



Australian Government
Australian Digital Health Agency

Introduction to SNOMED CT-AU terminology



My Health Record

Acknowledgements

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Australian Digital Health Agency



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The Australian Digital Health Agency

The Australian Digital Health Agency is funded by all Australian Governments. It designs and operates national digital health services and set data standards that:

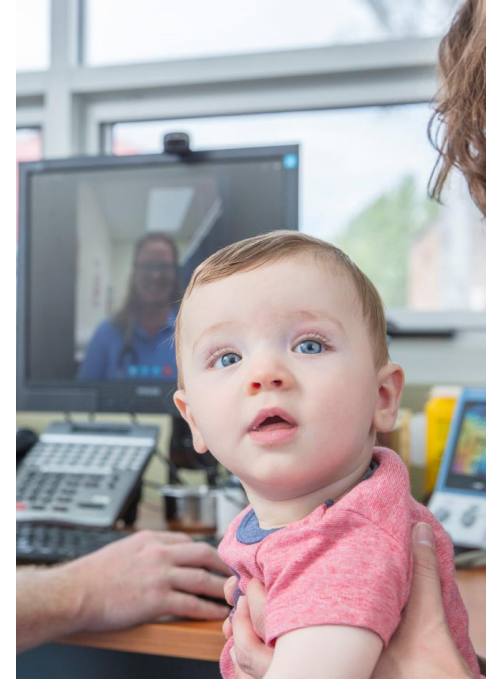
- Give consumers more control of their health and care when they wish it
- Connect and empower healthcare professionals
- Promote Australia's global leadership in digital health and innovation

“ *When patients move between care settings, the absence of complete and up-to-date medication data can contribute to instances of care becoming high risk, resulting in medication misadventures and unnecessary hospital readmissions*

Pharmacy Guild of Australia, submission to National Digital Health Strategy 2017

“ *The value of utilising pharmacists in digital health initiatives comes not only from the provision of dispensing histories but mainly from pharmacists using their unique skills and medicines expertise to meaningfully engage with the information contained in digital health records... To ensure the safe, effective and judicious use of medicines*

Pharmaceutical Society of Australia, submission to National Digital Health Strategy 2017



About the NCTS

- The National Clinical Terminology Service (NCTS) operates as the Australian National Release Centre for SNOMED International and has been a member country of that organisation since its establishment in 2007.
- The purpose of the NCTS is to **facilitate** and **support** the **correct use** of national clinical terminologies within healthcare organisations and systems in Australia.
- Our **vision** is *“to be the first preference for terminology solutions by all healthcare organisations and implementers.”*
- This is achieved by **ensuring** the terminologies, tools and professional services are **relevant** and **fit for purpose** either by direct management or through relationships with other organisations and international standards bodies.
- Our work is delivered under the Interoperability Program of the Agency COAG funded work plan.

OUR CORE PRINCIPLES

- 1 | EXPERTS IN HEALTH TERMINOLOGY
- 2 | RIGOROUS FOCUS ON QUALITY
- 3 | FOSTERING A COMMUNITY
- 4 | RESPONSIVE TO CUSTOMERS NEEDS
- 5 | SUCCESS THROUGH COLLABORATION

Introduction to clinical terminology

Concepts are more than *words*

COLD

chronic **o**bststructive lung **d**isease

cold (sensation/temperature)

