which the `VERSIONED_OBJECT` now exists will usually be different from what it was before. As a consequence, subsequent versions of the content created in a moved version container will now have the `uid.creating_system_id` set to the id of the new system. This creates another variation on the version lineage, one in which the `uid.creating_system_id` value can change in the trunk line, as shown in FIGURE 15.

6.3 Class Descriptions

6.3.1 VERSIONED_OBJECT Class

CLASS	VERSIONED_OBJECT<T>	
Purpose	Version control abstraction, defining semantics for versioning one complex object.	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	uid: HIER_OBJECT_ID	Unique identifier of this version container. This id will be the same in all instances of the same container in a distributed environment, meaning that it can be understood as the uid of the “virtual version tree”.

CLASS	VERSIONED_OBJECT<T>	
1..1	owner_id: OBJECT_REF	Reference to object to which this version container belongs, e.g. the id of the containing EHR or other relevant owning entity.
1..1	time_created: DV_DATE_TIME	Time of initial creation of this versioned object.
Functions	Signature	Meaning
1..1	all_versions: List <VERSION<T>>	Return a list of all versions in this object.
1..1	all_version_ids: List <OBJECT_VERSION_ID>	Return a list of ids of all versions in this object.
1..1	version_count: Integer	Return the total number of versions in this object
	has_version_id (a_ver_id: OBJECT_VERSION_ID): Boolean require a_ver_id /= Void	True if a version with an_id exists.
	is_original_version (a_ver_id: OBJECT_VERSION_ID): Boolean require a_ver_id /= Void and has_version_id(a_ver_id)	True if version with an_id is an ORIGINAL_VERSION.
	has_version_at_time (a_time: DV_DATE_TIME): Boolean require a_time /= Void	True if a version for time 'a_time' exists.
	version_with_id (a_ver_id: OBJECT_VERSION_ID): VERSION<T> require has_version_id(a_ver_id)	Return the version with id 'an_id'.
	version_at_time (a_time: DV_DATE_TIME): VERSION<T> require has_version_at_time(a_time)	Return the version for time 'a_time'.
	latest_version: VERSION<T>	Return the most recently added version (i.e. on trunk or any branch).

CLASS	VERSIONED_OBJECT<T>	
	latest_trunk_version: VERSION<T>	Return the most recently added trunk version.
1..1	trunk_lifecycle_state: DV_CODED_TEXT <i>ensure</i> Result = latest_trunk_version.lifecycle_state	Return the lifecycle state from the latest trunk version. Useful for determining if the version container is logically deleted.
1..1	revision_history: REVISION_HISTORY	History of all audits and attestations in this versioned repository.
	commit_original_version (a_contribution: OBJECT_REF; a_new_version_uid, a_preceding_version_uid: OBJECT_VERSION_ID; an_audit: AUDIT_DETAILS; a_lifecycle_state: DV_CODED_TEXT; a_data: T; signing_key: String) require <i>Contribution_valid:</i> a_contribution /= Void <i>New_version_valid:</i> a_new_version_uid /= Void <i>Preceding_version_uid_valid:</i> all_version_ids.has(a_preceding_version_uid) or else version_count = 0 <i>audit_valid:</i> an_audit /= Void <i>data_valid:</i> a_version_data /= Void <i>lifecycle_state_valid:</i> a_lifecycle_state /= Void	Add a new original version.

CLASS	VERSIONED_OBJECT<T>	
	commit_original_merged_version (a_contribution: OBJECT_REF; a_new_version_uid, a_preceding_version_uid: OBJECT_VERSION_ID; an_audit: AUDIT_DETAILS; a_lifecycle_state: DV_CODED_TEXT; a_data: T; an_other_input_uids: Set<OBJECT_VERSION_ID>; signing_key: String) require <i>Contribution_valid</i> : a_contribution /= Void <i>New_version_valid</i> : a_new_version_uid /= Void <i>Preceding_version_id_valid</i> : all_version_ids.has(a_preceding_version_uid) or else version_count = 0 <i>audit_valid</i> : an_audit /= Void <i>data_valid</i> : a_version_data /= Void <i>lifecycle_state_valid</i> : a_lifecycle_state /= Void <i>Merge_input_ids_valid</i> : an_other_input_uids /= Void	Add a new original merged version. This commit function adds a parameter containing the ids of other versions merged into the current one.
	commit_imported_version (a_contribution: OBJECT_REF; an_audit: AUDIT_DETAILS; a_version: ORIGINAL_VERSION<T>) require <i>Contribution_valid</i> : a_contribution /= Void <i>audit_valid</i> : an_audit /= Void <i>Version_valid</i> : a_version /= Void	Add a new imported version. Details of version id etc come from the ORIGINAL_VERSION being committed.
	commit_attestation (an_attestation: ATTESTATION; a_ver_id: OBJECT_VERSION_ID; signing_key: String) require <i>Attestation_valid</i> : an_attestation /= Void <i>Version_id_valid</i> : has_version_id(a_ver_id) and is_original_version(a_ver_id)	Add a new attestation to a specified original version. Attestations can only be added to Original versions.

