medcom	ID and process	ID and title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases - English	RCH	3.0.2	May 2024

GENERAL TECHNICAL USE CASES

PROVIDING AND RETRIEVING DOCUMENTS FROM AN IHE XDS INFRASTRUCTURE

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
		-			2024

Versioning			
Version	Initials	Date	Description
1.0.0-rc1	RCH/TMS	18-07-2024	Ready for review
1.0.0	RCH/TMS	12-09-2024	Initial publication.

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1 Introduction

This document contains technical use cases for sharing of documents over an IHE-XDS infrastructure. The use case descriptions are intended to supplement other documentation and should therefore be read in conjunction with this (see section 1.3 References).

1.1 Background and purpose

The purpose of these use cases is to describe the technical requirements associated with providing and retrieving documents. Further the use cases describe the flow of events that happens when communicating with an IHE-XDS infrastructure. The use cases are therefore created based on the ITI call defined by IHE. Not all ITI calls are described in this document, only the once described in the introduction to document sharing, see References.

This document is created to ensure a common way of supporting communication with an IHE-XDS infrastructure.

1.2 Audience

The document targets both IT system vendors and implementation managers in regions and municipalities.

1.3 References

Material	Version	Link/reference	Description
Introduction to	1.0	https://medcom.dk/wp-content/up-	A document containing basic de-
document shar-		loads/2023/01/Kom-godt-igang-med-	scription of document sharing on
ing		dokumentdeling-1.4-interactive-1.pdf	the national infrastructure in Den-
			mark.
IHE XDS	20.0	https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Vo-	The technical framework describing
		lume2/	actors and transactions require-
			ments for the IHE IT Infrastructure
			(ITI) profiles.
Metadata stan-	0.96	https://svn.medcom.dk/svn/relea-	The metadata standard defines the
dard		ses/Standarder/IHE/DK_profil_me-	metadata that must and may be
		tadata/	present when providing and retriev-
			ing documents from the NSP.
NSP	-	https://www.nspop.dk/dis-	An overview of the components in
		play/Web3/Introduktion+til+NSP-plat-	the Danish national service platform
		<u>formen</u>	(NSP), owned by the Danish Health
			Data Authority.
NSP (document	-	https://www.nspop.dk/pages/relea-	An overview of the document shar-
sharing)		seview.action?pageId=154772568	ing options in NSP.

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1.4 Terms

Term	Description
IHE	Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise (IHE) is an organization that has described a technical framework for implementation of standards to achieve system integration
XDS	Cross-Enterprise Domain Sharing (XDS) describes a way of sharing documents in a stand-
	ardized format enabling different application to provide and retrieve the documents.
ITI	IHE IT Infrastructure (ITI) technical framework describes how to communicate over the XDS infrastructure.
Document	A document is an immutable set of information with a fixed presentation that is authored
2 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1	and/or attested by humans, organizations and/or devices. Documents built in this fashion
	may be exchanged between systems and persisted in document storage and management
	systems, including systems such as IHE XDS.
Metadata	Metadata is data about the data, in this case a document. When providing or retrieving a doc-
	ument, the metadata is used to identify the right document.
Stable document	A stable document is a document that is available for retrieval. This document will be in a re-
	pository and the associated metadata will be in a registry.
On-Demand document	An On-Demand document is created when requested. The associated metadata will be in a
	registry.
Repository	A repository is a database for storing stable documents and register documents in an appro-
	priate registry. It assigns a uniqueld to documents for subsequent retrieval by a document
	consumer
Registry	A registry stores metadata for each registered document, which makes it possible to point
	out in which repository a document is stored.
Document source	Is the actor in terms of an application that produces and publishes a document. It is respon-
	sible for sending documents to the document repository, and supply metadata to the docu-
	ment repository for subsequent registration of the documents with the document registry Actor.
	An implementation of the document source shall be able to submit documents. Whether a
	submission contains a single document, or multiple documents depends on workflows, poli-
	cies, and other external factors which are outside of the scope of this document.
	Inspiration taken from: https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume1/ch-10.html#10.1.1
Document consumer	Is the actor in terms of an application that queries a Document Registry and for documents
	meeting certain criteria, retrieves selected documents from one or more document reposi-
	tory.
	Inspiration taken from: https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume1/ch-10.html#10.1.1
Patient identity source	The patient identity source is a provider of unique identifier for each patient and maintains a
	collection of identity traits. The patient identity source facilitates the validation of patient
	identifiers by the registry in its interactions with other actors.
	Inspiration taken from: https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume1/ch-10.html#10.1.1

