

# **XML + HL7: Does this spell help or trouble for registries?**

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# Outline

- XML is what?
- Why do we care?
- XML features
- CDC/HL7 Use
- Possible NAACCR use
- Tools for working with XML
- What's next?

# Acknowledgement

- Many ideas presented here were
  - Stolen from or
  - Thought up while working on funds from:
    - CDC-NPCR

# XML is what?

- A markup language using tags
- Originally created by WWW to disseminate structured data/docs over the web
- Now supported in MS Office 2003
- Makes information portable (cross-platform)
- Separates data and content
- Enforces rules (via schemas)
- Allows many output formats and styles for same data.



# XML - What it's not

- Not just for the Web
- Not a database
- Not a programming language

# XML Features

- Self-documenting tags
- Browser-viewable
- Many views of the same data

# XML tags example

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
- <books>
  - <book>
    <title>The XML Plot</title>
    <author>Brown, Browny</author>
    <publisher>Singleday</publisher>
    <price>$24.95</price>
    <contentType>Fiction</contentType>
    <format>Hardback</format>
    <isbn>0385504209</isbn>
  </book>
</books>
```

# Viewed in web browser

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
- <books>
  - <book>
    <title>The XML Plot</title>
    <author>Brown, Browny</author>
    <publisher>Singleday</publisher>
    <price>$24.95</price>
    <contentType>Fiction</contentType>
    <format>Hardback</format>
    <isbn>0385504209</isbn>
  </book>
</books>
```

