

connecting..

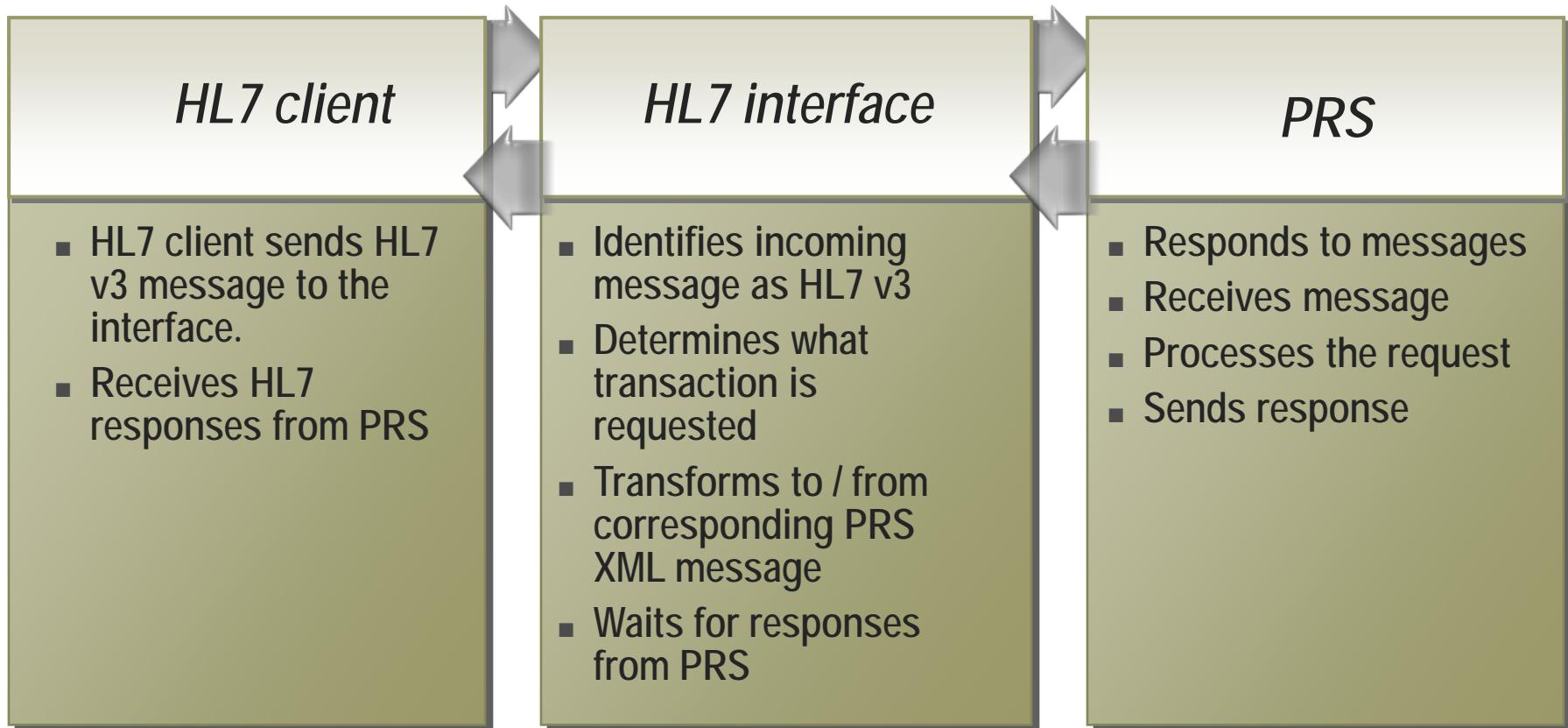
Provider Registry System: HL7 v3 Interface

