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# TRIO – API

Project TRIO for RIZIV-INAMI

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Cookbook v1.0



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SMALS

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## 2. Document management

### 2.1. Document history

Version	Status	Date	Autor(s)	Modifications
1.0	Final	20/03/2024	TRIO team	First version of the cookbook for the release 1.0 scope « MVP » of TRIO

### 2.2. Document reviews

Reviewers	Name(s)	Reviewed version	Comments
TRIO Team	TRIO Team	1.0	

### 3. Reference

#### 3.1. eHealth reference

All referenced documents are available on the portal of the eHealth platform. These versions, or any following ones, can be used for the eHealth platform service.

ID	Title	Version	Date	Author
1	Pseudonymisation	1.5	30/01/2024	eHealth platform

eHealth API Catalog: <https://portal.api.ehealth.fgov.be/>

#### 3.2. Other reference

ID	Title	Version	Date	Author
1	Pseudonymisation example GIT repository	1.0	FEB 2024	Smals

#### Procedure to request access to pseudonymisation example GIT repository

URL: <https://git.ict-reuse.be/pseudonymisation>

To request access:

1. send an email to [ReuseGitAdmin@smals.be](mailto:ReuseGitAdmin@smals.be) (organization, professional email, first & last name, request description)
2. you will receive an email to create a specific account on this Git ICT
3. you will receive access to the repository to have a view of the source code and be able to follow it for your development

## 4. Document information

### 4.1. Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Health insured person</b>	Belgian citizen, in this context concerned by a TRIO process.
<b>Dossier or TRIO Dossier</b>	A dossier or TRIO dossier is the main place where all return to work data are for 1 health insured person. There is maximum 1 TRIO dossier for a health insured person.
<b>Traject or TRIO Traject</b>	A traject or TRIO traject is where all return to work data are for 1 specific return to work traject.
<b>RTW_HDI or Traject RTW_HDI</b>	Type of traject ZIV (nl) / AMI (fr).
<b>CODEX or Traject CODEX</b>	Type of traject Reintegration CODEX.
<b>PRWV or Traject PRWV</b>	Type of traject Pre Return to Work Visit.
<b>MFM or Traject MFM</b>	Type of traject Medical Force Majeure.
<b>Attachment</b>	A document that is available in TRIO either linked to a dossier or a traject.
<b>Notification</b>	A message between 2 actors either linked to a dossier or a traject.
<b>SSIN</b>	Social Security Identification Number provided by the Belgian Social Security to uniquely identify a Belgian citizen.
<b>NIHDI</b>	National Institute for Health and Disability Insurance. FR: INAMI NL: RIZIV
<b>Enterprise number</b>	The company registration number is a unique identification number consisting of 10 digits provided by the Crossroads Bank for Enterprises (CBE).
<b>Therapeutic link</b>	It is a relation that a healthcare professional has to establish with the patient to have access to his medical data.
<b>gp</b>	General practitioner
<b>hioad</b>	Advising Doctor of a health insurance organization
<b>hiortwc</b>	Return To Work Coordinator of a health insurance organization
<b>hiomtm</b>	Multidisciplinary team member of a health insurance organization
<b>hioatm</b>	Administrative team member of a health insurance organization
<b>eswd</b>	Work doctor of an external prevention service
<b>esatm</b>	Administrative team member of an external prevention service

## 5. Goal of the document

This document is not a development or programming guide for internal applications. Instead, it provides functional and technical information and allows an organization to integrate the TRIO REST API.

This document will describe the project but also what is around the project like how an integrator can have some support and what is needed to call TRIO REST API.

The access management will be also explained to allow the integrators to know when an operation can be called.

After these explanations, this document will describe TRIO use cases and link them to the API operations. Detailed information regarding the API structure or format is to be found in the API definition directly. This document will focus on the business side of the API.

## 6. Support

### 6.1. For issues in acceptance

Issues in acceptance can be reported by sending a mail to [integration-support@ehealth.fgov.be](mailto:integration-support@ehealth.fgov.be).

