

















FHIR: A Quick Recap (1)

- FHIR offers a model for Healthcare concepts
- For example, Patient:

Name	Flags	Card.	Type	Description & Constraints
 Patient			DomainResource	Information about an individual or animal receiving health care services Elements defined in Ancestors: id , meta , implicitRules , language , text , contained
 identifier	Σ	0..*	Identifier	An identifier for this patient
 active	?! Σ	0..1	boolean	Whether this patient's record is in active use
 name	Σ	0..*	HumanName	A name associated with the patient
 telecom	Σ	0..*	ContactPoint	A contact detail for the individual
 gender	Σ	0..1	code	male female other unknown AdministrativeGender (Required)
 birthDate	Σ	0..1	date	The date of birth for the individual
 deceased[x]	?! Σ	0..1		Indicates if the individual is deceased or not
 deceasedBoolean			boolean	
 deceasedDateTime			dateTime	
 address	Σ	0..*	Address	Addresses for the individual
 maritalStatus		0..1	CodeableConcept	Marital (civil) status of a patient Marital Status Codes (Extensible)
 multipleBirth[x]		0..1		Whether patient is part of a multiple birth
 multipleBirthBoolean			boolean	
 multipleBirthInteger			integer	
 photo		0..*	Attachment	Image of the patient

FHIR: A Quick Recap (2)

- The standard specifies a RESTful API for interacting with that model
- For example, a search:

```
GET [base]/[type]{?[parameters]}&_format=[mime-type]}
```

```
GET http://hapi.fhir.org/R4/Patient?birthdate=lt2016-11-13&_pretty=true
```



FHIR: A Quick Recap (3)

- FHIR has had several releases
 - FHIR DSTU1 (Released 2014)
 - FHIR DSTU2 (Released 2015)
 - FHIR R3 (Released 2017)
 - FHIR R4 (Released 2019)
- The concepts from this presentation apply to all versions
- For our purposes: DSTU / STU / R are interchangeable

API background

Java

- HAPI started in 2001 as an HL7 v2 Library
- Built to support a simple web portal, now used in applications around the world