CLASS	VERSIONED_OBJECT<T>
Invariant	<p><i>uid_valid</i>: uid != Void</p> <p><i>owner_id_valid</i>: owner_id != Void</p> <p><i>time_created_valid</i>: time_created != Void</p> <p><i>version_count_valid</i>: version_count >= 0</p> <p><i>all_version_ids_valid</i>: all_version_ids != Void and then all_version_ids.count = version_count</p> <p><i>all_versions_valid</i>: all_versions != Void and then all_versions.count = version_count</p> <p><i>latest_version_valid</i>: version_count > 0 implies latest_version != Void</p> <p><i>revision_history_valid</i>: revision_history != Void</p>

6.3.2 VERSION Class

CLASS	VERSION<T> (abstract)	
Purpose	Abstract model of one Version within a Version container, containing data, commit audit trail, and the identifier of its Contribution.	
Abstract	Signature	Meaning
1..1	<i>uid</i> : OBJECT_VERSION_ID	Unique identifier of this version, containing <i>owner_id</i> , <i>version_tree_id</i> and <i>creating_system_id</i> .
0..1	<i>preceding_version_uid</i> : OBJECT_VERSION_ID	Unique identifier of the version of which this version is a modification; Void if this is the first version.
0..1	<i>data</i> : T	Original content of this Version.
1..1	<i>lifecycle_state</i> : DV_CODED_TEXT	Lifecycle state of this version; coded by <i>openEHR</i> vocabulary “version lifecycle state”.
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	<i>commit_audit</i> : AUDIT_DETAILS	Audit trail corresponding to the committal of this version to the VERSIONED_OBJECT.
1..1	<i>contribution</i> : OBJECT_REF	Contribution in which this version was added.
0..1	<i>signature</i> : String	OpenPGP digital signature or digest of content committed in this Version.
Functions	Signature	Meaning
1..1	<i>owner_id</i> : HIER_OBJECT_ID	Unique identifier of the owning VERSIONED_OBJECT.
1..1	<i>is_branch</i> : Boolean	True if this Version represents a branch. Derived from <i>uid</i> attribute.

CLASS	VERSION<T> (abstract)	
1..1	canonical_form: String	Canonical form of Version object, created by serialising all attributes except <i>signature</i> .
Invariant	<p>Uid_valid: uid != Void</p> <p>Owner_id_valid: owner_id != Void and then owner_id.value.is_equal(uid.object_id.value)</p> <p>Commit_audit_valid: commit_audit != Void</p> <p>Contribution_valid: contribution != Void and contribution.type.is_equal("CONTRIBUTION")</p> <p>Preceding_version_uid_validity: uid.version_tree_id.is_first xor preceding_version_uid != Void</p> <p>Lifecycle_state_valid: lifecycle_state != Void and then terminology("openehr").codes_for_group_name("version lifecycle state", "en").has(lifecycle_state.defining_code)</p>	

6.3.3 ORIGINAL_VERSION Class

CLASS	ORIGINAL_VERSION<T>	
Purpose	A Version containing locally created content and optional attestations.	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1 (effected)	uid: OBJECT_VERSION_ID	Stored version of inheritance precursor.
0..1 (effected)	preceding_version_uid: OBJECT_VERSION_ID	Stored version of inheritance precursor.
0..1	other_input_version_uids: Set<OBJECT_VERSION_ID>	Identifiers of other versions whose content was merged into this version, if any.
0..1 (effected)	data: T	The data being versioned. If not present, this corresponds to logical deletion.
0..1	attestations: List <ATTESTATION>	Set of attestations relating to this version.
1..1 (effected)	lifecycle_state: DV_CODED_TEXT	Lifecycle state of the content item in this version.
Functions	Signature	Meaning
	is_merged: Boolean	True if this Version was created from more than just the preceding (checked out) version.