### 6.2. For issues in production

Issues in production can be reported by sending a mail to [integration-support@ehealth.fgov.be](mailto:integration-support@ehealth.fgov.be).

### 6.3. Certificates

In order to access the secured eHealth platform environment each integrator has to obtain an eHealth platform certificate, used to identify the initiator of the request. Please consult the chapter about the eHealth Certificates on the portal of the eHealth platform:

- <https://www.ehealth.fgov.be/ehealthplatform/nl/ehealth-certificaten>
- <https://www.ehealth.fgov.be/ehealthplatform/fr/certificats-ehealth>

For technical issues regarding eHealth platform certificates:

- Acceptance: [acceptance-certificates@ehealth.fgov.be](mailto:acceptance-certificates@ehealth.fgov.be)
- Production: [support@ehealth.fgov.be](mailto:support@ehealth.fgov.be)

## 7. Global overview

### 7.1. Context (goal of the project)

TRIO Platform is a communication and collaboration platform, developed to make the exchange of administrative and medical information easier between actors involved in return to work processes.

TRIO Actors are: doctors (general practitioners, work doctors of external prevention services, advising doctors of health insurance organization), return to work coordinators, multidisciplinary team members and administrative team members of health insurance organization, and administrative team member of external prevention service.

Thanks to TRIO, the identification of the appropriate actors for the health insured person and the communication between actors will be much easier, improving the chances to receive critical information within reasonable timeframes and increasing the number of people going back to work.

TRIO provides a REST API for integrators to integrate in their own systems to seamlessly collaborate around a return to work process.

The main functionalities of TRIO are:

- Define a Health insured person space around a dossier and multiple back to work trajects
- Send and receive notifications without having to know the actual person behind the role
- Share medical and non-medical information with precise role management

### 7.2. Access management

#### 7.2.1. eHealth token

The token of eHealth allows TRIO to identify who is connected. Each integrator has to send the user token with the request if they want to use the TRIO REST API.

The token has the following information that will be used for the access management:

- General practitioner: First name, last name, SSIN and NIHDI number
- CIN/NIC: Health insurance company name and enterprise number (CBE)
- External prevention service: External prevention service name and enterprise number (CBE)

There is other information present in the token but those are not used for the access management.

#### 7.2.2. Data access

All TRIO actors cannot have access to all information.

TRIO REST API will control that

- general practitioners will have access to TRIO dossiers of health insured people for whom they have an active therapeutic link
- an external prevention service only access TRIO dossiers of the employees of the employers for which the service is responsible for

**⚠ It is the responsibility of health insurance organizations and external prevention services to implement data access restrictions for their users based on their role. Medical information cannot be shared with administrative roles (return to work coordinator and administrative team member).**

## 8. Requirements

### 8.1. eHealth onboarding

It is necessary to contact eHealth to request appropriate access to TRIO API.

### 8.2. Technical requirement – Tracing

To use this service, the request MUST contain the following two http header values (see RFC <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7231#section-5.5.3>):

1. **User-Agent:** information identifying the software product and underlying technical stack/platform.
  - Pattern: {company}/{package-name}/{version} {platform-company}/{platform-package-name}/{platform-package-version}
  - Regular expression for each subset (separated by a space) of the pattern: [[a-zA-Z0-9-\\/]\*/[0-9a-zA-Z-\_\\.]\*]
  - Examples:  
User-Agent: MyCompany/myProduct/62.310.4 eHealth/Technical/3.19.0  
User-Agent: Topaz-XXXX/123.23.X Taktik/freeconnector/XXXXXX.XXX
2. **From:** email-address that can be used for emergency contact in case of an operational problem.  
Examples:  
From: info@mycompany.be

### 8.3. API documentation

The last version of REST interface described with a JSON / Swagger API is available on the eHealth API Portal:

Environment	Endpoint
Acceptance (not available at this moment)	<a href="https://portal-acpt.api.ehealth.fgov.be">https://portal-acpt.api.ehealth.fgov.be</a>
Production (not available at this moment)	<a href="https://portal.api.ehealth.fgov.be">https://portal.api.ehealth.fgov.be</a>

Endpoint to call TRIO is described in the API documentation on the [eHealth API Portal](#).

