

## საქართველოს სტანდარტი

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ჯანმრთელობის ინფორმატიკა - ელექტრონული სამედიცინო ჩანაწერის  
კავშირი- ნაწილი 5 - ინტერფეისის მახასიათებლები

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის  
ეროვნული სააგენტო  
თბილისი

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

1 შემუშავებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს სტანდარტების დეპარტამენტის მიერ

2 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2020 წლის 01 ივნისის № 59 განკარგულებით

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4 პირველად

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**Health informatics — Electronic  
health record communication —**

**Part 5:  
Interface specification**

*Informatique de santé — Communication du dossier de santé  
informatisé —*

*Partie 5: Spécification d'interfaces*





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CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 215, *Health Informatics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13606-5:2010), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— Removal of properties from the interface specifications that no longer correspond to properties in the Reference Model defined in ISO 13606-1.

A list of all parts in the ISO 13606 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Introduction

## 0.1 General

This document is part of a five-part standard series, published jointly by CEN and ISO through the Vienna Agreement. In this document, dependency upon any of the other parts of this series is explicitly stated where it applies.

## 0.2 Preface

This document defines the interfaces by which an EHR\_EXTRACT, an ARCHETYPE or an EHR\_AUDIT\_LOG\_EXTRACT may be requested and provided.

The scope of this document has been considered carefully in order to achieve several objectives:

- to specify those interfaces that are unique to the 13606 context, and not to include more generic health information communication interfaces that might be the scope of other standards and specifications;
- to specify the interfaces in ways that are compatible with the HISA standard series (ISO 12967 all parts);
- to specify the interfaces as computational viewpoints, in order to support the wide range of engineering viewpoints that might be adopted by individual vendors or eHealth programmes; (it should be noted that ISO 13606-1, ISO 13606-2 and ISO 13606-4 define the corresponding information viewpoints, and that ISO 18308 defines the corresponding enterprise viewpoint);
- to construct these interfaces such that they might easily be implemented as specialisations of standard interfaces within the commonly used engineering languages such as Java, Visual Basic, dotnet, SOAP, ebXML etc.;
- to work through the Joint SDO Initiative and Council on the production of Engineering Viewpoint Implementation Guides, that will define more specifically how to implement these interfaces, for example in HL7 version 3; these guides will be published separately from ISO 13606-5, to enable them to be maintained and updated more frequently (to reflect implementation experience) than is possible for a standards document;
- to recognise that EHR communication will be implemented within a healthcare communications infrastructure, usually nationally, that will define a generalised approach to many other complementary and necessary services such as patient demographics registries, provider registries, authentication and authorisation policies and services etc.; these are therefore not part of the formal scope of ISO 13606-5 but are referred to as being assumed and necessary complementary services;
- to require an ISO/TS 22600 series (PMAC) compatible architecture or its equivalent will be used for managing security services, and not to duplicate or conflict with these services in this document;
- to further support the protection of patient privacy by avoiding the need to reveal if any EHR data has been withheld by the provider when responding to a request;
- to enable each interface and term set to be extended locally to cater for specialised circumstances of EHR communication, in which additional requirements constraints might apply.

This document defines a set of interfaces by which the artefacts defined in ISO 13606-1, ISO 13606-2 and ISO 13606-4 may be requested and provided:

- a) ISO 13606-1 defines a reference model for an EHR\_EXTRACT: part or all of the EHR of a subject of care;
- b) ISO 13606-2 defines an information model for an ARCHETYPE, and optionally a serialised form represented using Archetype Definition Language;

- c) ISO 13606-4 defines an *EHR\_AUDIT\_LOG\_EXTRACT* to communicate the audit log activity history pertaining to part or all of an EHR.

(ISO 13606-3 defines term lists and reference archetypes, to which a direct interface is not required. ISO 13606-4 defines an access policy model to which a direct interface is also not required.)

This document defines three interfaces, one for each of a-c above, as a communication between an *EHR\_requester* (wishing to and authorising the communication of the artefact), an *EHR\_provider* (a repository service that contains and can return the requested artefact) and an *EHR\_recipient* who is intended and authorised to receive the artefact (usually but not always the same as the *EHR\_requester*).

These interfaces are all expressed as Computational Viewpoint specifications and aim to support implementation through many different Engineering Viewpoint (transport) formalisms, such as message protocols (e.g. EDIFACT, HL7 version 3) or service protocols (e.g. SOAP, Java RMI). This document therefore specifies only the “payload” information to be communicated at each interface. Attributes such as message identifiers, message time-stamping and message version management are normally defined and handled by each kind of transport protocol in particular ways, and this document therefore does not define its own duplication of this kind of information. It should be noted that the *EHR\_EXTRACT* defined in ISO 13606-1, the *ARCHETYPE* defined in ISO 13606-2, and the *EHR\_AUDIT\_LOG\_EXTRACT* defined in ISO 13606-4 all include time-stamping, authorship and version management information of the payload data as part of their information models.

Request acknowledgements and system/communication error messages are routinely handled by most engineering transport protocols. It is also not appropriate that this document duplicates these. An optional exception is defined to communicate back to the *EHR\_requester* a reason why a request has been received but refused, if it is legitimate to reveal this without breaching confidentiality.

The *EHR\_requester* will need to authenticate to the *EHR\_provider* in ways that are to be locally determined, and will present authorisation credentials that are also beyond the scope of this document but are specified in the ISO 22600 series (PMAC). It is recognised that there might be times when an *EHR\_requester* wishes the *EHR\_provider* to “send” the *EHR\_EXTRACT* to a third party. This document may be used within a delegation architecture, in which an *EHR\_requester* acts on behalf of another party, but the representation and communication of the hierarchy of authorisations involved in delegation is a matter for the privilege management and access control architecture and does not directly impact on this document. Alternatively, local arrangements may be made to securely communicate to a third party a unique reference for any particular *RECORD\_COMPONENT* (e.g. for a particular letter or discharge summary, via the *ehr-id* and *rc\_id* of the *COMPOSITION*) that the third party is recommended to and has permission to access directly, without therefore requiring the use of delegation.