HL7 v2 - <http://hl7api.sourceforge.net>
FHIR - <http://hapifhir.io>

- HAPI is now the Java Reference Implementation

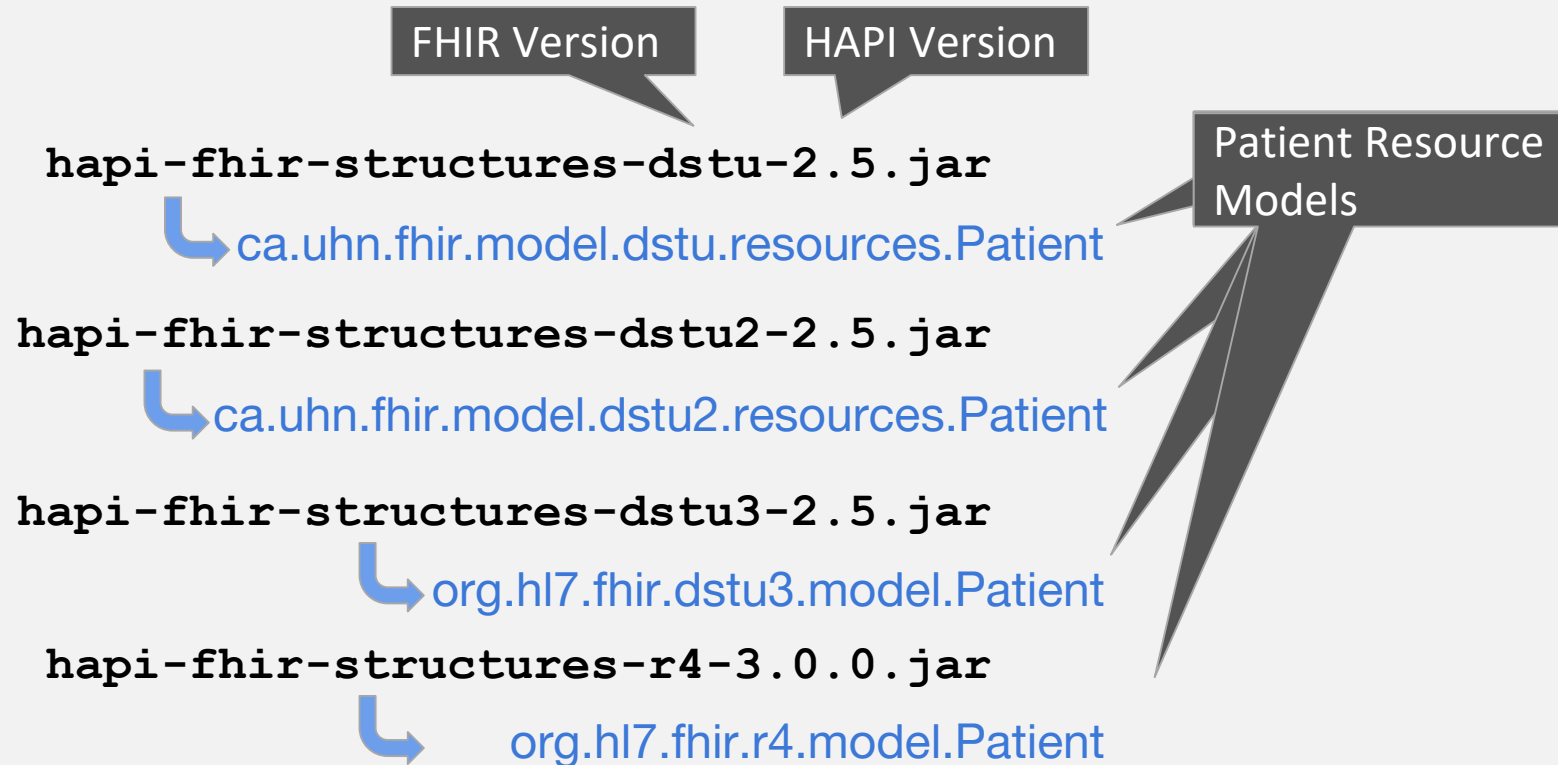
HAPI FHIR - Meet our new mascot!









The model

Structures JARs

- HAPI supports multiple versions of FHIR via different “structures JARs”