## 9. Use cases and Operations

The TRIO API provides the means to share attachments (= documents) with other TRIO actors and to send notifications (= messages) to other TRIO actors.

TRIO API is structured around the concepts involved in return to work trajects. Each concept is a resource in TRIO API:

- insuredPersons
- dossiers
- trajects
- attachments
- notifications

*See [Glossary](#) for a short description.*

In this chapter, we will present the different use cases and how they are linked with the TRIO API.

First of all, nothing can be done in TRIO for an insured person without creating the insured person and the TRIO dossier. Once it has been done, it is possible to upload attachments and to send notifications to TRIO actors. In the case of a TRIO traject, the trajects must be created and it will be possible to upload attachments and to send notifications to TRIO actors for this traject specifically.

TRIO API works with roles instead of specific names. It allows the user to use TRIO without needing to know the actual name of the receiver, as this receiver could not yet be defined (some team of several people must first designate the member of the team who will be responsible specifically for the insured person/traject).

The different roles are: gp, hioad, hiortwc, hiomtm, hioatm, eswd, esatm. See [Glossary](#) for a short description.

### 9.1. Pseudonymisation and encryption

TRIO API uses the Pseudonymisation service of eHealth. (see [eHealth reference](#))

2 things are pseudonymised in TRIO:

1. The SSIN of the insured person
2. The encryption key for the insured person

Thanks to that, TRIO won't be able to know for which insured person data are stored. Only an authorized end user will be able to know for which person data are stored.

A pseudonym is valid for a certain amount of time, and a new one must be asked to further work with TRIO. During the validity period, a pseudonym can be reused for different calls to TRIO API.

To secure data stored in TRIO, several fields of the API are to be provided encrypted and will be returned encrypted by TRIO. All TRIO actors have access to the encryption key.

The encryption key is created by the user creating the insured person in TRIO. (see [Create an insured person](#)) TRIO uses one encryption key per insured person in order to avoid to generate too many keys (and slow down the system).

The encryption key can then be retrieved with a call [ GET /encryptionKeys/{encryptionKeyId} ]. And the reference to this resource will be returned in most of your calls.

As a principle, to create a subresource, the encryption key of the parent resource must be used to encrypt the data as necessary. For instance: use the encryption key of a traject to encrypt the name of an attachment.

The encryption key, once depseudonymised, can be securely stored in your system. There is no need to ask for it and depseudonymise it every time you use TRIO API for an insured person.

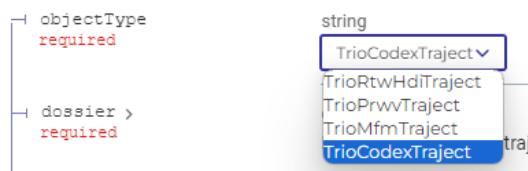
The encryption key is a 256 bits AES-GCM encryption key (A256GCM) as described in “Annex: Processing of input data exceeding 32 bytes” of eHealth’s pseudonymisation cookbook (see [eHealth reference](#)).

Note that the encryptionKeyId of TRIO is to be used as kid mentioned in the annex of eHealth’s pseudonymisation cookbook.

## 9.2. objectType

You will find in most operation the attribute “objectType”. This attribute is mandatory to add in your requests and TRIO will return it in its responses. TRIO API use this objectType for mapping reasons and each definition cannot be changed while calling TRIO.

Example for the operation “Create a new traject”.



## 9.3. Use of Embed

In order to optimize performance and reduce the number of calls, TRIO API embeds some subresources. Embedded are used in [ GET /dossiers ] and [ GET /trajects ] operations to retrieve some counters. They are also used in most GET operations in order to be able to directly retrieve the encryption key as necessary.

See belgif REST guidelines: <https://www.belgif.be/specification/rest/api-guide/#embedding>

## 9.4. Create an insured person

The creation of an insured person is the first requirement in order to be able to do anything regarding that person in the TRIO context.