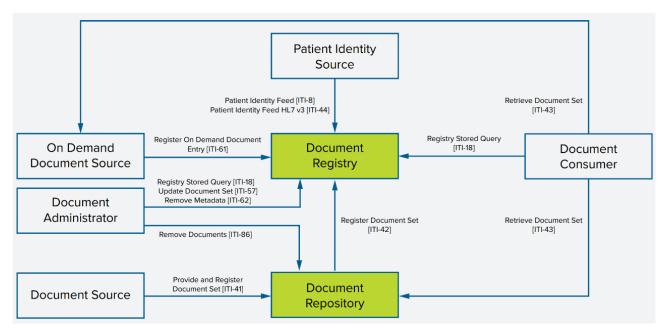
medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
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1.5 Scope

The use cases in this document describe the technical actions, that are initiated by an end user's interaction with the system. The user can either provide information to an application, resulting in a document being registered or request some information, which result in documents being requested and retrieved by an application. Therefore, the use cases are divided into two; "providing use cases" and "retrieving use cases".

This document does not concern legislation and requirements regarding logging, authorization, blocking and so on. That concerns the actual implementation of the infrastructure, such as the NSP, see References. Furthermore, the IHE-XDs infrastructure is agnostic to the type of document being exchanged, which also accounts for these use cases, as they allow for e.g. CDA, FHIR documents or another format to be exchanged. In the current implementation on the NSP, these different types of documents must include the same type of metadata, see References.

Figure 1 illustrates some of the ITI calls described in this document. A document source, in the lower left corner can provide a document to a repository, which is then registered in the registry. The document source can also be an On-Demand source, that provides documents On-Demand and the associated metadata from the registry. A document consumer can then query for a document in the registry and if the document exists or can be created, the consumer can retrieve the document from the document repository or On-Demand document Source. The ITI-calls from the document administrator (ITI-62 and ITI-86) are not described in this document, as they are not relevant for the provider and consumer. For the same reason, the ITI-calls from the Patient Identity source (ITI-8 and ITI-44) are not described.



 $\label{localization} \textbf{Figure 1} \ \textbf{Illustration of document flow using the ITI calls. Illustration is taken from: $\frac{https://medcom.dk/wp-content/up-loads/2023/01/Kom-godt-igang-med-dokumentdeling-1.4-interactive-1.pdf}$

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1.6 Reading guide

The use cases in the document describe a detailed course of the end user's interaction with the system during various incidents/events. The background for the use cases is a number of (business) rules for use, which are described in section 5 Rules for the provider of documents on which the use cases are based.

A distinction is made between three different types of use cases:

- **Primary use cases:** For each incident, one primary use case will be described, which describes the normal process of the user's interaction with the system in the user interface.
- Alternative use cases: If there are deviations from the normal process, the primary use case will refer to alternative (independently described) use cases.
- Corrective use cases: Likewise, corrective actions for the process (typically corrections and cancellations) will be referred to corrective (independently described) use cases from the primary use case. The corrective use cases will typically be generic across different use cases.

All use cases are divided into:

- Provider (S)-use case: Describes the use case from the sender's perspective (S = Sender/provider)
- Retriever (R)-use case: Describes the use case from the receiver's perspective (R = Receiver/retriever)

Primary use cases are made up of the elements below¹.

Element	Description
ID	Unique ID
Name	Activity in imperative
Initiator	Name of the initiator (can be an end user (e.g., nurse or medical
	secretary) or a System operator (e.g., a received HospitalNotifica-
	tion)
Purpose	Brief description of the business-related purpose, as well as any
	delimitation to other use cases.
Conditions for initiation	The conditions for initiation that must be met for the sce-
	nario/use case to go through/completed to the end.
Reason for initiation	The event or incident which triggers the user's actions in the sce-
	nario/use case.
Actions	The sequence of actions that leads – without interruption – from
	the reason for initiation to the result.
Result	The desired business-related target/purpose
Alternative actions (A)	Description of any alternative actions that deviate from the ac-
	tions in the normal course (with reference/link to alternative use
	case(s).
Corrective actions (CANC/CORR)	Description of corrective actions that are taken when a course
	ends with an error situation or with a resumption (with refer-
	ence/link to corrective use case(s). For example, corrections or
	cancellations.
Comments	Any comments on the use case

Table 1 Overview of the elements included in the primary use cases.

