

CRP (定性)

1:- 2:± 3:+ 4:++ 5:+++ 6:++++以上

抗菌薬投与データ

投与量 (□□□□. □□) ~投与開始日 (YYYYLLDD) ~投与終了日 (YYYYLLDD) ~日数

免疫抑制剤

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

ステロイド

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

抗がん剤

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

放射線治療

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

放射線治療部位

JANIS コード (部位コード)

手術

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

手術部位

部位コード^JANIS

K コード

K コード

手術処置コード

手術処置コード^ICD9CM

透析

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

膀胱尿路カテーテル

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

中心静脈カテーテル

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

SG カテーテル

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

末梢血管内留置カテーテル

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

ドレーン

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

ドレーン部位

1:胆嚢胆管 (含むPTCD) 2:腹腔 3:胸腔 4:VP, VA シヤント 9:その他

気管内挿管

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

人工材料

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

人工材料種類

1:人工血管 2:人工弁 3:ペースメーカー 4:人工骨頭関節 9:その他

経鼻経管栄養

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

デバイスデータその他

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

Muller & Johns 分類

1:実施 2:未実施

評価結果

1:P1 2:P2 3:P3 4:M1 5:M2

Geckler 分類

1:実施 2:未実施

評価結果

1~6 Geckler 分類グループ番号

その他

1:実施 2:未実施

評価結果

1:適当 2:中間 3:不適 4:不明

貪食像

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

菌の種類 GPC

1:なし 2:あり

菌の種類 GPR

1:なし 2:あり

菌の種類 GNC

1:なし 2:あり

菌の種類 GNR

1:なし 2:あり

膿尿の有無評価結果

1:なし 2:あり 3:不明

培養結果

1:陰性 陽性の場合はスペース

菌情報

菌量~菌数~菌起炎性

薬剤情報

仕切法~MIC~阻止円径~判定(SIR)~判定(+)

退院時最終診断コード

JANIS コード(疾病コード)

診療報酬概算期間

YYYYLLDDHHMM(概算開始日時)~YYYYLLDDHHMM(概算終了日時)

診療報酬概算コメント

診療報酬情報コメント

概算診療点数

概算診療点数

OBX#6 Units 単位

ASCII で表記 (診療報酬概算情報では使用しない)

OBX#11 Observ Result Status 検査結果状態

“F” (最終報告結果)

“A” (中間報告結果)

OBX#14 Date/Time Of The Observation 検査日時

診療報酬概算情報では使用しない

YYYYLLDD

OBX#17 Observation Method 検査方法

検査方法~JANIS (診療報酬概算情報では使用しない)

(7) QRD - Query Definition Segment 問い合わせ定義セグメント

Seq	項目名称	Element Name	Len	Dt	説明
1	照会日付/時間	Query Date/Time	26	TS	必須 システム時間 YYYYLLDDHHMMSS
2	照会フォーマットコード	Query Format Code	1	ID	必須 “R” 固定
3	照会優先度	Query Priority	1	ID	必須 延引応答: “D” 即時応答: “I”
4	照会 ID	Query ID	10	ST	必須 1 から自動カウント
5	遅延応答型	Deferred Response Type	1	ID	使用しない
6	遅延応答型日付/時間	Deferred Response Date/Time	26	TS	使用しない
7	量限定要請	Quantity Limited Request	10	CQ	必須 “RD” 固定
8	対象人物フィルタ	Who Subject Filter	250	XCN	必須 患者 ID ` 姓 ` 名
9	対象主題フィルタ	What Subject Filter	250	CE	必須 “FIN” 固定
10	対象部門データコード	What Department Data Code	250	CE	必須 患者 ID
11	対象データコード修飾子	What Data Code Value Qual.	20	CM	使用しない
12	照会結果レベル	Query Results level	1	ID	“T” 固定

応答メッセージではエコーバックで使う

[セグメント例]

患者 “PAD0001” 患者名 “エヌイーシー ソフト” に対する

2001/11/20 から 2001/11/30 までの診療報酬概算情報が知りたい場合。

QRD|20011130163052|R|D|1|||^RD|PAD0001^エヌイーシー^ソフト|FIN|PAD0001||T<CR>

QRD フィールドの取扱

QRD#1 Query Date/Time 照会日付/時間

メッセージを作ったシステム日付と時間

編集形式: YYYYLLDDHHMMSS

QRD#2 Query Format Code 照会フォーマットコード

“R” (診療記録用モード) で固定

QRD#3 Query Priority 照会優先度

照会応答メッセージに照会結果の即答が求められている場合: “I”

照会応答メッセージにメッセージの受信状態だけ求められている場合: “D”

QRD#4 Query ID 照会 ID

問い合わせに対する一意の識別子。応答メッセージではコールバックして使う。

QRD#7 Quantity Limited Request 量限定要請

レコード数はシステム依存、単位はRD（診療記録）固定。
複数レコード同時処理を機能実装しているシステムでは、同時処理可能最大数を設定。通常は1。
編集形式： レコード数^RD

