



BSI Standards Publication

Health informatics — Sharing of OID registry information

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National foreword

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**Health informatics — Sharing of OID
registry information**

*Informatique de santé — Partage des informations de registre des
identifiants d'objets (OID)*



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	1
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	1
3.2 Abbreviations.....	2
4 Explanation of terms	2
4.1 OID registry and OID repository.....	2
4.2 Registration Authority (RA).....	2
4.3 Responsible (Managing) Authority (MA).....	2
4.4 Submitting Authority (SA).....	3
4.5 Current Registrant.....	3
4.6 First Registrant.....	3
4.7 First Registration Authority.....	3
4.8 Rec. ITU-T X.660/ ISO/IEC 9834-1.....	3
5 Object identifiers in healthcare	3
5.1 General.....	3
5.2 Additional descriptions.....	5
5.3 Related work.....	5
6 Approach	5
6.1 Requirements analysis.....	5
6.2 Preparatory work.....	5
7 Information model	6
7.1 General.....	6
7.2 Agenda of tables and symbols.....	7
7.3 XML exchange format.....	8
7.4 Registry.....	8
7.5 Oid.....	9
7.6 RegistrationAuthority.....	12
7.7 ResponsibleAuthority.....	13
7.8 SubmittingAuthority.....	14
7.9 HistoryAnnotation.....	14
7.10 Reference.....	15
7.11 AdditionalProperty.....	16
7.12 Person.....	16
7.13 Organization.....	17
8 List of Codes and Enumerations	18
8.1 CountryCodes.....	18
8.2 LanguageCodes.....	18
8.3 OIDcategories.....	18
8.4 OIDstatusCodes.....	18
8.5 ReferenceType.....	19
8.6 RoleCodes.....	19
8.7 RoleStatus.....	19
9 Datatypes	19
9.1 Address AD.....	19
9.2 Coded Simple Value CS.....	20
9.3 Encapsulated Data ED.....	20
9.4 Entity Name for a person EN.PN.....	20
9.5 Entity Name for an organization EN.ON.....	20

9.6	Instance identifier II.....	20
9.7	Interval of time stamp IVL_TS.....	21
9.8	String ST.....	21
9.9	String ST.NT.....	21
9.10	Object Identifier (dot notation) ST.OID.....	21
9.11	Object Identifier (asn1 notation) ST.ASN1.....	21
9.12	Object Identifier (iri notation) ST.IRI.....	21
9.13	Symbolic name ST.SYMB.....	21
9.14	Telecommunication TEL.....	21
9.15	Locatable Resource TEL.URL.....	21
9.16	Time stamp TS.....	22
Annex A (informative) OID types and sub trees.....		23
Annex B (informative) Use Cases and Object Identifier Resolution System (ORS).....		24
Annex C (informative) W3C Schema for XML representation and information model.....		27
Bibliography.....		28

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 other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of normative document.

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An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

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/TS 13582 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 215, *Health informatics*.

Introduction

OID (Object Identifiers) are unique identifiers for any kind of objects. A globally unique identifier for each of these concepts will help to ensure international exchangeability of objects within different applications (e.g. healthcare information systems).

In the exchange of healthcare information additional information about the object being identified is generally very beneficial but typically not contained in a transaction of data between systems. Such information (Responsible Organizations, a human readable name, a description of the object, etc.) is referred to as the OID metadata and is housed in an OID Registry.

Today, due to lack of standardization of the set of metadata (both content and structure), existing OID registries are not compatible.

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Health informatics — Sharing of OID registry information

1 Scope

This Technical Specification specifies the mandatory and optional information to be recorded in any registry of OIDs, using an information model.

It specifies which parts of that information are to be regarded as public, and which parts are to be subject to security and privacy requirements.

All registries support the recording of mandatory information, but the recording of any specific object identifier in one or more repositories is always optional. In some cases, security and privacy requirements are more stringent for e-health applications.

In detail, this Technical Specification:

- specifies an information model and a corresponding XML format for the export of the contents of an OID registry, suitable e.g. for import to a different OID registry;
- references common Use Cases for OID registries/repositories;
- references an Object Identifier Resolution System (ORS) which provides a look-up mechanism for information related to an object identifier, with guidance on the use of that facility.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 639-1, *Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 1: Alpha-2 code*

ISO 3166, *Codes for the representation of names of countries — The International Organization for Standardization, 3rd edition, part 1* ISO 3166-1

ISO 21090, *Health informatics — Harmonized data types for information interchange*

ISO/HL7 21731 *Health informatics — HL7 version 3 — Reference information model — Release 1*

ITU-T X.660 | ISO/IEC 9594-1, *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Procedures for the operation of OSI Registration Authorities: General procedures and top arcs of the ASN.1 Object Identifier tree*

IETF RFC 3066, *Tags for the Identification of Languages*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 21090 and the following apply.

3.1.1

property

inherent state- or process-descriptive feature of a system including any pertinent to a component being determined or set of data elements (systems, component, kind-of-property) common to a set of particular properties