



OpenEyes - Organisational Structure

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Target Audience

General Interest	✓
Healthcare managers	✓
Ophthalmologists	✓
Developers	✓

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Introduction

The organisation of staff in a large organisation is inevitably complex, but has implications for the way OpenEyes handles authentication, and business rules. The following scheme is based largely on current practice within NHS hospitals, but should be adaptable to any clinical situation.

Organisational units

Specialty

A specialty (or sub-specialty) within ophthalmology is a subset or branch of medicine which encapsulates knowledge related to a subset of patients or conditions. It does not exactly correspond to a service which is defined below, since a service may deliver more than one specialty, and a specialty might be offered by more than one service. It defines the types of patient that are encountered, the treatments available, and common clinical practice.

The following table lists specialties in current user within Ophthalmology

Sub-specialty
Accident & Emergency
Adnexal
Anaesthetics
Cataract
Cornea
External
Glaucoma
Medical Retina
Neuroophthalmology
Oncology
Paediatrics
Primary Care
Refractive
Strabismus
Uveitis
Vitreoretinal



Service

A service is an organisational group consisting of staff and resources who work together to deliver clinical care. In many situations a service will map to a specialty, but not necessarily. For example, a single service might deal with one or more specialties, and one specialty might be provided by more than one service (for example, a corneal service and a glaucoma service might both offer the specialty of cataract surgery).

Firm

A firm is a team of clinicians and non-medical staff working usually, but not always, under the leadership of a single consultant. A service might be made up of one or more consultant firms. Some consultants may work in more than one service, meaning that there is not necessarily a one to one mapping between consultants and firms. Each firm offers care in a single specialty. When consultants offer more than one specialty, then conceptually this may be considered as two separate firms.

Contact

A contact is an individual involved in patient care who may need to be contacted regarding the care of the patient. This will include all health professionals within and outside of a hospital environment. It will also include patients.

User

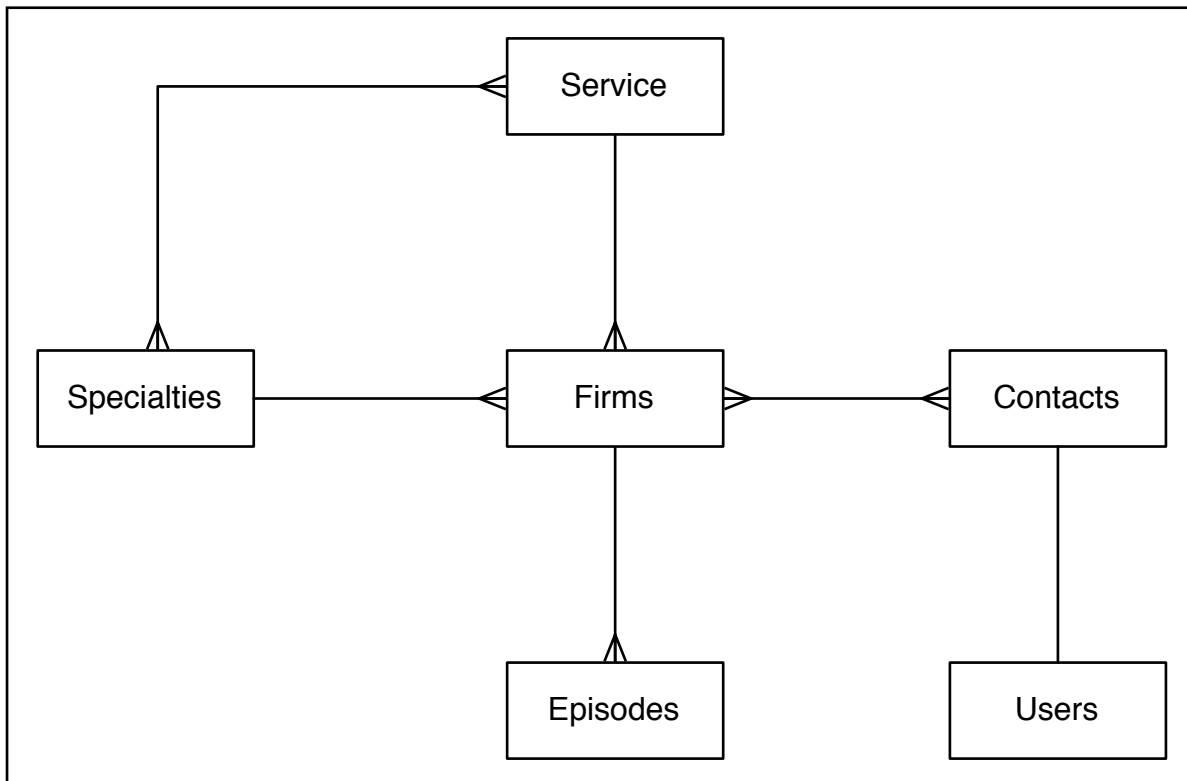
A user is an individual who can access and use OpenEyes in the care of patients. A user is always a contact, but contacts are not necessarily users.

Episode

An episode is a collection of patient visits, treatments and other correspondence usually related to a single condition. It is under the care of a firm and is associated with a diagnosis.

Relationships

The relationships between these entities is illustrated in the following diagram;



OpenEyes Implementation

OpenEyes offers a comprehensive implementation of these relationships in order to cover all possible healthcare scenarios. As a result, the implementation can appear confusing! It is recommended that this documents is read alongside those dealing with RBAC and authentication.