QRD#8 Who Subject Filter 対象人物フィルタ
患者ID(施設依存)^姓^名 ※ 姓・名は省略可

QRD#9 What Subject Filter 対象主題フィルタ
“FIN”（財務）固定

QRD#10 What Department Data Code 対象部門データコード
患者ID(施設依存)^姓^名 ※ 姓・名は省略可

QRD#12 Query Results level 照会結果レベル
“T”（全ての結果）固定

(8) QRF - Query Filter 問い合わせフィルタセグメント

Seq	項目名称	Element Name	Len	Dt	説明
1	対象場所フィルタ	Where Subject Filter	20	ST	必須 “HIS” など
2	対象データ開始日時	When Data Start Date/Time	26	TS	診療報酬概算開始日時 YYYYLLDDHHMM
3	対象データ終了日時	When Data End Data/Time	26	TS	診療報酬概算終了日時 YYYYLLDDHHMM
4	対象ユーザ資格名	What User Qualifier	60	ST	使用しない
5	他のQRY主題フィルタ	Other QRY Subject Filter	60	ST	使用しない
6	対象日時修飾子	Which Date/Time Qualifier	12	ID	※詳細参照
7	対象日時状態修飾子	Which Date/Time Status Qualifier	12	ID	使用しない
8	日時選択就職子	Date/Time Selection Qualifier	12	ID	※詳細参照
9	数量/タイミング修飾子	When Quantity/Timing Qualifier	60	TQ	使用しない
10	サーチ範囲	Search Confidence Threshold	10	NM	使用しない

応答メッセージではエコーバックで使う

[セグメント例]

患者“PAD0001”に対する2001/11/20から2001/11/30までの診療報酬概算情報が知りたい場合。

QRF|HIS|20011120|20011130<CR>

QRF フィールドの取扱

QRF#1 Where Subject Filter 対象場所フィルタ
情報収集対象システム名

QRF#2 When Data Start Date/Time 対象データ開始日時
診療報酬概算開始日時
編集形式：YYYYLLDDHHMM

QRF#3 When Data End Data/Time 対象データ終了日時
診療報酬概算終了日時
編集形式：YYYYLLDDHHMM

QRF#6 Which Date/Time Qualifier 対象日時修飾子
システムに依存します。どれを使えるか、省略して暗黙の了解にするのか等は両者間で協議してください。
ORD：開始日・終了日が完全一致したもののみを照会対象とする場合
ANY：指定期間に含まれるもの全てのレコードを照会対象とする場合

QRF#8 Date/Time Selection Qualifier 日時選択就職子
システムに依存します。どれを使えるか、省略して暗黙の了解にするのか等は両者間で協議してください。
1ST：範囲内最初のレコードのみを応答対象にする場合
ALL：範囲内全てのレコードを応答対象にする場合
LST：範囲内最後のレコードのみを応答対象にする場合

(9) MSA - Message Acknowledgment Segment **メッセージ 応答セグメント**

Seq	項目名称	Element Name	Len	Dt	説明
1	肯定応答コード	Acknowledgment Code	2	ID	必須 “AA” : 正常 “AE” : エラー
2	メッセージ制御 ID	Message Control ID	20	ST	必須 送られたメッセージのメッセージ制御 ID
3	テキストメッセージ	Text Message	80	ST	自由入力
4	予想シーケンス	Expected Sequence Number	15	NM	使用しない
5	遅延肯定応答タイプ	Delayed Acknowledgment Type	1	ID	使用しない
6	エラー状態	Error Condition	100	CE	使用しない

[セグメント例]

正常にメッセージを受信した。

MSA|AA|1<CR>

MSA フィールドの取扱

MSA#1 Acknowledgment Code 肯定応答コード

“AA” 正常
“AR” 再送
“AE” エラー

MSA#2 Message Control ID メッセージ制御 ID

送られたメッセージの MSA セグメントの制御 ID

MSA#3 Text Message テキストメッセージ

エラー時の内容説明 (エラーログ、リカバリー、エンドユーザー提示用)

