

Number	Term	Definition
1	Action	class in the Target Reference Model that is used to define all that can be documented about events that changed (or could change) states or processes in the Patient System <i>Observe: The action is a process that is executed. Actions can be the result of an instruction or an Act-of-God. Actions can lead to subsequent documented observations.</i> <i>see Observation, Evaluation and Instruction</i>
2	Archetype	artefact conforming to an Archetype Object Model expressed as a set of constraints on a Reference Model, expressing what needs to be documented on a specific topic
3	Archetype Object Model (AOM)	object model, using UML, that defines how constraints on any UML Reference Model can be expressed <i>Observe: CEN/ISO 13606 part2 is the only published AOM.</i>
4	Artefact	computer and/or human processable text
5	Artefact Reference Model	all patterns and models needed to produce artefacts that are: archetypes, templates, DCM's or Clinical Statements <i>Observe that next to this model several other models are needed: Target Reference Model the names /functions associated various modeling patterns, other (state)models and vocabularies</i>
6	Assessment Scale	See Scale
7	Boundary Problem	situation that there are two competing model based methods to code complex concepts where the models are not orthogonal and overlap <i>Example: Archetype: Location='Knee' + Laterality='Left' or Code: for 'Left Knee'.</i>
8	Cardinality	relationship between classes in a model that defines how each class is associated with another <i>An association represents a family of links. Binary associations (with two ends) are normally represented as a line, with each end connected to a class box. Higher order associations can be drawn with more than two ends. In such cases, the ends are connected to a central diamond. An association can be named, and the ends of an association can be adorned with role names, ownership indicators, multiplicity, visibility, and other properties. There are five different types of association: bi-directional, uni-directional, Aggregation (includes Composition aggregation) and Reflexive. Bi-directional and uni-directional associations are the most common ones.</i>
9	Care Plan	description of planned and duly personalised activities bundles, addressing one or more health issues , encompassing all health care activities, to be provided to a subject of care, by one health care professional, or several health care professionals having the same health care professional entitlement <i>See: CEN/ISO 13940-1 Health Informatics – System of concepts to support Continuity of care – Part 1: Basic concepts</i>
10	Clinical Condition	disturbances of the homeostasis that are labelled subjectively as abnormal or pathological because they generate phenomena (also called phenotypes)
11	Clinical Guideline	medical guideline (also called a clinical guideline, clinical protocol or clinical practice guideline) is a document with the aim of guiding decisions and criteria regarding diagnosis, management, and treatment in specific areas of healthcare. defined as a set of protocols <i>See: CEN/ISO 13940-1 Health Informatics – System of concepts to support Continuity of care – Part 1: Basic concepts</i>
12	Clinical Information Model - CIM	set of statements about a health topic describing what can be documented about that topic information model of a discrete set of precise clinical knowledge which can be used in a variety of contexts descriptions of items of clinical information that include the clinical knowledge on the concept, the data specification, a model and where possible, technical implementation specifications <i>Related topics: Detailed Clinical Model, DCM)</i> <i>Comments: Detailed Clinical Models are similar to (if not the same) as archetypes, templates or clinical statements. (Craig G. Parker MD, Roberto A. Rocha MD PhD, James R. Campbell MD, Samson W. Tu MS, Stanley M. Huff MD, SAGE project)</i>
13	Clinical Pathway	multidisciplinary management tool based on evidence-based practice for a specific group of patients with a predictable clinical course, in which the different tasks (interventions) by the professionals involved in the patient care are defined, optimized and sequenced either by hour (ED), day (acute care) or visit (homecare) <i>Outcomes are tied to specific interventions.</i> <i>See: Wiki:Clinical pathway</i>
