NHS Digital

Data Migration Subpack

Map *from* READ version 2
to SNOMED CT

FINAL RELEASE APRIL 2020

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1st April 2020

Dear User

Read Code V2 to SNOMED CT Map

This document describes the scheduled **FINAL** April 2020 production release of the 5-Byte Read (version 2) to SNOMED CT mapping tables. The maps are synchronised with the 21.0.0 (final) production release of 5-Byte Read Codes and with the current 29.0.0/29.0.1 releases of SNOMED CT. This release replaces all previous releases.

WARNING

This product is designed to support migration of coded data in ONE direction only:

FROM 5 Byte READ2 **TO** SNOMED CT

Use of the table to migrate data in the opposite direction is
NOT RECOMMENDED OR SUPPORTED

Nature of changes since 28.0.0 (October 2019) release

XX maps were changed in this release, mainly in response to specific user requests.

Effect of READ Code end of maintenance (2016) and full withdrawal (2020):

Maintenance of the READ2 codeset itself ended after April 2016; no new READ2 codes will be released after that date. New releases of this mapping table have, however, been issued biannually until April 2020. This permitted changes to correct mapping error or to reflect change in SNOMED CT itself as a mapping target (e.g. due to concept inactivation).

Product Status: this release is **Deprecated with Support**.

This is the final release of this product. No further scheduled releases will occur and the content will therefore remain static. Only if required to resolve critical clinical safety issues, unscheduled updates may occur until April 2023.

Introduction

Background

Systems that currently use Read v2 codes will need to be able to identify an appropriate SNOMED CT concept for existing Read v2 codes in order to transition to SNOMED CT. To assist this, a nationally provided set of maps for each Read v2 code and term have been provided. These tables should be used in association with any contractual requirements or guidance; in particular in relation to the is-assured flag.

Mapping Quality, Coverage and Assurance

The methodology used to determine the maps and the assurance of these has been undertaken in partnership with the Joint GP IT Committee and the SNOMED CT in primary care project, using the expertise of the NHS Terminology Service with additional tooling from Clinical Architecture.

The maps have been determined as clinically safe to use in the transition of general practice systems from Read v2 to SNOMED CT by the Joint GP IT Committee and GPSoC.

It is **strongly recommended** that the original rubric text, original source code and mapping table version used are preserved in any migrated dataset, alongside the mapped SNOMED CT code.

The mapping files do not include or provide maps for any of the Read Drug and Appliance Dictionary Codes.

Reporting and Managing Mapping Errors

Implicit in the preceding section is an acceptance that the mapping table may contain errors. However, if any such errors exist such codes are likely to have extremely small usage.

Users of the mapping tables have a duty of care to report any suspected mapping errors they detect to information.standards@nhs.net and to avail themselves at the earliest opportunity of all update releases, in which such errors may be fixed.

Handling of NHS England and NHS Scotland Editions

5-Byte READ (version 2) itself exists in two different and concurrently released variant editions: one for NHS England and another for NHS Scotland. Both editions are always present in the canonical READ2 distribution; the UNIFIED subdirectory contains the NHS England edition, whilst the NHS Scotland edition is found in the UNISCOT subdirectory. The differences between the two editions are restricted entirely to Chapter 9 (Administration) codes.

Numerically, most of the differences relate to cases (437 by the final April 2016 release of READ2) where the same 7-character READ Code and Term Code combination appears in *both* editions but encodes for a different term

string in each. These term variants were introduced to capture differences between the two jurisdictions in the naming of otherwise very similar healthcare or legal organisational units and their associated forms and the differences between the terms are therefore, usually, not clinically significant.