患者基本情報、及び検査結果データマップ

No.	種類	項目名	必須	サイズ	仕様	送信可否	HL7フィールド番号	詳細
1	データ区分	③ ORD:オーダ依頼時、RES:結果受領時	◎		仕様	○		
2	患者基本データ	③ 調査対象	◎		1 検査部 2 国立病院 3 ICU	○	PVI-3	「検査部」固定
3		③ 施設コード	◎		5 医療施設コード 兼コード2桁、他3桁	○	MST-3	
4		③ 患者ID	◎		15 15バイト	○	PID-3	患者番号(右詰め)
5		③ 患者カナ氏名	◎		40 全角カナ	○	PID-5	
6		③ 入院日	◎		8 YYYYMMDD	○	PVI-44	検査依頼日に入院していれば入院日
7		③ 性別	◎		1 M:男 F:女	○	PID-8	性別
8		③ 生年月日	◎		8 YYYYMMDD(例1990708)	○	PID-7	生年月日
9		③ 入院外来区分	◎		1 外来 2 入院	○	PVI-2	オーダ依頼日の入外区分
10		③ 診療科コード	◎		3 厚生省(診療科コード)に準拠	○	PVI-3	オーダ依頼科
11		③ 病棟コード	◎		15 病棟コード(施設依存)	○	PVI-3	オーダ依頼病棟
12		③ 検査の目的			1 ヒモタージグ 2 新規感染症 3 フォローアップ 4 その他 5 不明	○	OBR-31	
13	感染症データ	③ 感染症コード (厚生省コード)			9 厚生省(疾病分類コード)に準拠	○	OBR-5	いづれかを入力する。
14		③ 感染症コード (ICD-10)			5 ICD-10	○	OBR-5	前後3日以内の最も近いもの。同日内はmax。
15		③ 体温			4 □□□□(小数点固定)	○	OBR-5	上記体温の測定日
16		③ 白血球数			8 YYYYMMDD	○	OBR-5	前後3日以内の最も近いもの。同日内はmax。
17		③ 検査日			6 整数	○	OBR-5	上記結果値の検査日
18		③ CRP(定量)			5 □□□□(小数点固定)	○	OBR-14	前後3日以内の最も近いもの。同日内はmax。
19		③ 検査日			8 YYYYMMDD	○	OBR-14	上記検査日の検査日
20		③ CRP(定性)			1 1- 2+ 3+ 4+ 5++++ 6++++以上	○	OBR-5	前後3日以内の最も近いもの。同日内はmax。
21		③ 検査日			8 YYYYMMDD	○	OBR-14	上記結果値の検査日
22		③ 検査日			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	オーダ依頼日から30日以内の投与の有無
23	抗菌薬データ	③ 抗菌薬投与の有無			(14X3投)	○	OBR-3	上記薬剤の薬剤名
24		③ 抗菌薬投与情報(20薬剤)			4 厚生省(抗菌薬コード)に準拠	○	OBR-5	上記の薬剤の投与量
25		③ 投与量			7 □□□□□□(小数点固定)	○	OBR-5	mg 固定
26		③ 投与回数			2 日	○	OBR-5	上記の薬剤の投与回数
27		③ 投与方法			1 静注 2 点滴静注 3 経口 4 点鼻点眼 5 その他の局所 9 不明	○	OBR-17	上記の薬剤の投与方法
28		③ 投与開始日			8 YYYYMMDD	○	OBR-5	上記の薬剤の投与開始日
29		③ 投与終了日			8 YYYYMMDD	○	OBR-5	上記の薬剤の投与終了日(報告時に投与中のときは「99999999」をセットす)
30	基礎疾患データ	③ 基礎疾患情報(3種)			9 厚生省(疾病分類コード)に準拠	○	OBR-3	いづれかを入力する。
31		③ 疾病コード(厚生省コード)			5 ICD-10	○	OBR-5	オーダ依頼日から30日以内の投与の有無
32		③ 疾病コード(ICD-10)			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	オーダ依頼日から30日以内の投与の有無
33		③ ステロイド			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	オーダ依頼日から30日以内の投与の有無
34		③ 抗がん剤			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	オーダ依頼日から30日以内の投与の有無
35		③ 放射線治療			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	オーダ依頼日から30日以内の投与の有無
36		③ 放射線治療部位			3 厚生省(部位コード)に準拠	○	OBR-5	オーダ依頼日から30日以内の投与の有無
37		③ 手術			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	オーダ依頼日から30日以内の手術
38		③ 手術部位			3 厚生省(部位コード)に準拠	○	OBR-5	オーダ依頼日から30日以内の手術部位
39		③ KKコード			7	○	OBR-5	ICD-9-CMを用いる。
40		③ 手術処置コード			5	○	OBR-5	
41		③ 透折			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	
42	デバイスデータ	③ 膀胱尿管カテーテル			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	
43		③ 中心静脈カテーテル			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	
44		③ SGカテーテル			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	
45		③ 抹消血管内留置カテーテル			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	
46		③ ドレーン			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	
47		③ トレーン部位			1 胆嚢胆管(含むPICD) 2 腹腔 3 胸腔 4 VPA/VCA/ト 9 その他	○	OBR-5	
48		③ 気管内挿管			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	
49		③ 人工材料			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	
50		③ 人工材料種類			1 人工血管 2 人工弁 3 ペースメーカー 4 人工骨関節 9 その他	○	OBR-5	
51		③ 経鼻経管栄養			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	
52		③ デバイスデータその他			1 なし 2.あり 3.不明	○	OBR-5	

No.	種類	項目名	必須	サイズ	仕様	HL7フィールド番号	送信可否	詳細
54	検体データ	検査材料コード	◎	3	厚生省「検査材料コード」に準拠	OBR-15	○	オナー依頼内容
55		検体提出日	◎	8	YYYYMMDD	OBR-14	○	
56		検体採取日		8	YYYYMMDD	OBR-7	○	
57		Muller & Johns分類		1	1:薬性 2:未実施	OBR-5	-	検査結果
58		詳細結果		1	1:P1 2:P2 3:P3 4:M1 5:M2	OBR-5	-	検査結果
59		Geckler分類		1	1:薬性 2:未実施	OBR-5	-	検査結果
60		詳細結果		1	1~6 Geckler分類のグループ番号	OBR-5	-	検査結果
61		その他		1	1:薬性 2:未実施	OBR-5	-	検査結果
62		詳細結果		1	1:適当 2:中間 3:不適 4:不明	OBR-5	-	検査結果
63		質画像		1	1:なし 2:あり 3:不明	OBR-5	-	検査結果
64		菌の種類	GPC	1	1:なし 2:あり	OBR-5	-	検査結果
65		菌の種類	GPR	1	1:なし 2:あり	OBR-5	-	検査結果
66		菌の種類	GNC	1	1:なし 2:あり	OBR-5	-	検査結果
67		菌の種類	GNR	1	1:なし 2:あり	OBR-5	-	検査結果
68		膿尿の有無	詳細検査の種類	1	1:沈澱白血球数 2:白血球数 3:白血球2行+セ活性 4:その他 9:未実施	OBR-17	-	検査結果
69		膿尿の有無	詳細検査結果	1	1:なし 2:中間 3:あり 4:不明	OBR-5	-	検査結果
70		培養結果		1	1:陽性 陽性の場合ほすべース	OBR-5	○	検査結果
71		菌情報(5種類)			(7X5菌種)			検査結果
72		菌コード		4	1:厚生省「菌名コード」に準拠	OBR-3	○	検査結果
73		菌量		1	1:半定量 2:定量 9:その他	OBR-5	○	検査結果
74	菌数		1	1:10 ² /ml以下 2:10 ³ /ml 3:10 ⁴ /ml 4:10 ⁵ /ml 5:10 ⁶ /ml 6:10 ⁷ /ml以上	OBR-5	○	検査結果	
75	菌起炎性		1	1:なし 2:あり 3:不明	OBR-5	x	検査結果	
76	薬剤情報 (5菌種)			(480X5菌種)				
77	薬剤感受性情報(30薬)			(18X30薬剤)				
78	薬剤コード		4	1:厚生省「抗菌薬コード」に準拠	OBR-3	○	検査結果	
79	検査方法		2	1:厚生省「薬剤感受性検査測定法コード」に準拠	OBR-17	○	検査結果	
80	仕切法		1	1:1<2> 3:1<4> 4:1<5> 符号なしほすべース	OBR-5	○	検査結果	
81	MIC		5	0.0000~0.0000	OBR-5	○	検査結果	
82	阻止円径		2	2:数値(mm)	OBR-5	○	検査結果	
83	判定(SI)		1	1:S 又は I 又は R	OBR-5	△	検査結果	
84	判定(+)		1	1:- 2:+ 3++ 4+++	OBR-5	△	検査結果	
85	退院日		8	YYYYMMDD	PVI-45	○		
86	転帰		1	1:厚生省「転帰コード」に準拠	PVI-36	○		
87	退院時最終診断コード (厚生省)		9	1:厚生省「疾病分類コード」に準拠	OBR-5	-		
88	退院時最終診断コード (ICD-10)		5	1:ICD-10	OBR-5	-		
89	検査結果情報(20項目)			(25X20項目)				
90	検査項目コード		17		OBR-3	○	JLAC10 分析物コード	
91	検査結果		8		OBR-5	○		
92	主治医コード		20		PVI-7	○	入院患者の主治医コード	
93	診療科コード		3	3:診療科コード(施設依存)	PVI-3	○	診療科コード(施設依存)	
94	オナーナンバー		22		ORO-2	○	依頼情報と一緒に照別するキー情報を設定	
94	検体番号		15		OBR-18	○	依頼情報と一緒に照別するキー情報を設定	

