**Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise**



**IHE Radiology**

**Technical Framework Supplement**

**Standardized Operational Log of Events**

**(SOLE)**

**Draft in preparation for Public Comment**

Date: February 24, 2017

Author: Rob Horn

Email: <domain\_name@ihe.net>

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**Foreword**

This is a supplement to the IHE Radiology Technical Framework <VX.X>. Each supplement undergoes a process of public comment and trial implementation before being incorporated into the volumes of the Technical Frameworks.

General information about IHE can be found at: [www.ihe.net](http://www.ihe.net/).

Information about the IHE Radiology domain can be found at: [ihe.net/IHE\_Domains](D:\\Users\\mopoo\\AppData\\Roaming\\Microsoft\\Word\\ihe.net\\IHE_Domains\\).

Information about the organization of IHE Technical Frameworks and Supplements and the process used to create them can be found at: [http://ihe.net/IHE\_Process](http://ihe.net/IHE_Process/) and [http://ihe.net/Profiles](http://ihe.net/Profiles/).

The current version of the IHE RadiologyTechnical Framework can be found at: [http://ihe.net/Technical\_Frameworks](http://ihe.net/Technical_Frameworks/).

Comments may be submitted on IHE Technical Framework templates any time at [http://ihe.net/Templates\_Public\_Comments](http://ihe.net/Templates_Public_Comments/). Please enter comments/issues as soon as they are found. Do not wait until a future review cycle is announced.

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# Introduction to this Supplement

<Provide a brief overview of the volumes/sections of the Technical Framework that get changed/ added by this supplement. Provide 200 words or less describing this supplement.>

## Open Issues and Questions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number | Issue |
| 1 | There are many different transport technologies for event reporting. The IT and other industries have not standardized these well. Problem specific constraints (plus not-invented-here) have driven many variations.  The profile proposes the use of Syslog, consistent with ATNA and allowing re-use of many systems that support ATNA and Syslog.   1. Existing technologies in use for event logging   The following are four examples of event report transport. These are all in widespread use. There are also some important proprietary logging systems in use for mobile devices.  **Syslog**  This protocol has reached standardization, and it’s what DICOM and ATNA use. (So I guess it’s multiply standardized.) It is universally available for laptops and desktop systems. It has limited availability for mobile devices.  Syslog transport has a variety of performance and failure mode characteristics. These are probably acceptable but need to be recognized. They have been acceptable for other audit logs.  Syslog limitations that may matter are:   1. It does not guarantee delivery. TLS connection failures may result in truncated or lost messages. (These are quite rare.) It is the event source responsibility to manage buffering and re-transmission in the event of connection losses. 2. The overhead per message is low, but a connection must be maintained. This is primarily a concern for mobile and battery powered devices that are event reporters. For mobile and battery powered devices a two step approach can be used. The first step is an internal journaling protocol defined and optimized for battery powered and disconnected operation. The second step is a network transmission from the internal log to a syslog server when power and network connectivity is available. Both Apple and Android have switched to a proprietary logging system, and away from Syslog, in part for this reason. 3. Throughput is limited by network speed and buffering. This typically limits events to a few hundred to a few thousand per second. Higher volume event logs from large scale computing are one motivation for FLUME and similar high volume transports.   **Journalctl**  This is the emerging standard in Linux systems for internal journaling. Journalctl implementations include tools to send selections from the journalctl logs to external journaling systems by means of Syslog. There are various motivations for this new journaling system. The primary ones (plus of course not-invented-here) are throughput, memory management, power management, and I/O management. An ordinary workstation will generate thousands of events per second during busy times such as system startup.  They wanted to keep the performance impact low, and a network based system like syslog did not fit.  There is no official standard organization responsible for this logging system. Journalctl is controlled by the Linux Foundation, and is designed to meet their goals:   * High performance integration with the Linux kernel in both large and small configurations. This makes it much less interesting to the Windows or MacOS users. Android uses the Linux kernel, but Android vendors have not adopted Journalctl. The Linux Foundation is less interested in making adaptations to make journalctl easy to deploy in a Windows or Apple environment. * The expected environment is use in the warehouse, rack, desktop, or laptop environments. Power management is a secondary goal. The primary performance goal is dealing with the very high event loads that can occur in the larger systems and enabling high resolution event recording from a large number of internal sources. Another goal is operational independence between the internal journaling with journalctl and external export by network protocols. * Change management decisions are made internally within the Linux Foundation and Linux kernel developers. While this is a highly visible public process, it is not open to other participant feedback. As a result, some changes have been rather controversial or unexpected at times.   Integration of Journalctl with Syslog, and some other protocols, is one of the design goals. Journalctl can be configured to transmit selected journalctl events to Syslog, either as they occur or later in batch mode. Journalctl defines an export format for media as well.  Selection of Syslog by IHE does not interfere with the use of Journalctl by Linux based systems because they can be configured to export from the journalctl system to Syslog.  **Flume**  Flume is a logging system being pushed by the Apache foundation. Its primary target is massive continuous dataflows from many sources into a distributed database such as Hadoop for processing by distributed queries in environments like warehouse scale computing. An example use would be the collection of all the journalctl traffic for 10,000 nodes onto a distributed database of 100 database servers for analysis by 25 query/analysis nodes. It requires the Event Consumer to be a Hadoop server or equivalent. It’s a Java only library at the moment, not a basic communication protocol, which requires the Event Reporter to be at least partially written in Java. (The functionality is a mix of Java processing in a standard library and communications elements, which makes it difficult to separate the library from the communications.)  There is no official standard organization responsible for this logging system.  **Bitcoin/Blockchain**  It may feel odd to think of Bitcoin as a logging system, but what it records are events, mostly financial events like “A gave 2 bitcoins to B”. It is dealing with an environment where there is massive mutual lack of trust, the transaction log must be redundant and survive extensive attacks, and the transaction volume is small.  The performance tradeoffs have prioritized redundancy, survival of the logs in the face of corrupt and malicious nodes, while accepting high computational burdens and significant connectivity requirements on individual nodes. The protocol requires regular connectivity with many other network nodes.  There is no official standard organization responsible for this logging system.  The high computational burden and connectivity requirements make it unattractive. The survival of logs in the face of corrupt, defective, and malicious nodes is of value. The computational cost and connectivity requirements would be a serious problem for mobile use. For other systems it might be feasible, but it is not clear that the risk of corrupt, defective, and malicious nodes is sufficient to justify the cost.  **Android/Ios (phone/tablet use)**  Both Google and Apple have switched from using Syslog to using internal logging methodologies where battery performance can be optimized. Neither chose journalctl. They have both a two step system where the first step is internal logging that is performed using the internal battery optimized method, and then a second step that extracts selected relevant events from that log and sends them to another network node using another method. This other method is typically able to send large blocks of event reports efficiently.  There is no official standard organization responsible for these logging systems. Both are proprietary. Both have interesting capabilities that are closely integrated with the Android or IOS operating system environment. For example, Apple has an internal tagging and data concealing system to manage logs that contain private information and minimize the disclosure of private information to applications that process the logs.  **MQTT (Oasis)**  MQTT is a lightweight TCP transaction system designed for IoT type applications. From the MQTT web site:  MQTT is a machine-to-machine (M2M)/"Internet of Things" connectivity protocol. It was designed as an extremely lightweight publish/subscribe messaging transport. It is useful for connections with remote locations where a small code footprint is required and/or network bandwidth is at a premium. For example, it has been used in sensors communicating to a broker via satellite link, over occasional dial-up connections with healthcare providers, and in a range of home automation and small device scenarios.  MQTT is standardized as an OASIS standard http://docs.oasis-open.org/mqtt/mqtt/v3.1.1/os/mqtt-v3.1.1-os.pdf |
| 2 | Are there events in SWIM that should not be included in the profile? Are there other events that should be in the profile?  ***Preliminary list selection done in F2F number one. See section 6.X (volume 3)***  ***(17 Feb) Critical Result discovered added to the list.***  ***DISCUSS at Face to Face*** |
| 3 | Should an encoding different than the DICOM Audit Schema be used?  The profile assumes use of the DICOM Audit Schema so that ATNA tooling can be re-used. |
| 5 | Should this profile add the RESTful POST of syslog messages that was proposed for ITI this year. It wasn’t ranked high enough for ITI, and was thought small enough that perhaps a CP was the right approach rather than a supplement. This has two potential uses:   1. A “push” mode for delivering a selection of reports from an Event Record Repository to an Event Consumer. Field experience with security audits is that there is often a need to deliver a subset of the events to a consumer for analysis. Defining this subset in terms of queries can be very complex. It is often much easier for the Repository to select the set of events to be analyzed and send them in a single transaction for analysis. This could also be done by configuring the repository as an event reporter and sending them by means of Syslog. This is very inconvenient for both repository and consumer. A simple RESTful PUT of the set of event reports is preferred.   2. A “bulk push” mode for delivering event reports that have been saved locally for later delivery from an Event Reporter to an Event Record Repository. This may be more efficient or convenient for the Event Reporter, especially for mobile reporters that do not have a native Syslog capability.  ***Iincluded for PC and decide then. It addresses the issue that Apple and Android both have highly performance optimized (battery, storage, etc.) proprietary logging systems. A mobile device can operate offline or with limited connectivity using the proprietary logging system and then offload the accumulated SOLE log to a repository when the device has good power and connectivity.*** |
| 6 | Are the RESTful Syslog query parameters sufficient? They are very coarse query controls. The primary query is to obtain all syslog reports over a time interval from specific sources. The query is against the Syslog message header parameters, and does not query inside the event message.  The bulk of event selection and analysis is performed within the Event Consumer.  See section 4.1.3 for details of basic query capability. |
| 7 | Are events defined so that total event flow remains acceptable for traffic limits of syslog.  Review list in section 6.X and consider what the volume will be like in realistic large environments. |
| 8 | Should mobile sources be supported in first round? Eliminates need to establish solution for the mobile devices that will not support syslog. |
| 11 | A requirement for NTP on mobile devices may be hard to meet. Should this ATNA requirement be relaxed and rephrased? For cellular network devices it is nearly impossible to meet. Cellular network devices are usually synchronized with the cellular network time base. The GSM standard timebase is not UTC and does not use NTP. It is a good and sufficient time base, but it is 10 to 20 seconds different than UTC. (GSM does not adjust for leap seconds.) For WiFi-only connected devices NTP may be practical.  The grouping with Time Client is to ensure that all the event reports use the same time base. Is the small consistent offset between UTC and GSM time acceptable? Similar issues arise if the mobile device synchronizes with GPS time. It is also stable and consistent, but 10-20 seconds different than UTC. |
| 12 | (To be answered within IHE after discussion). How do we document compliance and grouping? This is similar to the issues with supporting SOPs, specific CDA formats, etc. The Event Reporter as a generic actor can be documented as complying with the SOLE profile. That is how this supplement is written.  An alternative is to have specific options for various kinds of events. |
| 15 | Many of the objects are listed as Patient(M), Exam(M). In the interest of patient privacy can we remove the patient? This does make it much harder to trace a particular patient through the system. But it reduces the PHI risk because the event log would only contain exam numbers. To trace a particular patient you would need to obtain the patient’s exam numbers before patient identity could be derived from the log. How does this affect the ADT phase? Would arrival be logged as “unidentified patient arrived for exams A, B, … ? |
| 16 | Choice, a) make EventID a code that means “SOLE” and use EventTypeCode for subdividing, or b) make this the SWIM code. EventID is single valued, EventTypeCode can be multi-valued. This proposes a “SOLE” EventID, so that combined events can be reported by multiple EventTypeCodes. |