common **cold**

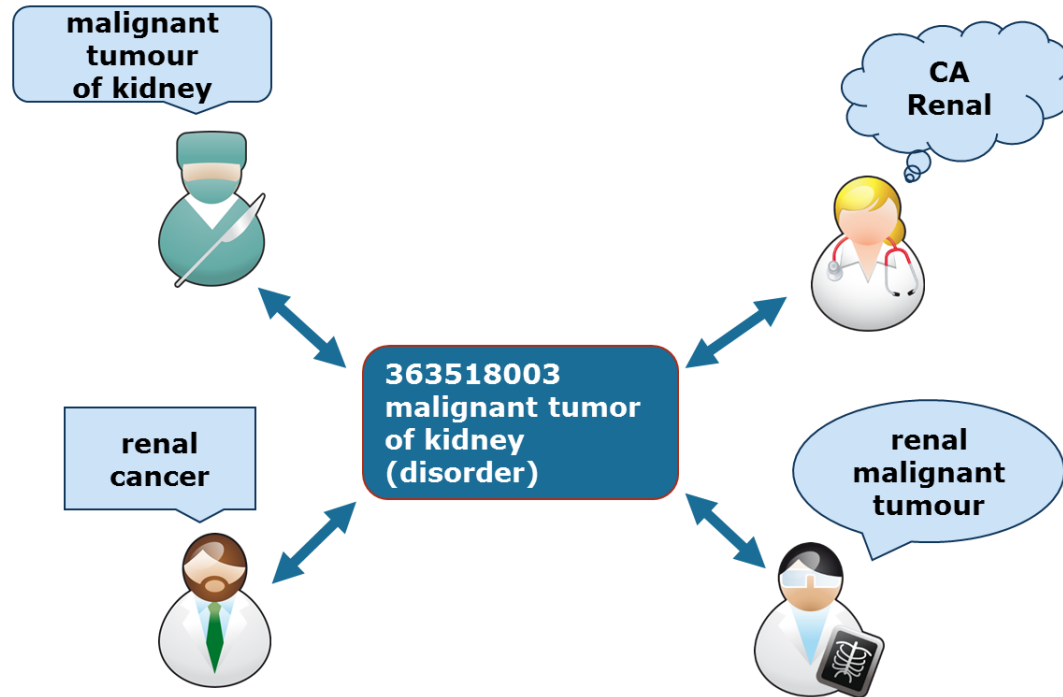


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Communication in healthcare



Effective communication is challenging

- To ensure that the correct intent of the author of a message is captured and communicated, it is important to:
 - Understand meaning
 - Understand context
- This applies to:
 - Computer systems
 - Humans



Why clinical terminology?

To best utilise clinical systems, computing tools and apps used in healthcare we need computable data; this means coded and structured data.

Terminology is that coded, structured data

It provides a foundation for successful delivery and realisation of the benefits of many of the national digital health strategic priorities¹ including:

- Health information that is available whenever and wherever it is needed
- Health information that can be exchanged securely
- High-quality data with a commonly understood meaning that can be used with confidence
- Better availability and access to prescriptions and medicines information

¹ Australian Digital Health Agency. Australia's National Digital Health Strategy: Australian Digital Health Agency; 2017 [Available from: [https://www.digitalhealth.gov.au/about-the-agency/publications/australias-national-digital-health-strategy/ADHA-strategy-doc-\(2ndAug\).pdf](https://www.digitalhealth.gov.au/about-the-agency/publications/australias-national-digital-health-strategy/ADHA-strategy-doc-(2ndAug).pdf)]

What is clinical terminology?

A structured vocabulary used in clinical practice, implemented in software applications

- Standardised naming and identification of those concepts relevant to healthcare
- Relationships between concepts to provide context to meaning

Clinical terminologies enable:

- Communication of information without loss of detail or change to meaning
- Accurate recording of statements about the health and health care of an individual patient
- Retrieval of those statements to express meaning at various levels of abstraction for clinicians, patients, researchers or organisations
- A consistent way of indexing, storing, retrieving and aggregating clinical data from structured, computerised clinical records



SNOMED CT-AU overview

SNOMED CT

- A large 'dictionary' of clinical terms with a unique code that are machine-readable
- Designed to capture clinical data within electronic records
- Covers content areas of:
 - diseases, procedures, clinical findings and therapeutic products
 - plus additional content that helps define the meaning of these major content areas
- Managed by SNOMED International
 - Previously IHTSDO (International Health Terminology Standards Development Organisation)
- Managed and distributed in Australia by The Australian Digital Health Agency
- Evolving terminology (not static)