For example:

Code + Term Code	TERM30 in UNIFIED (England Edition of READ2)	TERM30 in UNISCOT (Scotland Edition of READ2)
9113.00	Patient registered - FP1	Patient registered - GP1
9514.00	FP24 sent to FPC	GP24 sent to HB
934..00	Report for Coroner	Report for Procurator-Fiscal
9H33.00	Court of prot cert fee paid	Curator bonis cert. fee paid
9K8..00	Sickness certificate	Sickness certificates
9941.00	ANC5/6 requested from FPC	ANC5/6 requested from HB

However the differences are not *always* so clinically trivial:

Code + Term Code	TERM30 in UNIFIED (England Edition of READ2)	TERM30 in UNISCOT (Scotland Edition of READ2)
9NDB.00	Ophthalmic report received	Pregnancy test result received
9NDA.00	Soc services report received	Immunology report received
9ND9.00	Discharge summary awaited	Virology report received
9H…11	Patient "sectioned"	Psych. health administration

In addition to this ‘edition ambiguous code’ phenomena, some code and term code combinations are only published in one of the two editions. By the final release of READ2 of April 2016, 134 were unique to the UNIFIED and 102 unique to the UNISCOT edition.

In order to more safely support ‘cross-border’ flows of coded patient data (ie between systems using one edition and those using the other), the following changes to the map content occurred from December 2013:

- all codes found in *either* edition are listed and mapped (previously, only those found in the UNIFIED edition were listed)
- although the map target code columns are still populated for the ‘edition ambiguous codes’, these maps still assume that both the source and target systems are using the UNIFIED edition. Therefore, because this assumption can not normally be known or verified in deployed systems, these maps are flagged **not assured** *except* where

the difference between the two editions has been clinically inspected and judged trivial (e.g. 9K8..00 in the first table of examples above).

Safe Use

The NHS Terminology Service within NHS Digital makes no express or implied assurances about the clinical safety or suitability of the map either in general or for any specific use case. Use of the maps must be undertaken in conjunction with any additional contractual requirements or guidance provided in relation to any specific use of the maps.

Product History and Status

Following initial validation and technical test review of the alpha test version (released December 18th 2006), an interim beta version was released on February 20th 2007. The first live production release, reflecting further validation review and also new READ and SNOMED content, was made in April 2007. Biannual updates were subsequently released at least every April and October, until the final product release in April 2020.

From April 2020, this release has **Deprecated With Support** status within the NHS Terminology Product Development Lifecycle[1]. This means that:

1. Both the release format specification of the product and the method of its content preparation shall remain fixed indefinitely *unless* a significant safety risk is identified that cannot be mitigated without changing them. Where changes are deemed necessary to improve a product then a formal consultation procedure will be undertaken which may include some or all parts of the product development process and may include an option for parallel running (i.e. support for both existing and new specification).
2. NHS Digital commits to continue limited support until April 2023, after which proper product termination and data withdrawal procedures will occur. There will be no further scheduled maintenance updates of the product. Only if required to resolve critical clinical safety issues, unscheduled updates *may* occur until April 2023.
3. Quality assurance may be ongoing but the product is approved for deployment in live clinical systems, subject to standard safety assessment procedures associated with deployment of any product into a live environment
4. The commitment to release against a stable specification does not preclude continued parallel evolution of the specification and consequent development of improved variants which may or may not be considered as new products.

[1] http://systems.hscic.gov.uk/data/uktc/snomed/governance/lifecycle.pdf

Product Overview

The READ-to-SNOMED mapping table product provides the same mapping information in five different forms. An individual supplier will only need one of the five, and can ignore the other four. The five variants are:

RcSctMap2	use if original data provides **both** READ code and term code, and a clinically assured target SNOMED ConceptID and DescriptionID is needed
RcSctMap	use if original data provides **both** READ code and term code, but *neither* an assured map *nor* a suitable DescriptionID are required
RcSctMap_enhanced	use if original data provides **both** READ code and term code
RcTermSctMap	use if original data provides the READ code and original term, but **no** term code
RcMap	use if original data provides **only** the READ code, and **no** term or term code

Only **one** of the above five tables is necessary to effect a translation.

Other documents and data tables included with the product are supporting information only. Comments on the content of this document and associated files are welcomed as they will allow enhancements to subsequent live release versions.