CLASS	ORIGINAL_VERSION<T>
Invariant	<p><i>Attestations_valid</i>: attestations /= Void implies not attestations.is_empty</p> <p><i>Is_merged_validity</i>: other_input_version_ids = Void xor is_merged</p> <p><i>Other_input_version_uids_valid</i>: other_input_version_uids /= Void implies not other_input_version_uids.is_empty</p>

6.3.4 IMPORTED_VERSION Class

CLASS	IMPORTED_VERSION<T>	
Purpose	Versions whose content is an ORIGINAL_VERSION copied from another location; this class inherits <i>commit_audit</i> and <i>contribution</i> from VERSION<T>, providing imported versions with their own audit trail and Contribution, distinct from those of the imported ORIGINAL_VERSION.	
Inherit	VERSION<T>.	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	item : ORIGINAL_VERSION<T>	The ORIGINAL_VERSION object that was imported.
Functions	Signature	Meaning
(effected)	uid : OBJECT_VERSION_ID <i>ensure</i> Result = item.uid	Computed version of inheritance precursor, derived as <i>item.uid</i> .
(effected)	data : T	Data of wrapped ORIGINAL_VERSION.
(effected)	preceding_version_uid : OBJECT_VERSION_ID <i>ensure</i> Result = item. preceding_version_uid	Computed version of inheritance precursor, derived as <i>item.preceding_version_uid</i> .
(effected)	lifecycle_state : DV_CODED_TEXT	Lifecycle state of the content item in wrapped ORIGINAL_VERSION, derived as <i>item.lifecycle_state</i> .
Invariant	<i>Item_valid</i> : item /= Void	

6.3.5 CONTRIBUTION Class

CLASS	CONTRIBUTION
Purpose	Documents a contribution of one or more versions added to a change-controlled repository.

CLASS	CONTRIBUTION	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	uid: HIER_OBJECT_ID	Unique identifier for this contribution.
1..1	versions: Set<OBJECT_REF>	Set of references to versions causing changes to this EHR. Each contribution contains a list of versions, which may include paths pointing to any number of VERSIONABLE items, i.e. items of type COMPOSITION and FOLDER.
1..1	audit: AUDIT_DETAILS	Audit trail corresponding to the committal of this Contribution.
Invariants	uid_valid: uid != Void audit_valid: audit != Void Versions_valid: versions != Void and then not versions.is_empty Description_valid: audit.description != Void	

7 Resource Package

7.1 Overview

The `common.resource` package defines the structure and semantics of the general notion of an online resource which has been created by a human author, and consequently for which natural language is a factor. The package is illustrated in FIGURE 16.