送信可否: 参考: 群馬大学の例を示した。○: オナー情報より送信可能。△: 条件付き送信。-: 送信不可(差込加入力)

※ No.1~No.84の項目は、厚生省の仕様に準拠。 No.85~No.93は、感染症管理システム用の拡張仕様。

ベッド情報データマップ

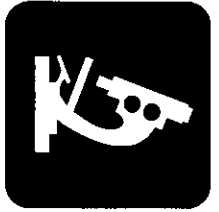
No.	項目名	必須	サイズ	仕様	送信可否	HL7フィールド番号
1	患者ID	◎	15	15バイト	○	PID-3
2	患者カナ氏名	◎	40	全角カナ	○	PID-5
3	病棟コード	◎	4		○	PV1-3
4	病室コード	◎	4		○	PV1-3
5	ベッドコード	◎	4		○	PV1-3
6	入院日	◎	8	YYYYMMDD	○	PV1-44
7	退院日		8	YYYYMMDD	△	PV1-45
8	転帰		1		△	PV1-36
9	診療科		3	診療科コード(施設依存)	○	PV1-3
10	主治医	◎	10		○	PV1-7

送信可否: 参考に群馬大学の例を示した。○: オータ情報より送信可能、△: 条件付き送信、-: 送信不可(要追加入力)

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電子カルテの相互運用に向けた HL7 メッセージの開発および
管理・流通手法に関する研究

資料 25 CDC-PHIN メッセージ実装仕様調査



PHIN Implementation Guide for
 Generic Notification Message,
 Health Level Seven (HL7), Version 3
 Standard Protocol

Implementation Guide Update
 May 10, 2003

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



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1. Introduction

This document provides a reference for implementing Notification Reporting under the NEDSS architecture for a particular disease entity, or group of related disease entities. This particular implementation guide is designed to support reporting for Generic Notification Message.

NEDSS is a comprehensive architecture of data and information systems standards intended to advance the development of efficient, integrated and interoperable public health surveillance systems. The exchange of health-related information between healthcare providers, public health agencies, and the general public is an essential aspect of public health surveillance. Messaging – the electronic exchange of data between computerized information systems – is a key element of the NEDSS architecture.

Reporting using a disease or condition specific implementation guide constitutes a specialized use of the NEDSS Notification Report message, which is not directly discussed here. Please refer to the companion document – [PHIN Notification Messaging: Basic Description](#) for more information on the structure of the Notification Message.

This document provides a tabular presentation of the mapping required to move data between the NEDSS Base System and the Notification Message structure for Generic Notification Message. The reader will find that this document is only useful in the context of an understanding of the Notification Message. It is important to first consult the [PHIN Notification Messaging: Basic Description](#) document to get an overall grasp of the notification message. This implementation guide is intended for a technical audience that is working on implementing the notification message in the context of a particular notifiable disease or related group of notifiable disease. Expected users of this guide include public health professionals, and information technology specialists. NEDSS information system implementers should also be familiar with documentation describing the PHIN Messaging System. (Message implementers should the document, [An Overview of PHINIMS as a starting point for developing an understanding of the Messaging System](#).)

1.1. Guide Contents

This NEDSS notifiable disease or condition implementation guide contains the following major sections.

- **Notification Message Review:** Brief discussion of the structure of the notification message, and implications for implementation. Note, the content of the Notification Message is more fully discussed in the document: [PHIN Notification Messaging Basic Description](#).
- **Discussion of Object Identifiers:** Discussion of the role of OIDs within the Notification Message, and publication of the OIDs to be used for messaging
- **Vocabulary for the Notification Message:** Discussion of the vocabulary principles used in HL7 Version 3 messaging, and publication of the value sets that are supported in the initial messaging release.
- **Disease/Condition Implementation Mapping Table:** The section discusses the specifics of implementing a particular reportable condition. It contains a table that lists all the items of information collected for a particular disease or condition, and that indicates the mapping of each data item to the Notification Message format. In some cases the guide will document reporting for multiple conditions. In these situations, a separate table is provided for each discrete reportable condition.
- **Notes on Message Implementation:** Discussion of issues that are relevant for transmitting notification messages to CDC.