## Closed Issues

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number | Issue |
| 4 | ***Removed, editorial instructions not a comment issue*** |
| 9 | We will not capture patient prep times in detail. In general, the time from arrival to procedure room is treated as one activity. Most automatic systems do not collect details within this activity. They cannot distinguish between transport time, time in waiting rooms, and clinical preparation time. |
| 10 | ***Duplicate of 5, merged into 5*** |
| 13 | This profile will not cover activities subsequent to completion and delivery of the imaging report. The total list of events in SWIM does extend further, and it could be enhanced with more events for that purpose. That will be the scope of some other profile. |
| 14 | Should SOLE also use the “IHE+RFC3881” identifier or use a distinct identifier “IHE+SOLE”? One reason to use IHE+SOLE would be to make it easy to do a single query that means “Find all SOLE messages” without parsing the message payloads. The Syslog protocol anticipates that there will be two levels of message identifier that are left to the applications to define. Some commercial Syslog products are configurable to use these levels for filtering and forwarding decisions without needing additional options that parse the contents of the payload. |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**TODO**

* **Example SOLE message**
* **~~Redraw actor transaction figure~~**
* **~~Concept section~~**
* **Upload document and revised spreadsheet.**

# General Introduction

Update the following appendices to the General Introduction as indicated below. Note that these are not appendices to Volume 1.

Appendix A – Actor Summary Definitions

Add the following actors to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction list of Actors:

<Add any actor definitions for new actors defined specifically for this profile. These will be added to the IHE TF General Introduction list of Actors namespace.>

| Actor | Definition |
| --- | --- |
| Event Reporter | The Event Reporter recognizes events, composes event reports that describe these events, and sends these events to other actors. It is usually grouped with some other actor that performs another function, so that events related to that function can be reported. |
| Event Consumer | The Event Consumer may receive event reports or query for event reports. These reports are then analyzed, displayed, or otherwise processed by the Event Consumer. |
| Event Repository | The Event Repository receives event reports, and can store event reports for later delivery or retrieval. The Event Repository may include filter and forward capabilities so that a portion of the event reports received are forwarded to another Event Repository or Event Consumer. |

Appendix B – Transaction Summary Definitions

Add the following transactions to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction list of Transactions:

<Add any transaction definitions for new transactions defined specifically for this profile. These will be added to the IHE TF General Introduction list of Transactions namespace.>

| Transaction | Definition |
| --- | --- |
| Large Event Data Transfer | The Large Event Data Transfer transaction delivers a payload of many event reports as a single RESTful HTTP Put transaction. |
|  |  |

Glossary

Add the following glossary terms to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Glossary:

<Any glossary additions associated with the profile draft go here.>

| Glossary Term | Definition |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Volume 1 – Profiles

## <*Copyright Licenses>*

<General copyright licenses and permissions are listed in the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction. Add information on any standards referenced in the profile that are not already addressed in the permission section.>

Add the following to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Copyright section:

## <*Domain-specific additions>*

<Some domains have specific sections, added as subsections to Sections 1 or 2, in their Technical Frameworks. These types of additions are allowed as long as they do not adjust the overall numbering scheme which needs to remain consistent across domains. If there are such additions, they should be included here.>

Add to section X …

# X Standardized Operational Log of Events (SOLE) Profile

Efficient businesses use business intelligence tools to manage their business. The application of these tools to manage medical care has been limited in part because the information often resides in several different systems, and there are not standard ways to obtain the information. The SOLE profile defines a way to exchange information about events that can then be collected and displayed using standard methods.

Healthcare providers have a strong desire to increase throughput and efficiency, both to improve the quality and timeliness of care and to control costs. Such process improvement efforts depend on being able to capture workflow events and apply business intelligence tools. Such initiatives face several problems:

* Event information that is to be logged comes from many different systems but there is no easy way to collect and compile the events into a single collection
* The different systems recording the particular events being logged may have different understandings of the definition of the event, time point or measurement; the result is:
* Within a single institution, data is non-uniform across systems, degrading the value of the information
* Across institutions, it is hard to compare to evaluate best practices

## X.1 SOLE Actors, Transactions, and Content Modules

This section defines the actors, transactions, and/or content modules in this profile. General definitions of actors are given in the Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendix A at [http://ihe.net/Technical\_Frameworks](http://ihe.net/Technical_Frameworks/).

Figure X.1-1 shows the actors directly involved in the SOLE Profile and the relevant transactions between them. If needed for context, other actors that may be indirectly involved due to their participation in other related profiles are shown in dotted lines. Actors which have a mandatory grouping are shown in conjoined boxes.

Event Reporter

ITI-82: Retrieve Syslog Event

ITI-20: Record Audit Event

ITI-20: Record Audit Event

RAD-XX: Large Event Data Transfer

ITI-81: Retrieve ATNA Audit Event

Event Reporter

Event Repository

Event Consumer

ITI-20: Record Audit Event

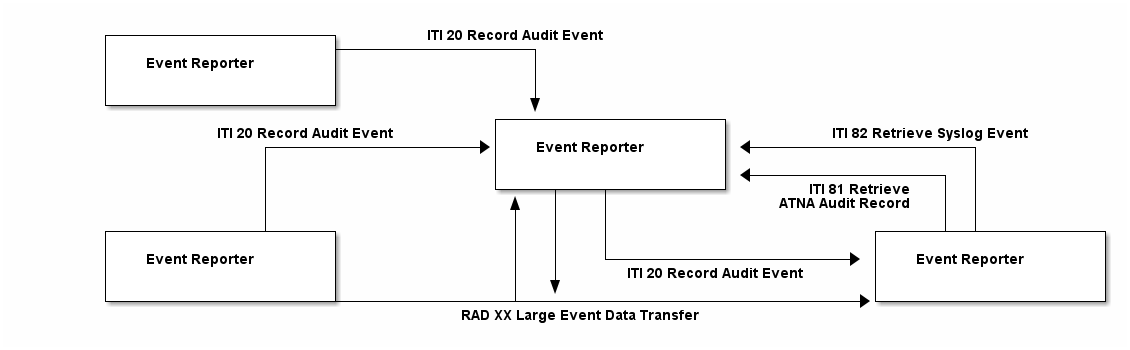


Table X.1-1 lists the transactions for each actor directly involved in the SOLE Profile. To claim compliance with this Profile, an actor shall support all required transactions (labeled “R”) and may support the optional transactions (labeled “O”).

Table X.1-1: SOLE Profile - Actors and Transactions

| Actors | Transactions | Optionality | Reference |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Event Reporter | ITI-20 Record Audit Event | R | ITI TF-2: 3.20 |
| RAD-XX Large Event Data Transfer | O | 3.Y |
| Event Consumer | ITI-81 Retrieve ATNA Audit Event | O (Note 1) | ITI TF-2: 3.81 |
| ITI-82 Retrieve Syslog Event | O (Note 1) | ITI TF-2: 3.82 |
| ITI-20 Record Audit Event | O (Note 1) | ITI TF-2: 3.20 |
| RAD-XX Large Event Data Transfer | O (Note 1) | 3.Y |
| Event Record Repository | ITI-81 Retrieve ATNA Audit Event | O | ITI TF-2: 3.81 |
| ITI-82 Retrieve Syslog Event | R | ITI TF-2: 3.82 |
| ITI-20 Record Audit Event | R | ITI TF-2: 3.20 |
| RAD-XX Large Event Data Transfer | O | 3.Y |

Note 1 : The event consumer shall support at least one option.

Table X.1-2: SOLE Profile - Actors and Content Modules

| Actors | Content Modules | Optionality | Reference |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Event Reporter | SOLE Event | R | 6.X SOLE Event Definitions |
| Event Consumer | SOLE Event | R | 6.X SOLE Event Definitions |

The Audit Repository shall accept any content, even malformed content. It may choose to only archive and report on properly formed content that complies with the content rules in 6.x SOLE Events.

### X.1.1 Actor Descriptions and Actor Profile Requirements

Most requirements are documented in Transactions (Volume 2) and Content Modules (Volume 3). This section documents any additional requirements on profile’s actors.

#### X.1.1.1 Event Reporter

The Event Reporter Actor reports the occurrence of events, either in real time or by delayed playback of internally stored event records.

The Event Reporter Actor shall detect events that have taken place on the system or systems that are monitored by the event reporter. This is typically a single system but the event reporter may be able to monitor multiple systems. The specific events to be detected and reported are specified by this profile, and may be extended by other profiles. Event reporters that support the SOLE profile shall be able to detect and report events that can be described by a SOLE Event, see section 6.X.

The Event Reporter Actor shall be configurable as to the events to be reported, and the location or locations to where they are to be reported.

The Event Reporter Actor shall detect when network connectivity is not available. When network connectivity is not available, events shall still be detected and the reports stored locally for later delivery.

The Event Reporter Actor shall be able to manually or automatically replay the locally stored events to an Event Record Repository when network connectivity is made available.