A FHIR resource

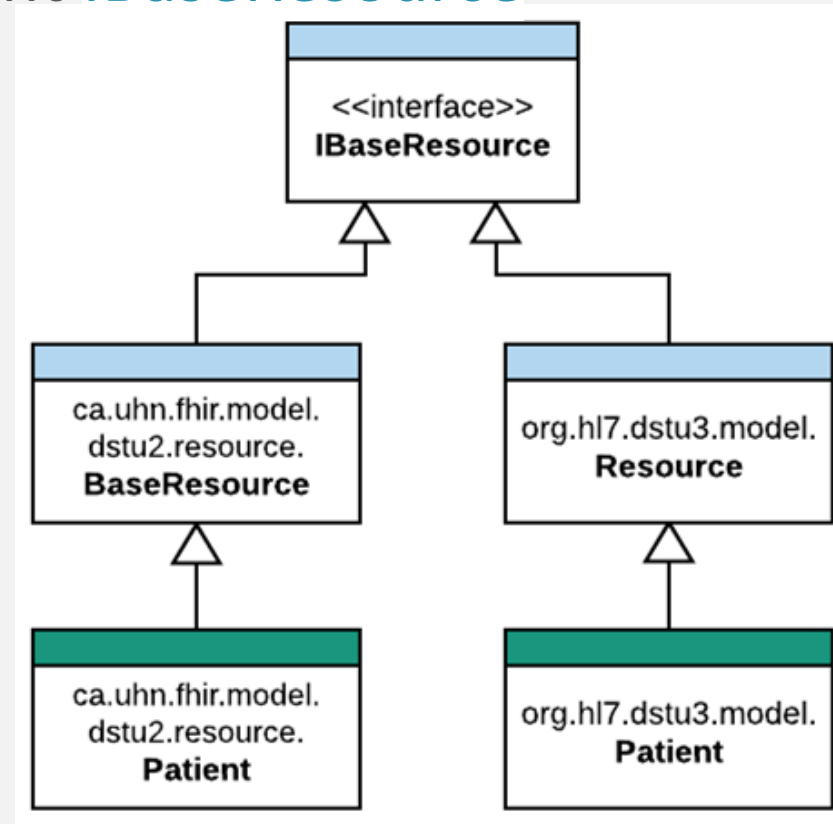
Name	Flags	Card.	Type	Description & Constraints
 Observation	I		DomainResource	Measurements and simple assertions + If code is the same as a component code then the value element associated with the code SHALL NOT be present + dataAbsentReason SHALL only be present if Observation.value[x] is not present Elements defined in Ancestors: id , meta , implicitRules , language , text , contained , extension , modifierExtension
 identifier	Σ	0..*	Identifier	Business Identifier for observation
 basedOn	Σ	0..*	Reference(CarePlan DeviceRequest ImmunizationRecommendation MedicationRequest NutritionOrder ProcedureRequest ReferralRequest)	Fulfills plan, proposal or order
 status	?! Σ	1..1	code	registered preliminary final amended + ObservationStatus (Required)
 category		0..*	CodeableConcept	Classification of type of observation Observation Category Codes (Preferred)
 code	Σ	1..1	CodeableConcept	Type of observation (code / type) LOINC Codes (Example)
 subject	Σ	0..1	Reference(Patient Group Device Location)	Who and/or what this is about
 context		0..1	Reference(Encounter EpisodeOfCare)	Healthcare event during which this observation is made
 effective[x]	Σ	0..1		Clinically relevant time/time-period for observation
 effectiveDateTime			dateTime	
 effectivePeriod			Period	

A FHIR Resource class in HAPI

- Resource definition classes implement **IBaseResource**
- Enumerations are available for required value sets

// Create a resource instance

```
★ Observation obs = new Observation();  
★ obs.setStatus(ObservationStatus.FINAL);
```



Datatypes

In Java

- Primitive classes are named [name]Type
- Primitive types include:
StringType, BooleanType
- Composite types include:
Address, Ratio, HumanName

In C#

Datatypes example

 code	Σ	1..1	CodeableConcept	Type of observation (code / type) LOINC Codes (Example)
--	---	------	-----------------	--

```
public CodeableConcept Code { get; set; }
```

Observation `setCode(CodeableConcept value)`

 identifier	Σ	0..*	Identifier	Business Identifier for observation
--	---	------	------------	-------------------------------------

```
public List<Identifier> Identifier { get; set; }
```

List<Identifier> `getIdentifier()`

Using datatypes

C#

// Add an "identifier" element

- ★ `var identifier = new Identifier("http://example.org", "123456");`
- ★ `obs.Identifier.Add(identifier);`

Java

// Add an "identifier" element

- ★ `Identifier identifier = obs.addIdentifier();`
- ★ `identifier.setSystem("http://example.org").setValue("123456");`

Primitives are not really primitive...

Patient (DomainResource)
identifier : Identifier [0..*] <u>active : boolean [0..1]</u>

```
/// <summary>
```

```
/// Whether this patient's record is in active use
```

```
/// </summary>
```

```
public Hl7.Fhir.Model.FhirPatient
```

```
public bool? Active { get; set; }
```

```
var pat = new Patient();
```

```
pat.ActiveElement = new FhirBoolean(true);
```

```
pat.Active = true;
```

```
Patient
```

```
setActive(boolean value)
```

```
Patient
```

```
setActiveElement(BooleanType value)
```

Why would you use the non-primitive version?