14	Clinical Statement	1- a set of statements about a health topic describing what can be documented about that topic 2- information model of a discrete set of precise clinical knowledge which can be used in a variety of contexts 3- descriptions of items of clinical information that include the clinical knowledge on the concept, the data specification, a model and where possible, technical implementation specifications <i>(Synonyms: Detailed Clinical Model, DCM)</i> <i>Detailed Clinical Models are similar to (if not the same) as archetypes, templates or clinical statements. (Craig G. Parker MD, Roberto A. Rocha MD PhD, James R. Campbell MD, Samson W. Tu MS, Stanley M. Huff MD, SAGE project)</i>
15	Clinical Statement Modeling Frame Work	set of UML models, semantic patterns and vocabularies that define the way Clinical Information Models (DCM's) are build. <i>all patterns and models needed to produce artefacts that are: archetypes, templates, DCM's or Clinical Statements</i>
16	Code	a set of conventions or sub-codes currently in use to communicate meaning <i>The most common is one's spoken language, but the term can also be used to refer to any narrative form: consider the color scheme of an image (e.g. red for danger), or the rules of a board game (e.g. the military signifiers in chess).</i>
17	Coding system	standardised list of expressions that are collected as technical terms in a vocabulary and are a specialised technical terminology . <i>See also vocabulary</i> <i>Examples are: ICD, Snomed, Loinc, ICPC, etc.</i>
18	Concept	a cognitive unit of meaning—an abstract idea or a mental symbol sometimes defined as a "unit of knowledge" built from other units which act as a concept's characteristics. A concept is typically associated with a corresponding representation in a language or symbolology such as a single meaning of a term.[1] <i>Observe Gunnar Klein and Barry Smith and suggested in an article Concept Systems and Ontologies: Recommendations for Basic Terminology [2] an other definition of the word concept. "concept" should be used exclusively to refer to the meaning of a corresponding general term, this meaning being unique and agreed upon by responsible persons in the given disciplinary field. This view is the position neither of the nominalist nor of the conceptualist but it is proposed here as a resolution to the confusion caused by the different uses of the term and should in principle be acceptable by all the three philosophical schools mentioned in Section 2.1. This means, in our opinion, that in those areas of health informatics where there already exist terminological standards pertaining to the use of the term "concept" these standards should be revised in future revisions of these standards. Consider, for example, how our proposal would apply to the treatment of terms such as "mandate" as used for example in EN 13940-1 Health informatics – System of concepts to support continuity of care – Part 1: Basic concepts. When dealing with human constructions such as mandates, agreements, contracts and the like, there is an obvious distinction between the entity referred to on the one hand (i.e. the mandate in question), and the meaning of the term ("mandate") which is used to refer to this entity. Only the latter, then, would be a candidate for being identified as a concept, in the sense of our proposal. The definition as provided in this lemma pertains to the abstract idea in one head. It can be defined as provided by Klein and Smith pertains to the agreed meaning by more than one person. It can be concluded that both definitions overlap sufficiently to be considered interchangeable. In both definitions it is about the abstract idea. In either the mind of one person or as the result of consensus in the minds of more persons. In both cases the way that this agreement about the meaning of a term is documented, is via terms listed and defined in a vocabulary.</i>
19	Cumulative Episode of Care	situation encompassing the occurrence of all health care services related to only one health issue thread <i>See: CEN/ISO 13940-1 Health Informatics – System of concepts to support Continuity of care – Part 1: Basic concepts</i>
