West Virginia

Syndromic Surveillance

Data Elements

Version: September 2015

Key Terms and Definitions	
Column Name	**Definition**
Data Element Name	Name of the minimum data set element
Description of field	Description of the data element
Usage	Refers to whether an element is a required or optional field. The Usage codes are:
	R – Required: Indicates that the field is a required field and must be supported by the EHR system. A value must be present in the field in order for the message to be accepted.
	RE – Required, but can be empty: Indicates that the field is a required field and must be supported by the EHR system. The reporting of data is setting-specific. If data are present, then they must be reported. However, if there are no data captured in the field due to the setting (e.g. no chief complaint data for a trauma patient) and the field is blank, the message may be sent with the field containing no data.
	O – Optional: Indicates that this field must be supported by the EHR system, but the transmission of the values captured in these fields is optional. Specific usage of these data elements shall be determined at the state or local-level jurisdiction.
Cardinality	Minimum and maximum number of times the element may appear.
Notes	Additional notes describing rules pertaining to the data element, processing of the data element field, or identifying relevant values for the data element.

4.2 SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST

Table 4-2 contains the data elements of interest commonly used for public health syndromic surveillance. These data elements are captured from the exchange of patient clinical encounter records between different systems. The Data Element Name may be slightly different if translated to an HL7 Field Name in the segment descriptions. Changes/updates to any of these data elements trigger a new ADT^A08 message to be sent.

TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST						
DATA ELEMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF FIELD	USAGE	CARDINALITY	VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES	HL7 LOCATION MAPPING
Basic Message Information						
Facility Identifier (Treating)	Unique facility identifier where the patient was treated (original provider of the data)	R	[1..1]	Recommend the use of the National Provider Identifier Standard provided by Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. For more information about NPI, search for, or to apply for a NPI, click here. If NPI is not available, use a different unique identifier, such as OID or a State-designated identifier.	This number should be specific for each facility location (not a number representing an umbrella business) It is recommended that National Provider Identifier (NPI) be used for the Facility Identifier. NPI is a 10-digit identifier. **Note:** The use of 'NPI' should be discussed during the implementation process as local jurisdictions may differ on their use of identifiers for this field.	EVN-7.2 Event Facility - Facility Identifier Example EVN-7: `|OTH_REG_MEDCTR^1234567890^NPI|` **Note**: For implementation of Treating Facility Identifier in HL7 v.2.3.1 see details in Appendix E,

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Facility Name (Treating)	Name of the treating facility where the patient is treated	R	[0..1]	The use of Organization Legal Name Business Name (LBN) associated with the National Provider Identifier Standard provided by Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. is recommended. For more information about NPI, search for, or to apply for a NPI, click here.	If this data element is captured and maintained as part of the facility registration process, it may not be sent with every message. See ISDS recommendations, section 4.2, on Facility Registration.[7]	EVN-7.1 Event Facility - Facility Name Example EVN-7: |**OTH_REG_MEDCTR**^1234567890^NPI| **Note**: For implementation of Treating Facility Name in HL7 v.2.3.1 see details in Appendix E, Section 9.2.

[7] International Society for Disease Surveillance. (2011, January). Final Recommendation: Core Processes and EHR Requirements for Public Health Syndromic Surveillance. Available online: www.syndromic.org/projects/meaningful-use, pp. 42-47

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Treating Facility Address (Street address, City, State, ZIP, and County)	Address of treating facility location: Street Address, City, ZIP Code, County, State	R	[0..1]	State: Use FIPS state codes as follows: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.830 PHVS_State_FIPS_5-2
				
				County: Use 5 digit FIPS County codes as follows: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.828 PHVS_County_FIPS_6-4
				
				Country: Use 3 character ISO Country Codes as follows: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.828 PHVS_Country_ISO_3166-1
					If this data element is captured and maintained as part of the facility registration process, it may not be sent with every message. See ISDS recommendations, section 4.2, on Facility Registration.[8]
					
					This data can also be accommodated in the Facility Registration process as defined by ISDS.
						OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier of SS002 Treating Facility Location (PHINQUESTION) and OBX-2 Value Type of XAD.
						The XAD Data Type has specific fields to accommodate the street address, city, county and state, so only a single OBX is required to pass the data.
						
						Example OBX segment:
						`OBX|1|XAD|SS002^TREATING FACILITY LOCATION^PHINQUESTION||1234 Anywhere Street^^Doraville^13^30341^USA^C^^13089|||||||F||`
						`|201102091114`

[8] International Society for Disease Surveillance. (2011, January). Final Recommendation: Core Processes and EHR Requirements for Public Health Syndromic Surveillance. Available online: www.syndromic.org/projects/meaningful-use, pp. 42-47.

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Facility/Visit type	Type of facility that the patient visited for treatment	R	[1..1]	For OBX-3 Use the following the National Claim Committee , NUCC, codes 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_SyndromicSurveillance SS003 Facility / Visit Type (PHIN Questions)
				
				For OBX-5 use: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3401 PHVS_FacilityVisitType_SyndromicSurveillance
					ED/UC/AC DATA ELEMENT OF INTEREST ONLY
					
					Relevant facility/visit type values are defined in value set.
					This data can also be accommodated in the Facility Registration process as defined by ISDS for facilities where a single facility/visit type is expected.
					