The Event Reporter Actor shall report events using the Record Audit Event [ITI-20] transaction.

#### X.1.1.2 Event Consumer

The Event Consumer processes events for analysis or display. It may obtain the events by:

* receiving them using ITI-20 Syslog,
* receiving them as a Large Event Data Transfer, RAD-XX,
* querying for them using Retrieve ATNA Audit Event (ITI-81), or
* querying for them using Retrieve Syslog Message (ITI-82).

This profile does not specify the nature of the analysis or display to be performed. An Event Consumer may be a business process analysis system that is being used to improve a clinical workflow. An Event Consumer may be a “dashboard” system that continuously displays the present state of work activities at a location.

An Event Consumer that conforms to the SOLE profile shall be able to process some or all of the SOLE events, see 6.X SOLE Event Definitions, and may be able to process other kinds of events. Specific processing capabilities and reporting capabilities are not specified by this profile.

#### X.1.1.3 Event Repository

The Event Repository receives event reports and stores them. It may be part of a federated network of repositories. It may have analysis and reporting capabilities, but those capabilities are not specified as part of this profile. This profile also does not specify the capacity of an Event Repository, because the variety of deployment needs makes it impractical to set requirements for the event report volume or capacity needed.

The Event Repository shall support:

Receiving the ITI-20 Event Report transaction.

Receiving and responding to the Retrieve Syslog Message [ITI-82] transaction.

Receipt of all SOLE event reports.

Local security and privacy service protections and user access controls.

All messages complying with the Syslog RFCs shall be accepted. The Event Repository may ignore or may process messages not specified as SOLE events. The Event Repository shall not fail or generate an error when it receives unknown events or unknown formats.

Storage of event reports for a configurable period of time, so that analysis and display have sufficient data for their purpose.

The Event Repository may optionally support:

1. Receiving or sending the Large Event Data Transfer [RAD-XX] transaction for delivery of bulk event reports. The required capabilities for specifying the events to be sent is not specified in this profile.
2. Receiving and responding to the Retrieve ATNA Audit Record [ITI-81 query.

## X.2 SOLE Actor Options

Table X.2-1: Standardized Operational Log of Events - Actors and Options

| Actor | Option Name | Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Event Reporter | Large Data Transfer Send | X.2.1 |
| Event Consumer | Large Data Transfer Receive | X.2.2 |
| Retrieve Syslog Event | X.2.4 |
| Retrieve ATNA Audit Event | X.2.3 |
| Receive Audit Event | X.2.5 |
| Event Repository | Large Data Transfer Send | X.2.1 |
| Large Data Transfer Receive | X.2.2 |
| Retrieve ATNA Audit Event | X.2.3 |
|  | Retrieve Syslog Event | X.2.4 |

### X.2.1 Large Data Transfer Send Option

An actor that supports the Large Data Transfer Send option shall be able to send event reports to another actor by means of the Large Event Data Transfer [RAD-XX] transaction. This option does not specify the user interface or system logic used to determine what events are to be sent or how the destination is selected or configured.

### X.2.2 Large Data Transfer Receive Option

An actor that supports the Large Data Transfer Receive option shall be able to accept event reports sent by another actor by means of the Large Event Data Transfer [RAD-XX] transaction. This actor shall be able to process or store these events in the same way as events sent by other means.

### X.2.3 Retrieve ATNA Audit Event

A repository actor that supports the Retrieve ATNA Audit Event shall be able to accept and respond to the Retrieve ATNA Audit Event [ITI-81] transaction. A consumer actor that supports the Retrieve ATNA Audit Record shall be able to initiate a Retrieve ATNA Audit Record [ITI-81] transaction, and process the results that are returned.

### X.2.4 Retrieve Syslog Event

A repository actor that supports the Retrieve Syslog Event shall be able to accept and respond to the Retrieve Syslog Event [ITI-82] transaction. A consumer actor that supports the Retrieve Syslog Event shall be able to initiate a Retrieve Syslog Event [ITI-82] transaction, and process the results that are returned.

### X.2.5 Receive Audit Event

An actor that supports the Receive Audit Event option shall be able to accept event reports sent by another actor by means of the Record Audit Event [ITI-20] transaction. This actor shall be able to process or store these events in the same way as events sent by other means.

## X.3 SOLE Required Actor Groupings

It is important that the time base for all of the actors be the same. The Event Reporter and Event Consumer shall be grouped with the Time Client for this reason.

Table X.3-1: Standardized Operational Log of Events - Required Actor Groupings

| SOLE Actor | Actor to be grouped with | Reference | Content Bindings Reference |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Event Reporter | Time Client | ITI TF-1: 2.2.7 | -- |
| Event Consumer | Time Client | ITI TF-1: 2.2.7 | -- |

## X.4 SOLE Overview

### X.4.1 Concepts

The SIIM Workflow Initiative in Medicine (SWIM™) is a Society for Imaging Informatics in Medicine sponsored initiative with initial goals of developing:

1. common definition of the workflow steps within medical imaging departments;
2. Key performance indicators that are defined using these workflow steps;
3. Definitions of the data elements used to capture information about the workflow steps associated with these key performance indicators; and

The full list of events defined by SWIM can be found at <http://siim.org/resource/resmgr/swim/SWIMRadlex1.xlsx>. The events that are required by this profile are a selected subset of these events. The selection criterion was that these were key events in understanding the workflow from ordering an imaging exam to complete reporting in imaging. The selection is summarized below. The details describing the baseline events selected from the SWIM event list can be found in section 6.X SOLE Events.

Additional events can be added to meet local needs, but recipient and reporting systems might not understand those event reports. They will be reportable, but there may be event types that are not recognized.

This profile defines these events semantically using the subject verb object methodology to establish the semantic details that are required in a report, or optional in a report. These semantics can be encoded in a various formats. This profile specifies an encoding using the DICOM audit event schema. There are various potential transports that are possible for events. This profile specifies the use of the Syslog transport (RFC-5424).

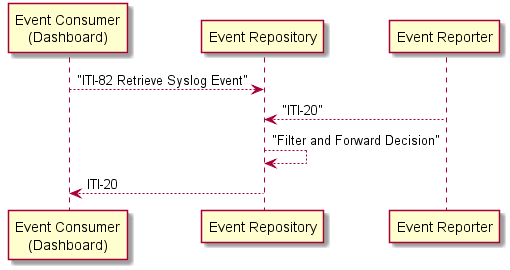
#### X.4.1.1 Dashboards

The stream of event reports can be used by an Event Consumer to generate a real time monitor of the activities of an imaging organization. These are typically called “dashboards” and often provide a visual diagram indicating the status and activities of the different parts of the organization.

The many Event Creators will send event reports to the Audit Repository as the events take place. This reporting is almost immediate. The Audit Repository has many functions, such as archival and reporting of these events.

Dashboards take advantage of the Audit Repository having a filtering and forwarding capability. A simple dashboard setup would configure the Audit Repository to filter the incoming event stream to select all the SOLE event reports and forward them to the Event Consumer that provides the dashboard services.

This use of configuration rather than dynamic publish/subscribe methods is partly traditional, but it also reflects the administrative nature of the dynamic event data. If the dashboard also needs other event reports, such as hardware alarms from devices or security alarms from facility monitors, the Audit Repository can be configured to send those reports also. Many administrations want to control what systems can act as real time dashboards, etc. The pre-configured systems are more robust during startup, shutdown, and various network failure modes. Proper failover, buffering of events, etc. are preconfigured rather than dynamically negotiated by pub/sub mechanisms. (The dashboard may initialize its state by using the Query capability.)



Pix-rest-workflow.txt

@startuml

"Event Consumer\n(Dashboard)" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-82 Retrieve Syslog Event"

"Event Reporter" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20"

"Event Repository" --> "Event Repository" : "Filter and Forward Decision"

"Event Repository" --> "Event Consumer\n(Dashboard)" : ITI-20

@enduml

The dashboard typically consumes the event reports to maintain an internal status of information about reporting delays, wait times, number of patients in waiting rooms, etc. This is displayed in near real time at various locations so that staff can be aware of what is taking place, and take action when appropriate. The dashboard also has administrative functions to deal with equipment problems, etc. A more sophisticated dashboard may also have reporting, historical playback, and other visual analysis tools.

#### X.4.1.2 Query

Both of the query mechanisms are transactions defined in the ITI Technical Framework. Their capabilities are summarized here.

##### X.4.1.2.1 Retrieve Syslog Message (ITI-82)

The Retrieve Syslog Message (ITI-82) retrieves all syslog messages that match query parameters against the mandatory Syslog header fields. This retrieves all matching syslog messages regardless of the message body format, so it can retrieve any valid Syslog message.

Table 3.82.4.1.2.2-1: Retrieve Syslog Event Keys

| Syslog RFC 5424 element | Retrieve Syslog Event Search Parameter |
| --- | --- |
| PRI | Major syslog category and severity, eg., “103” means security system, error condition. |
| VERSION | Syslog protocol version |
| TIMESTAMP | Time of message (date range query is supported) |
| HOSTNAME | Name of machine that originated the syslog message |
| APP-NAME | Identification for kind of message. IHE has specified IHE+RFC-3881 for ATNA. RFC 5424 does not specify the rules for APP-NAME other than specifying that they are application defined strings for use in selecting and filtering. |
| PROCID | Flag to identify logging discontinuities. Typically a process ID for a syslog process. |
| MSG-ID | Typically message type within APP-NAME. RFC 5424 does not specify the rules for MSG-ID other than specifying that they are application defined strings for use in selecting and filtering. |
| MSG | Message body regular expression match. |

##### X.4.1.2.2 Retrieve ATNA Audit Record (ITI-81)

The ATNA Retrieve Audit Event transaction support searches based on:

* **Patient identifier**: this search parameter allows discovering all of the events that occurred related to a specific patient;
* **User identifier**: this search parameter allows discovering all of the actions performed by a specific user
* **Object identifier**: this search parameter allows discovering each event that occurred related to a specific object (like study, reports, image, etc.).
* **Time frame**: this search parameter allows discovering all of the events that occurred during a specific time frame.
* **Event type**: this search parameter allows discovering all of the occurrences of a specific event (like Data Export, Data Import, Query, Authentication, etc.).
* **Application identifier**: this search parameter allows discovering all of the events recorded by a specific application or system.
* **Event Outcome Indicator**: this search parameter allows discovering all of the events characterized by a specific outcome (Success, Failure, etc.) of the related event.