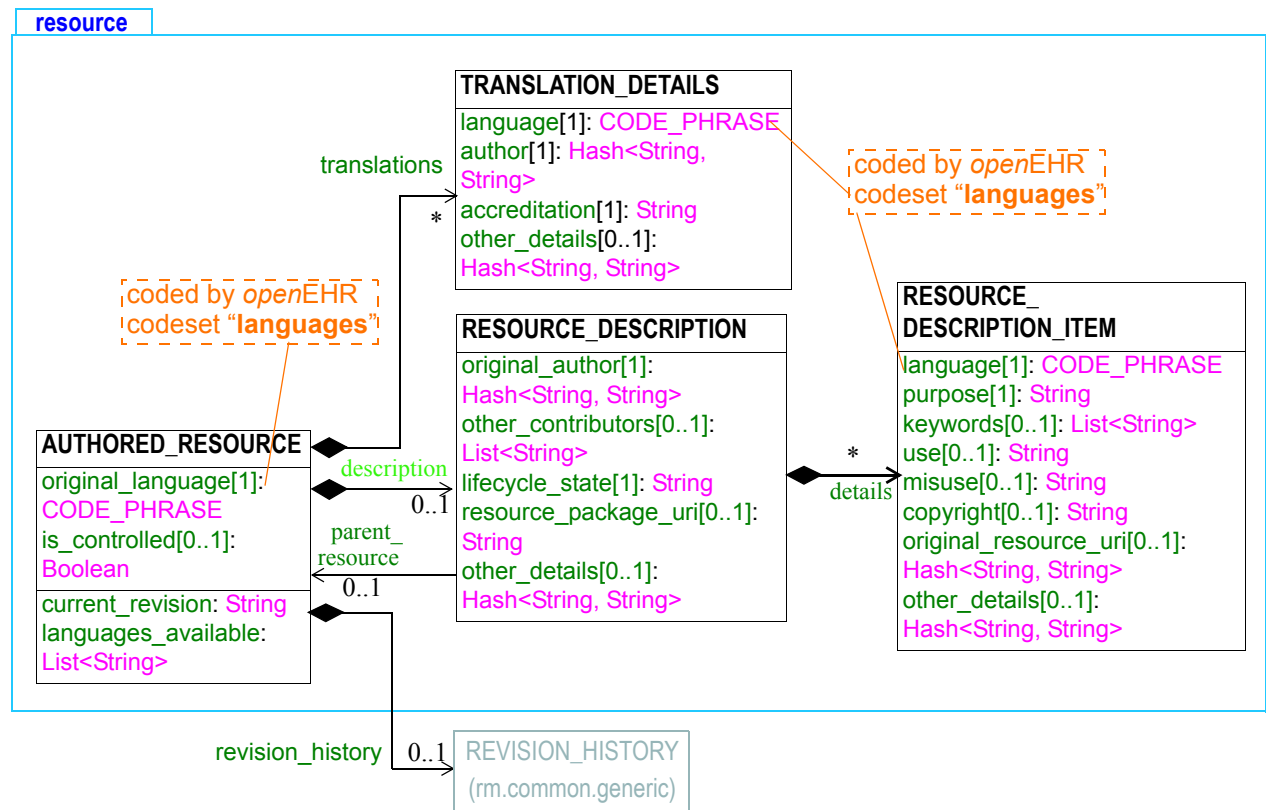


FIGURE 16 openehr.rm.common.resource Package

7.1.1 Natural Languages and Translation

Authored resources contain natural language elements, and are therefore created in some original language, recorded in the *original language* attribute of the `AUTHORED_RESOURCE` class. Information about translations is included in the *translations* attribute, which allows for one or more sets of translation details to be recorded. A resource is translated by doing the following:

- translating every language-dependent element to the new language;
- adding a new `TRANSLATION_DETAILS` instance to *translations*, containing details about the translator, organisation, quality assurance and so on.
- any further translations to language-specific elements in a instances of descendent type of `AUTHORED_RESOURCE`.

The *languages_available* function provides a complete list of languages in the resource.

7.1.2 Meta-data

What is normally considered the ‘meta-data’ of a resource, i.e. its author, date of creation, purpose, and other descriptive items, is described by the `RESOURCE_DESCRIPTION` and

`RESOURCE_DESCRIPTION_ITEM` classes. The parts of this that are in natural language, and therefore may require translated versions, are represented in instances of the `RESOURCE_DESCRIPTION_ITEM` class. Thus, if a `RESOURCE_DESCRIPTION` has more than one `RESOURCE_DESCRIPTION_ITEM`, each of these should carry exactly the same information in a different natural language.

The `AUTHORED_RESOURCE.description` attribute is optional, allowing for resources with no meta-data at all, e.g. resources in a partial state of construction. The *translations* attribute may still be required, since there may be other parts of the resource object (specified by a class into which `AUTHORED_RESOURCE` is inherited) that are language-dependent.

7.1.3 Revision History

When the resource is considered to be in a state where changes to it should be controlled, the *is_controlled* attribute is set to True, and all subsequent changes should have an audit trail recorded. Usually controlled resources would be managed in a versioned repository (e.g. implemented by CVS, Subversion or similar systems), and audit information will be stored somewhere in the repository (e.g. in version control files). The *revision_history* attribute defined in the `AUTHORED_RESOURCE` class is intended to act as a documentary copy of the revision history as known inside the repository, for the benefit of users of the resource. Given that resources in different places may well be managed in different kinds of repositories, having a copy of the revision history in a standardised form within the resource enables it to be used interoperably by authoring and other tools.

Every change to a resource committed to the relevant repository causes a new addition to the *revision_history*.

7.2 Class Definitions

7.2.1 AUTHORED_RESOURCE Class

CLASS	<i>AUTHORED_RESOURCE</i> (abstract)	
Purpose	Abstract idea of an online resource created by a human author.	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	original_language: CODE_PHRASE	Language in which this resource was initially authored. Although there is no language primacy of resources overall, the language of original authoring is required to ensure natural language translations can preserve quality. Language is relevant in both the description and ontology sections.
0..1	translations: Hash <TRANSLATION_DETAILS, String>	List of details for each natural translation made of this resource, keyed by language. For each translation listed here, there must be corresponding sections in all language-dependent parts of the resource. The <i>original_language</i> does not appear in this list.