20	Data	1. factual information, especially information organized for analysis or used to reason or make decisions. 2. computer Science Numerical or other information represented in a form suitable for processing by computer. 3. values derived from scientific experiments. plural of datum (sense 1). <i>Reference: The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language: Fourth Edition. 2000 [1]</i>
21	Detailed Clinical Model - DCM	See CIM
22	Electronic Health Record - EHR	repository of information regarding the health status of a subject of care in computer processable form, stored and transmitted securely, and accessible by multiple authorised users <i>It has a standardised or commonly agreed logical information model which is independent of EHR systems. Its primary purpose is the support of continuing, efficient and quality integrated health care and it contains information which is retrospective, concurrent, and prospective.</i> <i>ISO/DTR 20514</i>
23	EN13606 Archetype	artefact defined as constraint on the EN13606 part 1 Reference Model , expressing what needs to be documented on a specific topic
24	Episode of Care	situation encompassing all contact elements related to the same health issue <i>See: CEN/ISO 13940-1 Health Informatics – System of concepts to support Continuity of care – Part 1: Basic concepts</i>
25	Evaluation	class in the Target Reference Model that can be used for the documentation about an inferred process in the patient system using observations, expertise and knowledge, or about plans with, or risk assessments about, the Patient system <i>Observe: Evaluations are based on observations and can lead to instructions.</i> <i>see: Observation, Instruction and Action</i>
26	Expression	utterance as a complete unit of speech in spoken language <i>It is generally but not always bounded by silence. It can be represented and delineated in written language in many ways. Note that utterances do not exist in written language, only their representations do.[1]</i>
27	General Purpose Information Component (GPIC)	commonly useful information component that is a specialisation of classes in an international reference information model which is intended to be used in the specification of an information service for health or of a communication between health information systems <i>General Purpose Information Component CEN/tc251 EN14822 parts 1, 2, and 3</i>
28	Health Issue	issue related to the health of a subject of care, as defined by a specific health care party <i>See: CEN/ISO 13940-1 Health Informatics – System of concepts to support Continuity of care – Part 1: Basic concepts</i>
29	Health Issue Thread	abstract construct linking several health issues, defined by a health care party <i>See: CEN/ISO 13940-1 Health Informatics – System of concepts to support Continuity of care – Part 1: Basic concepts</i>
30	HL7 Template	an artefact that describes the clinical content of a HL7 CDA using constraints <i>An HL7 template is a registered Expression of a set of constraints on a balloted RIM derived model. See: HL7 Templates</i>
31	HL7-CDA Reference Model	Artfact describing the basic model used in the context of HL7 to produce standardised messages <i>See: HL7v3 RIM</i>
32	Information	the result of human processing of phenomena / data using his knowledge and experience <i>Observe: Wiki defines [Information] as: Its most restricted technical sense is an ordered sequence of symbols that record or transmit a message. It can be recorded as signs, or conveyed as signals by waves. Information is any kind of event that affects the state of a dynamic system. As a concept, however, information has numerous meanings. Moreover, the concept of information is closely related to notions of constraint, communication, control, data, form, instruction, knowledge, meaning, mental stimulus, pattern, perception, representation, and especially entropy.</i>
33	Instruction	class in the Target Reference Model that is used to define all that can be documented about the intended actions with the aim to change the state or process in the Patient System <i>Observe: Instructions most often are issued after an evaluation and can lead to documented actions.</i> <i>see Observation, Evaluation, and Action</i>