These retrievals are based on using the FHIR DSTU-2 Audit Record Resource and performing a constrained set of FHIR queries. It returns a set of FHIR resources, per FHIR formatting.

#### X.4.1.3 Filter and Forward

Audit Repositories can provide filtering and forwarding of events to other Audit Repositories and to Event Consumers for any purpose; it is not just for dashboards. The Audit Repository is configured with information about the Event Consumers that should receive a selection of event reports. This selection and filtering capability sometimes involves examination of the detailed contents of the event reports.

Filtering and forwarding has been used to create federated reporting systems, and to allow sharing of one audit repository for multiple independent event reporting streams. An Audit Repository may be gathering security and privacy events in accordance with IHE ATNA, proprietary database events, facility maintenance events, etc. All of these can use Syslog and the Audit Repository.

The Filtering and Forwarding permit the audit repository to be configured to selectively forward these events on to multiple event consumers and audit repositories. Syslog event streams like selected ATNA (e.g., user login) and SOLE events might be combined and sent to an integrated activity dashboard, while a separate complete ATNA event stream is also sent to the security office for use by the security system dashboard.

This profile requires that there be filtering and forwarding capabilities. This profile does not specify feature requirements for the filtering capabilities of an Audit Repository. The specific filtering features are part of the product feature set determined by a vendor.

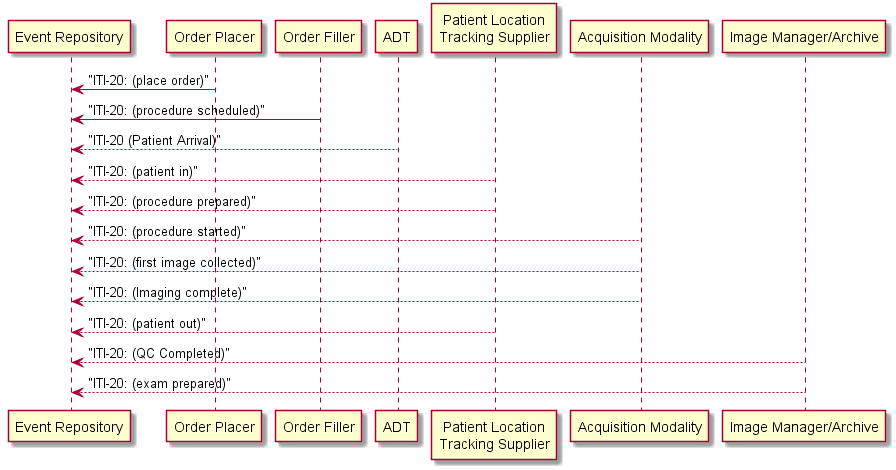
#### X.4.1.4 RESTful Delivery (mobile)

Mobile platforms have connectivity, battery, and storage considerations that have driven the Google and Apple to create proprietary logging systems that operate locally and require applications to fetch the local logs for transmission by some other means. This profile defines a RESTful delivery mechanism for that purpose.

### X.4.2 Use Cases

#### X.4.2.1 Use Case #1: Track Study Reading Activities

The following scenario shows events from a routine radiology reading activity that follows the IHE Radiology Scheduled Workflow and reports events defined by SOLE. The Actor that sends the event report is an Event Reporter that is grouped with the Actor shown in the diagram.



Order-perform-study.txt

@startuml

participant "Event Repository"

"Order Placer" -> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (place order)"

"Order Filler" -> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (procedure scheduled)"

"ADT" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20 (Patient Arrival)"

"Patient Location\nTracking Supplier" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (patient in)"

"Patient Location\nTracking Supplier" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (procedure prepared)"

"Acquisition Modality" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (procedure started)"

"Acquisition Modality" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (first image collected)"

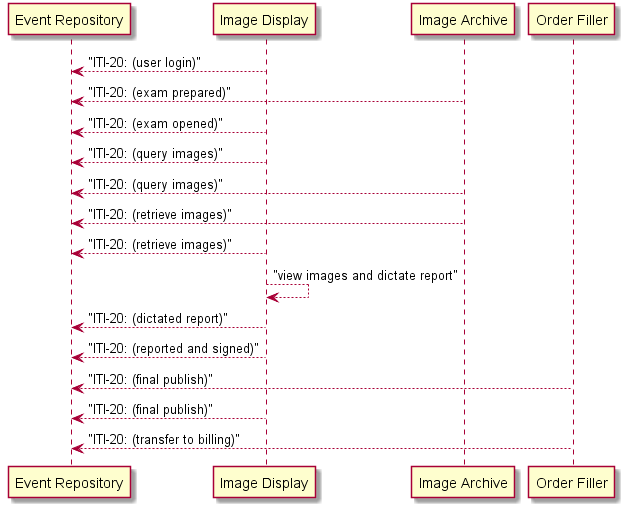
"Acquisition Modality" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (Imaging complete)"

"Patient Location\nTracking Supplier" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (patient out)"

"Image Manager/Archive" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (QC Completed)"

"Image Manager/Archive" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (exam prepared)"

@enduml



Routine-report.txt

@startuml

participant "Event Repository"

"Image Display" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (user login)"

"Image Archive" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (exam prepared)"

"Image Display" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (exam opened)"

"Image Display" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (query images)"

"Image Archive" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (query images)"

"Image Archive" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (retrieve images)"

"Image Display" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (retrieve images)"

"Image Display" --> "Image Display" : "view images and dictate report"

"Image Display" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (dictated report)"

"Image Display" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (reported and signed)"

"Order Filler" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (final publish)"

"Image Display" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (final publish)"

"Order Filler" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-20: (transfer to billing)"

@enduml

As each event takes place, the Actors that are grouped with an Event Reporter that complies with the SOLE profile will use the ITI-20 transaction to convey the event description to the Event Repository.

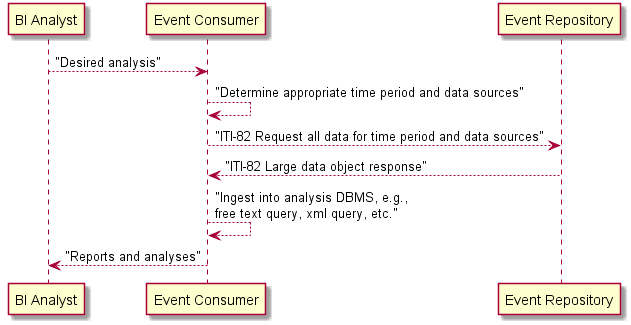
The Event Repository archives these events for a configurable period of time so that subsequent analysis can be performed.

#### X.4.2.2 SOLE Event Analysis

An analyst can use SOLE events to study the workflow and operations of a facility. The events have already taken place and are archived in the repository. The analyst selects the appropriate time span to be studied and determines the event reporters that may be reporting relevant information. An analysis workstation acts as an Event Consumer and requests all the data from those data sources during that time period. This will include the SOLE events and may include a variety of other event reports.

The analyst uses data import tools to ingest the event reports into an appropriate database or analysis system. For example, this might be a free text indexing database, or it could an object database designed to hold SOLE events.

The analyst uses this information to generate the analyses and reports of the workflow based on the event reports and other information.



Syslog-query.txt

@startuml

"BI Analyst" --> "Event Consumer" : "Desired analysis"

"Event Consumer" --> "Event Consumer" : "Determine appropriate time period and data sources"

"Event Consumer" --> "Event Repository" : "ITI-85 Request all data for time period and data sources"

"Event Repository" --> "Event Consumer" : "ITI-85 Large data object response"

"Event Consumer" --> "Event Consumer" : "Ingest into analysis DBMS, e.g.,\nfree text query, xml query, etc."

"Event Consumer" --> "BI Analyst" : "Reports and analyses"

@enduml

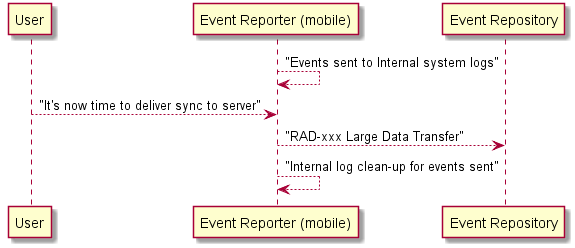
#### X.4.2.3 Delayed Event Delivery (mobile)

A mobile device that includes an event reporter can operate without a network connection to the event repository. This is often normal operating mode for battery operated systems.

While operating without a connection, the mobile device accumulates internally formatted event reports for those SOLE events that take place. This internal format uses the proprietary internal logging format provided by the mobile device OS, so that battery use and storage use can be optimized as designed by the device OS vendor.

The mobile device is returned to “home base” where it has a reliable network connection. The mobile device operator instructs it to perform the “end of shift” operations. These operations include the retrieval of the SOLE events from the internal log storage, reformatting into the SOLE event format, and transfer from the mobile device to the event repository.

After successfully transferring the event reports to the Event Repository the mobile device cleans its internal log storage in preparation for future mobile activity.



Mobile-push.txt

@startuml

Participant User

"Event Reporter (mobile)" --> "Event Reporter (mobile)" : "Events sent to Internal system logs"

"User" --> "Event Reporter (mobile)" : "It's now time to deliver sync to server"

"Event Reporter (mobile)" --> "Event Repository" : "RAD-xxx Large Data Transfer"

"Event Reporter (mobile)" --> "Event Reporter (mobile)" : "Internal log clean-up for events sent"

@enduml

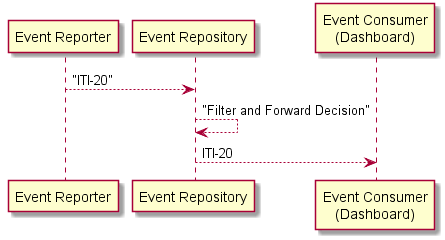
Figure X.4.2.2-1: Basic Process Flow in <Profile Acronym> Profile

#### X.4.2.4 Dashboard

A clinic maintains operational awareness for their staff by maintaining a “dashboard” that displays the present status of equipment, waiting room queues, processing queues, reporting queues, etc. This display is regularly updated to reflect the present situation as patients arrive, are imaged, and depart.