# Viewed with styles

## The XML Plot

Brown, Browny

Singleday

\$24.95

Fiction

Hardback

0385504209

## State of Fear of XML

Crichton, Mikey

Self

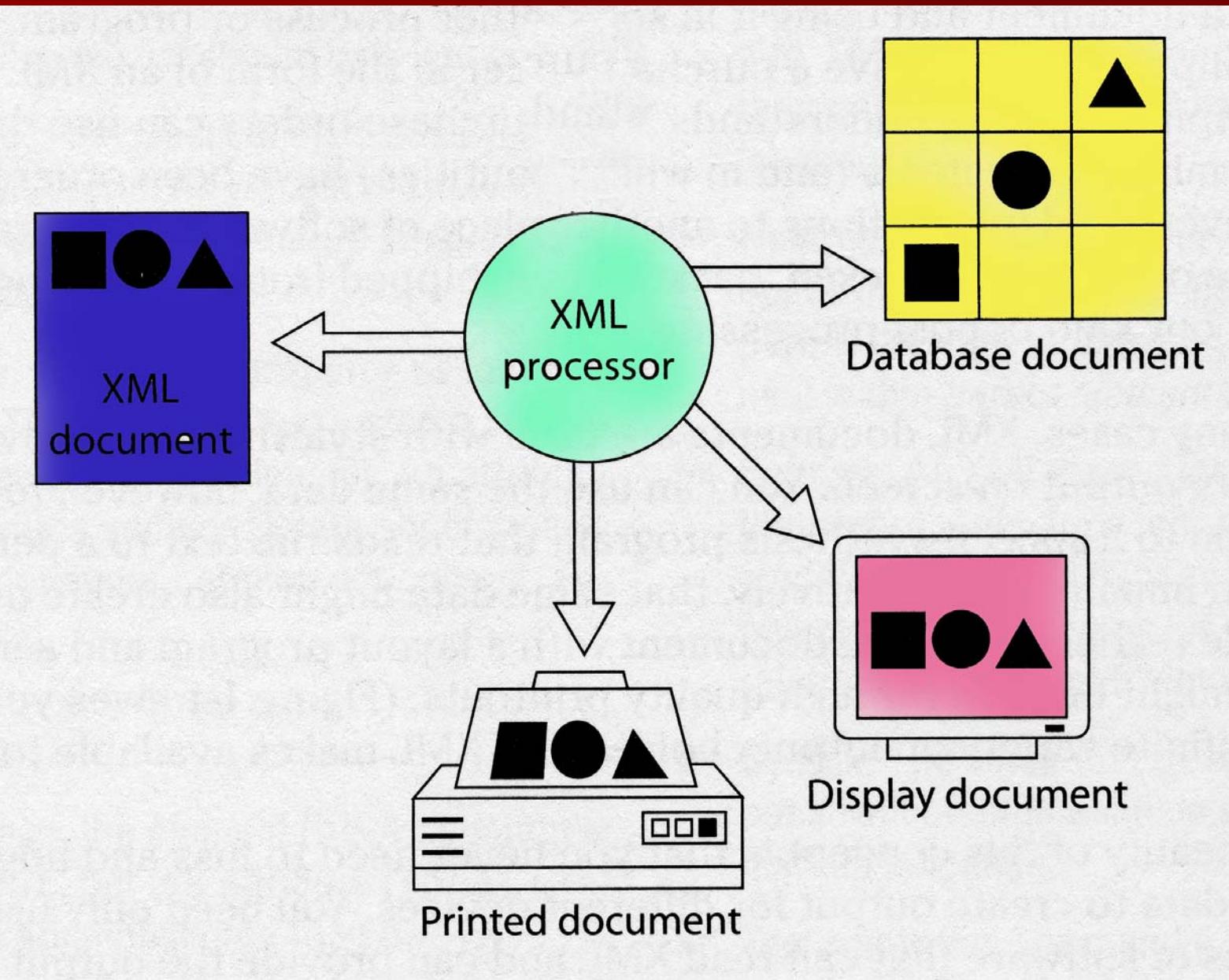
free

Fiction

Hardback

99999999

# Outputs from XML (transforms)



# Many views of the same data

- Via XSLT transforms
- Similar to using css style sheets files to change web styles
  - Example: [csszengarden.com](http://csszengarden.com)

# XML: Why do we care?

## ■ 'CHEWUPS'

- CDC's choice for state transmits (NEDSS)
- HL7 standard format
- Easier to parse and program than flat files
- Web-browser viewable
- Updates easier than fixed-length formats
- Popular with business/IT
- Self-documenting and constraining

# Advantage #1: CDC's Use of XML

- NPCR uses XML to generate CS tables and documentation
- NEDSS/PHIN use
  - For lab reporting
  - Using HL7 version 3
  - Created STF format

# NEDSS Use of XML

- Part of PHIN network
- Used to exchange state <> CDC data
- ebXML packages send XML + other data
  - National Cancer Research Network (NCRN)
  - Over 90 reportable conditions.

# Simplified Transitional Format

The *Simplified Transitional Format* (STF) has been developed by the CDC in an effort to *simplify* the *transition* by states to the HL7 Version 3 Message for NCRN.

# Advantage #2: HL7 provides standards for XML Formats

- HL7 Version 2.4, 2.5
- HL7 Version 3

# V3 CDC infectious disease report trigger section [in XMLSpy]

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<trigger>
  <publicHealthCaseEvent classCode="CASE" moodCode="EVN">
    <code code="10210" codeSystem="2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.183" codeSystemName="PH_PHC_TYPE" displayName="Tetanus">
      <effectiveTime>
        <low value="20050213000000"/>
      <effectiveTime>
```

# Advantage #3: XML is Easy to Program

- Cross-platform
- Integrates with MS Office 2003
- Many other tools are available.

# Tools

- Commercial vendor tools
  - XML Spy
  - Orion Symphonia/Rhapsody
  - Lots of others...
- Upcoming C/NET XML/NAACCR translator

# Advantage #4: XML is Web browser-viewable

- Some illustrations from possible NAACCR messages
- Non-standard compared with NAACCR-standardized.

# Non-NAACCR XML implementation

The screenshot shows a software application window with a blue header bar. The title bar contains the text "NAACCR0.xml". To the right of the title bar are standard window control buttons for minimize, maximize, and close. The main content area is a white text editor displaying the following XML code:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<cases>
  <case>
    <item10144>Ahab</item10144>
    <item202005>Captain</item202005>
    <item30304444>01012005</item30304444>
    <item4045432>C430</item4045432>
  </case>
</cases>
```

Below the text editor, there is a horizontal navigation bar with five tabs: "Text", "Grid", "Schema/WSL", "Authentic", and "Browser". The "Text" tab is currently selected, indicated by a thicker border.

# NAACCR example using HL7/ NAACCR standards

```
<case>
  <Name-Last>value="Ahab" uid="NAACCR2230"
datatype="ST" </Name-Last>
  <Name-First>Captain</Name-First>
  <AddrCurrent-PostalCode value="37201" uid="NAACCR1830"
datatype="ST"/>
  <Sex value="1" codeSystem="2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.206"
uid="NAACCR0220" datatype="CV"/>
  <Date-of-Diagnosis>01012005</Date-of-Diagnosis>
  <Primary-Site>C430</Primary-Site>
</case>
<case>
```

# Example NAACCR fields

```
value="Ahab" uid="NAACCR2230" datatype="ST"
value="Captain" uid="NAACCR2240" datatype="ST"
value="C403" uid="NAACCR0400"
codeSystem='2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.206' datatype="CV"
```

