

NCPDP Standard Sig Industry Task Group Laura Topor

National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics

December 7, 2005

Washington, D.C.



NCPDP Standard Sig Industry Task Group - Agenda

- Overview
- Work to date
- Structure
- Next Steps
- Code Sets
- Task Group Participants



Overview

- History
 - 10+ years
- Stakeholders
 - Changing industry environments
- Previous efforts
 - NCPDP, ASTM CCR, HL7
- Operating Assumptions
 - Flexibility
 - -99/1
 - Multiple industry segments (inpatient/outpatient)
 - This will be the only recognized Sig standard structure



Overview

Membership

- ~ 100 representatives; ~25 highly active
- Pharmacy providers, physicians, knowledge database vendors, payers, e-solution organizations, academia, other SDOs

Goals/Objectives

- Conformance, but not duplication, with existing eprescribing scenarios
- Leverage industry experiences and work product
- Flexibility and interoperability



Structure

- Relationship with other standards
 - SCRIPT
 - HL7
 - ASTM CCR
- Segments
 - Dose, Dose Calculation, Dose Restriction, Vehicle, Route, Site, Frequency, Interval, Administration Time, Duration, Stop, Indication, Free Text



Work to Date

- Bi-weekly conference calls since 10/04
- Six face-to-face meetings
- Collaboration with other organizations
- Developed format
- Drafted implementation guidance document
- Confirmed conformance with ASTM CCR



Work to Date

- Proposed format content and draft implementation document approved by NCPDP WG 10 – Professional Pharmacy Services (November 2005).
- NCPDP WG 11 E-Prescribing
 - Pended request for approval (November 2005);
 will be revisited in March 2006.
 - Task Group formed to incorporate work product into NCPDP SCRIPT Standard (August 2005).

Volunteers needed!



Next Steps

- Create subset of SNOMED codes to be used (based on TG recommendation)
 - Meeting December 19. 2005, Washington DC area
- Incorporate content and implementation guidance into NCPDP SCRIPT
 - Pilot timeline
 - Guidance documentation available by March 31. 2006
 - Pilot participants begin coding in April
 - · Testing timelines determined
 - Guidance documentation adopted by standards organizations (NCPDP, HL7, ASTM CCR)
 - Anticipated NCPDP timeline:
 - DERF approved in May
 - Ballot sent to members in June
 - Adjudicate ballot (including comments) at August WG meeting
 - If comments are received, recirculate the ballot in October
 - Final comments at November WG meeting
 - Required appeals period in December
 - Board approval by January 2007



Next Steps, continued

- Finalize work product for use by other standards organizations
 - Each standards organization would have to incorporate the format and relevant guidance information into their documentation
- Provide ongoing support for maintenance and enhancement needs



Code Set Conundrum

Who's going where?
How will they get there?
Will anyone know?





Code Set Conundrum

- Goals
- Reasons for Use
- Suppliers
- Customers
- Impact to Standard Sig development



Code Set Conundrum

- Current State
 - Multiple code systems/vocabularies
 - Differing users/purposes
 - Differing audiences
 - Need for strategic, nation-wide organization and direction



Code Set Conundrum - Goals

- Consistent use of terminology
- Interoperability
- Effective and efficient implementation
- Patient safety



Code Set Conundrum – Reasons for Use

- Prescribing/ordering drugs and supplies
- Compliance with regulatory and contractual requirements
- Electronic Health Records
- Research clinical and financial
- Business operations



NCPDP Code Set Conundrum - Suppliers

- Structured Product Label
- RxNorm
- SNOMED CT®
- HL7



CPDP Code Set Conundrum - Suppliers

 The Structured Product Labeling (SPL) is a document markup standard approved by Health Level Seven (HL7) and adopted by FDA as a mechanism for exchanging medication information.

(http://www.fda.gov/oc/datacouncil/spl.html)

 RxNorm provides standard names for clinical drugs (active ingredient + strength + dose form) and for dose forms as administered to a patient. It provides links from clinical drugs, both branded and generic, to their active ingredients, drug components (active ingredient + strength), and related brand names.

(http://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/umls/rxnorm/)

CPDP Code Set Conundrum - Suppliers

 SNOMED International advances excellence in patient care through the delivery of a dynamic and sustainable, scientifically validated terminology and infrastructure that enables clinicians, researchers and patients to share health care knowledge worldwide, across clinical specialties and sites of care.

(http://www.snomed.org/about/index.html)

 The HL7 Vocabulary Technical Committee is working to provide an organization and repository for maintaining a coded vocabulary that, when used in conjunction with HL7 and related standards, will enable the exchange of clinical data and information so that sending and receiving systems have a shared, well defined, and unambiguous knowledge of the meaning of the data transferred.

(http://www.hl7.org/)



Code Set Conundrum - Customers

- Government
- Providers
 - Hospitals
 - Clinics
 - Pharmacies
- Vendors
- Academic Medical Centers/Researchers
- Manufacturers
- *Standards Organizations



Code Set Elements Needed for Sig

- Dose Form
- Route
- Site
- Frequency
- Interval
- Vehicle
- Indication
- Administration Timing



	SNOMED	HL7	RxNorm	SPL
Dose Form	✓	✓	✓	✓
Route	✓	✓	✓	✓
Site	•	✓	NA	NA
Frequency	•	~	NA	NA
Interval	✓	✓	NA	NA
Indication	•	•		will likely use SNOMED
Vehicle	•	•	NA	NA
Strength	NA	NA	→	✓
Administration Timing	•	V	NA	NA

100% 95% synchronization



Observations

- SNOMED and HL7 are generally in sync due to collaborative efforts
- SNOMED codes are hierarchical allowing for greater flexibility
- HL7 dose forms support phase changes, i.e. solid to liquid (powder to suspension)
- RxNorm and SPL route codes include more detail than SNOMED, often due to research needs. Example: IV (SNOMED) IVPB (RxNorm & SPL)
- RxNorm is meant as a standard for clinical drugs and their dose forms, which do not always represent what is exactly ordered/prescribed and dispensed. Example: Clindamycin 150 mg/ml is available in 6 ml and 10 ml vials. RxNorm will reflect Clindamycin 150 mg/ml, but not vial size.



NCPDP Why SNOMED for Sig standard?

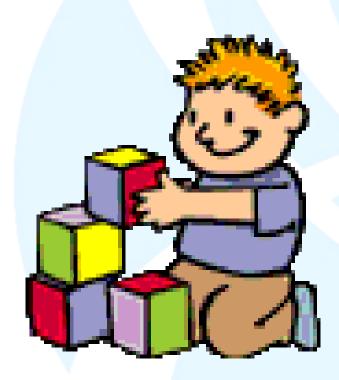
- Timeline
- Content
- Maintenance
- Availability
- CHI-approved



Interoperability

- UMLS will likely house FDA terminology
- NLM is the logical resource to own interoperable map of route and dose form concepts
 - FDA
 - HL7
 - RxNorm
 - SNOMED
- SNOMED ability to assist with mapping outside of UMLS







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