Andrew Cripps & Paolo Marcucci
Sierra Systems

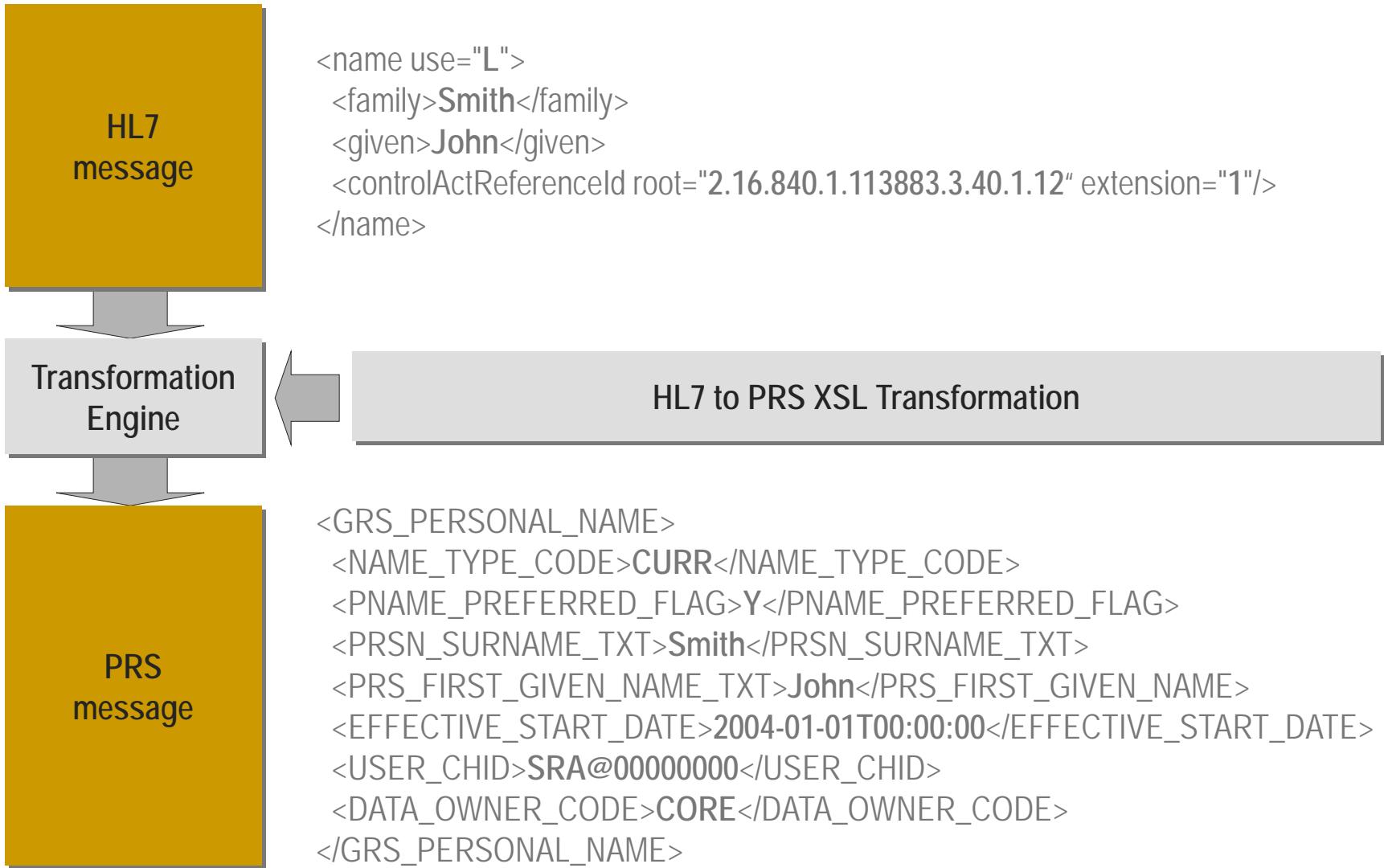
Introduction - Who

- Andrew Cripps
- Paolo Marcucci
