

FHIR Mappings and Transforms

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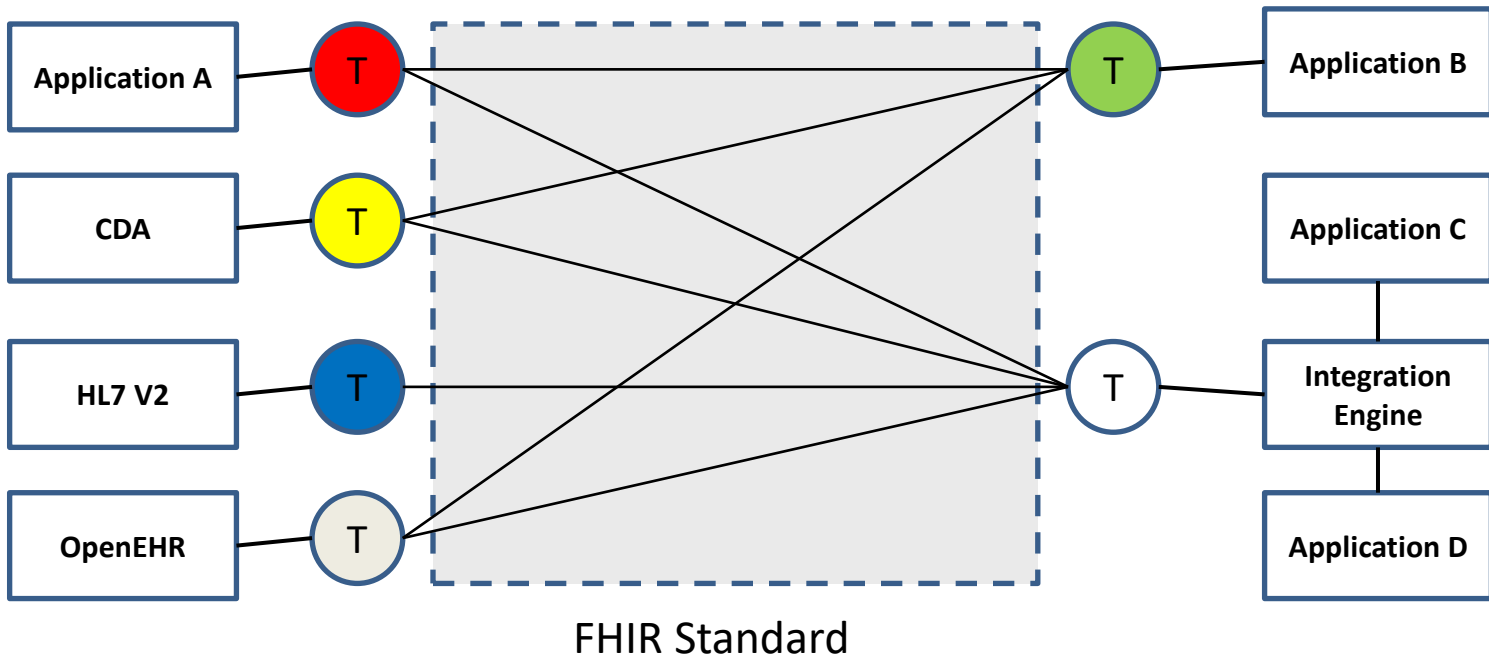
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Summary

- If FHIR is to succeed as a standard for healthcare data exchange:
 - It must be a strong and usable standard in itself
 - We need many **transforms** between FHIR and other data representations
- Data transforms are expensive to build
- This is a major blocker to the uptake of FHIR
- We describe two recent advances in building FHIR data transforms:
 - FHIR Mapping Language
 - Transforms By Example
- These make it much easier to build data transforms

Interoperability with FHIR



- Any application needs to work with FHIR
- Building transforms to FHIR is a big cost
- The cost holds interoperability back (e.g. INTEROpen)
- There are now better ways to build FHIR Transforms:
 - FHIR Mapping Language (FML)
 - Transforms By Example (TBE)