CLASS	<i>AUTHORED_RESOURCE (abstract)</i>	
0..1	description: RESOURCE_DESCRIPTION	Description and lifecycle information of the resource.
0..1 (cond)	revision_history: REVISION_HISTORY	The revision history of the resource. Only required if <i>is_controlled</i> = True (avoids large revision histories for informal or private editing situations).
1..1	is_controlled: Boolean	True if this resource is under any kind of change control (even file copying), in which case revision history is created.
Functions	Signature	Meaning
1..1	current_revision: String <i>ensure</i> Result = revision_history. most_recent_version	Most recent revision in <i>revision_history</i> if <i>is_controlled</i> else “(uncontrolled)”.
1..1	languages_available: Set<String>	Total list of languages available in this resource, derived from <i>original_language</i> and <i>translations</i> .
Invariant	<i>Original_language_valid:</i> original_language != void and then code_set(“languages”).has(original_language.as_string) <i>Languages_available_valid:</i> languages_available != Void and then languages_available.has(original_language) <i>Revision_history_valid:</i> is_controlled xor revision_history = Void <i>Current_revision_valid:</i> (current_revision != Void and not is_controlled) implies current_revision.is_equal(“(uncontrolled)”) <i>Translations_valid:</i> translations != Void implies (not translations.is_empty and not translations.has(original_language.code_string)) <i>Description_valid:</i> translations != Void implies (description.details.for_all(d translations.has_key(d.language.code_string)))	

7.2.2 TRANSLATION_DETAILS Class

CLASS	TRANSLATION_DETAILS	
Purpose	Class providing details of a natural language translation.	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	language: CODE_PHRASE	Language of translation
1..1	author: Hash<String, String>	Translator name and other demographic details

CLASS	TRANSLATION_DETAILS	
0..1	accreditation: String	Accreditation of translator, usually a national translator's association id
0..1	other_details: Hash<String, String>	Any other meta-data
Invariant	<i>Language_valid:</i> language != Void and then code_set("languages").has(language) <i>Author_valid:</i> author != Void	

7.2.3 RESOURCE_DESCRIPTION Class

CLASS	RESOURCE_DESCRIPTION	
Purpose	Defines the descriptive meta-data of a resource.	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	original_author: Hash<String, String>	Original author of this resource, with all relevant details, including organisation.
0..1	other_contributors: List<String>	Other contributors to the resource, probably listed in "name <email>" form.
1..1	lifecycle_state: String	Lifecycle state of the resource, typically including states such as: initial, submitted, experimental, awaiting_approval, approved, superseded, obsolete.
1..1	details: List<RESOURCE_DESCRIPTION_ITEM>	Details of all parts of resource description that are natural language-dependent.
0..1	resource_package_uri: String	URI of package to which this resource belongs.
0..1	other_details: Hash<String, String>	Additional non language-sensitive resource meta-data, as a list of name/value pairs.
0..1	parent_resource: AUTHORED_RESOURCE	Reference to owning resource.

CLASS	RESOURCE_DESCRIPTION
Invariant	<p><i>Original_author_valid:</i> original_author /= Void and then not original_author.is_empty</p> <p><i>Lifecycle_state_valid:</i> lifecycle_state /= Void and then not lifecycle_state.is_empty</p> <p><i>Details_valid:</i> details /= Void and then not details.is_empty</p> <p><i>Language_valid:</i> parent_resource /= Void implies details.for_all (d parent_resource.languages_available.has(d.language.code_string))</p> <p><i>Parent_resource_valid:</i> parent_resource /= Void implies parent_resource.description = Current</p>

7.2.4 RESOURCE_DESCRIPTION_ITEM Class

CLASS	RESOURCE_DESCRIPTION_ITEM	
Purpose	Language-specific detail of resource description. When a resource is translated for use in another language environment, each RESOURCE_DESCRIPTION_ITEM needs to be copied and translated into the new language.	
Attributes	Signature	Meaning
1..1	language: CODE_PHRASE	The localised language in which the items in this description item are written. Coded from <i>openEHR</i> Code Set “languages”.
1..1	purpose: String	Purpose of the resource.
0..1	keywords: List<String>	Keywords which characterise this resource, used e.g. for indexing and searching.
0..1	use: String	Description of the uses of the resource, i.e. contexts in which it could be used.
0..1	misuse: String	Description of any misuses of the resource, i.e. contexts in which it should not be used.
0..1	copyright: String	Optional copyright statement for the resource as a knowledge resource.
0..1	original_resource_uri: Hash<String, String>	URIs of original clinical document(s) or description of which resource is a formalisation, in the language of this description item; keyed by meaning.
0..1	other_details: Hash<String, String>	Additional language-sensitive resource meta-data, as a list of name/value pairs.
Invariant	Language_valid: language != Void and then code_set(“languages”).has(language) purpose_valid: purpose != Void and then not purpose.is_empty use_valid: use != Void implies not use.is_empty misuse_valid: misuse != Void implies not misuse.is_empty copyright_valid: copyright != Void implies not copyright.is_empty	

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A.5 Software Engineering

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A.6 Resources

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