- WHIC Provider Registry

Technical Design – Overview



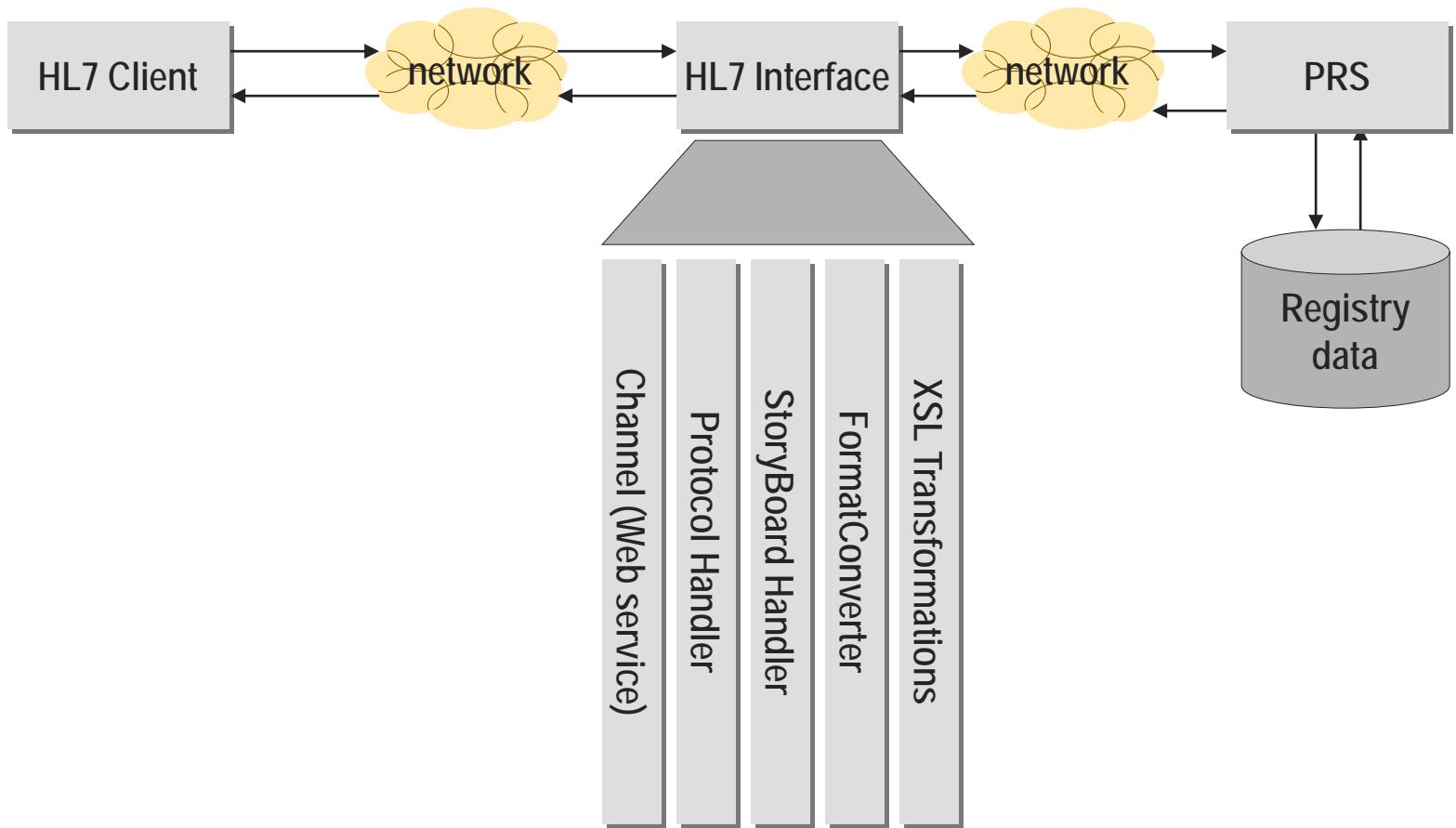
Extensible Style Sheet (XSL) Transformations (Recap)