¹ The use cases have been prepared with inspiration from KOMBIT's method manual for use cases.

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meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
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Alternative use cases will always refer to a use case with a normal course, which is why the previous elements; initiator, purpose, starting conditions/conditions for initiation and reason for initiation, will not appear in the alternative use cases. Alternative use cases are therefore made up of the following elements:

Element	Description
ID	Unique ID
Name	Activity in imperative
Reference to the use case that this use	Use case ID of the primary use case to which this use case is an
case is an alternative to	alternative
Actions	The sequence of actions that leads – without interruption – from
	the reason for initiation to the result.
Result	The desired business-related target/purpose
Corrective actions (CANC/CORR)	Description of corrective actions that are taken when a course
	ends with an error situation or with a resumption (with refer-
	ence/link to corrective use case(s). For example, corrections or
	cancellations.
Comments	Any comments on the use case

Table 2 Overview of the elements included in the alternative use cases.

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
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2 Overview of use cases

2.1 Overview of primary and alternative use cases

Incident	Provider (S) use case	Retriever (R) use case						
Stable	Stable							
S1: Provide and Register Document [ITI-41 and ITI-42]	S1							
S1.A1: Request to document repository is flawed	S1.A1							
S1.A2: Request to document registry is flawed	S1.A2							
R1: Retrieve Stored Query (Stable/On-Demand) [ITI-18]		R1						
R2: Retrieve Document Set (Stable) [ITI-43]		R2						
On-Demand								
S2: Register On-Demand Document Entry [ITI-61] – not manda-	S2							
tory to support								
S2.A1: Request to document registry is flawed	S2.A1							
R3: Retrieve Document Set (On-Demand) [ITI-43]		R3						

2.2 Corrective use cases

Incident	Sender/provider (S) use case	Receiver/retriever (R) use case
S.CORR: Update Document Set Replace (Stable) [ITI-57]	S.CORR	
S.CORR.A1: Request to document repository is flawed	S.CORR.A1	
S.CORR.A2: Request to document registry is flawed	S.CORR.A2	
S.CANC: Update Document Set Deprecate (Stable) [ITI-57]	S.CANC	
S.CANC.A1: Request to document registry is flawed	S.CANC.A1	

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
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3 Use cases

3.1 Provide documents

3.1.1 S1: Provide and Register Document [ITI-41 and ITI-42]

The use case S1, presented as a sequence diagram, can be found in Figure 2.

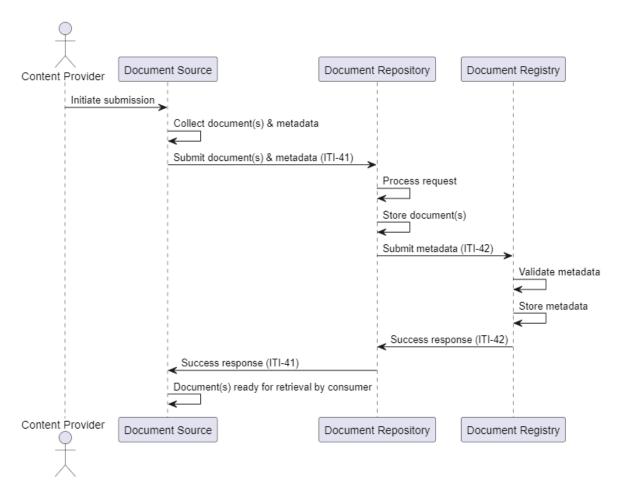


Figure 2 Sequence diagram of use case S1

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
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Use case S1	Provide and Register Document [ITI-41 and ITI-42]
Initiating part	Content provider
Purpose	To submit one or more valid, stable document(s) and associated metadata.
Starting Conditions/Prerequisites	The content provider and document source are authorized and have access to share the document(s).
Initiating event	The content provider, based on a human decision or the application of a certain rule of automatic operation, wants to submit (a) stable document(s).
Actions	Document source collects one or more documents and associated metadata in a request.
	Document source submits the document(s) and associated metadata in the request to the document repository.
	3. Document repository processes the request and stores the document(s).
	4. Document repository submits metadata for the document(s) in a request to document registry.
	5. Document registry validates the provided metadata.
	Document registry stores relevant metadata for each document.
	7. Document registry returns a successful response to document repository.
	8. Document repository returns a successful response to the document source.
End result	Document(s) and associated metadata are correctly submitted to the document repository and the document registry.
Alternative actions	S1.A1: Request to document repository is flawed
	S1.A2: Request to document registry is flawed
Corrective actions	S.CORR
	S.CANC
Comments	Created based on descriptions from IHE: https://pro-
	files.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume2/ITI-41.html#3.41.4

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
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3.1.1.1 S1.A1: Request to document repository is flawed

The alternative use case S1.A1, presented as a sequence diagram, can be found in Figure 3.