# Advantage # 5: Format updates are easier

- Easy compared to fixed-length formats.
  - New items, length changes easy
- Coding tables changes are version-tracked
- Allows rich text

# Advantage #6: XML is popular with programmers

- ebXML and XML used in business-to-business web services
- Programmers see it as a simple way to store and send data
- But maverick implementations hurt connectivity
- Example of rich-text formatting of path results

# Non-XML Pipe-delimited version of path text

OBX|1|ST|SPSUR|||||||D

OBX|2|TX|SPSUR| |(NOTE)~~**SURGICAL PATHOLOGY**

REPORT~~~**SPECIMEN #:** Sxx-xxxx~**SPECIMEN(S)**~1: Small bowel biopsy.~2: Gastric biopsy.~3: Distal esophagus.~4: Mid esophagus.~~**PREOPERATIVE**~Gastroesophageal reflux disease.&nbsp;  
**Gastritis.**~~**POSTOPERATIVE**~Distal antral gastritis.&nbsp; Distal erosive esophagitis.~~~**FINAL PATHOLOGIC**

**DIAGNOSIS**~~1.&nbsp;&nbsp; **SMALL INTESTINE, BIOPSY**  
**(X3):**~**MUCOSA OF SMALL INTESTINE WITH NO PATHOLOGICAL CHANGE.**~2.&nbsp;&nbsp; **STOMACH, BIOPSY:**~**MILD CHRONIC GASTRITIS OF BODY MUCOSA OF STOMACH.**~**ORGANISMS RESEMBLING H. PYLORI ARE NOT PRESENT ON THE ROUTINE OR**~**SPECIFIC**~**IMMUNOPEROXIDASE STAINED SLIDES.**~3.&nbsp;&nbsp; **DISTAL ESOPHAGUS, BIOPSY (X3):**~**MILD CHRONIC REFLUX ESOPHAGITIS.**~4.&nbsp;&nbsp; **MID ESOPHAGUS, BIOPSY (X2):**~**STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS EPITHELIAL LINING OF MUCOSA OF ESOPHAGUS WITH**~**NO**~**PATHOLOGICAL CHANGE**



# XML report with formatted text

```
<OBX.1>1</OBX.1>
<OBX.2>ST</OBX.2>
<OBX.3>
  <CE.1>35660-0</CE.1>
  <CE.2>Final Diagnosis</CE.2>
  <CE.3>LN</CE.3>
</OBX.3>
<OBX.5>
  1. Small intestine, biopsy (x3): mucosa of small intestine
     with no pathological change.
  2. Stomach, biopsy: Mild chronic gastritis of body
     mucosa of stomach. organisms resembling h.
     Pylori are not present on the routine or specific
     immunoperoxidase stained slides.
  3. Distal esophagus, biopsy (x3): Mild chronic reflux
     esophagitis.
  4. Mid esophagus, biopsy (x2): Stratified squamous
     epithelial lining of mucosa of esophagus with no
     pathological change
</OBX.5>
```

# Advantage #7: Self-documenting data structure verified by schemas

- Schemas define and validate message structures
- Schemas are written in XML too

# XML Schema snippet for path message

```
<?xml version='1.0' ?>
<!-- XML Composer generated schema, Orion Systems NZ Ltd -->
- <xss:schema xmlns:xss="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:dt="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:datatypes">
- <ElementType name="ORUR01" model="closed" order="seq" content="eltOnly">
  <element type="MSH" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
  <element type="PID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
  <element type="PD1" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" />
  <element type="NK1" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="*" />
  <element type="NTE" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="*" />
  <element type="PV1" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" />
  <element type="PV2" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" />
  <element type="ORC" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" />
  <element type="OBR" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
  <element type="OBX" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="*" />
```

# XML and cancer registries?

- Would fit with ebXML and PHIN standards
- Some states already starting to use XML
- Allows rich text formatting
- Easily updated when field definitions change
- Verifies format and content structure automatically using schemas

# What's next for California?

- Develop and test HL7/XML 'rich text' transmit
- Build XML translator toolbox
  - XML schemas for E-path, case transmit
  - Stand-alone conversion between XML, HL7 pipes, and NAACCR classic.
  - Table-driven for easy revision.

# What's Next Nationally?

## ■ IT Committee

- Canvas states who are starting to implement in XML
- Discuss HL7 V2/V3 choices
- Slowly develop framework that can help guide registry implementations
- Make sure there is no XML ‘mandate’ – provide translation tools

## ■ Keep on talkin'.....

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