Technical Design – Rationale

- HL7 concepts must be transformed to PRS concepts somewhere!
 - Either in the application between one data model and another;
 - Or at the message level
- Why did we choose transformations?
 - Separation from PRS
 - Ease of maintenance
 - No changes to the business or data layer

Technical Design – Detail



Technical Design

- External interface – receives HL7 messages, transforms, forwards
- PRS blackbox – responds to messages only
- Interface *transforms* between HL7 and PRS XML
- Can validate messages against the HL7 schemas

Iterative Process for Development

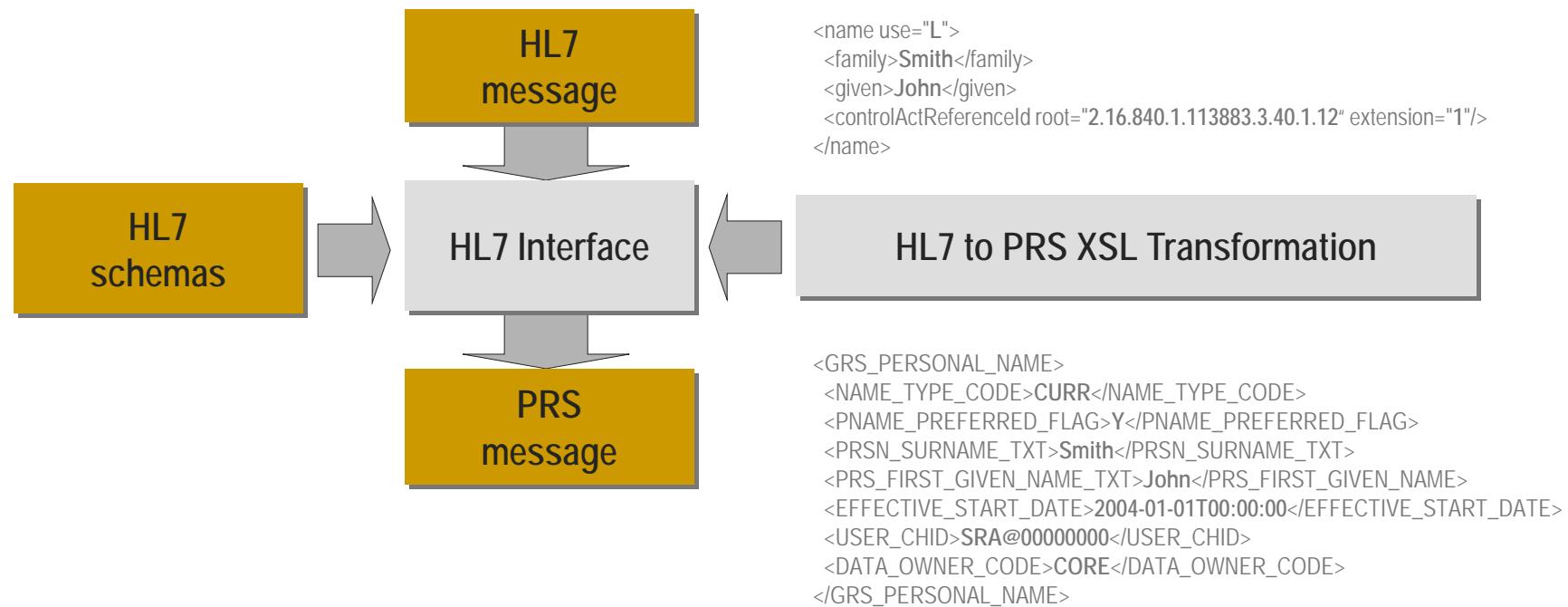
- Problem: The schema continued to be refined during development
 - This was an R & D effort
 - We are early adopters
- Critical factors for success:
 - Prototype project run to confirm feasibility
 - Identify changes required in the Provider Registry
 - Flexibility from all parties essential
 - Iterative development and testing essential
 - Create a way to refine message transformation easily