This dashboard receives SOLE event reports from the Event Repository as they are received by the Event Repository. The Event Repository filters the events that it receives to eliminate reports that should not be displayed, e.g., user login reports and security audit reports, and to eliminate SOLE reports from sources that should not be displayed. The Event Repository filters are also configured and updated to reflect changes to the network but content related filters such as “do not report about this kind of exam” may be beyond the ability of an off the shelf Event Repository. The Event Repository forwarding is configured and updated to reflect changes to the locations of the dashboards.

The dashboard system uses the SOLE event reports to maintain and update the internal status description used generate the visual graphics of the dashboard. The dashboard system has other administrative facilities to correct for network downtime, lost event reports, etc.



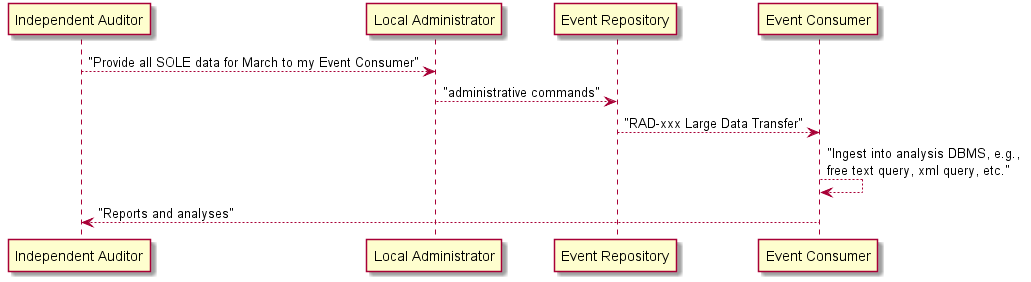
Same as above pix-rest-query.txt

#### X.4.1.4 RESTful Delivery (outside analysis)

An outside independent auditor requests the SOLE data be provided for a specific time period, e.g. “March”, and set of systems. This is an authorized and approved release of data, but the auditor’s access to the network and facility must be limited. Local policy is that rather than provide the auditors direct access to the facility, a data extract will be provided to the auditor.

The Event Repository has an administrative facility that allows it to perform a RESTful HTTP PUT of the SOLE events from a specified time period. The auditor has an Event Consumer that has a minimal HTTP server ability to receive an HTTP PUT. The operators of the Event Repository use RAD-XX to send the requested data to the auditor’s simple Event Consumer.

Subsequent data ingest, analysis, and reporting are performed by the independent auditor on the auditor’s system.



Analysis-push.txt

@startuml

"Independent Auditor" --> "Local Administrator" : "Provide all SOLE data for March to my Event Consumer"

"Local Administrator" --> "Event Repository" : "administrative commands"

"Event Repository" --> "Event Consumer" : "RAD-xxx Large Data Transfer"

"Event Consumer" --> "Event Consumer" : "Ingest into analysis DBMS, e.g.,\nfree text query, xml query, etc."

"Event Consumer" --> "Independent Auditor" : "Reports and analyses"

@enduml

### X.4.3 Contents of SOLE messages

The SOLE event report content is motivated by the reports and informational displays that are to be generated from these reports. The starting point for these events definitions and selection is the work done by the SIIM Workflow initiative, see <http://siim.org/?page=swim> .

Typical uses for these reports include:

- Maintaining a visual dashboard for an imaging department. This dashboard is visible to all staff, and it shows the current utilization status for all of the procedure rooms and the waiting line information for all of the equipment. Reporting backlog and current reporting timelines are presented in summary form. Dashboards like this are used as part of daily management of facilities.

- Business analysts use a selection of event reports to generate a utilization report for equipment. This report indicates how well equipment is being utilized at various times during the day, the statistics of waiting times, the occurrence of problems, etc. The analysts correlate this information with other activity to suggest process improvements and to assess the effectiveness of process improvements.

- A per shift backlog report can be generated at the start of each shift to help assign resources and deal with pending work activities.

- Business analysts use a selection of event reports to generate a statistical analysis of how much time it takes from creating an order to having a finished report. These statistics may consider the nature of the exam, the patient, the shift, the equipment used, etc. The analysts correlate this information with other activity to suggest process improvements and to assess the effectiveness of process improvements.

- Similarly, for an outpatient clinic the statistics regarding time from patient arrival to finished report may be analyzed.

## X.5 SOLE Security Considerations

## X.5.1 Security Considerations for Actors

The operational security considerations for a content module are dependent upon the security provisions defined by the grouped actor(s).

### X.5.2 Security Considerations for Event Reports

## X.6 SOLE Cross Profile Considerations

Volume 2 – Transactions

Add section 3.Y

## 3.Y Large Event Data Transfer [RAD-XX]

The Large Event Data Transfer [RAD-XX] provides a method to deliver syslog messages in bulk as a single RESTful transaction. The payload format is the same as the payload format for the Retrieve Syslog Message [ITI-82].

### 3.Y.1 Scope

This transaction is used to provide a bulk transfer of event records, audit records, and other records in syslog format. This bulk transfer is initiated by the source and received by the destination. It may be for transfer of bulk stored event records to a repository, transfer between repositories, or transfer to analysis systems.

### 3.Y.2 Actor Roles

The Roles in this transaction are defined in the following table and may be played by the actors shown here:

Table 3.Y.2-1 Actor Roles

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Role:** | Bulk Event Transfer Source |
| **Actor(s):** | The following actors may play the role of *Bulk Event Transfer Source*: Event Reporter: When transferring bulk events by RESTful rather than by Syslog methods.  Event Repository: When transferring bulk events from the Repository records to another Event Repository, or to an Event Consumer |
| **Role:** | Bulk Event Transfer Consumer  Accepts the Bulk Event Transfer request, receives the events, and processes them  This actor is the origin-server of the HTTP transaction. |
| **Actor(s):** | Event Repository: When accepting events it will process them in the same manner as if they were from a Syslog connection.  Event Consumer: When receiving events for analysis, display, etc. This transaction is a “push” transfer that corresponds to the “pull” of the ITI-82 query. |

Transaction text specifies behavior for each Role. The behavior of specific Actors may also be specified when it goes beyond that of the general Role.

### 3.Y.3 Referenced Standards

### 3.Y.4 Interaction Diagram

Bulk Event Transfer Source

HTTP POST Request

Message 1

HTTP POST Response

Message 2

Bulk Event Transfer Consumer

The Bulk Event Transfer Source has a collection syslog messages to send. This may be events that are stored during periods of offline activity or events that have been selected for transmission to a workstation for analysis. The Bulk Event Transfer Source uses an HTTP request to transfer these syslog messages as the payload for a PUT request. The Bulk Event Transfer Consumer accepts these messages at a well known resource location and processes them according to the Actors purpose and policies.

##### 3.Y.4.2.1 Trigger Events

The Bulk Event Transfer Source initiates this transaction whenever it determines that it has a sufficient collection of syslog reports. For example, a mobile device that uses an internal proprietary event log while operating offline could initiate this transaction when it returns to a home location with good power and network connections.

Note: This transaction could be used as an alternative to ITI-20 by performing a bulk transfer to a repository for each syslog message. This is not generally advisable because of the much higher performance impact. The ITI-20 sets up a TLS connection and keeps it open while many syslog reports are transferred with minimal extra overhead. The RAD-XX must set up the TLS connection, then perform the HTTP logic, send the payload, do the HTTP shutdown, and finally the TLS shutdown for each transfer.

##### 3.Y.4.2.2 Message Semantics

Transactions in this service use the HTTP POST method. The request syntax is:

POST SP /{bulk-syslog-events} SP version CRLF

Content-Type: dicom-media-type CRLF

\*(header-field CRLF)

CRLF

payload

###### 3.Y.4.2.2.1 Resources

The target URL shall be <scheme>://<authority>/<path>/bulk-syslog-events.

###### 3.Y.4.2.2.2 Query Parameters

There are no Query Parameters.

###### 3.Y.4.2.2.3 Request Header Fields

Table 6.X.3-10: Store Request Header Fields

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Header Field | Value | Usage | Requirements |
| Content-Type | **fix** | M |  |
| Accept | fix | M |  |
| Content-Length | uint | C | Shall be present if no transfer coding has been applied. Shall be absent otherwise. |
| Transfer-Encoding | encoding | C | Shall be present if a transfer coding has been applied. Shall be absent otherwise. |

###### 3.Y.4.2.2.4 Request Payload

The request payload shall be present and shall contain one of the JSON encoded bulk event records.

Each syslog message shall be encoded as described in ITI-TF2c: Table 3.82.4.2.2-1. This table is reproduced here for convenience.:

Table 3.82.4.2.2-1: Syslog Message Encoding

| Syslog Metadata | JSON element | dataType |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PRI | Pri | <[string](http://hl7.org/fhir/2015May/datatypes.html#string)> |
| VERSION | Version | <[string](http://hl7.org/fhir/2015May/datatypes.html#string)> |
| TIMESTAMP | Timestamp | see RFC 5424 (sec. 6.2.3) |
| HOSTNAME | Hostname | <[string](http://hl7.org/fhir/2015May/datatypes.html#string)> |
| APP-NAME | App-name | <[string](http://hl7.org/fhir/2015May/datatypes.html#string)> |
| PROCID | Procid | <[string](http://hl7.org/fhir/2015May/datatypes.html#string)> |
| MSG-ID | Msg-id | <[string](http://hl7.org/fhir/2015May/datatypes.html#string)> |
| MSG | Msg | <[string](http://hl7.org/fhir/2015May/datatypes.html#string)> |
| STRUCTURED\_DATA | Structured\_data | <[string](http://hl7.org/fhir/2015May/datatypes.html#string)> |

###### 3.Y.4.2.2.4.1 JSON encoded array of Syslog Messages (Example)

Example:

{

{

Pri : “103”,

Version: “1”,

Timestamp: “2015-03-17T00:05”

Hostname: “nemo.frodo.org”

App-name: “su”

Procid: “1234”

Msg-id : “ID47”

Msg : “su root failed for lonvick”

}

{

Pri : “101”,

Version: “1”,

Timestamp: “2015-03-17T00:06”

Hostname: “nemo.frodo.org”

App-name: “su”

Procid: “1234”

Msg-id : “ID48”

Msg : “su root succeeded for lonvick”

}

{

Pri : “101”,

version: “1”,

Timestamp: “2015-03-17T00:15”

Hostname: “nemo.frodo.org”

App-name: “su”

Procid: “1234”

Msg-id : “ID49”

Msg : “su root completed for lonvick”

}

}

The Audit Record Repository shall construct a JSON array of syslog messages by parsing the message elements in each matching Syslog as defined in RFC 5424 as strings identified by the element name in RFC 5424. If an element is absent from the syslog message, the Audit Record Repository shall not include this element in the JSON encoding.