					Inpatient example using Healthcare Service Location code:
					`OBX|2|CWE|SS003^FACILITY/VISIT TYPE^PHINQUESTION||`**`1021-5^Inpatient Care Setting`**`^HSLOC||||||F|||201102091114`
					
					Urgent Care example using NUCC code:
					`OBX|2|CWE|SS003^FACILITY/VISIT TYPE^PHINQUESTION||`**`261QU0200X^Urgent Care^`**`HCPTNUCC||||||F|||201102091114`
						OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier SS003^FACILITY/VISIT TYPE (PHINQUESTION) and OBX-2 Value Type of CWE to allow for coded input of facility types in OBX-5 Observation Value.
						Example OBX segments:
						`OBX|2|CWE|SS003^FACILITY/VISIT TYPE^PHINQUESTION||`**`261QE0002X^Emergency Care^HCPTNUCC`**`||||||F|||201102091114`
						
						`OBX|2|CWE|SS003^FACILITY/VISIT TYPE^PHINQUESTION||`**`261QM2500X^Medical Specialty^HCPTNUCC`**`||||||F|||201102091114`
						
						`OBX|2|CWE|SS003^FACILITY/VISIT TYPE^PHINQUESTION||`**`261QP2300X^Primary Care`**`^HCPTNUCC||||||F|||201102091114`

						TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST			
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Message (Event) Date/Time	Date and time that the report is created / generated from original source (from treating facility)	R	[1..1]		If data flows through an intermediary or third party, the intermediary must keep the original date/time of transmission. HL7 Date/Time Format: YYYYMMDDHHMM[SS[.S[S[S[S]]]]] [+/-ZZZZ]	EVN-2 Event Date/Time Example Report Date/Time: 1:01:59 AM EST on July 4, 2011 `|20110704010159-0500|`
Unique Physician Identifier	Unique identifier for the physician providing care	O	[0..1]	Recommend the use of the National Provider Identifier Standard provided by Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. For more information about NPI, search for, or to apply for a NPI, click here. If NPI is not available, use a different unique identifier, such as OID or a State-designated identifier		PV1-7 Attending Doctor Attending Doctor is the XCN datatype where the ID number is in the first component and the assigning authority is in the 9th component as a HD (hierarchical designator) type. Example using the NPI: `|1234567890^^^^^^^^^NPI&2.16.840.1.113883.4.6&ISO|`
Provider Type		O	[0..*]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_SyndromicSurveillance 54582-2 Provider type (LOINC) OBX-5 uses a value from Provider Type from NUCC Healthcare Provider Taxonomy Code System : 2.16.840.1.113883.1.6.101 ProviderType		

TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST						
DATA ELEMENT NAME	**DESCRIPTION OF FIELD**	**USAGE**	**CARDINALITY**	**VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN**	**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**	**HL7 LOCATION MAPPING**

Unique Patient Identifier / Medical Record Number	Unique identifier for the patient or visit	R	[1..*]	Value set uses a subset of HL7 2.x Identifier Type table (excluding organization identifier) 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3597 PHVS_IdentifierType_SyndromicSurveillance
				
				Notes: Data providers and PHAs should determine which unique identifier(s) will be sent in accordance with applicable local and state laws for the purpose of conducting reach-back if necessary. If the sender and receiver agree to support record linkage (of patient records across multiple encounters), a Unique Patient Identifier should be used that will allow the matching and linking of a patient's records across multiple encounters.
					Unique Patient Identifiers related to individual identifiers found in the Value set/Value Set Domain column. The contents of this field can be used to crosswalk patient visits with multiple visit numbers.
					It is recommended that data providers submit the patient medical record number to facilitate identification of the patient, in the event of a required follow-up investigation. Without the medical record number, the work required to follow-up on the records of interest greatly increases on the data provider and may cause unacceptable delays in public health response. In addition, the medical record number may aid in record de-duplication efforts and may often aid in the resolution of apparent transcription errors.
						PID-3 Patient Identifier List
						The Unique Patient Identifier occurs in the 1st component of the CX data type. The 5th component, the Identifier Type Code, defines the type of identifier used in the 1st component. This field allows multiple patient identifiers to be passed in the message.
						
						The Medical Record # is a specific instance of a unique patient identifier. It occurs in the 1st component of the CX data type. The fifth component, the Identifier Type Code, defines the identifier as the Medical Record # (MR).
						
						Example PID-3 Field:
						`|MR101100001^^^^MR|`
						Other examples of identifiers:
						Internal Identifier (PI)
						`|95101100001^^^^PI|`
						External Identifier (PT)
						`|E95101100001^^^^PT|`
						
						Example PID-3 that shows all of these identifiers in the same message:
						`|MR101100001^^^^MR~95101100001^^^^PI~E95101100001^^^^PT|`