2. Notification Message Review

This section summarizes material that is covered in [PHIN Notification Messaging Basic Description](#).

The Notification Messaging specification has been created to support the need for standard way for states to provide case notifications to CDC. There is a single specification that covers all forms of case notification. However, these implementation guides have been created in order to provide details on the specific data requirements of case reporting for a particular disease or condition.

HL7 Version 3 Messaging: The message specification has been designed as an HL7 Version 3 message. This makes it possible for CDC to take advantage of the messaging development methodology that HL7 has created. This methodology starts with a common definition of significant data items through the creation of a Reference Information Model (RIM), and HL7 datatype and vocabulary specifications. The methodology provides a process for defining the message contents that should be included in the specification, for developing a detailed message specification, and for implementing that specification as a collection of XML schemas. Given that HL7 is the most widely used standard in the healthcare arena, reliance on HL7 will make it easier, over time, for state and local health departments to receive data directly from healthcare providers.

Functional Model: The Messaging Basic Description contains a discussion of the functional context for notification messaging. The discussion defines the kinds of partners who are included in messaging, and indicates the different trigger events, and kinds of messages which are expected to be supported. At the current time, only a Notification Report message has been specified. It is expected that messaging for updates and notification retractions will be included at a later date.

Modeling the Message Content: The Refined Message Information Model (RMIM) plays a central role within the messaging methodology. The RMIM is a model of the message contents expressed in terms of the HL7 RIM. This provides a graphical way to directly grasp the contents of the message specification, and to understand the structure that is being provided. Implementers who have used the HL7 RIM as the starting point for database design, or who have created mappings from their system to the RIM, will be able to use this to ease the logical mapping needed for message implementation.

Role of Observation: The concept of "observation" plays a central role in the message, as it does throughout HL7 messaging. The use of a generic construct for observations related to the case makes it possible to model items that are essentially additional data about the case with a single construct. As a result, a wide range of data elements currently supported as discrete attributes are identified as an observation of a particular type. Use of this modeling style will increase the stability of the message, since adding new types of observation becomes a vocabulary enhancement rather than a structural change.

HL7 Datatypes: HL7 messages rely on a defined set of very expressive data types to promote consistency, and to maintain the compactness of the specification. For example, Person Name (where the person is the subject of a case) has the PN, or Person Name datatype. The datatype specifications note that a person name is a collection of typed name parts such as given name, surname, name suffix. It is important for implementers to fully understand the datatypes that are used in the message as well as the attributes that make up the message specification.

Object Identification: The establishment of consistent and reliable identification for significant objects is a key requirement for interoperability. HL7 has recommended the use of ISO defined object identifiers (OIDs) for use in the identification of key entities, identifier namespaces, and key vocabulary items. Section 3 below, Object Identifiers, contains further discussion on this topic.

Vocabulary Domains and Value Sets: One of the primary goals of HL7 Version 3 is to lay the basis for sharing robust and appropriate vocabularies. This is also a key PHIN objective, as a key step for improving the consistency of reporting across diseases and conditions, and reporting entities. The treatment of vocabulary items takes into consideration the need to properly identify and constrain coded data within messages. It also covers the requirements of managing vocabulary items over time, while keeping linkages to published coding systems and vocabularies. Section 4 below, Vocabulary for Notification Messages, contains further discussion on this topic, and provides a list of value sets that are used by notification messaging.

Hierarchical Message Description and XML Schemas: HL7 has developed tooling to support the creation of the detailed message specifications – Hierarchical Message Description (HMD) – and of the XML schemas used to implement messaging. These specifications can be viewed either as an Excel spreadsheet, or through an XML viewer – which could be an internet browser. It is important to notice that multiple schemas, linked together by XML include statements, are used to implement the message specification. The list of schema types that are required in order to implement the message includes:

- Core message, "payload" schema,
- Message header, "transport wrapper" schema,
- Notification information, "control act" schema,
- Reference Information Model schema,
- HL7 vocabulary schema
- HL7 Datatypes schema,
- Common data structures, "Common Message Element Type" schemas.

Disease/Condition Mappings: The information to be included in a Notification Message varies with the disease and condition being reported. The actual list of items, to be reported for a disease, has been developed by subject matter expert matter experts working at CDC, and is shown in Section 5, Implementation Mapping Table below. This list is based on the work done to implement the NEDSS Base System. However, the name and description of the items is shown, and it is expected that states that do not implement the NEDSS Base System will be able to relate the individual data items to data structures supported within their own systems. The table also provides a resource for implementing messaging by showing how individual data items map into the HL7 Notification Message Format.

Message Implementation: The goal of developing message specifications is to make it possible to send and receive messages that are conformant to those specifications. It is important to understand the different steps to the implementation process, and the way in which implementation relies on the PHIN Messaging System. Section 7 below, Notes on Message Implementation, provides guidance on how to approach the task of implementing PHIN Notification Messaging.

3. Object Identifiers (OIDs)

In order for computers to manipulate records about objects, the objects, and often the records about the objects, need to be uniquely identified in some way. There are many mechanisms for doing this, and two currently popular ones are UUIDs and OIDs. Health Level Seven has identified OIDs as the preferred mechanisms for the unambiguous global identity of coding systems, as well as a recommended mechanism for the namespace portion of Instance Identifiers. This document describes how OIDs are used by CDC to support the requirements of the PHIN (Public Health Information Network).

