Richard Esmond started the meeting.

Robinette Renner spoke about common data elements for the cancer registry and CDSAR. It is a collaborative effort to create content. There is duplicate content and some definitions are vague. It is tied to the NCI thesaurus. This is attached to the UMLS. The definitions are being used by the cancer community.

http://datascience.cancer.gov/resources/cancer-vocabulary

The CDSAR defines data points. The data points have data sets or lists of values, if applicable. There are ways to sort into different categories. You can create forms from the collection of CDEs. The CDSAR information can be imported into Modeling Lab. There are currently standard forms and templates available for use.

https://cdebrowser.nci.nih.gov/cdebrowserClient/cdeBrowser.html#/search

The data element concept is tied to the NCI Thesaurus. There are semantic types as well as synonyms. The ICD-10, SNOMED mappings are available. The CDSAR has APIs to extract the information. The UMLS has a useful web service. It is hard to find the good content, so you do need someone familiar with the content to navigate. The NCI Thesaurus is accessible and a good starting point, but it is just one piece of the puzzle. There are experts to curate and review the content. The content is sent to the experts at NCI for final review.

After the May ballot, there would be the time to import the content into Modeling Lab. It would be a valuable competent to add.

There are some breast forms available thru the NCI Thesaurus. The definitions are just one source. Some of the gaps may be filled by Scott Campbell. Richard Esmond will invite him to the call. This may be a way to get more questions answered at the one time.

Richard will be adding some of the SDC forms into Modeling Lab over the next couple of weeks.

A Tooling update. The DNS name is being updated. Modeling Lab will be down for the next few hours. Kurt and Richard added new features allowing for inherent composition. This uses a single shared resource. Additional capabilities will be added after the March 24 ballot date.

Kurt is continuing to work on the implementation guide. The data inputs will be automatically updated. He is working on some R4 issues. Once this is resolved, the new fields can be added.
making it easier to convert to FHIR. In the next few months, one should be able to import SIMPL into Modeling Labs and then export out back into SIMPL.

There is a lot of discussion about clinical genomics and dynamics. The next ballot should potentially have a comment addressing this. A clinical panel can be added for structure. The two main structures are observation or abnormality. This can be in the form of scars, lesions, etc. A panel or composition can be used. The use of a panel has multiple result elements. It may be more useful to name this as a report section as panel has many other connotations. A report section may make more sense and be less confusing. An observation can be used to make an observation groups.

The breast abnormality mass can be modeled as a condition or an observation. The semantic difference is that the condition is related to the diagnosis. The observation should be more general, like vital signs. Observation could be used to cover both, as observation related to content. Observation can be classified as both, and then later defined. This is why SNOMED is helpful. This is tied into the patient condition hierarchy. It can be both a condition and observation. In medicine, it is difficult to place this into one area due to the overlap. Maybe placing abnormality types into a condition, would assist in consistency. It is a local decision depending on if an abnormality needs to be tracked over time or not. Does the cyst exist? Does the cyst that exists have a size or value?

The last working group meeting started working on an Objective for FHIR. The shared properties are a condition or observation. Evidence is added at the condition level. The chart gives a bit of direction to classes and properties. The relationships are shown to be able to query a condition or an observation. The hierarchy can be converted to show a structure depth.