FHIR Mapping Language



FHIR Release 3 (STU)

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Implementation Support > **Mapping Language**

7.6.0 FHIR Mapping Language

[FHIR Infrastructure](#) [Work Group](#)

Maturity Level: 0 (Draft)

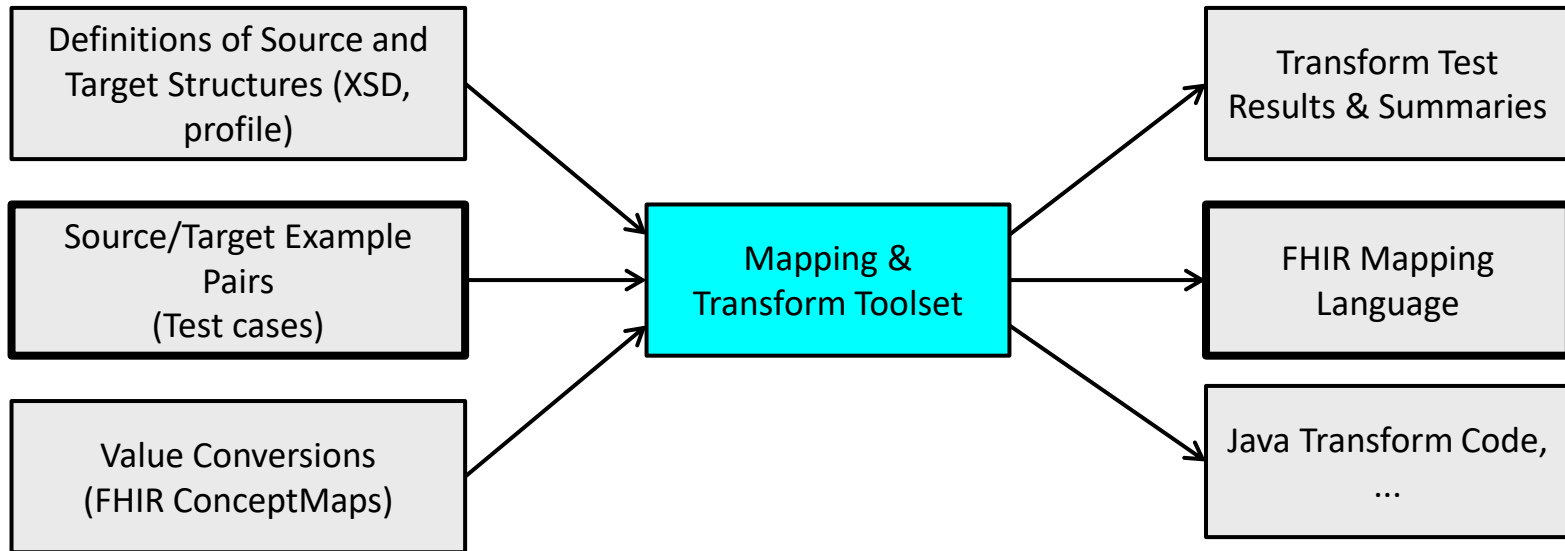
Ballot Status: Trial Use

The FHIR Specification includes a mapping language. The mapping language has a concrete syntax, defined and described in this page, and an abstract syntax, which is found in the [StructureMap](#) resource (and there is an [antlr grammar for the concrete syntax](#)). See also the [Tutorial](#).

The mapping language describes how one set of Directed Acyclic Graphs (an instance) is transformed to another set of directed acyclic graphs. It is not necessary for the instances to have formal declarations and/or be strongly typed - just that they have named children that themselves have properties. On the other hand, when the instances are strongly typed - specifically, when they have formal definitions that are represented as [Structure Definitions](#), the mapping language can use additional type related features.