Format of Mapping Files

Each release mapping file is presented as a TAB delimited file with rows terminated by CR/LF combination. The first row contains the relevant field names. Updates to the mapping tables will use the EffectiveDate and MapStatus fields to indicate changes to each mapping. This is described further in later sections.

The format of the primary RcSctMap2, RcSctMap and RcSctMap_enhanced release tables is described below, with some sample table rows A description of the content of the individual columns of the table follows.

Table 1. Read Code + Term map table structure (RcSctMap2_uk_YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.txt)

Column	Length	Type / Pattern	Database type	Note
MapId	38	UUID / String	HUGEINT (INT128) OR BINARY(38)	Unique Identifier
ReadCode	5	STRING Case Sensitive	BINARY (5)	Read Code
TermCode	5	STRING	BINARY (2)	Term Code or Term Id
ConceptId	18	SCTID	VARCHAR (18) or BIGINT(20)	SNOMED ConceptID
DescriptionId	18	SCTID	VARCHAR(18) or BIGINT(20)	SNOMED DescriptionID
IS_ASSURED	1	0|1	BOOLEAN	0 = Not assured, 1 = Assured
EffectiveDate	8	YYYYMMDD	DATETIME	Date as YYYYMMDD e.g. 20061218
MapStatus	1	0 | 1	TINYINT	0 = Inactive 1 = Active.

Mapping File Example Rows (RcSctMap2)

Table 2: Example Content (RcSctMap2)

MapID	ReadCode	TermCode	ConceptID	DescriptionID	Is_Assured	EffectiveDate	MapStatus
{f9b20c0e-2623-11e3-a0b5-00ff3a5bce8f}	7....	0	71388002	118588011	1	20130925	1
{f9b20c19-2623-11e3-a0b5-00ff3a5bce8f}	7....	11	387713003	1492230017	1	20130925	1
{f9b20c24-2623-11e3-a0b5-00ff3a5bce8f}	7....	12	387713003	1492230017	1	20130925	1
{e6a742ad-505e-11e3-88c4-2016d8961ad2}	7....	13	387713003	1492230017	1	20131118	1
{f9b20c30-2623-11e3-a0b5-00ff3a5bce8f}	7....	13	71388002	118588011	1	20131118	0
{f9b20c30-2623-11e3-a0b5-00ff3a5bce8f}	7....	13	71388002	118588011	1	20130925	1
{f9b20c3b-2623-11e3-a0b5-00ff3a5bce8f}	70...	0	118678004	446297012	0	20130925	1
{f9b20c47-2623-11e3-a0b5-00ff3a5bce8f}	700..	0	70586009	117249012	0	20130925	1
{f9b20c52-2623-11e3-a0b5-00ff3a5bce8f}	7000	0	171442008	265656012	1	20130925	1
{f9b20c5d-2623-11e3-a0b5-00ff3a5bce8f}	70000	0	14247003	1221073012	1	20130925	1

Table 3. Read Code + Term map table structure (RcSctMap_uk_YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.txt)

Column	Length	Type / Pattern	Database type	Note
MapId	38	UUID / String	HUGEINT (INT128) OR BINARY(38)	Unique Identifier
ReadCode	5	STRING Case Sensitive	BINARY (5)	Read Code
TermCode	5	STRING	CHAR (2)	Term Code or Term Id
ConceptId	18	SCTID	VARCHAR (18) or BIGINT(20)	SNOMED ConceptID
EffectiveDate	8	YYYYMMDD	DATETIME	Date as YYYYMMDD e.g. 20061218
MapStatus	1	0 | 1	TINYINT	0=Inactive 1=Active.