To create an insured person, it is first necessary to pseudonymise the SSIN of the insured person.

Then, you must control that the insured person does not exist yet in TRIO by searching for the insured person. [ GET /insuredPersons/{ssin}:{transitInfo} ]

Then, it is necessary to first create an encryption key and pseudonymise it.

Finally, you can create the insured person. [ POST /insuredPersons ]

In the answer, the reference to the encryption key is returned and is to be used when posting encrypted data. TRIO will control that the appropriate encryption key reference has been used.

## 9.5. Create a dossier

The creation of dossier is the second requirement in order to be able to do anything regarding that person in the TRIO context.

To create a dossier, it is necessary to have first created the insured person, see the create an insured person operation documentation.

The dossier can be considered as the specific “zone” for all TRIO collaboration regarding the insured person.

Only people or organizations having an official link with the insured person can have access to the dossier. Access to the dossier will be denied otherwise.

Attachments and notifications linked to a dossier will be available to anyone having access to the dossier, regardless of any traject.

Any role can create a dossier.

## 9.6. Search a dossier

The search dossier operation allows you to find the different dossiers of an insured person. For now, there should be only one TRIO dossier.

Tip: by adding `?embed=items(trajects)` to your request, you will also retrieve the list of trajects under the dossier and their statuses. Use this option only when you plan to do a quick overview. You can also retrieve the list of trajects under a dossier by using the search traject operation.

Use `&embed=items(notifications)` to also retrieve the number of notifications. Note that it only retrieves the number of notifications, not the list of the notifications. Use `[ GET notifications?dossierId={dossierId} ]` to do so.

Use `&embed=items(attachments)` to also retrieve the number of attachments. Note that it only retrieves the number of attachments, not the list of the attachments. Use `[ GET attachments?dossierId={dossierId} ]` to do so.

See `[ GET /dossiers ]`.

## 9.7. Create a traject

A traject must be created when a user wants to collaborate with another TRIO actor around this traject.

General practitioners cannot create a traject.

Trajects RTW\_HDI can only be created by a health insurance organization.

Trajects CODEX, MFM and PRWV can only be created by an external prevention service and must be linked to an (active) employer of the insured person managed by the external prevention service.

A traject can only be created with `consent=true` and no default value is foreseen as this must stay an active choice of any traject creator.

Only people or organizations having an official link with the insured person and the linked employer (for external prevention service) can have access to the dossier. Access to the traject will be denied otherwise.

Date controls:

- For trajects CODEX, MFM and PRWV: startDate <= endDate.
- For trajects RTW\_HDI: startDate <= startDateHdi <= endDate.
- A traject cannot be active (not ended) at the same time as another active RTW\_HID traject, or as another traject for the same employer.

Note that it is not possible to delete a traject. Some traject attributes can be changed after creation, some can't (for instance the employer). User must be careful to create the traject correctly.

See [ POST /trajects ].

## 9.8. List the trajects under a dossier

To list all trajects under a dossier, you can use the filter [ GET trajects?dossierId={dossierId} ]. It returns the same result as in search dossier operation with ?embed=items(trajects).

Use &embed=notifications to also retrieve the number of notifications. Note that it only retrieves the number of notifications, not the list of the notifications. Use [ GET notifications?trajectId={trajectId} ] to do so.

Use &embed=attachments to also retrieve the number of attachments. Note that it only retrieves the number of attachments, not the list of the attachments. Use [ GET attachments?trajectId={trajectId} ] to do so.

## 9.9. Update a traject

General practitioners cannot update a traject.

Trajects RTW\_HDI can only be updated by a health insurance organization.

Trajects CODEX, MFM and PRWV can only be updated by an external prevention service.

The employer specified at the creation of the traject cannot be changed.

Date controls:

- For trajects CODEX, MFM and PRWV: startDate <= endDate.
- For trajects RTW\_HDI: startDate <= startDateHdi <= endDate.
- A traject cannot be active (not ended) at the same time as another active RTW\_HID traject, or as another traject for the same employer.