★ `var name = new HumanName();`





```
public string Family { get; set; }
```

★ `name.Family = "Baltus-Bakker";`

- Adding extensions cannot be done on primitives!

★ `name.FamilyElement.AddExtension(
 "http://hl7.org/fhir/StructureDefinition/humanname-partner-name",
 new FhirString("Baltus"));`








Choice properties

?	value[x]	Σ	0..1	Actual result
...	 valueQuantity			Quantity
...	 valueCodeableConcept			CodeableConcept
...	 valueString			string
...	 valueRange			Range

```
public Element Value { get; set;}
```

```
Observation setValue(Type value)
```


Resource components

 Observation				
 referenceRange	I	0..*	BackboneElement	Provides guide for interpretation <i>Must have at least a low or a high or text</i>
 low	I	0..1	SimpleQuantity	Low Range, if relevant
 high	I	0..1	SimpleQuantity	High Range, if relevant
 meaning		0..1	CodeableConcept	Indicates the meaning/use of this range of this range Observation Reference Range Meaning Codes (Example)
 age		0..1	Range	Applicable age range, if relevant
 text		0..1	string	Text based reference range in an observation

```
public partial class ReferenceRangeComponent : BackboneElement { ... }
```

```
public static class Observation.ObservationReferenceRangeComponent
extends BackboneElement
implements IBaseBackboneElement
```

Parsing/serializing

```
using Hl7.Fhir.Serialization;
```

```
import ca.uhn.fhir.context.FhirContext;
```

The context (HAPI)

- The starting point for much of the HAPI-FHIR API is the **FhirContext** class
- FhirContext acts as a factory for the rest of the API, including the two parsers:
 - XmlParser
 - JsonParser
- FhirContext is designed to be created once and reused (important for performance!)

Parsing/serializing example Java

```
// Create a context
FhirContext ctx = FhirContext.forDstu3();

// Create a JSON parser
IParser parser = ctx.newJsonParser();
Patient pat = parser.parseResource(Patient.class, resourceBody);

List<Identifier> identifiers = pat.getIdentifiers();
String idSystemString = identifiers.get(0).getSystem();
String idValueString = identifiers.get(0).getValue();

System.out.println(idSystemString + " " + idValueString);

parser.setPrettyPrint(true);

String encode = parser.encodeResourceToString(pat);
System.out.println(encode);
```

Working with REST

```
using Hl7.Fhir.Rest;
```

```
import ca.uhn.fhir.rest.client.api.IGenericClient;
```

REST recap

- FHIR defines basic CRUD operations that can be performed on a FHIR compliant server (**not a complete list*)

<i>Name</i>	<i>HTTP URL</i>
<i>type create</i>	POST <code>http://base/[type]</code>
<i>instance read</i>	GET <code>http://base/[type]/[id]</code>
<i>instance update</i>	PUT <code>http://base/[type]/[id]</code>
<i>instance delete</i>	DELETE <code>http://base/[type]/[id]</code>
<i>type search</i>	GET <code>http://base/[type]?[params]</code>

Using the FHIR client

- See [Publicly Available FHIR Servers](#) for available test servers

C#

```
var client = new FhirClient("https://vonk.fire.ly");
```

Java

```
// Create a client  
String serverBaseUrl = "http://fhirtest.uhn.ca/baseDstu3";  
IGenericClient client = ctx.newRestfulGenericClient(serverBaseUrl);
```

Clients: Two Distinct Flavours in HAPI FHIR

Annotation

```
public interface SampleClient extends IRestfulClient {  
  
    @Create  
    MethodOutcome create(@ResourceParam Patient thePatient);  
  
    @Read  
    Patient read(@IdParam IdType theId);  
  
}
```

- You create an annotated interface for your specific needs
- Similar to JAX-RS or Spring REST (but does not use these frameworks)

Generic/Fluent

```
MethodOutcome outcome = client  
    .create()  
    .resource(pat)  
    .execute();
```