Mapping File Example Rows (RcSctMap)

Table 4: Example Content (RcSctMap)

MapId	ReadCode	TermCode	ConceptId	EffectiveDate	MapStatus
{A9C55AE3-757D-4261-B04E-9325A6573064}	0....	00	14679004	20061218	1
{E508D093-265B-4586-BC1C-EB61AB745301}	0....	11	14679004	20061218	1
{90F348B4-CF4D-46E1-93DB-38409E2ACCD1}	01...	00	265911003	20061218	1
{5D0A4EA1-7FE5-46E4-B473-12013956FA10}	01...	11	308050009	20061218	1
{4D1CCBA2-D219-4E70-AE04-E608FFC168C0}	011..	00	158744001	20061218	1
{88CD61B6-5336-4575-836C-477FAD5705CD}	0111.	00	158745000	20061218	1
{C38CD41C-2577-418B-8156-F79E2F32DA5F}	0111.	11	158745000	20061218	1
{545C41A4-B4C1-4922-8E5E-A969058B416C}	0112.	00	158746004	20061218	1
{197F07CB-834B-4A93-9343-2B6CA73D88E3}	0113.	00	158747008	20061218	1

Table 5. Read Code + Term map (RcSctMap_enhanced_uk_YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.txt)

Column	Length	Type / Pattern	Database type	Note
MapId	38	UUID / String	HUGEINT (INT128) OR BINARY(38)	Unique Identifier
ReadCode	5	STRING Case Sensitive	BINARY (5)	Read Code
TermCode	5	STRING	CHAR (2)	Term Code or Term Id 5 chars for future CTV3-SCT mapping
ConceptId	18	SCTID	VARCHAR (18) or BIGINT(20)	SNOMED ConceptID
Term30Id	18	SCTID	VARCHAR (18) or BIGINT(20)	SNOMED DescriptionID Or NULL
Term60Id	18	SCTID	VARCHAR (18) or BIGINT(20)	SNOMED DescriptionID Or NULL
Term198Id	18	SCTID	VARCHAR (18) or BIGINT(20)	SNOMED DescriptionID Or NULL
EffectiveDate	8	YYYYMMDD	DATETIME	Date as YYYYMMDD e.g. 20061218
MapStatus	1	0 | 1	TINYINT	0=Inactive 1=Active. Value 1 for all columns in alpha release

Mapping File Column Details

MapId

A unique and persistent globally unique (or near unique) identifier for the triad of a ReadCode, a TermCode and a specific SNOMED CT ConceptId (and DescriptionID and particular assurance status, where appropriate).

Each MapId is a 128-bit Universally Unique Identifier (UUID / GUID) generated using the conventions of RFC-4122 and expressed in the file using the standard 38-character alphanumeric string (for details please refer to RFC-4122 at the following URL http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4122.txt) .

ReadCode

The five character code for the 5-Byte READ code.

Note: The ReadCode must be processed in a Case Sensitive manner.

TermCode

The code for the Read Code version 2 Term Code.

Individual READ codes, such as '0…' in Table , can have multiple different terms associated with them. Each term has its own two-character term code. In many cases, the set of terms permitted for one READ code is **not** truly synonymous, and since any of the permitted terms may have actually been selected by the clinical user, the true meaning of a coded item (and, hence, its best mapping to SNOMED) may only be determined by reference to the ReadCode **and** the TermCode actually selected.

Note: In 5-Byte READ, term code identifiers are normally 2-character strings. The table specification is for a 5-character so that the same table specification could be used to encode CTV3 to SNOMED mappings should these be required in future.

ConceptId

The SNOMED CT ConceptId - compliant with the SNOMED CT specification.

DescriptionID

The SNOMED CT DescriptionId

Term30Id (RcSctMap_enhanced only)

The SNOMED CT DescriptionId encoding for a string which (a) is a valid description for ConceptID (though it may no longer be 'current' in SNOMED) and (b) is a case insensitive exact lexical match for the Term30 rubric variant encoded for in 5-Byte READ (version 2) by the combination of ReadCode and TermCode.

Term30Id is NULL if no valid SNOMED description exists that satisfies (a) and (b).