##### 3.Y.4.2.3 Behavior

The origin server stores the representations contained in the request payload for futher actor specific processing.

##### 3.Y.4.2.4 Response

The response shall have the following syntax:

version SP status-code SP reason-phrase CRLF

\*(header-field CRLF)

CRLF

[Status Report]

###### 3.Y.4.2.4.1 Status Codes

The response shall have an appropriate status code. Table 6.X.3-11 contains the most common status codes for this transaction.

Table 6.X.3-11: Common Status Codes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Status Code | Description |
| 200 (OK) | Indicates that the origin server successfully stored or created at least one of the representations contained in the request payload and is returning a response payload. |
| 201 (Created) | Indicates that the origin server successfully created at least one of the representations contained in the request payload and may be returning a response payload. |
| 202 (Accepted) | Indicates that the origin server successfully validated the request message, but has not yet stored or created the representations in the request payload. The origin server may or may not have validated the payload.  The user agent can use a Query or Retrieve transaction later to determine if the request has completed. |
| 204 (No Content) | Indicates that the origin server successfully stored all the representations contained in the request payload without any modifications and is not returning a response payload. |
| 400 (Bad Request) | Indicates that the origin server did not store any of the representations contained in the request payload because of errors in the request message. For example, an invalid encoding. |
| 409 (Conflict) | Indicates that the request could not be completed due to a conflict with the current state of the target resource. |

###### 3.Y.4.2.4.2 Response Header Fields

Table 6.X.3-12: Store Response Header Fields

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Header Field | Value | Usage | Requirements |
| Content-Type | FIX | M |  |
| Content-Length | uint | C | Shall be present if no transfer coding has been applied. Shall be absent otherwise. |
| Transfer-Encoding | encoding | C | Shall be present if a transfer coding has been applied. Shall be absent otherwise. |

###### 3.Y.4.2.4.3 Response Payload

If the origin server failed to store or modified any representations in the request payload, the response payload shall contain a Status Report describing any additions, modifications, or deletions to the stored representations. The Status Report may also describe any warnings or other useful information.

##### 3.82.4.2.3 Expected Actions

The Audit Consumer shall process the response according to the capabilities of its application. The processing is not constrained by IHE.

The Audit Record Repository shall create and store locally an audit event structured in accordance to requirements defined in DICOM PS3.15 Section A.5.3.2 “Audit Log Used”.

### 3.Y.5 Security Considerations

<Description of the transaction specific security consideration; such as use of security profiles.>

#### 3.Y.5.1 Security Audit Considerations

<This section should identify any specific ATNA security audit event that is associated with this transaction and requirements on the encoding of that audit event. >

##### 3.Y.5.1.(z) <Actor> Specific Security Considerations

<This section should specify any specific security considerations on an Actor by Actor basis.>

Appendices

Appendix A – <Appendix A Title>

Appendix A text goes here.

A.1 <Add Title>

Appendix A.1 text goes here

Appendix B – <Appendix B Title>

Appendix B text goes here.

B.1 <Add Title>

Appendix B.1 text goes here.

Volume 2 Namespace Additions

Add the following terms to the IHE General Introduction Appendix G:

<Please explicitly identify all new OIDs, UIDs, URNs, etc., defined specifically for this profile. These will be added to the IHE TF General Introduction namespace appendix when it becomes available. These items should be collected from the sections above, and listed here as additions when this document is published for Trial Implementation. This section will be deleted prior to inclusion into the Technical Framework as Final Text, but should be present for publication of Public Comment and Trial Implementation.>

Volume 3 – Content Modules

# 5 Namespaces and Vocabularies

Add to section 5 Namespaces and Vocabularies

<Note that the code systems already defined in the Technical Framework of this domain may (but not required) be replicated here just to aid in the supplement review as a standalone document. Also note that the Section 5 table numbers and names are already defined in the TF Volume 3.>

| codeSystem | codeSystemName | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| <oid or uid> | <code system name> | <short description or pointer to more detailed description> |
| <oid or uid> | <code system name> | <short description or pointer to more detailed description> |
| <oid or uid> | <code system name> | <short description or pointer to more detailed description> |

Add to section 5.1.1 IHE Format Codes

| Profile | Format Code | Media Type | Template ID |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <Profile name (profile acronym)> | <urn:ihe: > |  | <oids> |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Add to section 5.1.2 IHE ActCode Vocabulary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Code | Description |
| <Code name> | <short one sentence description or reference to longer description (not preferred)> |
| <Code name> | <short one sentence description or reference to longer description (not preferred)> |
| <Code name> | <short one sentence description or reference to longer description (not preferred)> |

Add to section 5.1.3 IHE RoleCode Vocabulary

| Code | Description |
| --- | --- |
| <name of role> | <Short, one sentence description of role or reference to more info.> |
| <name of role> | <Short, one sentence description of role or reference to more info.> |
| <name of role> | <Short, one sentence description of role or reference to more info.> |

# 6 Content Modules

## 6.X SOLE Event Definitions

The events described in SWIM <http://siim.org/resource/resmgr/swim/SWIMRadlex1.xlsx> are reported as SOLE events. The semantic content to be included in the report is defined in event semantics, and the encoding of those semantics defined in event encoding.

### 6.X.1 SWIM and SOLE Event selection

The SWIM lexicon was developed as a comprehensive list of all events that might occur in an imaging department. However, many of these are not easily captured by systems that exist today, or the effort to capture the events would far outweigh the perceived value. The events were also selected to cover a broad range of event types in order to assure broad utility and to assure the methods selected in the profile would not impede future inclusion of the rest of the SWIM lexicon. Finally, events that are considered highly valuable based on current business intelligence systems were also identified and included in the list.

### 6.X.2 Event Semantics

The baseline events are selected from the RADLEX SWIM list, <https://github.com/ImagingInformatics/SWIM-Events>. This list may be extended by local policy with other events from the RADLEX SWIM list, or by locally defined events.

Table 6.X.2-1 Baseline SOLE Events

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | RADLEX ID | SOLEv1? | Description "The time when:" | Transactions that should use this event |
| **OrderEntered** | RID45813 | Y | The exam order is entered into the order placer system |  |
| AppointmentTimeScheduled | RID45814 | Y | The scheduler set the ApptTime for the exam |  |
| **PatientArrived** | RID45825 | Y | The patient checks-in at an identified desk for the exams |  |
| RoomAssigned | RID45934 | Y | The room (?or performing resource?) is assigned to a patient and procedure |  |
| PatientIn | RID45897 | Y | the patient enters the procedure room |  |
| PatientOut | RID45899 | Y | the patient leaves the procedure room |  |
| **FirstImageCollected** | RID46000 | Y | the imaging device begins to collect data |  |
| **ImagingComplete** | RID45835 | Y | All images are acquired and reconstructed (including routine additional reconstructions/reformations done on the imaging device) on the imaging device |  |
| **StudyPrepared** | RID45914 | Y | All steps required for reporting completed (images acquired, transmitted to reporting device, post-processing done) e.g. Exam put onto reading or QC worklist. |  |
| QCCompleted | RID28816 | Y | Delete unacceptable images, adjust W/L, confirm correct patient, etc. Typically done by a technologist |  |
| Crit Notification | RID45854 | Y | A category 1 (ACR Definition) finding is communicated to a physician caring for the patient. |  |
| ReportDictated | RID45859 | Y | Physician reviews image and renders a report in electronic audio format |  |
| **ReportApproved** | RID45924 | Y | Final text form report is approved(signed) |  |
| ReportPublished | RID45865 | Y | Final report and exam is sent to ordering physician (EMR confirmation of receipt) |  |
| ExamArchiveCommit | RID4580 | Y | Exam is transferred to an external archive or VNA |  |
| ExamTransferToBilling | RID45836 | Y | Information on exam has been transferred to billing system |  |
| PatientMerged | RID45898 | Y | Exams of a patient with 2 IDs are merged to 1 of the IDs |  |
| ExamReassigned | RID45863 | Y | Change the patient ID for an exam to a different patient ID (e.g., trauma patient ID reconciliation) |  |
| ExamRemoved | RID45856 | Y | The exam and any associated images are deleted (This needs clarification, deleted or just not returned on routine queries? See Exam Deleted) |  |
| ExamOpenedForReporting | RID45893 | Y | The examination is opened on viewing application by the radiologist for reporting |  |
| ExamCancelled | RID45862 | Y | Time exam is cancelled (either before or during) the exam |  |
| ExamExceptionDetected | **TBD** | Y | The exam has an exception condition that must be administratively resolved. |  |
| ExamExceptionResolved | **TBD** | Y | The exam exception condition has been administratively resolved. |  |
| ExamDeleted | **TBD** | Y | The exam has been deleted from an application perspective. (This needs clarification, deleted or just not returned on routine queries? See Exam Removed) |  |
| MPPS Message |  |  | MPPS Reported,  Contents of MPPS |  |

The following will be developed on spreadsheet at first, but for profile implementation specification create a nested semantic description.

1. Event (for each row in the table above):
2. Active Participants
3. particpant1 key information (type, etc.) (mandatory/optional) (likely IHE actors or product classes, e.g., RIS)
4. participant2 key information ….
5. Event Type details (beyond dateTime and event code)
6. Passive Participant (Objects)

#### 6.X.3 Event Reports.

#### 6.x.3.1 OrderEntered

The exam order is entered into the order placer system.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Orderplacer (M)(1) | Patient (M)(1) |
| Ordering Physician (O) (1) | Exam(M)(1..n) |
|  | Accession Number(O)(1..n) |

#### 6.x.3.2 AppointmentTimeScheduled

The scheduler sets the ApptTime for the exam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Dss/Orderfiller (O)(0..1) | Patient (M)(1) |
| Human Scheduler (O) (0..1) | Exam(M)(1..n) |
| Other automated scheduler (O) (0..1) | Accession Number(O)(0..n) |

At least one Active Participant shall be recorded.