34	Label	a brief descriptive phrase or term given to a person, group, (school of) thought, etc.
35	Leaf-node Types	1- indication of the type of Data Type that can be expected in the artifact 2- abstract 'data type' that the Artefact editor uses to express constraints on the Target Reference Model <i>Observe Leaf-node Types serves two purposes: they provide an indication of what data type must be used when transformed to the Target Reference Model and they are used in the artifact editor.</i>
36	Model of Knowledge	'ontology' as a kind of computational artefact reserved to indicate an ontology that represents the basic categories of being and their relations that define physical objects and knowledge about the physical world <i>Observe: the human equivalent is an encyclopedia describing our knowledge of the world</i>
37	Model of Meaning	list of one of more lemma's defining the meaning of a term <i>Observe: the human equivalent is a dictionary describing the meaning of words</i>
38	Model of Use	'ontology' reserved for certain kinds of computational artefact that instead of describing categories of being and their relations that define physical objects and knowledge about the physical world, describe other things such as Models of Use <i>Observe: the human equivalent is a definition how data and information is used or represented</i>
39	Modeling Pattern	set of recurring and re-usable statements used to help define a Clinical Statement <i>Observe: Modeling patterns are defined as re-usable (specialised) artefacts. These Modeling Patterns are selected based on: a class from the Target Reference Model, the selected name/function and its associated vocabularies.</i>
40	Observation	class in the Target Reference Model that is used to define all that can be documented about a specific state of a process in the Patient System at a time when using the facilities of seeing, hearing, tasting, touching, smelling, or directly via a medical device or service <i>Related topics: Evaluation, Instruction and Action</i> <i>Comments: Observe: Observations can be documented as the result of an action. Observations can lead to a documented evaluation.</i>
41	Occurrence	1- association that represents a 'part-whole' or 'part-of' relationship 2- number of times a listed archetype can be inserted (re-used) in a slot 3- Leaf-node Type used in the Target Reference Model <i>Occurrence is a special case of the association type between classes. However, an aggregation may not involve more than two classes. Association represents the static relationship shared among the objects of two classes. Example: "department offers courses", is an association relation. In UML, it is graphically represented as a hollow diamond shape on the containing class end of the tree with lines that connect contained classes to the containing class. In the context of archetype/artefact modeling occurrence is reserved for the relationship between a leaf-node called slot and possible other artifacts that can be included in the artifact in that leaf-node. It defines how many times in that slot position a existing artefact (or list of artifacts) can be re-used/included.</i> <i>(See also: cardinality and association and cardinality)</i>
42	Ontology	-1- basic categories of being and their relations -2- collection of terms from a 'vocabulary', descriptions of such terms and includes an is_a hierarchy (taxonomy) plus additional relations (such as part_of) in a computer processable form -3- a certain kind of computational artifact i.e., something akin to a program, an XML schema, or a web page – generally presented as a document <i>Observe: Traditionally ontology is listed as a part of the major branch of philosophy known as metaphysics. Ontology deals with questions concerning what entities exist or can be said to exist, and how such entities can be grouped, related within a hierarchy, and subdivided according to similarities and differences.</i> <i>(see also Ontology)</i> <i>Observe: In this document a distinction is made between 'Ontology' (capital 'O') and 'ontology' (small 'o').</i> <i>'Ontology' is reserved to indicate an ontology that represents the basic categories of being and their relations that define physical objects and knowledge about the physical world.</i> <i>'ontology' is reserved for certain kinds of computational artefact that instead of describing categories of being and their relations that define physical objects and knowledge about the physical world, describe other things such as Models of Use.</i>
43	ontology Documentation of Anything	name for an ontology that defines all possible artefacts that are used to document/archive/exchange data or information and that are based on a Target Reference Model
44	OWL	Web Ontology Language (OWL) is a family of knowledge representation languages for authoring ontologies. <i>The languages are characterised by formal semantics and RDF/XML-based serializations for the Semantic Web. OWL is endorsed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)[1] and has attracted academic, medical and commercial interest.</i> <i>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_Ontology_Language</i>