Design Approach

- Create mappings between PRS messages and XML messages
- Approach
 - Either use existing tools,
 - Or develop a code generator to produce transformations
- Code Generator chosen because
 - More control over what is produced
 - Current tools do not offer strong support for complex mappings

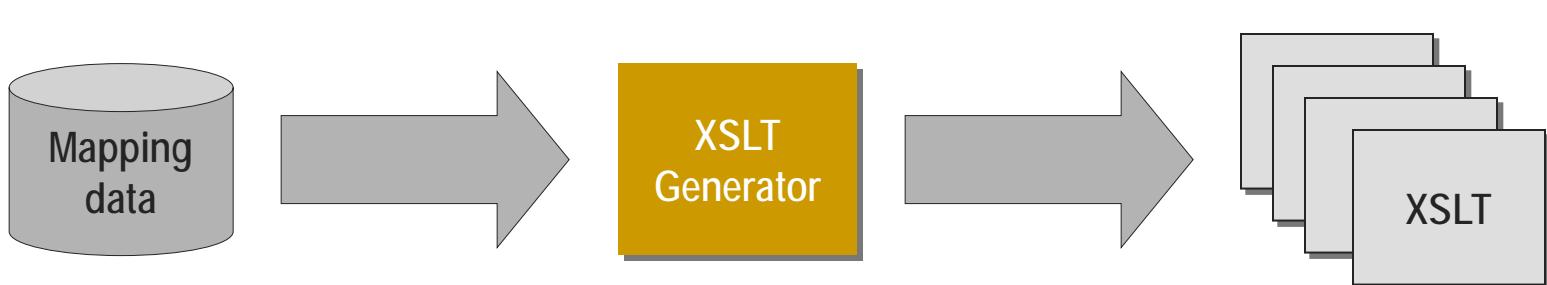
Design Approach – A note on Validation

- Use the interface in validation mode when testing
- In Production, validation would usually be turned off



XSLT Generator

- Objective: Produce transformations between HL7 and PRS messages
- Mappings housed in an Access database
- Output of the generator
 - A set of XSL transformations corresponding to HL7 requests and responses