#### 6.x.3.3 PatientArrived

The patient checks-in at an identified desk for the exams

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Admitting Staff(O) (0..1) | Patient (M) (0..1) |
| Automatic Check In System (0..1) | Arrival Location(O) (0..1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.4 RoomAssigned

The room (?or performing resource?) is assigned to a patient and procedure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Dss/Orderfiller (o) (0..1) | Patient (M) (1) |
| Human Scheduler (O) (0..1) | Exam(M) (1..n) |
| Other automated scheduler (O) (0..1) | Fixed Location(O) (0..1) |
|  | Resource(O) (0..1) |

At least one Active Participant shall be recorded.

#### 6.x.3.5 PatientIn

The patient enters the procedure room

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Patient (M) (1) | Fixed Location (O) (0..1) |
|  | Mobile Location (O) (0..1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.6 PatientOut (RID45899)

The patient leaves the procedure room

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Patient (M) (1) | Fixed Location (O) (0..1) |
|  | Mobile Location (O) (0..1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.7 FirstImageCollected (RID46000)

The imaging device begins to collect data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Modality (M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Exam(M) (1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.8 ImagingComplete (RID45835)

All images are acquired and reconstructed (including routine additional reconstructions/reformations done on the imaging device) on the imaging device

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Modality (M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Exam(M) (1..n) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.9 StudyPrepared (RID45914)

All steps required for reporting completed (images acquired, transmitted to reporting device, post-processing done) e.g. Exam put onto reading or QC worklist.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Technologist(M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Exam(M) (1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.10 QCCompleted (RID28816)

Delete unacceptable images, adjust W/L, confirm correct patient, etc. Typically done by a technologist

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Technologist(M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Exam(M)(1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.11 ReportDictated (RID45859)

Physician reviews image and renders a report in electronic audio format

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Physician (M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Exam(M) (1) |
|  | Fixed Location (0..1) |
|  | Mobile Location (0..1) |

#### 6.x.3.12 ReportApproved (RID45924)

Final text form report is approved(signed)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Physician (M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Exam(M) (1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.13 ReportPublished (RID45865)

Final report and exam is sent to ordering physician (EMR confirmation of receipt)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| PACS/RIS(M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Exam(M) (1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.14 ExamArchiveCommit (RID4580)

Exam is transferred to an external archive or VNA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Archive(M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Exam(M) (1..n) |
|  | Order(O) (1..n) |

#### 6.x.3.15 ExamTransferToBilling (RID45836)

Information on exam has been transferred to billing system

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| EMR (M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Order(M) (1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.16 PatientMerged (RID45898)

Exams of a patient with 2IDs are merged to 1 of the IDs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| PACS/RIS/EMR (M) (1) | Patient (M) (2..n) |
|  | Exam(M) (1..n) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.17 ExamReassigned (RID45863)

Change the patient ID for an exam to a different patient ID (e.g., trauma patient ID reconciliation)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| PACS/RIS/EMR (M) (1) | Patient (M) (2) |
|  | Exam(M) (1..n) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.18 ExamRemoved (RID45856)

The exam and any associated images are deleted (This needs clarification, deleted or just not returned on routine queries? See Exam Deleted)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| PACS/RIS/EMR (M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Exam(M) (1..n) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.19 ExamOpenedFoReporting (RID45893)

The examination is opened on viewing application by the radiologist for reporting

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| PACS/RIS (M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
| Physician (O) (0..1) | Exam(M) (1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.20 ExamCancelled (RID45862)

Time exam is cancelled (either before or during) the exam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| PACS/RIS/EMR (M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Exam(M) (1..n) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.21 ExamExceptionDetected (RAD-xx01)

The exam has an exception condition that must be administratively resolved.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Detecting System (M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Exam(M) (1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.22 ExamExceptionResolved (RAD-xx02)

The exam exception condition has been administratively resolved.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Resolving System (M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Exam(M) (1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.23 ExamDeleted (RAD-xx03)

The exam has been deleted from an application perspective. (This needs clarification, deleted or just not returned on routine queries? See Exam Removed)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| PACS/RIS/EMR (M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
|  | Exam(M) (1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.23 CritNotification (RID45854)

A category 1 (minutes) finding (ACR definition, see Actionable Findings and the Role of IT Support: Report of the ACR Actionable Reporting Work Group <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jacr.2013.12.016>) is communicated to a physician taking care of patient.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Physician-Sending(M) (1) | Patient (M) (1) |
| Physician-Receiving(M) (1) | Exam(M) (1) |
|  |  |

#### 6.x.3.2 MPPSReported (RAD-xx04)

The modality performing the exam has reported that the procedure is complete.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Modality(M)(1) | MPPS Contents (1) |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### 6.x.4 encoding an event

Events shall be encoded in accordance with the schema in DICOM PS3.15 Section A.5. The tables associated with each event indicate the active participants and participating objects for each event. These may be mandatory or optional, and may have restrictions on the multiplicity. They shall all comply with the encoding restrictions shown in the table below. There are tables for machines and other conceptual objects (e.g., exam), and tables for humans.

The Event description

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Field Name | Opt | Value Constraints |
| **Event**  AuditMessage/ EventIdentification | EventID | M | **EV(SOLE, IHE, “Radiology Operational Event”)** |
| EventActionCode | M | **E** |
| *EventDateTime* | *M* | *not specialized* |
| *EventOutcomeIndicator* | *M* | *not specialized* |
| EventTypeCode | M | **DCID(Table 6.X.2-1 Baseline SOLE Events), Multiple EventTypeCodes are permitted.** |
| Audit Source (0..1) | | | |
| Machine Active Participant (0..n) | | | |
| Human Active Participant (0..n) | | | |
| Human Passive Participant, e.g., Patient (0..n) | | | |
| Machine Passive Participant, e.g., Study (0..n) | | | |

Where:

Audit should be included. It is optional in the schema, but it is often useful to specify the system that originally detected and reported the event.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Audit Source**  AuditMessage/ AuditSourceIdentification | *AuditSourceID* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| *AuditEnterpriseSiteID* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| *AuditSourceTypeCode* | *U* | *not specialized* |

Machines, software, applications, etc. that actively participate in the event, e.g., Modality or Image Archive shall all comply with the following requirement.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Machine Active Participant**  AuditMessage/ ActiveParticipant | UserID | M | One identity of the machine participant, e.g., process ID, AE title, etc. |
| AlternativeUserID | U | A second identity of the machine participant, e.g., process ID, AE title, etc. |
| *UserName* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| *UserIsRequestor* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| RoleIDCode | M | ***See section 6.x.5.2*** |
| NetworkAccessPointTypeCode | M | “1” for machine (DNS) name, “2” for IP address |
| NetworkAccessPointID | M | The machine name or IP address. |

People that actively participate in the event, e.g., Radiologist or Technologist. Additional fields extending DICOM Schema are defined per event. The DICOM CID 7450 provides role codes for the various participation roles. Note that a participation role is different than an organizational role. A surgeon refers a patient for an exam would have an organizational role of surgeon, but a participation role in that exam of referring physician.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Human Active Participant**  AuditMessage/ ActiveParticipant | UserID | M | One identity of the human that participated in the transaction, e.g., Employee Number. |
| *AlternativeUserID* | *U* | A second identity of the human that participated in the transaction, e.g., NPI(US). |
| *UserName* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| *UserIsRequestor* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| RoleIDCode | M | **See section 6.x.5.1** |
| Department |  | *See section 6.x.5.5 Departments* |
| Shift |  | *????* |
| NetworkAccessPointTypeCode | *U* | *not specialized* |
| NetworkAccessPointID | *U* | *not specialized* |

System objects, e.g., “exam” that are the objects of actions are described as follows. The object roles are selected from DICOM CID 7445 and from Table 5.1.3.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **System Object**  (AuditMessage/ ParticipantObjectIdentification) | ParticipantObjectTypeCode | M | “2” (system object) |
| ParticipantObjectTypeCodeRole | M | **See section 6.x.5.3, participating object roles**  **Need table: e.g. Exam, appointment, study, report** |
| *ParticipantObjectDataLifeCycle* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| *ParticipantObjectIDTypeCode* | *M* | *not specialized* |
| *ParticipantObjectSensitivity* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| ParticipantObjectID | *M* | *not specialized* |
| *ParticipantObjectName* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| *ParticipantObjectQuery* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| ParticipantObjectDetail | M | **TBD** |

Location objects, e.g., “Room 101” that are the objects of actions are described as follows. The object roles are selected as specified in Section 6.x.5.3.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Participating Location Object**  (AuditMessage/ ParticipantObjectIdentification) | ParticipantObjectTypeCode | M | “2” (system object) |
| ParticipantObjectTypeCodeRole | M | **See section 6.x.5.4, location roles** |
| *ParticipantObjectDataLifeCycle* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| *ParticipantObjectIDTypeCode* | *M* | *not specialized* |
| *ParticipantObjectSensitivity* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| ParticipantObjectID | *M* | *not specialized* |
| *ParticipantObjectName* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| *ParticipantObjectQuery* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| ParticipantObjectDetail | M | **TBD** |

Human objects, e.g., patient. Additional fields extending DICOM Schema and ParticipantObjectDetail requirements are defined per event.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Human Participating Object**  (AuditMessage/ ParticipantObjectIdentification) | ParticipantObjectTypeCode | M | “1” (person) |
| ParticipantObjectTypeCodeRole | M | **See section 6.x.5.1. This is usually patient** |
| *ParticipantObjectDataLifeCycle* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| *ParticipantObjectSensitivity* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| ParticipantObjectID | M | the human ID in HL7 CX format. |
| *ParticipantObjectIDTypeCode* | *M* | *not specialized* |
| *ParticipantObjectName* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| *ParticipantObjectQuery* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| ParticipantObjectDetail | M | **TBD** |

### 6.x.5 Coded Terminologies

#### 6.x.5.1 Person roles

##### 6.x.5.1.1 DICOM CID 7450

The DICOM CID 7450 has a list of potential person roles. It include further lists of family member and organizational roles. These may be used as the role for a person in a SOLE message. It is reproduced here for convenience.

