
**Business requirements for health
summary records —**

Part 1:
Requirements

Exigences d'affaire pour les enregistrements de santé sommaires —

Partie 1: Exigences



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In exceptional circumstances, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example), it may decide by a simple majority vote of its participating members to publish a Technical Report. A Technical Report is entirely informative in nature and does not have to be reviewed until the data it provides are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

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.

ISO/TR 12773-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 215, *Health informatics*.

ISO/TR 12773 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Business requirements for health summary records*:

- *Part 1: Requirements*
- *Part 2: Environmental Scan*

Introduction

Consumer, clinician, industry and government demands for improved safety, quality, effectiveness and efficiency in healthcare are driving the need for more “connected” care, which in turn requires improved communication of clinical information between multiple providers and subjects of care. Internationally, various “summary” or “snapshot” health records have been developed to meet these communication needs. Many similarities are evident in these initiatives, but their conceptual foundations have not always been articulated with a set of business requirements as their starting point.

The purpose of ISO/TR 12773 is to identify the common business requirements these initiatives are seeking to address as well as the requirements for standards for health summary records (HSRs) that can guide future HSR development efforts.

Any future ISO initiative to create standards for a generic HSR specification or specifications for one or more types of HSR will leverage existing initiatives and adopt/adapt relevant standards utilized therein. Such HSR specifications are unlikely to require new standards, given that much of their content is deemed “common”, “core”, “essential” or “emergency” in nature and is therefore part of most EHR initiatives world-wide as evidenced in ISO/TR 12773-2.

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Business requirements for health summary records —

Part 1: Requirements

1 Scope

This part of ISO/TR 12773 is based on a comprehensive review of a series of initiatives and implementations worldwide that for the purposes of this Technical Report are collectively called health summary records (HSRs). Project sponsors and/or authorities were contacted as needed to gather additional information and clarify questions or issues arising out of the review.

This part of ISO/TR 12773 defines and describes HSRs in general as well as specific instances of HSRs and their most common use cases. It summarises the business requirements driving HSR development and the content that is common across HSRs, as well as issues associated with them. Finally, it recommends some future ISO/TC 215 activities to support international standardization of HSRs.

It is important to note that this part of ISO/TR 12773 focuses primarily on requirements that are specific (unique) to HSRs. It does not attempt to articulate, other than at a high level, requirements that are generally applicable to all health records or all electronic health records.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

agent

see **healthcare agent** (2.19)

2.2

client**patient**

individual who is a subject of care

[ISO/TR 20514:2005, definition 2.30]

NOTE The terms “client” and “patient” are synonymous but the usage of one or the other of these terms tends to differ between different groups of health professionals. Clinicians working in a hospital setting and medical practitioners in most clinical settings will use the term “patient” whereas allied health professionals may use the term “client”.

2.3

clinical data repository**CDR**

data store that holds and manages clinical data collected from service encounters at point of service locations (e.g. hospitals, clinics)

[ISO/TR 20514:2005, definition 2.5]

NOTE Data from a CDR can be sent to the EHR for that subject of care; in that sense the CDR is recognised as a source system for a shared EHR or an integrated care EHR.