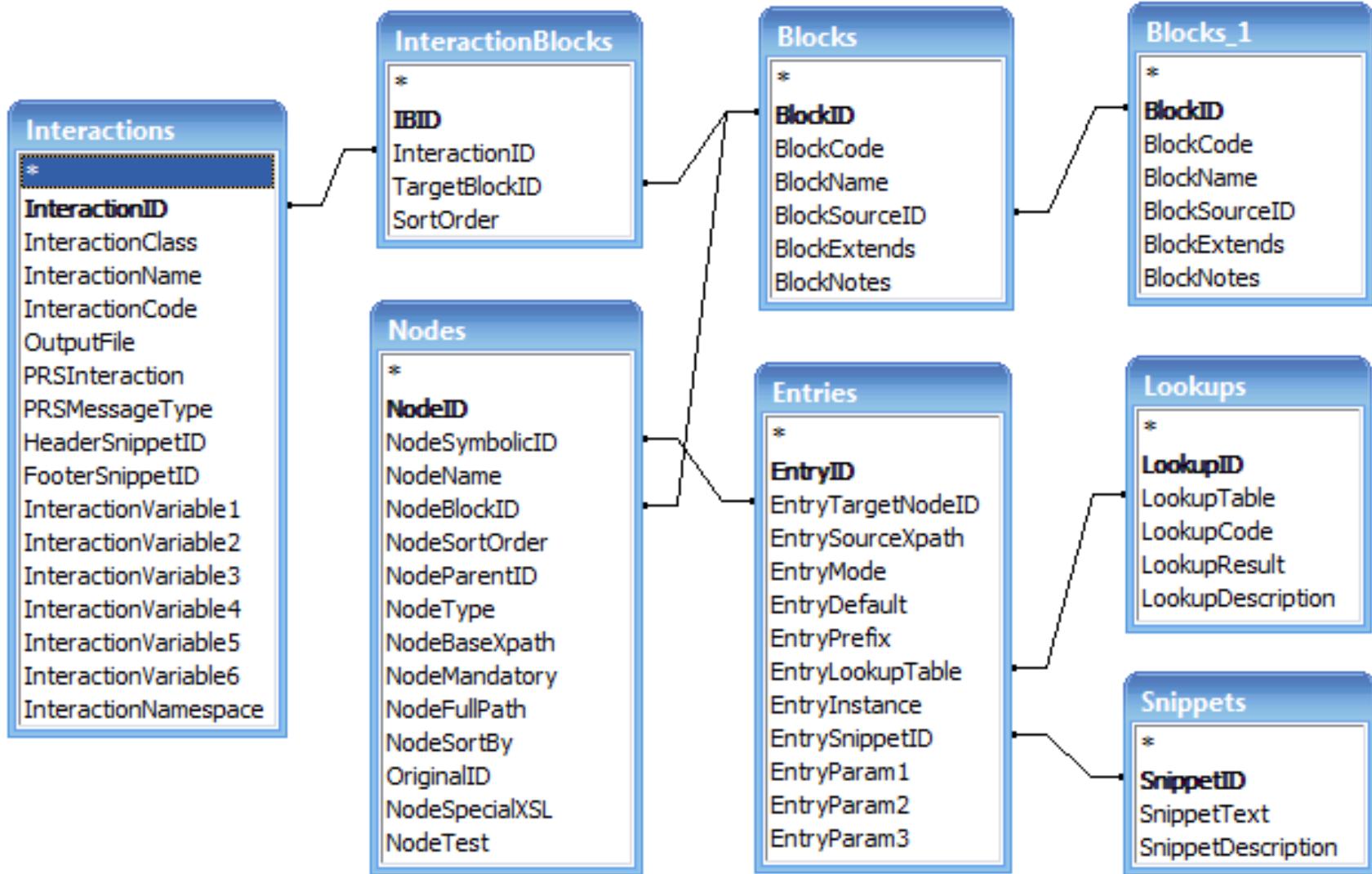
Mapping spreadsheet

PRS XML elements

HL7 elements definition

entity name	"attribute name"	Attribute Name	Multiplicity	Datatype	Domain Name
PERSONAL NAME	SURNAME	name.family	0..*		
PERSONAL NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	name.given	0..*		
PERSONAL NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME	name.given	0..*		
PERSONAL NAME	THIRD GIVEN NAME	name.given	0..*		
PERSONAL NAME	SUFFIX	name.suffix	0..*		
PERSONAL NAME	PREFIX	name.prefix	0..*		
PERSONAL NAME	EFFECTIVE START DATE	name.validtime	0..1	IVL_TS	
PERSONAL NAME	EFFECTIVE END DATE	name.validtime	0..1	IVL_TS	
PERSONAL NAME	END REASON	name.updateMode			HL7UpdateMode
PERSONAL NAME	END REASON	<i>name.ControlActReferenceID (was ControlProcessID)</i>			HXIT_NOTIME

