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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 21715.7-2010

**Health informatics -- Patient health card data -- Part 7:
Medication data**

健康信息学 患者健康卡数据 第7部分：用药数据

(English Translation)

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Foreword

GB/T 21715 "Health informatics patient health card data" is divided into seven sections.

--- Part 1. General Structure;

--- Part 2. Common Object;

--- Part 3. Limited clinical data;

--- Part 4. Extended clinical data;

--- Part 5. Identification data;

--- Part 6. data management;

--- Part 7. medication data.

This section GB/T 21715 Part 7.

This section identical with ISO 21549-7:2007 "Health informatics patient health data - Part 7. medication data." Its junction Structure and content ISO 21549-7:2007 agreement, for ease of use, do a small number of editorial changes, mainly.

--- ISO 21549-7:2007 references in the normative references listed with a repeated reference in this section Delete the file;

--- ISO 21549-7:2007 in some of the figures and tables in the text language does not have a guide, this section in place have been added.

This section is proposed and managed by the China National Institute of Standardization.

This section drafted by. China National Institute of Standardization.

Introduction

With the increase of floating population, community health and home care needs increasing, mobile medical services are also ever increasing demand for high quality Long, portable information systems and memory also will be rapidly developed and utilized. By moving the medical records file, these devices can be realized from Identity to identify the portable patient monitoring system and a series of functions.

The functionality of these devices are portable personal identifiable information and pass between other systems; therefore, during operation, they can Information can be shared with many of the features and performance of different technologies are very different systems.

Healthcare management is increasingly relying on a similar automated identification system. For example, the automated processing of prescriptions, patients can Device implementations using a portable computer-readable data exchange between different locations. Health insurance companies and healthcare providers More and more involved in health across the region. In this case, the claim (or reimbursement) may be required in many different health systems Automatic exchange of data between.

There may be remote access to the database and its supporting systems led to the "health beneficiary" Development and Utilization (HCP) identify the device, these the device can perform the safety function and can transmit digital signatures to remote systems via networks.

With the use of routine health services increasing data card, it is necessary to standardize

the data format for data exchange.

People-related data carried by a data card can be divided into three main types. identification data, and clinical data management. Require special means that is, the actual use of health data card should contain the identification data of the device itself and the portable personal identification data which the data relates, in addition it may also include data management, clinical data, prescription data and link data.

Device data comprising.

- Identification device itself;
- Identification device functionality and performance.

Identification data may include.

Data that uniquely identifies the person associated --- uniquely identifies the device holder or carried by the apparatus.

Management data may include.

- Personally relevant supplementary data;
- Identification of health funds, indicating that there is a payment or pays, as well as their relationship, namely insurance companies, insurance contracts and security or type of insurance policy premiums;

Other data (as opposed to clinical data) --- health services required.

Clinical data may include.

- Providing health information and health data item event information;
- Care providers for their comments and annotations;
- Planned, requested or clinical behavior has been executed.

Prescription data may include.

- Dispensary patient records;
- Prescription (drug-containing allotment institutional information) copies;
- Pharmacists dispensing records for patients drugs;
- Pointing to other systems contain the drug prescribing information and medication dispensing mechanism information pointer.

Because a data card essentially to clear specific answer queries, while it is necessary to optimize the use of storage space by eliminating redundant Room, so when defining health data card data structures using high-level object modeling technique (OMT).

Patient Data Card can provide the following benefits.

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- a) carry out the prescription information exchange between healthcare parties, such as health care agent or health care organization;
- b) For the patient data card not included in the prescribing information, providing access to the information indexing and/or authorization.

This part of the Unified Modeling Language (UML), plain text and Abstract Syntax Notation (ASN.1) describes and defines the health of the patient held Medication data object data card used or cited.

Although this section and use the generic object references GB/T 21715.2-2008 defined, this section does not describe it and definitions.

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1 Scope

This section GB/T 21715 specifies the basic structure of "medication data" objects contained in the data, there is no requirement or designated for storage in the device of specialized data sets.

This section applies to data generated by the patient's health card data recording or transmission of the patient's health card and GB/T 14916 defined types of Consistent with the physical dimensions of ID-1 card.

This section is intended to provide information on health cards by health professionals, patients or health care professionals.

In the design after good data set, the card can also be used to open new (electronic) transfer from prescribing prescription to a pharmacist or pharmacy people.

Drug data includes the following four components.

--- Medication administration record (medicationnotes). patients with a list of all the drugs used;

--- Prescriptions (medicationprescription). The newly opened (electron) transfer prescriptions from prescribers to pharmacists or pharmacy person;

--- Medication dispensing (medicationdispensed). purchase of medicines records of patients;

--- Drug references (medicationreferences). Other systems point to contain prescribing information and medication dispensing mechanism of information pointer.

In order to promote interoperability, once established for the health care field and in the