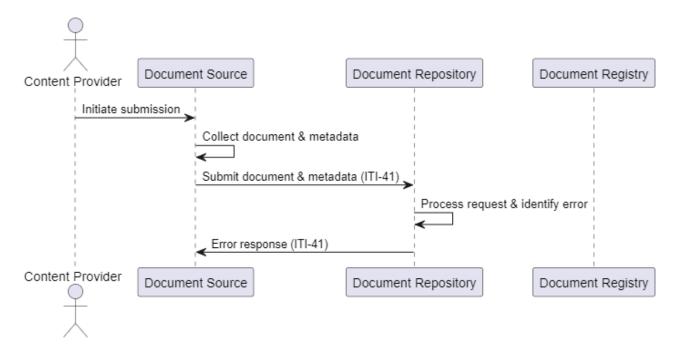


Figure 3 Sequence diagram for use case S1.A1

Alternative use case S1.A1	Request to document repository is flawed.
Reference to the use case to which this use case is an alternative	S1
Actions	Document source collects a document and associated metadata in a request
	Document source submits the document and associated metadata in the request to the document repository
	 Document repository processes the request and identifies an er- ror.
	Document repository returns an error response to the document source
End result	A failure response is returned to the document source.
Corrective actions	

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
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Comments	Action 3:
	According the IHE rules, the request is expected to be rejected in the fol-
	lowing scenarios (https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume2/ITI-
	41.html#3.41.4.1.3)
	Submission must be rejected when:
	 Hash attribute isn't present in the metadata or if the value differs from the calculated hash of the received document. Size attribute isn't present in the metadata or if the value differs from the octet count of the received document. Patient id is invalid. Submission should be rejected when:
	 DocumentEntry is included, but document content is missing (e.g. no Document element with matching id) Submission may be rejected when:
	Document is included, but the DocumentEntry is missing.
	Action 4:
	The response from the document repository should contain an error-
	message, clearly describing why the request is invalid.

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
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3.1.1.2 S1.A2: Request to document registry is flawed

The alternative use case S1.A2, presented as a sequence diagram, can be found in Figure 4.

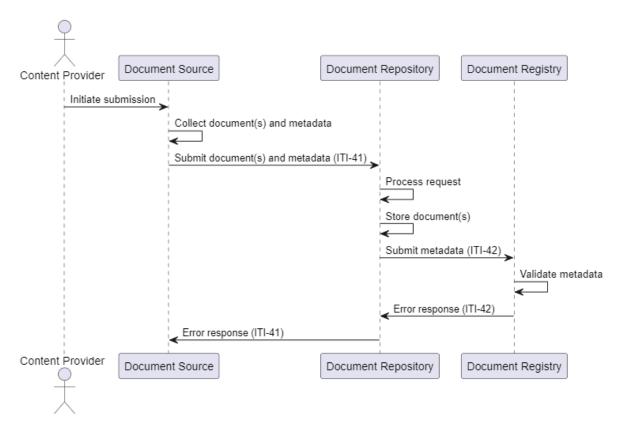


Figure 4 Sequence diagram for use case S1.A2.

Alternative use case S1.A2	Request to document registry is flawed.
Reference to the use case to which this use case is an alternative	S1
Actions	Document source collects one or more documents and associated metadata in a request.
	Document source submits the document(s) and associated metadata in the request to the document repository.
	Document repository processes the request and stores the document(s).
	4. Document repository submits metadata for the document(s) in a request to document registry.
	5. Document registry validates the provided metadata.
	6. Document registry returns a response with an error or warning to the document repository.
	7. Document repository returns a response to the document source including the errors or warnings from the registry.
End result	A failure response is returned to the document source.
Corrective actions	
Comments	

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meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
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3.1.2 S2: Register On-Demand Document Entry [ITI-61] – not mandatory to support

The use case S2, presented as a sequence diagram, can be found in Figure 5.