Elements repository



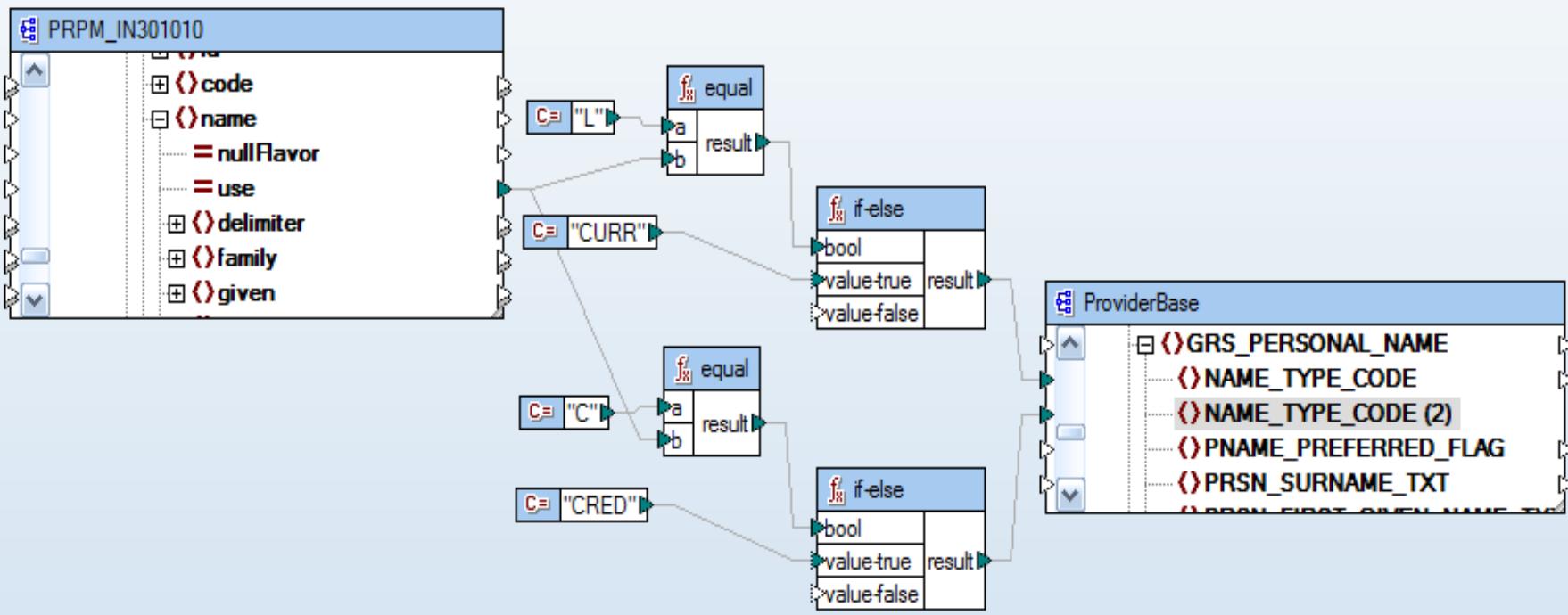
Generated XSLT fragment

```
<!-- Loop structure [GRS_PERSONAL_NAME] n:555 b:43 -->
<xsl:for-each
  select="n1:controlActProcess/n1:subject/n1:registrationEvent/n1:subject1/*/n1:healthCarePrincipalPerson/n1:name
  ">
<!-- Element (inside a loop) [GRS_PERSONAL_NAME] n:555 b:43 -->
<GRS_PERSONAL_NAME>
<!-- Element [NAME_TYPE_CODE] n:556 b:43 e:465 -->
<NAME_TYPE_CODE>
<!-- Snippet (s:16 - Generic lookup) [NAME_TYPE_CODE] n:556 b:43 e:465 -->
<xsl:variable name="var">
  <xsl:value-of select="@use"/>
</xsl:variable>
<xsl:choose>
  <xsl:when test="$var = 'C'">CRED</xsl:when>
  <xsl:when test="$var = 'L'">CURR</xsl:when>
  <xsl:otherwise>--</xsl:otherwise>
</xsl:choose>
</NAME_TYPE_CODE>
```

