# **GLIF**

Thu Feb 17 11:30:05 PST 2000

## Package EventsAndExceptions



class EventsAndExCeptions.Event

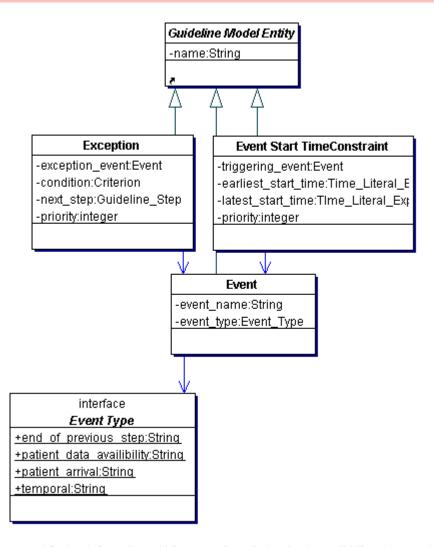
class EventsAndExCeptions.Event\_Start\_TimeConstraint

 ${\color{red} \textbf{class}} \,\, \underline{\textbf{EventsAndExCeptions.Exception}}$ 

## Interfaces

interface <a href="EventsAndExCeptions.Event\_Type">EventsAndExCeptions.Event\_Type</a>

### Class Diagram



Different Event types are defined: end of a previous guideline step, patient arrival, patient data availability, and temporal events, such as a certain point of time has arrived.

Action- and decision steps have an attribute, called triggering\_events, which specifies what events trigger the start of the step, and

with what temporal constraints. The triggering events are of the class EventStartTimeConstraint. This class specifies an event and the earliest and latest times after which the step should be started following the occurrence of the triggering event.

Action- and decision steps have an attribute, called exceptions, which specifies what exceptions should be checked during the execution of the step. The exceptions are of the class Exception. This class specifies the exception-event that should be checked for, a (guarding) condition and a next step. If the exception event occurs and the condition holds, then we terminate the step associated with the exception, and move on to the next step that is defined by the exception.

### Interface Node Detail



Interface <u>EventsAndExCeptions.Event Type</u>

More event types may be added.

### Class Detail



## Class EventsAndExCeptions.Event

#### **Inherits from:**

Guideline\_Model\_Entity

Description: This class contains a triggering event and the earliest and latest times after which a system response to the event should be generated. The event triggers action or decision steps within the latest\_start\_time and not before the earliest\_start\_time.

#### Considerations

Currently, complex events are not modeled. To express an event such as "1 hour after event E1", we use the triggering event as E1 and an earliest start time of 1 hour. Complex events such as "DowJones changed by 20% in any 2 hour interval" are not possible to model right now.

#### Attributes

event\_name event\_type

### Attribute Detail





Class EventsAndExCeptions.Event Start TimeConstraint

### **Inherits from:**

Guideline\_Model\_Entity

Description: This class contains a triggering event and the earliest and latest times after which a system response to the event should be generated. The event triggers action or decision steps within the latest\_start\_time and not before the earliest\_start\_time.

Any of the triggering events that occur can trigger the step that is about to be triggered. In cases where several triggering events are defined (each with its own start time constraints), their priorities are compared, and the highest priority event is chosen to trigger the step.

### Attributes

earliest\_start\_time latest\_start\_time priority triggering\_event

#### Attribute Detail

## 🤗 earliest\_start\_time

Data type: Time\_Literal\_Expression

Multiplicity: 1

Description: the earliest after which a system response should be generated after the triggering event occurred Level: B, C

### latest\_start\_time

Data type: Time\_Literal\_Expression

Multiplicity: 1

Description: the latest after which a system response should be generated after the triggering event occurred

Level: B, C

## 🚇 priority

Data type: integer Multiplicity: 0:1

Description: the priority of the exception

Level: B and C

## 🦊 triggering\_event

Data type: Event Multiplicity: 1 Description:the event Level: B, C

=

# Elass <u>EventsAndExCeptions.Exception</u>

#### **Inherits from:**

Guideline\_Model\_Entity

Action- and decision steps and the guideline class have an attribute, called exceptions, which specifies what exceptions should be checked during the execution of the step. The exceptions are of the class Exception. This class specifies the exception-event that should be checked for, a (guarding) condition and a next step. If the exception event occurs and the condition holds, then we terminate the step associated with the exception, and move on to the next step that is defined by the exception. The condition is part of the exception (and not a separate decision step which is specified as the exception's next\_step) since we do not want to unnecessarily leave a step, stopping its execution, when a triggering\_event occurs, unless the condition holds.

Any of the exceptions that occur can stop the execution of the current step and pass control to another step. In cases where several exceptions are defined (each with its own next\_step), their priorities are compared, and the highest priority exception is chosen to trigger the step.

### Attributes

condition exception\_event next\_step priority

### Attribute Detail

- **condition**
- exception\_event
- 🚇 next\_step
- 🚇 priority

Data type: integer Multiplicity: 0:1

Description: the priority of the exception

Level: B and C

## Interface Detail



More event types may be added.

#### Attributes

end\_of\_previous\_step patient\_arrival

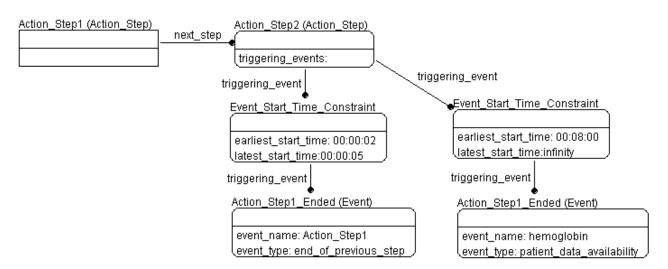
### Attribute Detail

- end\_of\_previous\_step
- patient\_arrival
- patient\_data\_availibility
- **!** temporal

### **Example:**

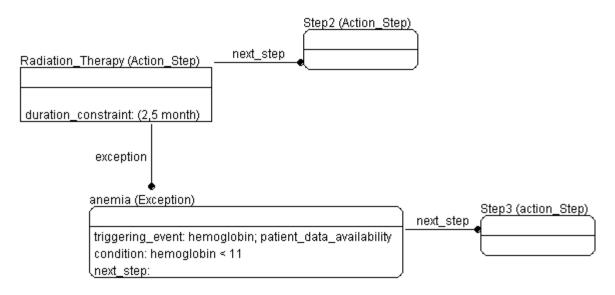
hemoglobin\_availability (Event) 02:00:00 (Event)

event\_name: hemoglobin event\_type: hemoglobin event\_type: temporal



- 1) hemoglobin data is avialable
- 2) 2 am arrived
- 3) Action Step2 is invoked by one of two events: (a) at least 2 seconds and not more than 5 seconds after Action Step1 ended; (b) at least 8 minutes after hemoglobin data is available.

### **Example:**



When radiation therapy is conducted, you check for the exception of anemia (hemoglobin result with a value of < 11). If it occurs then you go to Step3,. If it doesn't you finish radiation therapy and go to step2.