45	OWL-DL	particular language based on OWL <i>(see OWL)</i> <i>OWL-DL was designed to provide the maximum expressiveness (while retaining computational completeness (either ϕ or $\neg \phi$ belong), decidability (there is an effective procedure to determine whether ϕ is derivable or not), and the availability of practical reasoning algorithms). OWL-DL includes all OWL language constructs, but they can be used only under certain restrictions (for example, number restrictions may not be placed upon properties which are declared to be transitive). OWL-DL is so named due to its correspondence with description logic, a field of research that has studied the logics that form the formal foundation of OWL.</i>
46	Patient	living organism that is a passive participant of a health care process (subject of care)
47	Patient System	ensemble of the constituting processes and parts of the body, the body as a whole and its social and other environments of a person, that is the recipient of healthcare delivery
48	Phenomenon	is any observable occurrence <i>Phenomena are often, but not always, understood as 'appearances' or 'experiences'. These are themselves sometimes understood as involving qualia, (plural phenomena or phenomenons)</i>
49	Programme of Care	description of planned and duly personalised activities bundles, adopted by one healthcare organisation, typically informed by one or more protocols , addressing one or more health issues , accounting for one or more health issue threads , encompassing all health care activities, to be performed for a subject of care, by one or more health care parties <i>See: CEN/ISO 13940-1 Health Informatics – System of concepts to support Continuity of care – Part 1: Basic concepts</i>
50	Protocol	a set of defined actions that prescribe/describe what is to be executed that can be a component of a Clinical Guideline <i>Observe that many times these protocols are defined implicitly as common knowledge.</i> <i>See: CEN/ISO 13940-1 Health Informatics – System of concepts to support Continuity of care – Part 1: Basic concepts</i>
51	Reference Model	computer processable expression used to define constraints on <i>Examples: CEN/ISO 13606-1, HL7v3 RIM'</i>
52	Scale	observations (findings using so-called severity classification systems or point totals systems that pretend to make a quantitative statement on the severity and prognosis of a disease, health condition or functional status <i>Synonyms: scoring system, assessment-system</i>
53	Semantic Interoperability	ability that the precise meaning of exchanged information is understandable by any other system or application not initially developed for this purpose <i>Observe: Electronic Health Record (EHR) Interoperability is defined as: the ability of two or more electronic health record systems to exchange both computer interpretable data and human interpretable information and knowledge [1]</i> <i>For further reading see: Semantic Interoperability for Better Health and Safer Healthcare Research and Deployment Roadmap for Europe by Veli N. Stroetmann (ed.), Dipak Kalra, Pierre Lewalle, Alan Ranter, Jean M. Rodrigues, Karl A. Stroetmann, Gorgy Surjan, Bedirhan Ustun, Martti Virtanen, Pieter E. Zanstra and published as: StandardizeHEALTH Report January 2009 [2]</i>
54	Semantic Interoperability Pattern	standardised model used for the creation of any semantic interoperability artefact that defines the structure as provided by a reference model and the explicit semantics between these classes of the reference model
55	Semantic Stack	set of layers that, at the semantic level, define the context, the structure, the content and meaning of the topic that gets documented <i>The Semantic Stack does not include technical layers needed for interoperability. In the context of the World Wide Web the term Semantic Web Stack[1] is defined. This stack does not include that what gets documented.</i>
56	Slot	1- location in the Reference Model where other artefacts/archetypes can be inserted for re-use <i>Each slot is a list of artifacts and its associated occurrence.</i> <i>(See also: cardinality and association and occurrence)</i>
57	State Model State Diagram	type of diagram used in computer science and related fields to describe the behavior of systems. State diagrams require that the system described is composed of a finite number of states ; sometimes, this is indeed the case, while at other times this is a reasonable abstraction . Many forms of state diagrams exist, which differ slightly and have different semantics . <i>See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_diagram</i>
58	Symbol	something such as a particular mark that represents some piece of information.[1]. Symbols <i>For example, a red octagon may be a symbol for "STOP". On a map, a picture of a tent might represent a campsite. Numerals are symbols for numbers. All language consists of symbols. Personal names are symbols representing individuals</i>
59	Target Reference Model	model that the artefact uses to indicate what class, in a target Reference Model ultimately will be constrained" <i>(Observe that this model is part of the Artefact Reference Model)</i>
60	Template	artefact defined as constraints on a Reference Model, expressing what needs to be documented on specific topic in a specific context <i>Example: A report, a screen, the structure of a message, etc.</i>
61	Vocabulary	list of words[1] <i>A usually alphabetized and explained collection of words e.g. of a particular field, or prepared for a specific purpose, often for learning.</i> <i>Semantic: the collection of words a person knows and uses.</i> <i>The words of a language collectively.[2]</i>