- Use chained method calls to do anything you need
- This is generally easier and more popular

Clients: Two Distinct Flavours in HAPI FHIR

Annotation

```
public interface SampleClient extends IRestfulClient {  
  
    @Create  
    MethodOutcome create(@ResourceParam Patient thePatient);  
  
    @Read  
    Patient read(@IdParam IdType theId);  
  
}
```

Docs:

[http://hapifhir.io/
doc_rest_client_annotation.html](http://hapifhir.io/doc_rest_client_annotation.html)

Generic/Fluent

```
MethodOutcome outcome = client  
    .create()  
    .resource(pat)  
    .execute();
```

Docs:

http://hapifhir.io/doc_rest_client.html

Create interaction example Java

```
Patient pat = new Patient();  
pat.addName().addFamily("Simpson").addGiven("Homer").addGiven("J");  
pat.addIdentifier().setSystem("http://acme.org/MRNs").setValue("7000135");  
pat.setGender(AdministrativeGender.MALE);
```

// Create a context

```
FhirContext ctx = FhirContext.forDstu3();
```

// Create a client

```
String serverBaseUrl = "http://fhirtest.uhn.ca/baseDstu3";  
IGenericClient client = ctx.newRestfulGenericClient(serverBaseUrl);
```

// Use the client to store a new resource instance

```
MethodOutcome outcome = client.create().resource(pat).execute();
```

// Print the ID of the newly created resource

```
System.out.println(outcome.getId());
```

Searching

- FHIR defines a powerful search mechanism
- Searches are specially crafted URLs to express queries such as:
 - Find a Patient with the given Identifier
 - Find all Patients with given gender and DOB
 - Find all lab reports for a given patient identifier with an “abnormal” interpretation
- Searching is powerful!
 - Learn about it at <http://hl7.org/fhir/search.html>

Searching (2)

- For now, let's imagine a search for a Patient named "Test" whose birthdate is before 2014

```
GET http://fhirtest.uhn.ca/baseDstu3/Patient?name=Test&birthdate=lt2014-05-10
```

Example search in Java

```
// Build a search and execute it
Bundle response = client.search()
    .forResource(Patient.class)
    .where(Patient.NAME.matches().value("Test"))
    .and(Patient.BIRTHDATE.before().day("2014-01-01"))
    .count(100)
    .returnBundle(Bundle.class)
    .execute();

// How many resources did we find?
System.out.println("Responses: " + response.getTotal());

// Print the ID of the first one
System.out.println(response.getEntry().get(0).getResource().getId());
```

27

http://fhirtest.uhn.ca/baseDstu3/Patient/82599/_history/1

Client interceptors (Java)

- Interceptors “wrap” each client operation and can:
 - Examine outgoing requests before they happen
 - Change outgoing requests before they happen
 - Examine incoming responses after they happen
- Interceptors recently changed and no longer require an interface
 - For example:
BasicAuthInterceptor and **BearerTokenAuthInterceptor**
 - Add credentials to request
- See http://hapifhir.io/doc_rest_client_interceptor.html

Old Interceptor

```
public class CorsInterceptor extends
InterceptorAdapter {

    @Override
    public boolean incomingRequestPreProcessed(
        HttpServletRequest theRequest,
        HttpServletResponse theResponse) {

        return true;
    }
}
```

New Interceptor

```
@Interceptor
public class AuthorizationInterceptor {

    @Hook(Pointcut.SERVER_INCOMING_REQUEST_PRE_HANDLED)
    public boolean checkAuthorization(
        RestOperationTypeEnum theOperation,
        IServerInterceptor.ActionRequestDetails
theProcessedRequest) {
        return true;
    }
}
```

Questions?

Starter Projects (.NET & HAPI FHIR)

<https://github.com/FirelyTeam/fhirstarters>

And now for some coding

**Grab a quick coffee
and
return for the Let's Build session!**