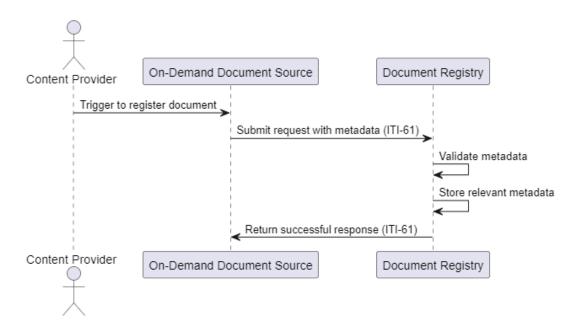


Figure 5 Sequence diagram for use case S2

Use case S2	Register On-Demand Document Entry [ITI-61]
Initiating part	Content provider
Purpose	To register metadata concerning an On-Demand document in a document registry.
Starting Conditions/Prerequisites	The content provider and On-Demand document source are authorized and have access to share the metadata for an On-Demand document.
Initiating event	An On-Demand document source is triggered to register the document in the document registry.
Actions	On-Demand document source submits a request with metadata to the document registry.
	2. Document registry validates the provided metadata
	3. Document registry stores relevant metadata for the document.
	Document registry returns a successful response to On-Demand document source
End result	Document registry contains relevant metadata, enabling document queries.
Alternative actions	S2.A1: Request to document registry is flawed
Corrective actions	
Comments	Created based on descriptions from IHE: https://pro-files.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume2/ITI-61.html#3.61
	Not all metadata provided for stable documents is available for On-Demand documents, e.g. hash and size which cannot be calculated. See all exceptions here: https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume2/ITI-61.html#3.61.4.1.2 .

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
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3.1.2.1 S2.A1: Request to document registry is flawed

The alternative use case S2.A1, presented as a sequence diagram, can be found in Figure 34.

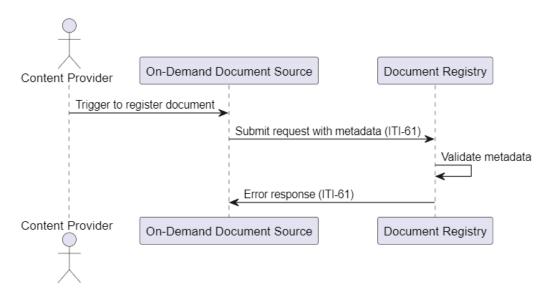


Figure 6 Sequence diagram for use case S2.A1

Alternative use case S2.A1	Request to document registry is flawed.
Reference to the use case to which this use case is an alternative	S2
Actions	 On-Demand document source submits a request with metadata to the document registry.
	Document registry validates the provided metadata
	3. Document registry rejects the metadata including a description of the error.
	4.
End result	A failure response is returned to the document source.
Corrective actions	
Comments	Action 3:
	After the registry has rejected the metadata, the document registry must
	roll back any changes made.

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
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3.2 Retrieve documents

3.2.1 R1: Retrieve Stored Query (Stable/On-Demand) [ITI-18]

The use case R1, presented as a sequence diagram, can be found in Figure 7.

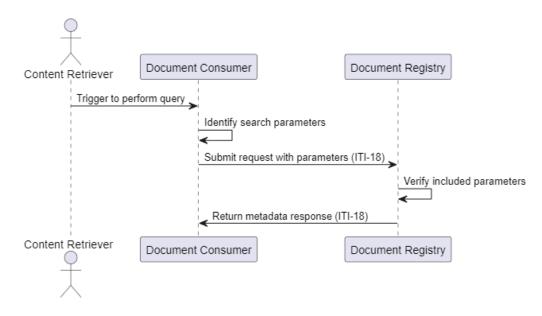


Figure 7 Sequence diagram for use case R1

Use case R1	Retrieve Stored Query (stable) [ITI-18]
Initiating part	Content retriever
Purpose	To identify if relevant document metadata is available in the document registry. ITI-18 is a predecessor for ITI-43.
Starting Conditions/Prerequisites	Document consumer wants to query and/or retrieve document metadata.
Initiating event	Document consumer is triggered to perform the query.
Actions	Document consumer identifies relevant search parameters
	Document consumer submits the request to the document registry
	Document registry verifies the included parameters.
	4. Document registry returns the relevant metadata in a response to the document consumer for zero-to-many documents.
End result	The document consumer has received metadata for zero-to-many documents from the registry.
Alternative actions	
Corrective actions	
Comments	The request can be declined if an unknown query ID is used or required parameters are missing. https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume2/ITI-18.html#3.18.4.1.3
	Action 1: Relevant search parameters are at least patientId, formatCode and objectType. More search parameters may be included to specify the search.