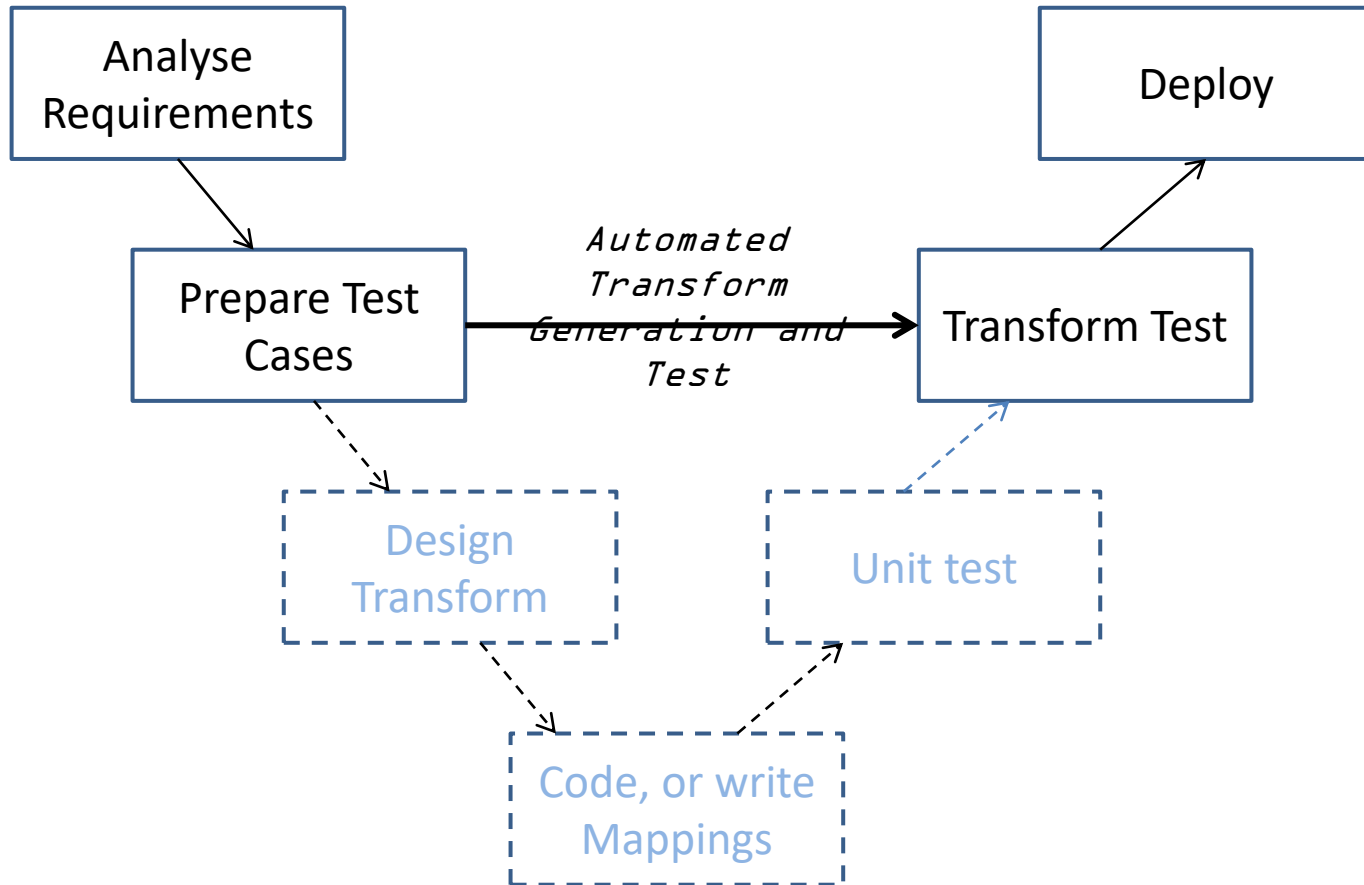
- Mappings are text files (or StructureMap + ConceptMaps)
- Declarative and compact
- A Java mapping engine exists
- Early stages of adoption
- Learning curve for the language