The International Standards Organization (ISO) has developed the OID mechanism for the assignment of globally unique identifiers to any type of object in a decentralized way that retains some traceability of the object so identified. The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) realized the utility of this mechanism, and formalized it in RFC-1778. This was further refined after comments and a desire for increased usability on the World Wide Web and released again in RFC

2252. The W3C supports the use of OIDs, and they are also consistent with the implementation of DNS out on the Web.

An OID is a character string made up of clauses that are concatenated together. The complete string is hierarchical in structure, and architected as a well-formed tree. Each node of the tree represents a namespace, where all branches under that node are unique. There are several representations of OIDs, but the one accepted by everyone is completely numeric with no embedded spaces or special characters. The different representations are fully isomorphic, but the non-numeric ones tend to be harder for machines to process efficiently. In the numeric representation, each node in the tree is given a unique numeric id, which is a non-zero positive integer (except for the zero at one root of the tree). The OID is constructed by putting a dot (decimal point, period, etc.) after the current node, then assigning a unique integer next. This process is repeated to construct a tree of arbitrary depth. At the top of the tree, there are three roots currently:

- 0 - ITU-T assigned (the only zero in the tree)
- 1 - ISO assigned
- 2 - Joint ISO/ITU-T assignment

Each of these three organizations maintains a namespace of the OIDs that they assign. Due to the hierarchical structure of OIDs, responsibility for maintenance and further assignment of any branch may be delegated to any organization that agrees to manage that branch. Therefore, the 2 root and the branches immediately below that are maintained by a joint ISO/ITU-T committee, and branch 2.16.840.1 is for US companies. A couple of important OIDs immediately below that, are managed by their respective organizations:

- 2.16.840.1.113883 – Health Level Seven, Inc.
- 2.16.840.1.114222 – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Since an ISO OID is merely the globally unique identifier of an object, and any OID that is not a leaf on the OID tree is a namespace of the objects beneath it, OIDs are very well suited to namespace management. HL7 has recommended that all coding systems used in message attributes carrying coded data for Version 3 use HL7-registered OIDs to uniquely identify the coding system. HL7 also suggests that OIDs may be used for the namespace identifiers (the identifier "root") in the attributes that are of instance identifier data types in V3 messages.

3.1. Structure and Use at CDC

PHIN messaging will use OIDs for three primary purposes:

- Identification of Well Known Objects: Well known objects include organizations and software instances that are significant for messaging. These OIDs can be used directly, or they can also be used as "stereotypes", that is to say as elements in the construction of other OIDs. A simple algorithm for generating a unique OID using these stereotype gives unique identifiers to deployed software instances and local namespaces managed by those software instances.
- Identification of Namespaces used in Public Health: These are the namespaces within which identifiers are unique. The namespace OID indicates the organization (through the stereotype process mentioned above) assigning the identifier as well as the type of identifier being assigned. This usage is shown within the instance identifier (I) datatype, e.g.: PublicHealthCase.id, Person.id (CaseSubject).
- Identification of Vocabulary Items: These are the structures – coding system and value set – used to organize vocabulary concepts and the codes used to represent them. (Refer to Section 4, Vocabulary for Notification Messages for more discussion). This usage is shown within the coded value (CV) datatype, e.g.: Person.raceCode.

Observation.interpretationCode, as well as the physical quantity (PQ) datatype, e.g., SubstanceAdministration.doseQuantity.

All of the OIDs that are assigned by CDC to the CDC supplied systems that support PHIN messaging are based on the OID that has already been assigned to CDC. This OID is used with a suffix that indicates that the OID is assigned for use by the PHIN. This initial part of the OID is known as the PHIN root, and it is constructed by adding ".4" to CDC's OID. The PHIN root, therefore, is "2.16.840.1.114222.4".

Except for HL7 defined coding systems, all the OIDs used by CDC implemented systems to support Notification Messaging will start with this PHIN root.

3.2. OIDs for Well Known Objects

Fully expressed OIDs identify the applications acting as message senders and receivers. For Notification Messaging, this could be a CDC supplied base system, or it could be a non-CDC developed system. There is also a partner ID that identifies organizations or parties involved in PHIN messaging. It is important to realize, that the process for constructing the OID for an installed application includes the OID used as a partner ID.

Note that Messaging Partner IDs are expected to be supported by the Directory of Public Health Personnel (LDAP) which is being developed as part of the PHIN process. For initial messaging implementations, the OIDs to designate departments of health and other relevant organizations will be distributed directly to states and local governments that play the role of messaging partners. These OIDs are under the PHIN root branch "1". As an example, the OID identifying the State of Nebraska Department of Health is 2.16.840.1.114222.4.1.168.

The OID that is constructed to uniquely identify a deployed software package has the following structure: [PHIN_root] + [info_artifact-Software Type] + [Partner ID] + [software instance]. Note that a software instance is an installation of a software package running on a particular computer, and it is uniquely addressable.

The OIDs that are assigned to a particular software implementation are created as follows.

- 1 Start with the PHIN root.
- 2 Add a suffix that indicates that this is an information artifact, and indicates the artifact in question (such as a software package).
- 3 Add a suffix that indicates this OID represents an installation at a partner site, and identify the messaging partner in question using their stereotype identifier
4. Add a suffix to indicate the instance of installed software that is being referred to.

The following list indicates the suffixes assigned to software components that are currently supported by PHIN messaging.

Software Component	OID suffix	Comment
NEDSS Base System	3.2.4	The numeral three that initiates the suffix designates CDC responsibility for the software.
PHIN Messaging System - Sender	3.2.2.1	It has proved advantageous to differentiate between Messaging System Sender and receiver.
PHIN Messaging System - Receiver	3.2.2.2	
Non-CDC Constructed Messaging Application	7	Seven indicates that the system was developed externally to the PHIN development process. The system developer is free to add any other suffixes in order to maintain uniqueness.