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DATA ELEMENT NAME	**DESCRIPTION OF FIELD**	**USAGE**	**CARDINALITY**	**VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN**	**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**	**HL7 LOCATION MAPPING**
Unique Visit Identifier	Unique identifier for the visit/encounter	R	[1..*]	Value set uses a subset of HL7 2.x Identifier Type table (excluding organization identifier) 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3597 PHVS_IdentifierType_SyndromicSurveillance	Unique Patient Identifiers related to individual identifiers found in the Value set/Value Set Domain column. A visit is defined as a discrete or unique clinical encounter within a service department or location. **Note**: Every visit will generate a record.	PV1-19 Visit ID The Unique Visit ID occurs in the 1st component of the CX data type. The 5th component, the Identifier Type Code, defines the identifier as the Visit Number (VN). Example PV1-19 Field: `|VN101100001^^^^VN|`
Gender	Stated gender of patient	R	[0..1]	Use HL7 administrative sex codes as the following: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3403 PHVS_Gender_SyndromicSurveillance	Relevant Gender values are defined in value set. Notes: Helps to characterize the outbreak / condition of interest by person/place/time that may be affected by this social determinant	PID-8 Administrative Sex Example PID-8 Fields: `|F| or |M| or |U| or |O|`
Race	Race of patient	R	[0..*]	Use CDC Race & Ethnicity codes as the following: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.836 PHVS_RaceCategory_CDC	Relevant Race Category values are defined in value set. Notes: Helps to characterize the outbreak / condition of interest by person/place/time that may be affected by this social determinant	PID-10 Race A singe race code example: |1002-5^American Indian or Alaska Native^CDCREC| A multiple race codes example: |2028-9^Asian^CDCREC~2106-3^White^CDCREC~2054-5^Black or African American^CDCREC|
Ethnicity	Ethnicity of patient	R	[0..*]	Use CDC Race & Ethnicity codes 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.837 PHVS_EthnicityGroup_CDC	Relevant Ethnicity values are defined in value set. Notes: Helps to characterize the outbreak / condition of interest by person/place/time that may be affected by this social determinant HL7 defines this field as repeating but it is not expected to repeat, based in the mutually exclusive values in the value set.	PID-22 Ethnicity Examples: |2135-2^Hispanic or Latino^CDCREC| |2186-5^Not Hispanic or Latino^CDCREC| |UNK^Unknown^NULLFL|

TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST						
DATA ELEMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF FIELD	USAGE	CARDINALITY	VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES	HL7 LOCATION MAPPING
Demographics						

Age/Age Units	Numeric value of patient age at time of visit	R	[0..1]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_SyndromicSurveillance 21612-7 Age – Reported (LOINC)
				
				OBX-6 Units uses UCUM or Null Flavor as the following: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3402 PHVS_AgeUnit_SyndromicSurveillance
					Data providers and receivers should determine specific data restrictions for their jurisdiction.
					In order for age to be de-identified, age must be rounded to an integer. For patients age greater than or equal to (>=) 2 years old, report in whole years. Unit value should be "Year"
					• Truncate age to integer. For example, 16.75 years = 16 years old For patients less than (<) 2 years old:
					• Report the age in integer months. Do not report days or weeks.
					• Truncate month to integer. For example, 5 months and 20 days = 5 months old.
					• Unit value should be "Months" for patients less than (<) 2 years old
						OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier of 21612-7 AGE – REPORTED (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of NM
						Age number is reported in OBX-5 Observation Value
						Example OBX Segment for a patient greater than 2 years:
						`OBX|4|NM|21612-7^AGE – REPORTED^LN||43|a^YEAR^UCUM|||||F|||20110217`
						Example OBX Segment for a patient less than 2 years:
						`OBX|4|NM|21612-7^AGE – REPORTED^LN||5|mo^month^UCUM|||||F|||20110217`

Patient City/Town	City or town of patient residence	R	[0..1]	The ISDS recommendations allow free text City/Town designations.	Helps characterize spatio-temporal patterns for analysis based on patient's residence. Potential proxy to identify socio-economic disparities. Can identify out of state patients for treatments/conditions. This data element is RE to allow for differences in geographical characterization between jurisdictions (i.e., some states operate public health activities on a county level, others on a city/town level, etc.) By making City/Town, ZIP and County all Core (RE) PHAs will have access to the necessary geographic information.	PID-11.3 Patient Address City Examples: `|^^City/Town Name|`

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DATA ELEMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF FIELD	USAGE	CARDINALITY	VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES	HL7 LOCATION MAPPING
Patient ZIP Code	ZIP Code of patient residence	R	[0..1]		Provide a minimum of 5 digits for domestic ZIP codes. Foreign postal codes should be supported. Supports the Federal use case. County helps to further target spatio-temporal patterns since ZIP Code can cross multiple counties. This data element is Core to allow for differences in geographical characterization between jurisdictions (i.e., some states operate public health activities on a county level, others on a city/town level, etc.)	PID-11.5 Patient Address Postal Code Example Address with just ZIP/Postal code component populated: |^^^^30303|
Patient County	County of patient residence	R	[0..1]	Use 5-digit FIPS county codes as the following: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.829 PHVS_County_FIPS_6-4	Patient's residence County Supports the Federal use case. County helps to further target spatio-temporal patterns since ZIP Code can cross multiple counties. This data element is Core to allow for differences in geographical characterization between jurisdictions (i.e., some states operate public health activities on a county level, others on a city/town level, etc.)	PID-11.9 Patient Address County Example Address with just County component populated as FIPS numeric: |^^^^^^^^13089|
Patient State	State of patient residence	R	[0..1]	Use FIPS state codes as the following: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.830 PHVS_State_FIPS_5-2	It is recommended that the 2-digit (numeric) abbreviation be used for State of the patient domestic home address. Helps characterize spatial-temporal patterns for analysis based on patient's residence. It is also a readily available data element that is useful if other patient location data elements are not available.	PID-11.4 Patient Address State Example Address with just State component populated as FIPS numeric used GA as the example): |^^^13|