When consent is removed for a traject, trajects of type RTW\_HDI or PRWV are automatically ended with status “endedConsent” and endDate is set to sysdate. If another status is set in the same update call, it is the other status that is saved in TRIO. Trajects of type CODEX or MFM keep the same state as before the traject update, only the scope of the update is applied.

Also, when consent is removed, other restriction are applied on attachments and notifications. See [Create an attachment](#) and [Create a notification](#) use cases.

See [ PATCH /trajects/{trajectId} ].

## 9.10. Create an attachment

An attachment can be either linked to a dossier or to a traject, not both.

The creation of an attachment is done in 2 steps:

1. A creation of the metadata by a [ POST attachment ], which will return an attachmentId
2. The actual upload of the encrypted file by a [ POST attachment/{attachmentId} ] using application/octet-stream in the header

⚠ Warning: the list of attachment is visible for every user (including non-medical personnel) having access to the dossier/traject. Users must choose the name of their attachments wisely.

The attachment.name and the actual file must be encrypted using the encryption key of the insured person.

To share an attachment with an actor, fill the role(s) to share with in sharedWithRoles. Possible roles are: gp, hioad, hiortwc, hiomtm, hioatm, eswd, esatm (see [Glossary](#)). *Do not forget to add the roles in your own organization* if you want them to be able to access them in TRIO later on. Only people or organization having access to the dossier/traject can have access to the attachment, the sharedWithRoles list allows the user to restrict even further.

Specify the uploader role in creatorRole. The uploader role defines who may update the sharedWithRoles list. Note that creatorRole is put automatically in sharedWithRoles list if you don't and cannot be removed from sharedWithRoles list (but won't trigger an error if you do).

To be able to update the sharedWithRoles list, attachment's creatorRole must be one your organization manages (see [Attachment access table](#)).

To be able to download an attachment, the appropriate role must be in the sharedWithRoles list (see [Attachment access table](#)).

To be able to delete an attachment, attachment's creatorRole must be one your organization manages (see [Attachment access table](#)).

Not all attachment types are available for every dossier or traject. See the swagger documentation to know which type is available for which dossier or traject.

To share an attachment with the appropriate role, put the role in the sharedWithRoles list of role.

Use the flag isMedical to mark an attachment as medical. Only the authorized roles (hioad, gp, hiomtm, eswd) can have access to those attachments.

There is no restriction on file type (.txt, .docx, etc).

There is no restriction on file size but there is a timeout by request. The encrypted file must be uploaded before the timeout.

When the consent has been removed from a traject, only some attachment can be uploaded:

- Traject ZIV/AMI: no more attachment can be uploaded
- Traject Pre-return to work visit: no more attachment can be uploaded
- Traject Reintegration CODEX:
  - Decision (TrioDecisionCodexAttachment)
  - Motivated report (TrioMotivatedReportAttachment)
  - Temporary reintegration plan (TrioPreReintegrationPlanCodexAttachment)
  - Refused reintegration plan (TrioRefReintegrationPlanCodexAttachment)
  - Accepted reintegration plan (TrioAccReintegrationPlanCodexAttachment)
- Traject Medical force Majeure:
  - Form health assessment not definitely impossible to work (TrioHealthAssessmentFormNotDefinitelyAttachment)
  - Form health assessment definitely impossible to work (TrioHealthAssessmentFormDefinitelyAttachment)
  - Form terms and conditions (TrioTermsConditionsFormAttachment)

In the case of the consent being removed before being able to upload the encrypted file, it is still possible to upload the encrypted file. Only the creation of new attachment is restricted as described above.

#### 9.10.1. Attachment access table

General Practitioner	gp
External prevention service	eswd or esatm
Health insurance organization	hioad, rtwc, hiomtm or hioatm

#### 9.10.2. Attachment types list

**TrioMedicalReportAttachment:** Document that contains information on the medical condition of an insured person.

**TrioApplicationCodexAttachment:** Demand completed by the general practitioner (or employee or employer) to give to the work doctor to start a CODEX traject.