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
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Use case R1	Retrieve Stored Query (stable) [ITI-18]
	Action 4: If no document is available, this information will be returned in the response from the document registry.

3.2.2 R2: Retrieve Document Set (Stable) [ITI-43]

The use case R2, presented as a sequence diagram, can be found in Figure 8.

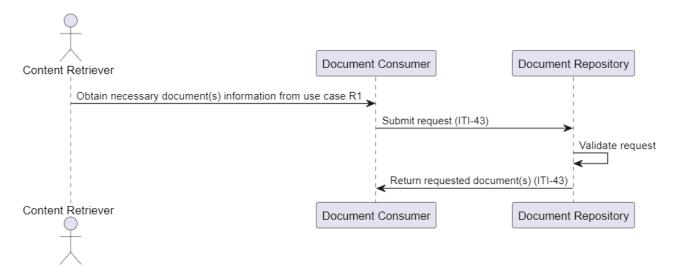


Figure 8 Sequence diagram for use case R2

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
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Use case R2	Retrieve Document Set (Stable) [ITI-43]
Initiating part	Content retriever
Purpose	To retrieve a (set of) document(s) from the document repository.
Starting Conditions/Prerequisites	An ITI-18 call has been performed with information about where to retrieve the requested document(s).
Initiating event	The document consumer has obtained necessary document metadata information from use case R1.
Actions	Document consumer submits a request to the document repository based on the information returned in use case R1. Document repositors yield at a stage of the request.
	2. Document repository validates the request3. Document repository returns the requested document(s) in a response
End result	The document consumer has received the document(s) from the document repository.
Alternative actions	
Corrective actions	
Comments	Action 1: HomecommunityId, repositoryUniqueId, and documentUniqueId must be included in the request. https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume2/ITI-43.html#3.43.4.1.2
	Action 3: The document repository must return a response with an error code if the requested documents cannot be retrieved or if the request is invalid. https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume2/ITI-43.html#3.43.4.1.3

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
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3.2.3 R3: Retrieve Document Set (On-Demand) [ITI-43]

The use case R3, presented as a sequence diagram, can be found in Figure 9.

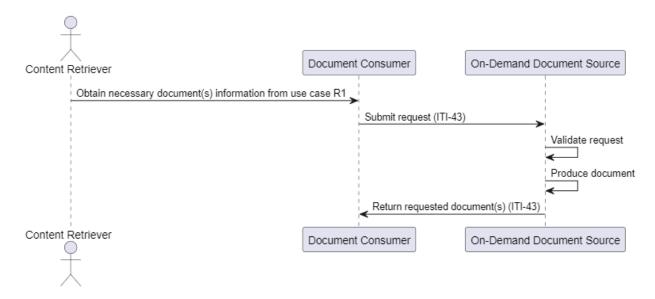


Figure 9 Sequence diagram for use case R3

Use case R3	Retrieve Document Set (On-Demand) [ITI-43]
Initiating part	Content retriever
Purpose	To retrieve a (set of) document(s) from the On-Demand document source.
Starting Conditions/Prerequisites	An ITI-18 call has been performed with information about where to retrieve the requested document(s).
Initiating event	The document consumer has obtained necessary document(s) metadata information from use case R1.
Actions	Document consumer submits a request to the On-Demand document source based on the information returned in use case R1.
	 On-Demand document source validates the request. The On-Demand document is produced by the On-Demand document source. On-Demand document source returns the requested document(s) in a response.
End result	The document consumer has received document(s) from the requested On-Demand document source.
Alternative actions	
Corrective actions	
Comments	Action 1: HomecommunityId, repositoryUniqueId, and documentUniqueId must be included in the request. https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume2/ITI-43.html#3.43.4.1.2 Action 2: The On-Demand document source must return a response with an error code if the requested documents cannot be retrieved or if the request is invalid. https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume2/ITI-43.html#3.43.4.1.3

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
					2024

4 Corrective use cases

4.1 Replacement

4.1.1 S.CORR: Update Document Set Replace (Stable) [ITI-57]

The use case S.CORR, presented as a sequence diagram, can be found in Figure 10.