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DATA ELEMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF FIELD	USAGE	CARDINALITY	VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES	HL7 LOCATION MAPPING
Patient Country	Country of patient residence	R	[0..1]	Use ISO country codes as following: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.828 PHVS_Country_ISO_3166-1	It is recommended that the 3-character country codes be used for Country of the patient home address. There are some foreign countries that use 5 digit zip codes, so country is needed to help identify if patient is international.	PID-11.6 Patient Address Country Example Address with just Country component populated as FIPS numeric used GA as the example): |^^^^^CAN|
Visit Information						
Chief Complaint / Reason for Visit	Patient's self-reported chief complaint or reason for visit	R	[0..*]	For OBX-3 Use: 8661-1 Chief complaint – Reported (LOINC) For OBX-5 Use: Free text	This field is the patient's **self-reported** chief complaint or reason for visit. It is distinct from the Admit Reason field which is the **provider's reason** for admitting the patient Senders should send the most complete description of the patient's chief complaint. In some cases, this may entail sending multiple chief complaint values. If both the free text chief complaint text and drop down selection chief complaint text are available, send both. Some systems may automatically overwrite chief complaint with final diagnosis when the final diagnosis code is assigned. The chief complaint text should NOT be replaced with other information either manually or by the data provider's system. Keep the chief complaint the same as how it was captured at time of admission.	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier of 8661-1 Chief Complaint – Reported (LOINC) and OBX-3 Value Type of TX. Free text chief complaint is entered as OBX-5 Observation Value. Example OBX Segment: `OBX|3|TX|8661-1^CHIEF COMPLAINT – REPORTED^LN||STOMACH ACHE THAT HAS LASTED 2 DAYS; NAUSEA AND VOMITING; MAYBE A FEVER||||||F|||201102171531` **Conformance Statement SS-005:** The patient's chief complaint **SHALL** be captured only as an unstructured, free-text note, valued in OBX- 5, TX.1. This method includes chief complaint captured from a coding system or captured as a structured field in the source system.

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Admit or Encounter Reason	Short description of the provider's reason for admitting the patient	RE	[0..1]	Free Text **Or** ICD-9 codes as the following:PHVS_AdministrativeDiagnosis_CDC_ICD-9CM **Or** Or ICD-10 codes as the following PHVS_AdministrativeDiagnosis_ICD-10CM **Or** SNOMED-CT codes as the following: PHVS_Disease_CDC **Conformance Statement SS-009**: The implementation SHALL support all 3 value sets for Admit Reason: ICD-9 CM Administrative Diagnosis Codes; ICD-10 codes; SNOMED Disease or Disorder - 64572001 Domain.	This field is the **provider's reason** for admitting the patient. It is distinct from the Chief Complaint / Reason for Visit field which is the patient's **self-reported** chief complaint or reason for visit. Senders should send the richest and most complete description of the patient's reason for admission or encounter. If both free text and drop down selection text are available, send both. If only drop down list fields are available, then concatenate all drop down list values selected and submit.	PV2-3 Admit Reason Coded admit/encounter reasons use PV2-3 Components 1 through 3 (Identifier, text, code system id) Free text admit /encounter reason statements are documented in PV2-3.2 Text Drop-down, canned text admit /encounter reason is documented in PV2-3.2 Text Example using ICD9-CM: |94821^Burn [any degree] involving 20-29 percent of body surface with third degree burn, 10-19%^I9CDX| Example using free text: |^Third degree burns over head, neck and both arms| Example using "canned text" that is also mapped in PV2-3.2: |^Burned over 25% of body surface with third degree burns|
Admit or Encounter Date / Time	Date and Time of encounter or admission	R	[1..1]		Helps identify temporal patterns. HL7 Date/Time Format: YYYYMMDDHHMM[SS[.S[S[S[S]]]]][+/-ZZZZ] Required for all ADT transactions	PV1-44 Admit Date Example Admit or Encounter Date/Time: 2:06:59 PM EST on April 1, 2011 |20140401140659-0500| with time zone offset or |201404011406| meets the minimum precision

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Date of onset	Date that the patient began having symptoms of condition being reported	O	[0..1]	For OBX-3 Use: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_Syndromic Surveillance 11368-8 Illness or injury onset date and time (LOINC)	This element is represented by the LOINC code: 11368-8 in the OBX observation identifier. The actual data value occurs in the 5th field of the same OBX segment and is a Timestamp as defined by the OBX Data Type TS.	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 11368-8 Illness or Injury Onset Date (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of TS to allow timestamp format input (YYYYMMDD) in OBX-5 Observation Value. Example OBX Segment: `OBX|7|TS|11368-8^ILLNESS OR INJURY ONSET DATE^LN||20110215||||||F`
Patient Class	Patient classification within facility	R	[1..1]	For PV1-2, use HL7 Patient Class codes from: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3404 PHVS_PatientClass_SyndromicSurveillance	Used to identify which data stream (setting) the record is coming from. PV1-2 Patient Class is HL7-required in the PV1 segment. Limit values only to E: Emergency; I: Inpatient; O: Outpatient If patient class is unavailable, use |U| to populate the field. A strict validator requires this field to be populated.	PV1-2 Patient Class Example PV1-2 Fields: `|I| or |E| or |O|`
Admission Type	This field indicates the circumstances under which the patient was or will be admitted	O	[0..1]	2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.913 Admission Type (HL7) In the US, it is recommended to report the UB92 FL 19 "Type of Admission" in this field.	Potentially used for filtering on ED patients to create the A03 Discharge when one is not created when an ED patient is admitted as an inpatient UB code of |1| is Emergency Type of Admission)	PV1-4 Admission Type `|E|` (Emergency), `|U|` (Urgent), `|A|` (Accident), `|L|` (Labor and Delivery), `|R|` (Routine), `|C|` (Elective), `|N|` (Newborn)