Term60Id (RcSctMap_enhanced only)

The SNOMED CT DescriptionId encoding for a string which (a) is a valid description for ConceptID (though it may no longer be 'current' in SNOMED) and (b) is a case insensitive exact lexical match for the Term60 rubric variant encoded for in 5-Byte READ (version 2) by the combination of ReadCode and TermCode.

Term60Id is NULL if no valid SNOMED description exists that satisfies (a) and (b).

Term198Id (RcSctMap_enhanced only)

The SNOMED CT DescriptionId encoding for a string which (a) is a valid description for ConceptID (though it may no longer be 'current' in SNOMED) and (b) is a case insensitive exact lexical match for the Term198 rubric variant encoded for in 5-Byte READ (version 2) by the combination of ReadCode and TermCode.

Term198Id is NULL if no valid SNOMED description exists that satisfies (a) and (b).

EffectiveDate

The date from which the MapStatus value holds true: A given MapStatus for a mapping (as uniquely identified by a MapId) holds true indefinitely from the EffectiveDate unless and until superseded by a subsequent update release in which the same MapId appears but with a more recent value in the EffectiveDate field.

In the mapping file the date is represented in the ISO standard 'separator free' format YYYYMMDD (e.g. "20061218")

MapStatus

The status of a mapping, as described in the table definitions. Normally:

0=Inactive

1=Active

IS_ASSURED (RcSctMap2 Only)

Use of the IS_ASSURED field should be in line with any contractual or use case specific guidance.

The current clinical assurance status of each map assertion between a READ2 concept and term ID pair, and a SNOMED CT ConceptId and DescriptionId pair.

0=Not assured

1=Assured

NB assurance does NOT extend to the use of the same SNOMED CT ConceptID with any of its other, current and legitimate descriptions.

A semi-automatic quality assurance process was agreed with the NHS GP Systems of Choice (GPSoC) programme in October 2010 and subsequently

with the Joint GP IT Committee. This methodology was reviewed and extended in 2016/17 to support the transition of general practice to SNOMED CT. Under this process, maps were automatically assured only if at least one of the three string-length variant strings encoded for by the source READ2 TermCode was an *exact* lexical equivalent of the string encoded for by the target SNOMED CT DescriptionId (both strings normalised to lowercase). A more sophisticated map assurance algorithm was permitted from April 2017, with the result that some maps are automatically assured even though not exactly lexically equivalent.

In addition to this entirely automatic assurance, the agreed assurance process also requires a targeted manual inspection of maps without lexical equivalence; a primary manual review of the READ to SNOMED map was concluded in mid-2013, and a second round in September 2017.

From the October 2013 release, DescriptionId and IS_ASSURED fields were therefore provided in the RcSCtMap2 variant specification, although the contents of the other RcSctMap map formats also take account of that manual inspection.

Thus, where the IS_ASSURED field holds a TRUE value, this now indicates:

EITHER that the SNOMED CT term encoded by the DescriptionId element of the map target is lexically identical to the original READ2 rubric as defined above, or has been algorithmically determined to be otherwise equivalent though not exactly matching.

OR that, after inspection by at least two clinicians, the clinical consensus was that the meaning conveyed by the original READ2 rubric was the same as (or sufficiently similar to) that conveyed by SNOMED CT term, even though the two strings are not lexically identical.

About the manual review

Detailed information on the mapping principles and an overview of the work undertaken to date is available on request from the SNOMED CT in primary care programme within NHS Digital.

Preparation and Use of the Mapping Files

Note: the Data Migration Workbench is available as a Prototype/Demonstrator Implementation (available via TRUD).

Preparation

Each mapping file is provided in a form that supports tracking of historical changes to the maps. Therefore, the file may contain multiple rows relating to different mappings for the same pairing of a Read Code and Term Code, where the mapping has been changed over time. Each mapping will be uniquely identified by a MapID: when a mapping is revised, the previous mapping will be reset to inactive by distribution of an **additional** table row in which the MapStatus value is 0. The new mapping will also appear as an additional table row, with the same effectiveDate value as the inactivating row but a different MapID, and a MapStatus value of 1.