For example: The first instance of the NEDSS Base System installed at the state of Nebraska is identified as follows: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.3.2.4.168.1

3.3. OIDs for Public Health Namespaces

The OID for public health namespaces are used to guarantee identifier uniqueness. In other words, a "namespace" is a collection of names or identifiers that is managed by an application in such a way that no two objects being identified share the same name. Conversely, no object should be assigned more than one name or identifier. Since the namespace OIDs are built under the assumption that identifier uniqueness is guaranteed by the application software creating the message; they include a component which identifies the software instance involved. The algorithm for generating the unique OID is designed to support software that manages more than one namespace for identifiers of different kinds (although some software will manage a single namespace for all identifiers generated by that software). The OIDs that are assigned for identifier namespaces are created as follows:

1. Start with the PHIN root.
2. Add a suffix that identifies the application that is managing the namespace.
3. Add a suffix that identifies the organization or site that is creating the message. As noted above, these partner IDs will be issued separately.
4. Add a suffix that identifies the software instance that is creating or recording the identifier. These suffixes will be sequential integers. I.e., 1, 2, 3. Note that at this point, you have the identifier of the software instance as in the example from the previous section.
4. Add a suffix that indicates the type of identifier being issued.

The following list indicates the suffixes that are currently supported by PHIN messaging.

Identifier/namespace Type	Suffix	Comment
Message ID	3.1	Namespace for locally generated message IDs

Identifier/namespace Type	Suffix	Comment
Notification ID	3.10	Namespace for the locally generated case notification identifiers that are being transmitted from the state to CDC
Case ID	3.11	Namespace for the case identifiers that are the subject of the notification. (AKA investigation)
Organization ID	3.12	Namespace for identifiers of organizations providing vaccinations, as well as vaccine manufacturers.
Hospital ID	3.13	Namespace for the local hospital identifiers for patient encounters, and for births.
Person ID	3.14	
Vaccine Record ID	3.15	Namespace for the individual vaccine administration identifiers

The OID that emerges has the following structure: [PHIN_root] + [imc_artifact = software component] + [partner specific indicator] + [installation instance] + [namespace type indicator].

For example, the OID for the namespace (root property within the II datatype) for the Case IDs generated by the first instance of the NBS software at the Nebraska DOH would be: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.3.2.4.168.1.3.11

3.4. OIDs for Vocabulary Items

Vocabulary items used in PHIN messaging are drawn from two sources: Health Level 7, and the CDC PHIN. Their OID assignment reflects this by using either the PHIN root, or the OID registered for that vocabulary item in the HL7 OID registry (most of the entities there are use the HL7 root as the starting point for OID construction, but not all). The HL7 Version 3 standard states that, if a coding system has an HL7 registered OID, then that OID is the one that must be used in the message. Therefore, only vocabulary items unique to the PHIN (and not registered in the HL7 OID Registry will be under the PHIN root. The OIDs for vocabulary items are pre-created and loaded into the CDC directory, and are published in the Implementation Guides. These OIDs have been created as follows:

1. Start with the PHIN root.
2. Add a suffix that indicates whether the vocabulary item is an internal coding system, a registered external coding system, or a Public Health value set. (Note, the reader should refer to the Notification Messaging Basic Description for a discussion of code systems and value sets.)
3. A suffix is added to identify the particular vocabulary item. The next sequential number in the sequence is used. The OIDs for all vocabulary items, since they are shared, are assigned by CDC and documented in the messaging Implementation guide.

For example: the Public Health code system containing the coded values for the year that a student is in school is PH_YR_IN_SCHOOL and has an OID of 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.95. The

value set containing the subset of coded gender values used for indicating the sex of a person is PHVS_SEX and has an OID of 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.206.

The reader should refer to the section on vocabulary items to find the OIDs assigned to all of the coding systems and values sets referenced in this guide. Also, you should note that it is the coding system OID, and not the OID for the value set, that will appear in a message.

4. Vocabulary for Notification Messages

This section contains the vocabulary items to be used with the described message. Every attribute in a message that contains one or more coded values has its value constrained by the specific list of values that are permitted in that attribute. Over time, the "list of values" that is associated with an attribute will change. It is important, for message implementation, both to make sure that transmitted messages (message instances) contain valid values. It is also important to make sure that updates to the valid vocabularies are properly managed. The reader will find vocabulary references in two places:

- The hierarchical message description provides a domain reference for all coded attributes. The implementation guide provides information on the coding system or value set that is used to support a particular domain.
- The Implementation Mapping Table documents the coding system or value set to be applied to coded observation values.

Every code value that is passed in a message instance is drawn from a code system, which has an OID associated with it as a globally unique identifier of the code system. In the general case, a) the coded values allowed in an attribute may be drawn from more than one code system, and b) the coded values are a subset of the codes from a given coding system. Combining (a) and (b) makes it possible for the allowed code value to be a combination of multiple subsets drawn from multiple coding systems. In most cases, only some of the codes defined in a code system are legal for use in a particular message.

The subsets of the codes that are legal for a particular attribute are identified by an HL7 construct known as a Value Set. A value set is a collection of coded values drawn from code systems. Value Sets may be simple or compound. Simple Value Sets are an enumerated list of codes drawn from a single code system. Compound Value Sets are an enumerated list of simple value sets. Compound Value Sets may not contain other compound value sets, and may not directly reference coding systems. These value sets serve to identify the specific set of coded values for the message from the universe of coded values across all coding systems.