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Admit Source	This field indicates where the patient was admitted	O	[0..1]	2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.918 Admission Source (HL7) This field is used on UB92 FL20 "Source of Admission". Refer to a UB specification for additional information.	Potentially used for filtering on ED patients to create the A03 Discharge when one is not created upon ED admission to inpatient	PV1-14 Admit Source May have a UB code of '7' if ED is admit source
Hospital Unit	Hospital unit where patient is at the time the message is sent (admission and discharge)	RE	[0..1]	For OBX-3 use the following LOINC codes and PHIN values: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_SyndromicSurveillance 56816-2 Patient location (LOINC) For OBX-5 Use HL7 service location codes: 2.16.840.1.113883.13.19 NHSNHealthcareServiceLocationCode	INPATIENT DATA ELEMENT OF INTEREST ONLY NOTE: this is a standardization of the PV1-3 Assigned Patient Location that will require a mapping to the Healthcare Service Location codes.	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier of 56816-2 Patient Location (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of CWE Hospital Unit value from Healthcare Service Location code system is in OBX-5 Value Example OBX Segment OBX|3|CWE|56816-2^PATIENT LOCATION^LN||1029-8^Medical/Surgical critical care unit^HSLOC||||||F|||20110217
Previous Hospital Unit	Hospital unit where patient was prior to the current transaction	O	[0..1]	Local location mappings only	INPATIENT DATA ELEMENT OF INTEREST ONLY Potentially used for filtering on A01 admits if the previous location was "Emergency"	PV1-6 Prior Patient Location
Diagnostic and Pre-Diagnostic						
Diagnosis Type	Qualifier for Diagnosis / Injury Code specifying type of diagnosis	R	[0..*]	Use the following HL7 Diagnosis Type codes: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.827 PHVS_DiagnosisType_HL7_2x	N/A FOR AMBULATORY CARE It is critical to be able to distinguish among the diagnosis types when the syndromic system is receiving messages in real-time. Diagnosis Type helps identify the type/status of diagnosis since it may change over time.	DG1-6 Diagnosis Type **Condition Predicate:** If the DG1 Segment is provided, DG1-6 (Diagnosis Type) is required to be valued. Values are: A = Admitting, F = Final, W = Working

TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST						
DATA ELEMENT NAME	**DESCRIPTION OF FIELD**	**USAGE**	**CARDINALITY**	**VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN**	**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**	**HL7 LOCATION MAPPING**
Primary Diagnosis Additional Diagnosis	Primary diagnosis of the patient's condition Additional diagnoses of the patient's condition(s)	R	[0..*]	Use ICD-9 CM Administrative Diagnosis Codes used for billing purposes, Reason for Study as the following: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.856 PHVS_AdministrativeDiagnosis_CDC_ICD-9CM **Or** ICD-10 codes and associated cause-of-death titles as the following : 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3593 PHVS_CauseOfDeath_ICD-10_CDC **Or** SNOMED-CT codes as the following: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.909 PHVS_Disease_CDC (SNOMED Based Value set)	Diagnosis from the provider (EHR) is preferred over the diagnosis provided through billing. Include V-codes and E-codes. When the primary diagnosis code is an injury, also provide one or more supplemental external-cause-of-injury codes or E-codes. E-codes provide useful information on the mechanism and intent of injury, place of occurrence, and activity at the time of injury. This also applies to ICD-10-CM (when it is implemented) where V, W, X, Y and selected T codes represent external cause of injury codes. Data should be sent on a regular schedule and should not be delayed for diagnosis or verification procedures. Regular updating of data should be used to correct any errors or send data available later. This field is a repeatable field; multiple codes may be sent. The first diagnosis code should be the primary diagnosis.	DG1-3 Diagnosis Code – DG1 **Condition Predicate:** If the DG1 Segment is provided, DG1-3 (Diagnosis Code) is required to be valued. When sending data, Primary Diagnosis and Additional Diagnosis are reported using the same data field. The data elements are separated in the ISDS Recommendations and Guidelines document in order to distinguish the PHA use/significance between the two data elements.

TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST						
DATA ELEMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF FIELD	USAGE	CARDINALITY	VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES	HL7 LOCATION MAPPING
Discharge Disposition	Patient's anticipated location or status following discharge	R	[0..1]	Uses National Uniform Billing Committee (NUBC) –Patient Status (UB04 -Field 17 Codes). PHVS_DischargeDisposition_HL7_2x 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.915 Discharge Disposition (HL7) The disposition of the patient at time of discharge (i.e., discharged to home, expired, etc.).	N/A FOR AMBULATORY CARE Helps identify severity of patient's condition and any indication of death It is expected that this field will update with multiple submissions. Include both the code and text description of the code. This field should indicate patient death, if applicable.	PV1-36 Discharge Disposition PV1-36 is defined as a user-defined datatype (IS) that uses the UB92 FL22 codes as listed in the value set **Condition Predicate:** This data element is: Required in ADT^A03 message type/trigger event Required Empty in ADT^A08 message type/trigger event Not Supported in ADT^A01, ADT^A04 message type/trigger event
Discharge or Disposition Date/Time	Date and time of discharge	R	[0..1]		N/A FOR AMBULATORY CARE HL7 Date/Time Format: YYYYMMDDHHMM[SS[.S[S[S]]]][+/-ZZZZ] **Condition Predicate:** This data element is: Required in ADT^A03 message type/trigger event Required Empty in ADT^A08 message type/trigger event Not Supported in ADT^A01, ADT^A04 message type/trigger event**.**	PV1-45 Discharge Date/Time Example Discharge Date/Time: 4:45:12 PM EST on January 13, 2011 `|20110113164512−0500|`
Procedure Code	Procedures administered to the patient	O	[0..1]	CPT-4, ICD-9CM Procedure code , Volume 3 or ICD-10-PCS International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Procedure Coding System (ICD-10-PCS)	If a PR1 segment is included in message then this is a required data element. *Note*: Each jurisdiction should define what procedure codes should be transmitted.	PR1-3 Procedure Code

TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST						
DATA ELEMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF FIELD	USAGE	CARDI NALITY	VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES	HL7 LOCATION MAPPING
Triage Notes	Triage notes for the patient visit	O	[0..1]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_SyndromicSurveillance 54094-8 Emergency department Triage note (LOINC) For OBX-5 use: Free text. For further guidance refer to the column – 'HL7 Location' Mapping	ED/UC DATA ELEMENT OF INTEREST ONLY This element is represented by the LOINC code: 54094-8 in the OBX observation identifier. Triage Notes should be sent as free text. Triage notes may benefit from additional processing (e.g. negation processing, natural language processing, etc.) in order to maximize the utility of the data.	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 54094-8 Emergency Department Triage Notes (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of TX to allow free text input only in OBX-5 Observation Value. Example OBX Segment: `OBX|7|TX|54094-8^EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT TRIAGE NOTE^LN||Pain a recurrent cramping sensation.||||||F|||2011 02091114`
Clinical Impression	Clinical impression (free text) of the diagnosis	O	[0..1]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_SyndromicSurveillance 44833-2 Preliminary diagnosis (LOINC) For OBX-5 Use: Free text. For further guidance refer to the column – 'HL7 Location' Mapping	ED/UC/AC DATA ELEMENT OF INTEREST ONLY This element is represented by the LOINC code: 44833-2 in the OBX observation identifier. Clinical Impressions should be sent as free text.	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 44833-2 Preliminary Diagnosis (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of TX to allow free text input only in OBX-5 Observation Value. Example OBX Segment: `OBX|1|TX|44833-2^PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSIS^LN||Pain consist with appendicitis||||||F|||20 110209111`

TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST						
DATA ELEMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF FIELD	USAGE	CARDINALITY	VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES	HL7 LOCATION MAPPING
Pregnancy Status	Whether the patient is pregnant during the encounter	O	[0..1]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_SyndromicSurveillance 11449-6 Pregnancy Status (LOINC) OBX-5 is Yes, No or Unknown PHVS_YesNoUnknown_CDC 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.888	HL70136 if 'yes' or 'no' NULLFL if Unknown	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 11449-6 Pregnancy Status (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of CWE. The observation value in OBX-5 is text-only. Example OBX Segment: OBX|1|CWE|11449-6 Pregnancy Status ^LN||Y^Yes^HL70136||||||F

TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST

DATA ELEMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF FIELD	USAGE	CARDINALITY	VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES	HL7 LOCATION MAPPING
Problem List	Problem list of the patient condition(s)	O	[0..*]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_ SyndromicSurveillance 11450-4 Problem List - Reported (LOINC) The certification criterion specifies that ICD-9CM or SNOMED-CT® are the code sets which must be included in Certified EHR Technology, and are therefore the code sets that would be used to record entries as structured data.	ISDS Recommendation document: [9]: Rationale: Can provide co-morbidity, pregnancy status, and indications of severity and chronic disease conditions, and medical and surgical histories The Problem List may be derived from the HL7 Message types PPR - Patient Problem Message (Events PC1, PC2, PC3). The patient problem message is used to send problems from one application to another (e.g., a point of care system to a clinical repository). Many of the segments associated with this event are optional. This optionality allows systems in need of this information to set up transactions that fulfill their requirements. Receiving systems may only be interested in active problems.	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 11450-4 Problem List - Reported (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of CWE. Example OBX Segment: `OBX|1|CWE|11450-4^Problem List - Reported^LN|| 5990^UTI (URINARY TRACT INFECTION)^I9CDX |||||F|||20110217`

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[9] International Society for Disease Surveillance. Electronic Syndromic Surveillance Using Hospital Inpatient and Ambulatory Clinical Care Electronic Health Record Data: Recommendations from the ISDS Meaningful Use Workgroup. 2012. Available online: http://www.syndromic.org/meaningfuluse/IAData/Recommendations.

TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST						
DATA ELEMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF FIELD	USAGE	CARDINALITY	VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES	HL7 LOCATION MAPPING
Medication List	Current medications entered as narrative	O	[0..*]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_ SyndromicSurveillance 10160-0 Medication Use Reported (LOINC) OBX-5 allows formatted text/narrative only		OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 10160-Medication Use Reported (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of TX. The observation value in OBX-5 is text-only. Example OBX Segment: `OBX|1|TX|10160-0 ^Medication Use Reported^LN||Lasix 20 mg po bid, Simvastatin 40 mg po qd||||||F|||20110217`
Medications Prescribed or Dispensed	Current medications entered as standardized codes	O	[0..*]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_ SyndromicSurveillance 8677-7 History of Medication Use - Reported (LOINC) OBX-5 (1) Standard. Any source vocabulary that is included in RxNorm, a standardized nomenclature for clinical drugs produced by the United States National Library of Medicine. (2) Standard. RxNorm, a standardized nomenclature for clinical drugs produced by the United States National Library of Medicine, August 6, 2012 Release (incorporated by reference in §170.299).	Collection of this data may be relevant to more in-depth analyses, individual patient follow-up or other surveillance process.	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 8677-7 History of Medication Use - Reported (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of CWE. Example OBX Segment: `OBX|8|TX|8677-7^History of Medication Use Reported^LN ||151679^Serzone^RXNOR M~42568^Wellbutrin^RXN ORM~431722^12 HR Tramadol 100 MG Extended Release Tablet||||||F`

TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST

DATA ELEMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF FIELD	USAGE	CARDINALITY	VALUE SET / VALUE DOMAIN	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES	HL7 LOCATION MAPPING
Vitals						
Height	Height of the patient	O	[0..1]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.113883.3.88.12.80.62 PHVS_VitalSignResult_HITSP 8302-2 Body height (LOINC) For OBX-6 use the following UCUM - Unified Codes for Units of Measure: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.891 PHVS_HeightUnit_UCUM	Allows calculation of Body Mass Index (BMI), which may be an indicator of obesity for chronic disease. **Note**: If BMI can be calculated within the EHR, then it is preferable to just receive BMI instead of height and weight.	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 8302-2 Body Height (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of NM. The height number is OBX-5 Observation Value and the height units are in OBX-6 Units. Example OBX Segment: `OBX|3|NM|8302-2^BODY HEIGHT^LN||69|[in_us]^inch [length]^UCUM |||||F|||20110217`
Weight	Weight of the patient	O	[0..1]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.113883.3.88.12.80.62 PHVS_VitalSignResult_HITSP 3141-9 Body weight Measured (LOINC) For OBX-6 use the following UCUM - Unified Codes for Units of Measure: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.879 PHVS_WeightUnit_UCUM	Allows calculation of Body Mass Index (BMI), which may be an indicator of obesity for chronic disease. **Note**: If BMI can be calculated within the EHR, then it is preferable to just receive BMI instead of height and weight. Units of measure (OBX-6, (CE Data Type) must be included defining the numeric value.	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 3141-9 Body Weight Measured (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of NM. The weight number is OBX-5 Observation Value and the weight units are in OBX-6 Units. Example OBX Segment: `OBX|3|NM|3141-9^BODY WEIGHT MEASURED^LN ||120|[lb_av]^ pound [mass]^UCUM|||||F|||201 10217`

TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST						
DATA ELEMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF FIELD	USAGE	CARDI NALITY	VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES	HL7 LOCATION MAPPING
BMI	Body Mass Index	O	[0..1]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_SyndromicSurveillance and 59574-4 Body mass index (LOINC)	If BMI can be calculated within the EHR, then it is preferable to just receive BMI instead of height and weight	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 59574-4 Body Mass Index (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of NM. The BMI number is OBX-5 Observation Value.. Example OBX Segment: `OBX|3|NM|59574-4^Body Mass Index^LN||35|| ||||F|||20110217`

Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure (SBP/DBP) – Most recent	Most recent Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure of the patient.	O	[0..1]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.113883.3.88.12.80.62 PHVS_VitalSignResult_HITSP
				
				8480-6 Systolic blood pressure (LOINC)
				
				8462-4 Diastolic blood pressure (LOINC)
				
				OBX-6 uses the following UCUM - Unified Codes for Units of Measure: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.920 PHVS_BloodPressureUnit_UCUM
					Allows monitoring of chronic conditions. Most recent systolic and diastolic blood pressure of the patient. Most recent is the blood pressure taken most closely to the time that message is constructed/assembled.
					