Therefore, on receiving an update, the combination of pre-existing and update rows should be processed to inactivate the relevant pre-existing rows.

The following query can be applied to determine the active map rows at a given date:

```
SELECT * FROM RcSctMap AS Rcm
WHERE Rcm.MapStatus>0 AND Rcm.EffectiveDate=
        (SELECT MAX(RcmLatest.EffectiveDate) AS LatestDate
        FROM RcSctMap AS RcmLatest
        WHERE RcmLatest.MapId=Rcm.MapId
        AND RcmLatest.EffectiveDate<='<Date as YYYYMMDD>')
```

Using the mapping file

These active map rows can then be used to map from any combination of a Read Code and Term to the relevant SNOMED CT ConceptId.

The following query illustrates the complete process:

```
SELECT DISTINCT ConceptId FROM RcSctMap AS Rcm
WHERE Rcm.ReadCode='<ReadCode>' AND Rcm.TermCode='<TermCode>'
AND Rcm.MapStatus>0 AND Rcm.EffectiveDate=
        (SELECT MAX(RcmLatest.EffectiveDate) AS LatestDate
        FROM RcSctMap AS RcmLatest
        WHERE RcmLatest.MapId=Rcm.MapId
        AND RcmLatest.EffectiveDate<='<Date as YYYYMMDD>')
```

Note: The database must treat ReadCode as Case Sensitive. The code “65a0.” has a different meaning from “65A0.”.

For practical purposes it may be more efficient to compute an ‘active map’ table based on the query above, and then run simplified queries on that to retrieve individual mappings.

The query should be a SELECT DISTINCT rather than a simple SELECT: since the original versions of the tables used to generate this mapping table were created, some Read Version 2 Terms have changed (without any change in ReadCode or TermCode). As a result 78 ReadCode+TermCode combinations

have two mappings computed on both the old and new term strings. Although in all cases both maps are to the same SNOMED concepts, the mapping table artefacts currently contain two active maps for these 78 ReadCode+TermCode pairs. Both rows in each pair have the same ReadCode, TermCode and ConceptID but a different MapID.

Mapping file for use with ReadCode+Term but no TermCode

The main RcSctMap2, RcSctMap or RcSctMap_enhanced mapping tables *can* also be used where there is a text term but not a TermCode, by using the "Keyv2.txt" file from the Read version 2 release, from which the TermCode can be looked up,

RcTermSctMap is, however, provided as a bonus file. It lists the current active mapping (MapStatus =1 in RcSctMap table) for each unique combination of a ReadCode plus a Term30, Term60 orTerm198 text string in the following table structure:

Table 3. Read Code + Term mapping structure (RcTermSctMap_uk_YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.txt)

Column	Length	Type / Pattern	Database type	Note
ReadCode	5	STRING	BINARY (5)	Read Code
Term	198	STRING	VARCHAR (198)	The text of the Term. Separate rows are included for each Term30, Term60 and Term198 variant.
ConceptId	18	SCTID	VARCHAR (18) OR BIGINT(20)	The Target ConceptId
MapId	38	UUID	HUGEINT (INT128) OR BINARY(38)	Unique Identifier of the map. This provides a reference to a row in main released mapping table.

Mapping file for use with ReadCode only (no Term or TermCode)

The main RcSctMap mapping file cannot be used unless **either** a Term string **or** TermCode is present in addition to the Read Code. This information is required to resolve ambiguities in the Read Codes. RcMap is an additional bonus table that provides a mapping from a Read Code only to a ConceptId.