The tabular representation of the Notification Message hierarchical message description documents the HL7 domain for each coded attribute. This applies to attributes associated with the CS or CV datatypes. This document indicates the coding system or value set that has been chosen to support each domain for the Notification Message. When a message is transmitted, the message will contain the OID that uniquely defines the coding system as well as the coded value itself.

The value sets are identified by an OID, but this OID does not get transmitted in any of the messages. However, the value set OID is useful and important when vocabulary items are modified or replaced.

Each section below contains a header that describes the following items:

- Coding System or Value Set Name,
- Where the codes in the table come from, (ie the code system and its OID)
- The Value Sets and their OIDs (if any) that define the subsets of code from the code systems,
- A description of how the codes in this table are to be used.

This header section is followed by a table in which lists each code value, and the Term associated

with the code value. This Term is the text associated with the code, and is often used as the display text in user interfaces. For those coding systems or value sets where the code values are drawn from more than one code system, the OID for the code system is also listed in a column. The sections are in alphabetical order by table name.

Periodically, code values in code systems are updated to represent corrections or enhancements to the code system. A comprehensive table of code values, terms, and code system OIDs will be periodically made available so that implementers of messages using this Implementation Guide will be able to update their vocabulary. This new distribution will represent a wholesale replacement of the vocabulary listed in this document.

4.1. PHVS_AGE_UNIT

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_AGE_UNIT

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.8

Based on code system: PH_AGE_UNIT

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.16

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_AGE_UNIT Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.2. PHVS_ANATOMIC_SITE

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_ANATOMIC_SITE

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.11

Based on code system: PH_ANATOMIC_SITE

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.17

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_ANATOMIC_SITE Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.3. **PHVS_BIRTH_DEL_MT**

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BIRTH_DEL_MT

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.17

Based on code system: PH_BIRTH_DEL_MT

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.18

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BIRTH_DEL_MT Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.5. **PHVS_BIRTH_RUP_TYPE**

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BIRTH_RUP_TYPE

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.19

Based on code system: PH_BIRTH_RUP_TYPE

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.20

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BIRTH_RUP_TYPE Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.4. **PHVS_BIRTH_LOC_TYPE**

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BIRTH_LOC_TYPE

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.18

Based on code system: PH_BIRTH_LOC_TYPE

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.19

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BIRTH_LOC_TYPE Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.6. **PHVS_BM_ANTL_AGENT**

Table Content: Compound Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_ANTL_AGENT

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.20

- Component #1:
 - Value Set: PHVS_BM_ANTL_AGENT_CDC
 - OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.250
 - Based on code system: PH_BM_ANTL_AGENT_CDC
 - Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.21
- Component #2:
 - Value Set: PHVS_BM_ANTL_AGENT_NLM
 - OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.251
 - Based on code system: UMLS
 - Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.113883.6.86

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_ANTL_AGENT_NLM Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.7. **PHVS_BM_CASE_DET_M**

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_CASE_DET_M

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.21

Based on code system: PH_BM_CASE_DET_M

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.22

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_CASE_DET_M Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.8. PHVS_BM_CRF_STS

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_CRF_STS

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.22

Based on code system: PH_BM_CRF_STS

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.23

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_CRF_STS Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.9. PHVS_BM_GAS_CONCD

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_GAS_CONCD

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.24

Based on code system: PH_BM_GAS_CONCD

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.24

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_GAS_CONCD Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.10. PHVS_BM_GBS_ANTI

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_GBS_ANTI

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.25

Based on code system: PH_BM_GBS_ANTI

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.25

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_GBS_ANTI Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.11. PHVS_BM_INFEC_TYPE

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_INFEC_TYPE

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.26

Based on code system: PH_BM_INFEC_TYPE

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.26

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_INFEC_TYPE Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.12. PHVS_BM_IP_ANTI_MTH

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_IP_ANTI_MTH

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.27

Based on code system: PH_BM_IP_ANTI_MTH

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.27

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_IP_ANTL_MTH Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.13. PHVS_BM_IP_ANTL_RSN

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_IP_ANTL_RSN

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.28

Based on code system: PH_BM_IP_ANTL_RSN

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.28

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_IP_ANTL_RSN Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.14. PHVS_BM_MED_HIST

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_MED_HIST

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.29

Based on code system: PH_BM_MED_HIST

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.29

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_MED_HIST Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.15. PHVS_BM_ORG_ISO_S1

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_ORG_ISO_S1

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.30

Based on code system: PH_BM_ORG_ISO_S1

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.30

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_ORG_ISO_S1 Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.16. PHVS_BM_ORG_ISO_S2

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_ORG_ISO_S2

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.31

Based on code system: PH_BM_ORG_ISO_S2

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.31

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_ORG_ISO_S2 Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.17. PHVS_BM_ORG_SIGN

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_ORG_SIGN

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.32

Based on code system: RelationalOperator

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.113883.5.105

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_ORG_SIGN Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.18. PHVS_BM_OTHER_BAC_SP

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_OTHER_BAC_SP

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.33

Based on code system: PH_BM_OTHER_BAC_SP

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.32

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_OTHER_BAC_SP Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.19. PHVS_BM_OXA_RSLT

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_OXA_RSLT

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.34

Based on code system: PH_BM_OXA_RSLT

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.33

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_OXA_RSLT Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.

4.20. PHVS_BM_SEC_CASE_TY

Table Content: Simple Value Set

Value Set Definition:

Value Set: PHVS_BM_SEC_CASE_TY

OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.35

Based on code system: PH_BM_SEC_CASE_TY

Code System OID: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.5.34

Functional Description

These will be added later.

PHVS_BM_SEC_CASE_TY Table Codes

The table of values will be added later.