					8480-6 Systolic blood pressure (LOINC); Units of Measure must also be included in OBX-6
					
					8462-4 Diastolic blood pressure (LOINC); Units of Measure must also be included in OBX-6.
						Blood Pressure is communicated using 2 different data elements for Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure.
						Example OBX Segment for Systolic Blood Pressure :
						`OBX|5|NM|8480-6^SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE^LN||120|mm(hg) |||||F|||20110217`
						
						Example OBX Segment for Diastolic Blood Pressure:
						`OBX|6|NM|8462-4^DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE^LN||90|mm(hg)| ||||F|`

TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST						
DATA ELEMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF FIELD	USAGE	CARDINALITY	VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES	HL7 LOCATION MAPPING
Initial Temperature	Initial temperature of the patient	O	[0..1]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.113883.3.88.12.80.62 PHVS_VitalSignResult_HITSP 11289-6 Body temperature:Temp:Enctrfirst:Patient:Qn (LOINC) OBX-6 Use: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.919 PHVS_TemperatureUnit_UCUM	This element is represented by the LOINC code: 11289-6 in the OBX observation identifier. The actual data value occurs in the 5th field of the same OBX segment and is Numeric as defined by the OBX Data Type NM. Temperature: Units of Measure must also be included in OBX-6. Fahrenheit and Celsius units of measure are included in the value set.	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 11289-6 Body temperature:Temp:Enctr:First (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of NM. The temperature number is OBX-5 Observation Value and the temperature units are in OBX-6 Units. Example OBX Segment: OBX|3|NM|11289-6^BODY TEMPERATURE^LN||100.1|[degF]^FARENHEIT^UCUM|||||F|||20110217
Initial Pulse Oximetry	1st recorded pulse oximetry value	O	[0..1]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_SyndromicSurveillance 59408-5 Oxygen saturation in Arterial blood by Pulse oximetry (LOINC) OBX-6 uses a single Unit of Measure value from UCUM: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3590 PHVS_PulseOximetryUnit_UCUM	This element is represented by the LOINC code: 59408-5 in the OBX observation identifier. The actual data value occurs in the 5th field of the same OBX segment and is numeric as defined by the OBX Data Type NM. Units of measure must also be included in OBX-6. Percentage is the only value included in the value set for Pulse Oximetry.	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 59408-5 OXYGEN SATURATION IN ARTERIAL BLOOD BY PULSE OXIMETRY (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of NM. The number value are in OBX-5 Observation Value and the numeric units are in OBX-6 Units. Example OBX Segment: OBX|4|NM|59408-5^OXYGEN SATURATION IN ARTERIAL BLOOD BY PULSE OXIMETRY^LN||91|%^PERCENT^UCUM||A|||F|||20110217145139

				TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST		
DATA ELEMENT NAME	**DESCRIPTION OF FIELD**	**USAGE**	**CARDINALITY**	**VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN**	**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**	**HL7 LOCATION MAPPING**
Risk Factors, Other Factors						
Smoking Status	Smoking status of patient	RE	[0..1]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_SyndromicSurveillance 72166-2 Tobacco smoking status (LOINC) OBX-5 uses a value from the following SNOMED-CT codes: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.6027 PHVS_SmokingStatus_MU	This data element is a Meaningful Use requirement. Allows monitoring of chronic conditions.	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 72166-2 Tobacco Smoking Status LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of CWE. The observation value in OBX-5 uses the value set defined for meaningful use. Example OBX Segment: `OBX|1|CWE|72166-2^TOBACCO SMOKING STATUS^LN||428071000124103 ^Current Heavy tobacco smoker ^SCT||||||F|||20110217`
Initial Acuity	Assessment of the intensity of medical care the patient requires.	O	[0..1]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_SyndromicSurveillance 11283-9 Initial Acuity (LOINC) OBX-5 uses a value from HL7 Admission Level of Care : 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.912 Admission Level of Care (HL7)		OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 11283-9 Initial Acuity (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of CWE. The observation value in OBX-5 uses a value set that HL7 suggests for Admission Level of Care. Example OBX Segment: `OBX|1|CWE|11283-9^INITIAL ACUITY^LN||CR^Critical^HL70432||||||F|||20110217`

TABLE 4-2 SYNDROMIC DATA ELEMENTS OF INTEREST						
DATA ELEMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF FIELD	USAGE	CARDINALITY	VALUE SET /VALUE DOMAIN	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES	HL7 LOCATION MAPPING
Insurance Coverage	Health insurance coverage of the patient	O	[0..*]	For IN1-15 Insurance Plan ID, use Source of Payment Typology (PHDSC) 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3591 PHVS_SourceOfPaymentTypology_PHDSC		IN1-15 Insurance Plan ID **Definition**: This field contains the coding structure that identifies the various plan types, for example, Medicare, Medicaid, Blue Cross, HMO, etc.
Travel History	Travel History as Narrative	O	[0..*]	OBX-3 uses a LOINC observation identifier specified in the value set: 2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3589 PHVS_ObservationIdentifier_SyndromicSurveillance 10182-4 History of Travel Narrative (LOINC) OBX-5 uses a text value:	Text (TX) may be the best option for travel history because of how EHRs collect the information. Special coding will need to be done by vendors to bring the highly varied travel questions and their responses into a single travel history response for public health. For example, some hospitals collect information on the time period for travel, but have different categories (past 30 days, past 21 days, etc). For the location of travel, hospitals may have a drop down list, check boxes, free text or a combination of these to list the country or region of travel. If they use a drop down they may have standard ISO codes for country.	OBX Segment with OBX-3 Observation Identifier 10182-4 History of travel Narrative (LOINC) and OBX-2 Value Type of TX. Example OBX Segment: `OBX|1|TX|10182-4^History of travel Narrative ^LN||Arrived home from Liberia two days ago. ||||||F|||20110217`