

Welcome to the joint meeting of Anatomic Pathology & Laboratory committees hosted by CAP in Deerfield, February 4-6 2013



Microbiology reporting in HL7 2.x messages and in the CDA lab report

Purposes:

- \rightarrow Clarify the structure and vocabularies
- \rightarrow Check consistency with other implementation guides
- \rightarrow Refine LAB TF vol. 2 & 3 (CPs)
- \rightarrow LAW release 2 with micro





Microbiology with HL7 2.5.1 messages

- LAB TF-2x:C.11 « Microbiology reporting rules »
- LAB TF-2a: 4.5 Example « Microbiology with Two Specimens and Three Germs Identified »

OUL^R22

- Patient
- Specimen 1
 - Order of microscopy on specimen
 - Microscopy observations
 - Order of culture and microorganism isolation
 - Observation organism 1 identified (indexed by OBX-4)
 - Observation organism 2 identified (indexed by OBX-4)
 - Child order for isolate 1 (linked to parent result and parent order)
 - Observations on isolate 1
 - Child order for isolate 2 (linked to parent result and parent order)
 - Observations on isolate 1



- Specimen 2 ...

Rules for reporting microbiology with HL7 2.5.1 messages

- LAB TF-2x:C.11 « Microbiology reporting rules »

- 1. Microorganisms identified are indexed by observation sub-id (OBX-4)
- 2. The combination OBX-3 + OBX-4 for a microorganisms must be stable across successive messages reporting results for the same order group.

OBX|1|ST|11475-1^Micro organism identified^LN|1.234.5.67.8|E. coli OBX|2|ST|11475-1^Micro organism identified^LN|1.234.5.67.9|Strepto group D Change Proposal: Use an OID in OBX-4 that will be assigned forever to the microorganism identified on this specimen, independently of any messages.

- 3. Below an OBR,ORC, observations related to a microorganism are grouped together, → sort OBX by OBX-4.
- 4. Test on an isolate is a "reflex order" (Change proposal: OBR-11 SHALL be valued "G") spawned by the positive culture. This order is related to its parent result (the microorganism identified): OBR-26 \rightarrow [OBX-3 + OBX-4 + OBX-5.2], and to its parent order (the culture): OBR-29 \rightarrow [OBR-2 + OBR-3]
- 5. LAB-3: Results are reported in **recapitulative mode** (called "*snapshot mode*" in HL7 implementation guide "Lab results interface")

Coded vocabularies pointed by LAB TF for microbiology (1)

- Specimen type (SPM-4)
 - "Valid coding systems for this field include HL7 table 0487 (...), SNOMED CT, or any national coding scheme."
 - The LAB TF does not support specimen type modifier (SPM-5). Change proposal to make it optional. (See US use cases from Riki)
- Specimen collection method (SPM-7)
 - "Valid coding systems for this field include HL7 table 0488 (...), SNOMED CT, or any national coding scheme."
- Specimen source site (SPM-8)
 - No suggested vocabulary.
- Specimen source site modifier (SPM-9)
 - No suggested vocabulary.
 - SNOMED CT could provide a post-coordinated expression for SPM-8.
 - What to suggests in countries who haven't a SNOMED CT license?
- Specimen risk code (SPM-16)
 - HL7 user defined table 0489. Is it useful for micro?

Coded vocabularies for microbiology (2)

- Ordered service (OBR-4): JLAC10 in Japan, LOINC or others for the rest of the World
- Any observation (OBX-3) : JLAC10 in Japan, LOINC for the rest of the World
- Identification of microorganisms (OBX-5)
 - SNOMED CT for the countries who have purchased the license.
 - JANIS in Japan, SNOMED 3.5 in France, others?
- Antibiotic susceptibility tests: OBX-3 = LOINC (JLAC10 in Japan)

C.11.3.5 OBX-3 Observation Identifier

For sensitivity results, the Observation Identifier must be encoded using the LOINC® terminology. Specifically, the value of the observation identifier must be one of the LOINC® codes designated to identify antimicrobials tested within susceptibility panels, i.e., codes with a PROPERTY attribute of "SUSC". The LOINC® coding system includes approximately 1100 such codes, which cover all antimicrobials that are typically assessed in microbiology sensitivity testing.

1290 Sample Values:

1-8^ ACYCLOVIR^LN

12-5^AMIKACIN:MIC^LN

- OBX-5 = the measured value (MIC or diameter), or no value.
- OBX-8 = the sensitivity, with HL7 user defined Table 0078 (S, I, R, DDS ...)

The structure of a laboratory report (XD-LAB profile)

ClinicalDocument

- recordTarget: the patient
- infulfillmentOf/id: Placer Order Group
- documentationOf: Lab requisition (id, performer, time, ...)
- Microbiology specialty section (code 18725-2 : microbiology studies)
 - One report item sub-section per specimen
 - text: human readable content of the section
 - entry/act : machine readable content of the section (code, performer, author ...)
 - Specimen collection
 - Battery organizer(s)
 - Observation(s)
 - Annotation comment(s)
 - Cluster organizer(s)
 - Battery organizer(s)
 - Observation(s)
 - Annotation comment(s)
 - Annotation comment(s)

The structured data for microbiology in a CDA LAB report

<recordTarget>

The report

<ClinicalDocument>

- Patient
 - Microbiology section
 - Report item sub-section
 - Human readable content
 - Machine readable content
 - Specimen
 - Microscopic examination
 - Microscopy observations
 - Culture and organism isolation
 - organism identified
 - Testing on an isolate
 - microorganism
 - AST panel
 - Antibiotic tested
 - ...
 - Global interpretation

<section> /code 18725-2 « microbiology studies » <section> (the results obtained on one specimen) <text> <entry><act> {specimen collection template} {battery organizer template} {laboratory observation template} {battery organizer template} {laboratory observation template}/value {laboratory cluster organizer template} specimen/specimenRole/specimenPlayingEntity/code {battery organizer template} {laboratory observation template} {laboratory observation template} {annotation comment template}