In the majority of cases, Read Codes are in fact unambiguous and so the map from a Read Code to a ConceptId is the same for all Term or TermCode variants of the code. In these cases the maps in the RcMap table are therefore the same as those in the main RcSctMap table. However, where the RcSctMap table maps the same Read Code to different SNOMED ConceptIDs depending on which term or termcode is also selected, the

mapping provided in the RcMap table is not to any of the concepts mapped to in the main mapping table, but is instead to an inactive ambiguous SNOMED CT ConceptId that is semantically equivalent to the disjunct of all possible disambiguated mappings. These mapping rows are identified by MapStatus=2.

Table 4. Read Code only mapping structure (RcMap_uk_YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.txt)

Column	Length	Type / Pattern	Database type	Note
ReadCode	5	STRING	BINARY (5)	Read Code
ConceptId	18	SCTID	VARCHAR (18) OR BIGINT(20)	The Target ConceptId
MapId	38	UUID	HUGEINT (INT128) OR BINARY(38)	Unique Identifier of the map. This provides a reference to a row in main released mapping table.
MapStatus	1	0 | 1 | 2 | 3	TINYINT	0=Inactive 1=Active 2=Ambiguous with an SNOMED CT target concept marked as ambiguous. 3=Ambiguous with no ambiguous SNOMED CT target concept.

Review Status

The bonus file RctSctMap_reviewed_uk_YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.txt lists all Read code plus term code combinations whose mappings have been verified by at least one human reviewer, plus an indicator of the frequency of actual use of the associated Read code plus term code combination. This bonus table may be of value in contexts where a user of specific data translated through the mapping table requires a measure of the reliability of that translation.

The release file is presented as a TAB delimited file with rows terminated by CR/LF combination. The first row contains the relevant field names. The format of the release table is as follows.

Table 4. Read Code + Term review status (RctSctMap_reviewed_uk_YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.txt)

Column	Length	Type / Pattern	Database type	Note
RC	5	STRING	BINARY (5)	Read Code
TC	2	STRING	CHAR (2)	Term Code
RANK		INTEGER	LONG	Ordinal Usage Rank: the ordinal position of **each listed** RC-TC combination within an ordering of **all** RC and TC combinations by frequency of actual recording use Values are between 1 and the total number of unique RC+TC combinations. A value of 1 indicates the single most frequently used RC+TC combination. Gaps in the ordinal series indicate RC+TC combinations that have NOT been manually reviewed and are therefore not listed in this table.

Compliance Testing

The table below suggests 18 test cases. These may be used in an assessment of a mapping implementation for compliance with this guidance. The Data Migration Workbench is also available as a Prototypical Implementation (available via TRUD).

5 Byte Read to SNOMED Mapping Table Test Cases

These test cases apply to the following source, map and target versions:

5-Btye READ V2	April 2009 UK release
Mapping Table Artefact	RcSctMap_uk_20090401000001
SNOMED CT	April 2009 UK release

	INPUT			OUTPUT
TEST #	Code	TermCode	Term30	SNOMED ID
1	9N36.	00	Letter from specialist	270425006
2	43E1.	00	Blood sent - infectious titres	165824000
3	43e1.	00	B. burgdorferi antibody level	315072001
4	74098	00	Correction of nostril stenosis	265023006
5	73135	00	Insertion of grommet	205381000000107
6	7G22.	12	Removal of suture of skin	302415002
7	U6033	1J	[X]Ad reac a-neop/immsuppr NOS	222987001
8	G311.	00	Preinfarction syndrome	4557003
9	G311.	11	Crescendo angina	4557003
10	G311.	14	Angina at rest	59021001
11	U6063	1A	[X] Adv react to spinal anaes	223036007
12	70015	00	Excision les tiss brain stem	427599009
13	72119	00	Rep canthus local skin flap	172205000
14	4921.	00	Semen volume good: 2-5 mL	167771001
15	Eu31.	13	[X]Manic-depressive reaction	13746004
16	U6001	1D	[X] Adv reaction to cefradine	222952001
17	B33..	14	Sebaceous gland malig.neoplasm	188083002
18	7NC7.	00	[SO]Ligament of jaw or thorax	182478006