HL7 input elements
XSLT processing instructions
PRS XML output elements

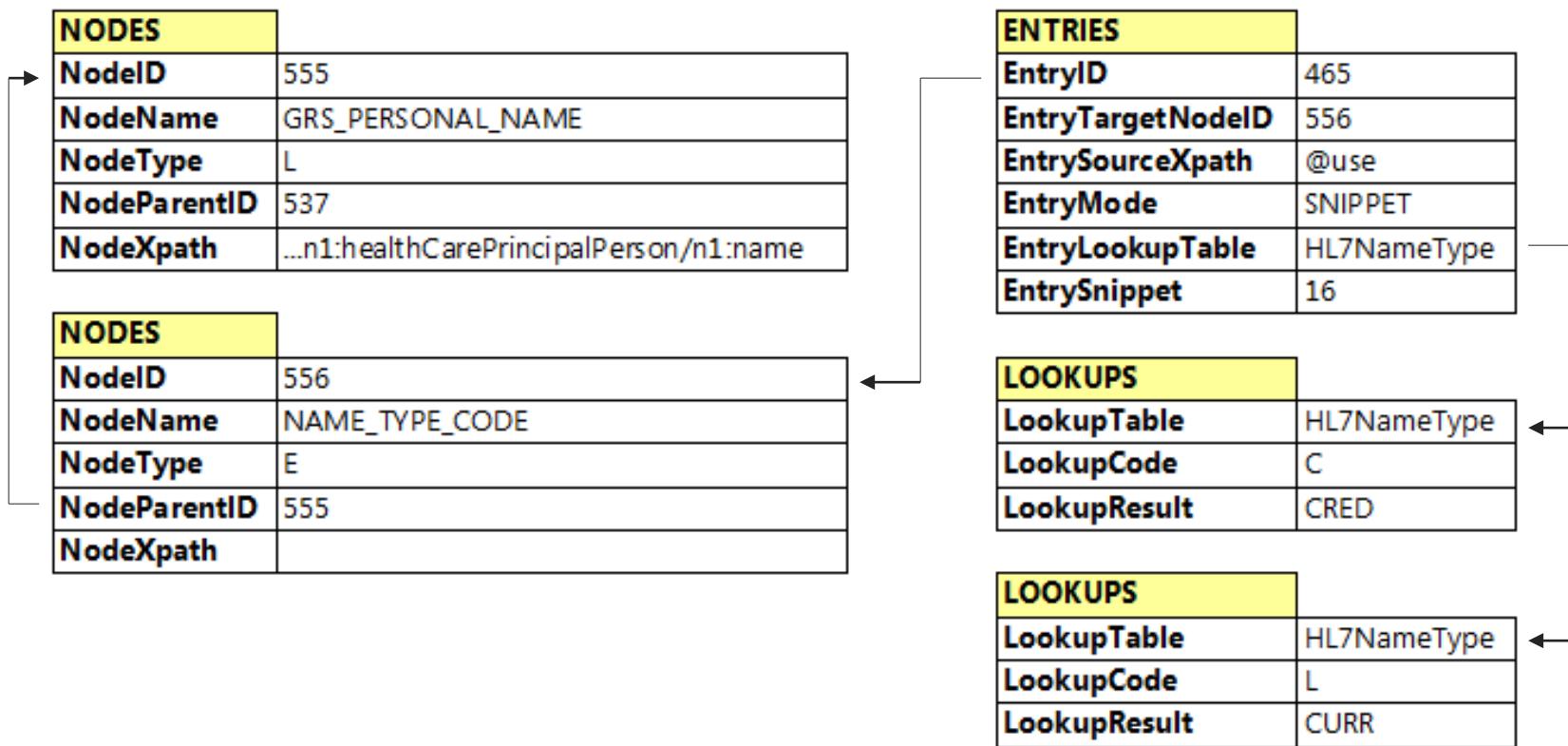
Mapping tool example

- Altova MapForce 2005



Elements repository extract

- Five rows in three tables to define this transformation fragment for all HL7 messages



Summary

- Design around constant change
 - Schemas will vary
 - Waterfall approach is not feasible
 - Establish controlled team communications
- Our solution can be reused
 - Adding an external interface layer is a valid approach
 - The XSLT Generator may be used for other message definitions