**TrioActionsConclusionsAttachment:** Actions and conclusions after first interview with the insured person by the RTWC, before the actual ZIV traject is started.

**TrioReintegrationPlanHdiAttachment:** Document that contains information on the steps that can be taken by the insured person to be able to return to work. Document provided by the HIO.

**TrioEngagementStatementAttachment:** Document that is signed by the insured person to confirm his engagement to follow a ZIV traject.

**TrioFollowupInterviewAttachment:** Document that contains information on the follow-up that is done during a ZIV traject.

**TrioDecisionCodexAttachment:** Document that contains the decision that is taken during a CODEX traject by a work doctor. Possible decisions: A: insured person can eventually return to work (if modification to the content or working conditions is done) B: insured person cannot return to work; C: it is not yet possible to take a decision.

**TrioDecisionAppealDecisionBAttachment:** When a decision B is taken by the work doctor, the insured person can ask for appeal. After the appeal a final decision has to be taken.

**TrioPreReintegrationPlanCodexAttachment:** Based on the decision CODEX that is taken a preliminary reintegration plan (with steps that insured person can take in his return to work) can be set up. This preliminary reintegration plan first has to be confirmed by the advising doctor of the IO to be sure that the health conditions of the insured person allow a (partial) return to work.

**TrioAccReintegrationPlanCodexAttachment:** A reintegration plan that has been signed and approved by the insured person.

**TrioRefReintegrationPlanCodexAttachment:** A reintegration plan that has been signed and refused by the insured person.

**TrioMotivatedReportAttachment:** When a decision A or B is taken but the employer indicates there is no possibility to give the insured person other or adapted work, the employer has to provide a motivation why it is not possible.

**TrioHealthAssessmentFormAttachment:** A health assessment form contains the information gathered by the work doctor on the health condition of the insured person during an official visit before return to work.

**TrioHealthAssessmentFormNotDefinitelyAttachment:** A document that is completed after a health assessment during a medical force majeure where the decision of the work doctor is that the insured person can still execute the job or perform alternative or adapted work.

**TrioHealthAssessmentFormDefinitelyAttachment:** A document that is completed after a health assessment during a medical force majeure where the decision of the work doctor is that the insured person can no longer work for the employer.

**TrioTermsConditionsFormAttachment:** Document that contains the terms and conditions of the other or adapted work that can be performed by the insured person if it is no longer possible to execute the job.

### 9.10.3. Attachment types matrix

objectType	TrioDossier	TrioRtwHdiTraject	TrioCodexTraject	TrioPrvwTraject	TrioMfmTraject
TrioMedicalReportAttachment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TrioApplicationCodexAttachment	✓				
TrioActionsConclusionsAttachment		✓			
TrioReintegrationPlanHdiAttachment		✓			
TrioEngagementStatementAttachment		✓			
TrioFollowupInterviewAttachment		✓			
TrioDecisionCodexAttachment			✓		
TrioDecisionAppealDecisionBAttachment			✓		
TrioPreReintegrationPlanCodexAttachment			✓		
TrioAccReintegrationPlanCodexAttachment			✓		
TrioRefReintegrationPlanCodexAttachment			✓		
TrioMotivatedReportAttachment			✓		
TrioHealthAssessmentFormAttachment				✓	
TrioHealthAssessmentFormNotDefinitelyAttachment					✓
TrioHealthAssessmentFormDefinitelyAttachment					✓
TrioTermsConditionsFormAttachment					✓

## 9.11. Download an attachment

The download of an attachment is also done in 2 steps:

1. A [ GET attachment/{attachmentId} ] to retrieve the metadata
2. The actual download of the encrypted file by another [ GET attachment/{attachmentId} ] using application/octet-stream in the header

Use encryption key to decrypt the attachment.name and the actual file.

## 9.12. List attachment under a dossier or traject

Attachment are returned ordered by createdAt desc. It is not possible to change this order.

Also, TRIO won't return the attachments created in the seconds preceding your call, for synchronization reasons.