Transforms by Example (TBE)



- You don't need to write transform code, or learn a new mapping language
- You do need to create test cases:
 - Source/target XML pairs (1 or more)
 - Conform to source and target structures
 - Illustrate the data transforms needed
- Provide ConceptMaps for value conversions
- The tools generate and test the transform
- This is a big cost-saver

Shortening the Transform Development Lifecycle



Demonstration of FML + Transforms by Example

Demo case:

HL7 V2 message (ADT)
to FHIR Bundle (with Patient resource)

Three demonstration projects are available:

- HL7 V2 to FHIR
- Relational database to FHIR
- OpenEHR Composition to FHIR

For current status, contact rpworden@me.com.

Benefits of FML/TBE

1. Quickest way to develop transforms:
 - The only manual steps are creating the test cases, and the value conversions
 - You'll have to do that anyway
2. No new skills required:
 - No need to understand a mapping language
 - Can understand transforms in generated code
 - Easy way to learn FML
3. Generated code is flexible:
 - Can edit the generated code to do what you like
 - Use standard Java and C# tools (logging, debugging,...)
4. Test-driven development
 - Automated testing process
 - Rapid testing cycle
 - Gives high-quality, reliable transforms
5. Can reverse-engineer existing transform code (using its test cases as examples)

Enhancing Support for FML- A FHIR Foundation project

Delivering and evaluating:

- Transforms generated from examples (TBE)
- Eclipse-based Mapping toolset
- Graphical Mapping Editor
- Choice of ways to view mappings
- Transform Testing & Validation engines
- Choice of runtime transform engines
- Generated transform code (Java, C#)

For further information see the paper:

'FHIR Mappings and Transforms'

Grahame Grieve and Robert Worden

Ways to Understand (Generated) Mappings

FHIR Mapping Language:

```
then {
  r_CodeableConc : for s_data.items as s_items1 where archetype_node_id = "at0002" and xsi_type = "ELEMENT" ;
  make t_resource.substance as t_substance , t_substance.coding_SNOMED_CT as t_coding_SNOME then {
    p_filler1 : for s_items1.value as s_value then {
      p_display : for s_value.value as s_display make t_coding_SNOME.display = s_display
      p_filler2 : for s_value.defining_code as s_defining
        then {
          p_code : for s_defining.code_string as s_code
            make t_coding_SNOME.code = s_code
        }
    }
  }
}
```

Java Code:

```
/**
 * @param stack - source path: composition.content.items.data
 * @param t_resource - reached by target path: Bundle.entry.resource
 */
private void r_CodeableConc(List<Element> stack, AllergyIntolerance t_resource)
{
  Element s_data = stack.get(3);
  for(Element s_items1 : namedChildElements(s_data,"items"))
  if ( pathTest(s_items1, "@archetype_node_id", "at0002") && pathTest(s_items1, "@xsi:type", "ELEMENT") && pathTest(s_items1, "nan
  {
    CodeableConceptDt t_substance = new CodeableConceptDt();
    t_resource.setSubstance(t_substance);
    CodingDt t_coding_SNOME = new CodingDt();
    t_substance.setCoding(t_coding_SNOME);

    List<Element> stack1 = push(s_items1,stack);
    p_filler1(stack1, t_coding_SNOME);
  }
}

/**
 * @param stack - source path: composition.content.items.data.items
 * @param t_coding_SNOME - reached by target path: Bundle.entry.resource.substance.coding
 */
private void p_filler1(List<Element> stack, CodingDt t_coding_SNOME)
{
  Element s_items1 = stack.get(4);
```

Next Steps

- We need to create **Case Studies** – comparing FML/TBE with hand coding of transforms
- You can help us create those case studies, using FML/TBE tools
- e.g: reverse engineer your existing transforms to FML
- The Beta Mapping Toolset is available now.
- FML/TBE can give big cost savings
- For the FML/TBE Toolset and Demo projects, contact rpworden@me.com