**Table CID 7450. Person Roles**

| **Coding Scheme Designator** | **Code Value** | **Code Meaning** | **SNOMED-CT Concept ID** | **UMLS Concept Unique ID** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DCM | [121025](#DCM_121025) | Patient |  |  |
| SRT | [J-00552](http://browser.ihtsdotools.org/?perspective=full&conceptId1=223366009) | Healthcare professional | [223366009](http://browser.ihtsdotools.org/?perspective=full&conceptId1=223366009) | [C1704312](https://uts.nlm.nih.gov/metathesaurus.html?cui=C1704312) |
| SRT | [S-11090](http://browser.ihtsdotools.org/?perspective=full&conceptId1=113163005) | Friend | [113163005](http://browser.ihtsdotools.org/?perspective=full&conceptId1=113163005) | [C0079382](https://uts.nlm.nih.gov/metathesaurus.html?cui=C0079382) |
| *Include [CID 7451 “Family Member”](#sect_CID_7451)* <http://dicom.nema.org/medical/dicom/current/output/chtml/part16/sect_CID_7451.html> | | |  |  |
| *Include [CID 7452 “Organizational Roles”](#sect_CID_7452) <http://dicom.nema.org/medical/dicom/current/output/chtml/part16/sect_CID_7452.html>* | | |  |  |

##### 6.x.5.1.2 Additional Roles

The following additional roles may be used in SOLE messages.

| **Coding Scheme Designator** | **Code Value** | **Code Meaning** | **SNOMED-CT Concept ID** | **UMLS Concept Unique ID** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

#### 6.x.5.2 Machine Roles

The following machine roles should be used for devices that are active participants in an event. If this list lacks a suitable code, a locally defined code may be used.

**Table Device Participating Roles**

| **Coding Scheme Designator** | **Code Value** | **Code Meaning** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DCM | [113859](#DCM_113859) | Irradiating Device |
| DCM | [121097](#DCM_121097) | Recording |
| DCM | [113942](#DCM_113942) | X-Ray Reading Device |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

#### 6.x.5.3 Participating Object Roles

The following participating object roles should be used for objects that participate in an event. If this list lacks a suitable code, a locally defined code may be used.

**Table   Participating Object Roles**

| **Coding Scheme Designator** | **Code Value** | **Code Meaning** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Examination |
|  |  | Appointment |
|  |  | Study |
|  |  | Report |
|  |  |  |

#### 6.x.5.4 Location Roles

The following machine roles should be used for locations that participate in an event. If this list lacks a suitable code, a locally defined code may be used.

**Table Location Roles**

| **Coding Scheme Designator** | **Code Value** | **Code Meaning** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Room Identifier |
|  |  | Mobile Facility Identifier |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

### 6.x.6 Examples

#### 6.x.6.1 OrderEntered example

An example of a SOLE event report for an OrderEntered is provided below. In this example, Dr. Smith has order an exam for patient Jones. The Exam was assigned the number “ex-1245” and accession number “ac-9383” by the order placer system.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| Orderplacer (M)(1) | Patient (M)(1) |
| Ordering Physician (O) (1) | Exam(M)(1..n) |
|  | Accession Number(O)(1..n) |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Field Name | Opt | Value Constraints |
| **Event**  AuditMessage/ EventIdentification | EventID | M | **EV(SOLE, IHE, “Radiology Operational Event”)** |
| EventActionCode | M | **E** |
| *EventDateTime* | *M* | *2015-03-17T00:15* |
| *EventOutcomeIndicator* | *M* | *“0”* |
| EventTypeCode | M | **EV(RID45813, RADLEX, “OrderEntered”)** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Audit Source**  AuditMessage/ AuditSourceIdentification | *AuditSourceID* | *U* | *Orderplacer-2* |
| *AuditEnterpriseSiteID* | *U* |  |
| *AuditSourceTypeCode* | *U* | *“4”* |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Machine Active Participant**  **AuditMessage/ ActiveParticipant** | UserID | M | <order-placer-process-ID> |
| AlternativeUserID | U |  |
| *UserName* | *U* |  |
| *UserIsRequestor* | *U* |  |
| RoleIDCode | M | ***EV(TBD, IHE-RAD, “Order Placer”)*** |
| NetworkAccessPointTypeCode | M | 1 |
| NetworkAccessPointID | M | Placer2.hospital.org |
| **Human Active Participant**  AuditMessage/ ActiveParticipant | UserID | M | PID-horn1234123 |
| *AlternativeUserID* | *U* |  |
| *UserName* | *U* |  |
| *UserIsRequestor* | *U* |  |
| RoleIDCode | M | **EV( 121025, DCM, “Patient”)** |
| Department | *U* | *“Internal Medicine”* |
| Shift | *U* |  |
| NetworkAccessPointTypeCode | *U* |  |
| NetworkAccessPointID | *U* |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **System Object**  (AuditMessage/ ParticipantObjectIdentification) | ParticipantObjectTypeCode | M | “2” (system object) |
| ParticipantObjectTypeCodeRole | M | **EV( examcode, ???, “Exam ID”)** |
| *ParticipantObjectDataLifeCycle* | *U* | *not specialized* |
| *ParticipantObjectIDTypeCode* | *M* | **EV( examcode, ???, “Exam ID”)** |
| *ParticipantObjectSensitivity* | *U* |  |
| ParticipantObjectID | *M* | *“ex-1245”* |
| *ParticipantObjectName* | *U* |  |
| *ParticipantObjectQuery* | *U* |  |
| ParticipantObjectDetail | U |  |
| **System Object**  (AuditMessage/ ParticipantObjectIdentification) | ParticipantObjectTypeCode | M | “2” (system object) |
| ParticipantObjectTypeCodeRole | M | **EV( examcode, ???, “Accession Number”)** |
| *ParticipantObjectDataLifeCycle* | *U* |  |
| *ParticipantObjectIDTypeCode* | *M* | *EV( examcode, ???, “Accession Number”)* |
| *ParticipantObjectSensitivity* | *U* |  |
| ParticipantObjectID | *M* | *“ac-9383”* |
| *ParticipantObjectName* | *U* |  |
| *ParticipantObjectQuery* | *U* |  |
| ParticipantObjectDetail | U |  |

{

Pri : “101”,

version: “1”,

Timestamp: “2015-03-17T00:15”

Hostname: “nemo.frodo.org”

App-name: “IHE+SOLE”

Procid: “1234”

Msg-id : “7c3fb1e7-e8e8-4df5-bde5-c224d3290a8b”

Msg : “lots of XML”

}

#### 6.x.6.2 PatientArrived example

An example of a SOLE event report for a Patient Arrival event is provided below. The example will use an patient who arrives and uses and automatic checkin system at the radiology clinic entrance.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active Participants (Subject) | Participating Objects (Object) |
| ~~Admitting Staff(O) (0..1)~~ |  |
| Automatic Check In System (0..1) | Arrival Location(O) (0..1) |
| Patient (M) (0..1) |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Field Name | Opt | Value Constraints |
| **Event**  AuditMessage/ EventIdentification | EventID | M | **EV(SOLE, IHE, “Radiology Operational Event”)** |
| EventActionCode | M | **E** |
| *EventDateTime* | *M* | *2015-03-17T00:15* |
| *EventOutcomeIndicator* | *M* | *0* |
| EventTypeCode | M | **EV( RID45825, RADLEX, “PatientArrived”** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Audit Source**  AuditMessage/ AuditSourceIdentification | *AuditSourceID* | *U* | *AUTOADMIT* |
|  |  |  |
| *AuditSourceTypeCode* | *U* | *“4”* |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Machine Active Participant**  AuditMessage/ ActiveParticipant | UserID | M | <automatic-admitting-process-ID> |
| AlternativeUserID | U |  |
| *UserName* | *U* |  |
| *UserIsRequestor* | *U* |  |
| RoleIDCode | M | ***See section 6.x.5.2*** |
| NetworkAccessPointTypeCode | M | “1” |
| NetworkAccessPointID | M | “Autoadmit7.hospital.org” |
| **Human Active Participant**  AuditMessage/ ActiveParticipant | UserID | M | PID-horn1234123 |
| *AlternativeUserID* | *U* |  |
| *UserName* | *U* |  |
| *UserIsRequestor* | *U* |  |
| RoleIDCode | M | **EV( 121025, DCM, “Patient”)** |
| Department |  | *“Admitting”* |
| Shift |  |  |
| NetworkAccessPointTypeCode | *U* |  |
| NetworkAccessPointID | *U* |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Participating Location Object**  (AuditMessage/ ParticipantObjectIdentification) | ParticipantObjectTypeCode | M | “2” (system object) |
| ParticipantObjectTypeCodeRole | M | **See section 6.x.5.4, location roles** |
| *ParticipantObjectDataLifeCycle* | *U* |  |
| *ParticipantObjectIDTypeCode* | *M* |  |
| *ParticipantObjectSensitivity* | *U* |  |
| ParticipantObjectID | *M* | *“Automatic admitting lobby 3”* |
| *ParticipantObjectName* | *U* |  |
| *ParticipantObjectQuery* | *U* |  |
| ParticipantObjectDetail | U |  |

{

Pri : “101”,

version: “1”,

Timestamp: “2015-03-17T00:15”

Hostname: “nemo.frodo.org”

App-name: “IHE+SOLE”

Procid: “1234”

Msg-id : “7c3fb1e7-e8e8-4df5-bde5-c224d3290a8b”

Msg : “lots of XML”

}

Appendices

*<Add any applicable appendices below; NA if none.>*

Appendix A – <Appendix A title>

Appendix A text goes here.

Appendix B – <Appendix B Title>

Appendix B text goes here.

B.1 <Add Title>

Appendix B.1 text goes here.

Volume 3 Namespace Additions

Add the following terms to the IHE Namespace:

<Please explicitly identify all new OIDs, UIDs, URNs, etc., defined specifically for this profile. These will be added to the IHE TF General Introduction namespace appendix when it becomes available. These items should be collected from the sections above by the author, and listed here as additions when this document is published for Trial Implementation. This section will be deleted prior to inclusion into the Technical Framework as Final Text, but should be present for publication of Public Comment and Trial Implementation.>

Volume 4 – National Extensions

Add appropriate Country section

4 National Extensions

None