**PROPOSED PMI architecture for ResLab installation at John Hunter Hospital**

**ResLab SQL server PMI tables**

Readonly by ResLab  
Synchronised with Cerner PMI

**Cerner PMI**

**Demographics**

patientID  
title  
surname  
firstname  
sex  
gender  
dob

……  
MRN  
mergeMRN

**MRNs**

mrnID  
patientID  
mrn  
healthservice  
healthserviceID

……

**Addresses**

addressID  
patientID  
addresstypeID  
line1  
line2  
suburb  
postcode

……

**Merge\_log**

mergeID  
datetime  
patientID\_parent  
patientID\_child  
MRN\_parent  
MRN\_child

……

**Unmerge\_log**

unmergeID  
mergeID  
datetime  
patientID\_parent  
patientID\_child  
MRN\_parent  
MRN\_child

……

Interface?

Assumptions:

1. Cerner PMI is the source of all PMI data
2. Local ResLab tables contain a subset of Cerner PMI data relevant to ResLab
3. Cerner and ResLab PMIs are kept synchronised by an interface maintained by JH
4. Local ResLab PMI tables are readonly by ResLab other than for the purpose of entering MRNs from health services other than JH.
5. MRN merge messages sent to ResLab by the Cerner interface will result in the following –
   1. The parent MRN will be written to the mergeMRN field of the Demographics table record corresponding to the child MRN
   2. All ResLab table records that currently point to the child patientID will be re-pointed to the parent patientID
   3. An entry is created in the Merge\_log table.
6. A search for a patient on any of the available child, parent or MRNs from other health services will return the parent JH MRN
7. ResLab patient reports always requires the JH parent MRN be displayed
8. MRN sets from the various health services do not overlap

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