Use filter &dossierId={dossierId} to list the attachments under this specific dossier (attachments under the trajects of this dossier won't be returned).

Use filter &trajectId={trajectId} to list the attachments under this specific traject.

Searching without one of these filters will return all attachments that the current user have access to. For an external prevention service or an health insurance organization, this could be a lot of data. So please use the available filters accordingly.

See [ GET /attachments ].

## 9.13. Create a notification

An attachment can be either linked to a dossier or to a traject, not both.

The notification.subject and notification.message must be encrypted using the encryption key of the insured person.

To send the same content to multiple roles, simply fill notification.toRoles. TRIO will create one notification per role with the same content.

Only people or organization having access to the dossier/traject and being in toRoles can have access to the notification.

When the consent has been removed from a traject, some restrictions are applied to the sending of notifications:

- Traject ZIV/AMI: no more notification can be sent
- Traject Pre-return to work visit: no more notification can be sent
- Traject Reintegration CODEX:
  - Only notification with authorized attached attachment type can be sent. A notification without an attachment will be refused.
  - Accepted attachment types: (those are the same as for the creation of a new attachment when the consent of the traject has been removed)
    - Decision (TrioDecisionCodexAttachment)

- Motivated report (TrioMotivatedReportAttachment)
  - Temporary reintegration plan (TrioPreReintegrationPlanCodexAttachment)
  - Refused reintegration plan (TrioRefReintegrationPlanCodexAttachment)
  - Accepted reintegration plan (TrioAccReintegrationPlanCodexAttachment)
- Traject Medical force Majeure:
  - Only notification with authorized attached attachment type can be sent. A notification without an attachment will be refused.
  - Accepted attachment types: (those are the same as for the creation of a new attachment when the consent of the traject has been removed)
    - Form health assessment not definitely impossible to work (TrioHealthAssessmentFormNotDefinitelyAttachment)
    - Form health assessment definitely impossible to work (TrioHealthAssessmentFormDefinitelyAttachment)
    - Form terms and conditions (TrioTermsConditionsFormAttachment)

See [ POST /notifications ].

#### 9.14. Create a notification with an attachment

To link an attachment to a notification:

1. Create and upload the attachment (see [Create an attachment](#))
2. Then add the returned attachment .id in the attachments list when creating the notification (see [Create a notification](#)).

Note that the attachment must be at the same level as the notification. It is not possible to send a notification for Dossier A/Traject A with an attachment from Dossier A/Traject B, nor from Dossier A, nor from Dossier B.

#### 9.15. Reply to a notification

To reply to a notification, use [ POST notifications/{notificationId}/reply ]. It will automatically set the notification status to “answered”. Note that this reply operation only works when the notification status is either “unread\_unanswered” or “read\_unanswered”. Create a new notification if the notification status is not one of these.

#### 9.16. List notifications

Notifications are returned ordered by createdAt desc and notificationId desc by default. It is not possible to change this order.

Also, TRIO won’t return the notifications created in the seconds preceding your call, for synchronization reasons.

Use filter &dossierId={dossierId} to list the notifications under this specific dossier (notifications under the trajects of this dossier won’t be returned).

Use filter &trajectId={trajectId} to list the notifications under this specific traject.

Searching without one of these filters will return all notifications that the current user have access to. For an external prevention service or an health insurance organization, this could be a lot of data. So please use the available filters accordingly.

### 9.17. Consult a notification

Use encryption key of to decrypt the notification.subject and notification.message.

The notification status is changed automatically from “unread” to “read”, and from “unread\_unanswered” to “read\_unanswered” when 1 user among one of the receiver role opens the notification. This is a status of the notification, shared by all possible consulting users. Also, the status is not changed when listing the notifications in one way or another (see [Search notifications](#)).

See [ GET /notifications/{notificationId} ].

### 9.18. Update a notification

The only update possible is the update of the status by the sender to manually set it to “answered”.

Other attributes cannot be updated through an update notification.

See [ PATCH /notifications/{notificationId} ].