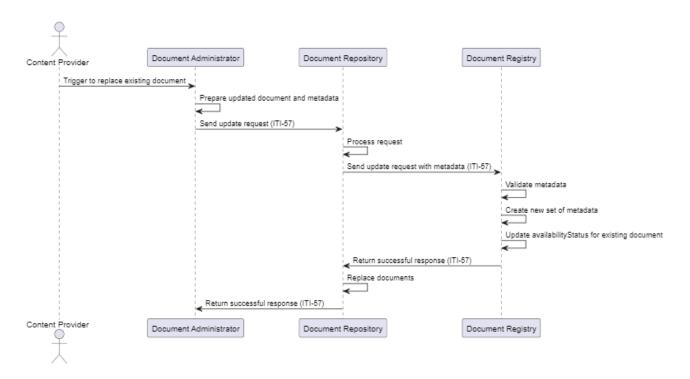


Figure 10 Sequence diagram for use case S.CORR

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
					2024

Use case S.CORR	Update Document Set (stable) [ITI-57]		
Initiating part	Content provider		
Purpose	To replace an existing document, including its metadata in the document repository and registry.		
Starting Conditions/Prerequisites	A document already exists in the document repository and requires a replacement. The document administrator has the necessary authorization and access to perform the replacement.		
Initiating event	The content provider and/ or document administrator identifies the need to replace an existing document		
Actions	 Document administrator prepares the updated document and associated metadata. 		
	 Document administrator sends an update request to the document repository with the updated document and associated metadata. 		
	3. Document repository processes the request		
	Document repository sends the update request to the document registry.		
	5. Document registry validates the updated metadata		
	6. Document registry creates a new set of metadata.		
	7. Document registry updates the availabilityStatus to 'deprecated' for the document being replaced.		
	Document registry returns a successful response to the document repository		
	Document repository replaces the documents.		
	10. Document repository returns a successful response to the document administrator.		
End result	The document and its metadata are successfully replaced. The replaced document now has the availabilityStatus 'deprecated'. The deprecated document still exists.		
Alternative actions	S.CORR.A1: Request to document repository is flawed S.CORR.A2: Request to document registry is flawed		
Comments	https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume2/ITI-57.html		

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
					2024

4.1.1.1 S.CORR.A1: Request to document repository is flawed

The alternative use case S.CORR.A1, presented as a sequence diagram, can be found in Figure 11.

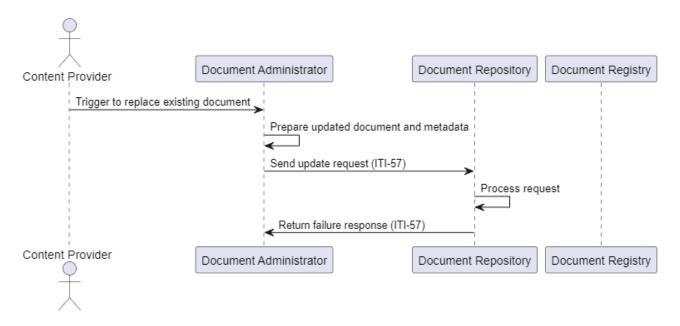


Figure 11 Sequence diagram for use case S.CORR.A1

Alternative use case S.CORR.A1	Request to document repository is flawed.
Reference to the use case to which this use case is an alternative	S.CORR
Actions	Document administrator prepares the updated document and associated metadata.
	Document administrator sends an update request to the document repository with the updated document and associated metadata.
	Document repository processes the request and finds the request invalid.
	4. Document repository rejects the request for update.
End result	A failure response is returned to the document administrator.
Corrective actions	
Comments	

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
					2024

4.1.1.2 S.CORR.A2: Request to document registry is flawed

The alternative use case S.CORR.A2, presented as a sequence diagram, can be found in Figure 34.

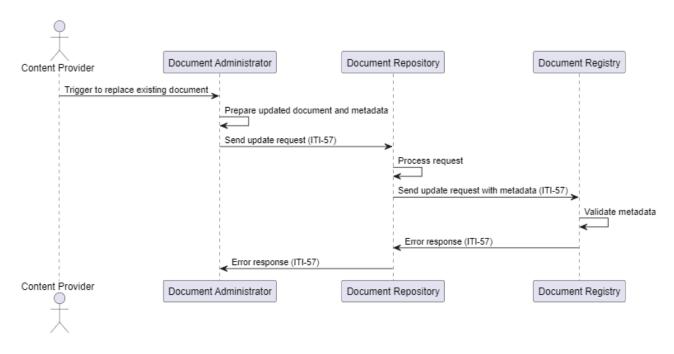


Figure 12 Sequence diagram for use case S.CORR.A2

Alternative use case	Request to document registry is flawed.
S.CORR.A2	noqueet to deed memory to married.
Reference to the use case to which this use case is an alternative	S.CORR
Actions	Document administrator prepares the updated document and associated metadata.
	Document administrator sends an update request to the document repository with the updated document and associated metadata.
	Document repository processes the request
	 Document repository sends the update request to the document registry.
	5. Document registry validates request and metadata and finds one or both invalid.
	6. Document registry rejects the request to the document repository
	7. Document repository returns the failure response to the document administrator.
End result	A failure response is returned to the document administrator.
Corrective actions	
Comments	

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
					2024

4.2 Deprecate

4.2.1 S.CANC: Update Document Set Deprecate (Stable) [ITI-57]

The use case S.CANC, presented as a sequence diagram, can be found in Figure 13.

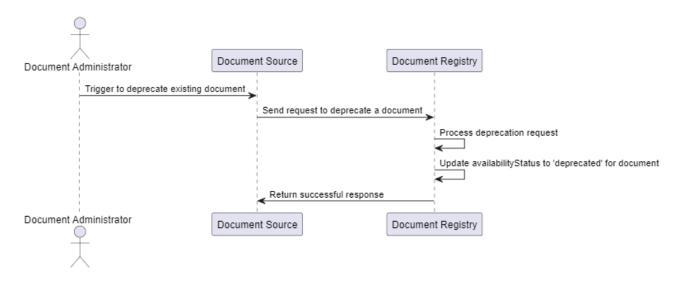


Figure 13 Sequence diagram for use case S.CANC

Use case S.CANC	Update Document Set Deprecate (stable) [ITI-57]		
Initiating part	Document Administrator		
Purpose	To deprecate a document.		
Starting Conditions/Prerequisites	A document already exists in the document repository. The document administrator has the necessary authorization and access to perform the deprecation.		
Initiating event	The content provider and/or document administrator wants to deprecate an existing document.		
Actions	 Document administrator sends a request to document registry deprecate a document that is placed in a document repository. Document registry processes the request. 		
	3. Document registry updates the availabilityStatus to 'deprecated' for the document. 3. Document registry updates the availabilityStatus to 'deprecated' for the document.		
	Document registry returns a successful response to the document administrator.		
End result	The document is marked as deprecated.		
Alternativ actions	S.CANC.A1: Request to document registry is flawed		
Comments	https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/TF/Volume2/ITI-57.html		

4.2.1.1 S.CANC.A1: Request to document registry is flawed

The alternative use case S.CANC.A1, presented as a sequence diagram, can be found in Figure 14.

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
					2024

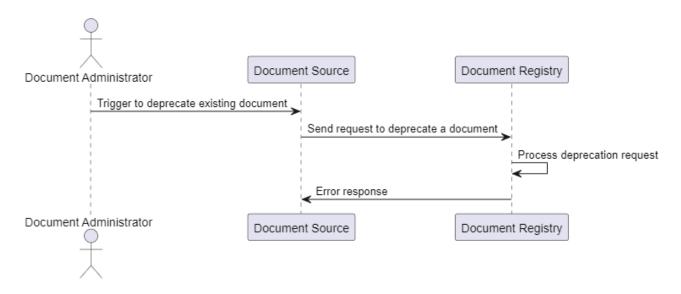


Figure 14 Sequence diagram for use case S.CANC.S1

Alternative use case S.CANC.A1	Request to document registry is flawed.
Reference to the use case to which this use case is an alternative	S.CANC
Actions	1. Document administrator sends a request to document registry deprecate a document that is placed in a document repository.
	Document registry processes the request.
	Document registry rejects the request to the document administrator.
End result	A failure response is returned to the document administrator.
Corrective actions	
Comments	

medcom	ID and process	Title	Init	Version	Date
meacom	4.1. MedCom standard	SKA-4.1.4.2-Use cases – English	RCH/TMS	1.0.0	September
					2024

5 Rules for the systems on which the use cases are based

5.1 Rules for the provider of documents on which the use cases are based

ID	Rule
PD01	Valid metadata, document and request must be provided.
PD02	Only documents for valid Danish CPR-numbers must be provided.

5.2 Rules for the retriever of documents on which the use cases are based

ID	Rule	
RD01	Retrieving or querying document consumers must obey patient privacy legislation.	