SNOMED CT-AU

- SNOMED CT-AU is the Australian extension of SNOMED CT
 - Contains SNOMED CT core files along with Australian developed documentation and terminology including reference sets
- Released monthly
- New content from the international release is taken and reviewed to ensure it is presented correctly for use in Australia
- Rolling reviews on existing data are conducted looking at quality and suitability for Australian use

SNOMED CT-AU

- SNOMED CT-AU also contains locally created content
- This content may be requested from external/internal stakeholders, or required to aid implementations
- New content can include
 - new descriptions
 - new concepts
 - reference sets
 - guidance and implementation support documents
- Content is often created collaboratively as small projects with external stakeholders including jurisdictions, vendors and clinicians



SNOMED CT structure

The terminology consists of:

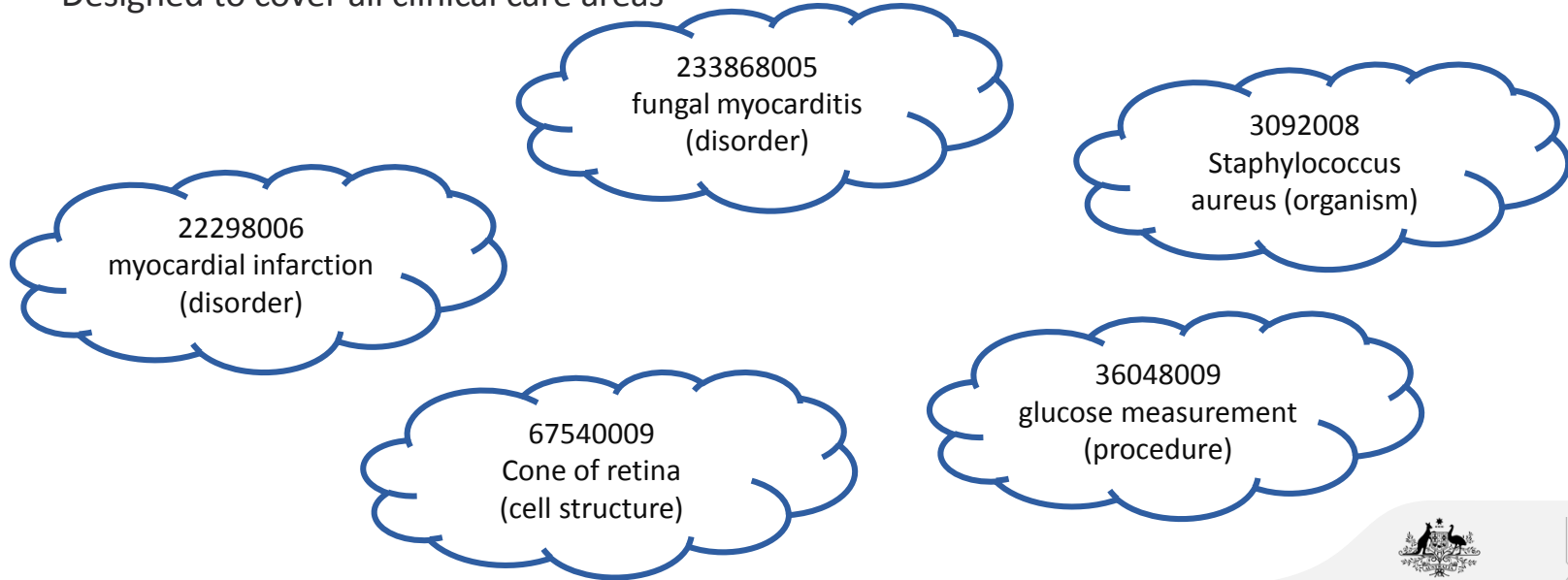
- **Concepts** – representing clinical meanings and their defining attributes
- **Descriptions** – human readable terms or names assigned to concepts
- **Relationships** – links concepts within the terminology
- Unique code for every component
- Comprehensive history tracking
- Extensions (reference sets)



How it all fits together

Concepts

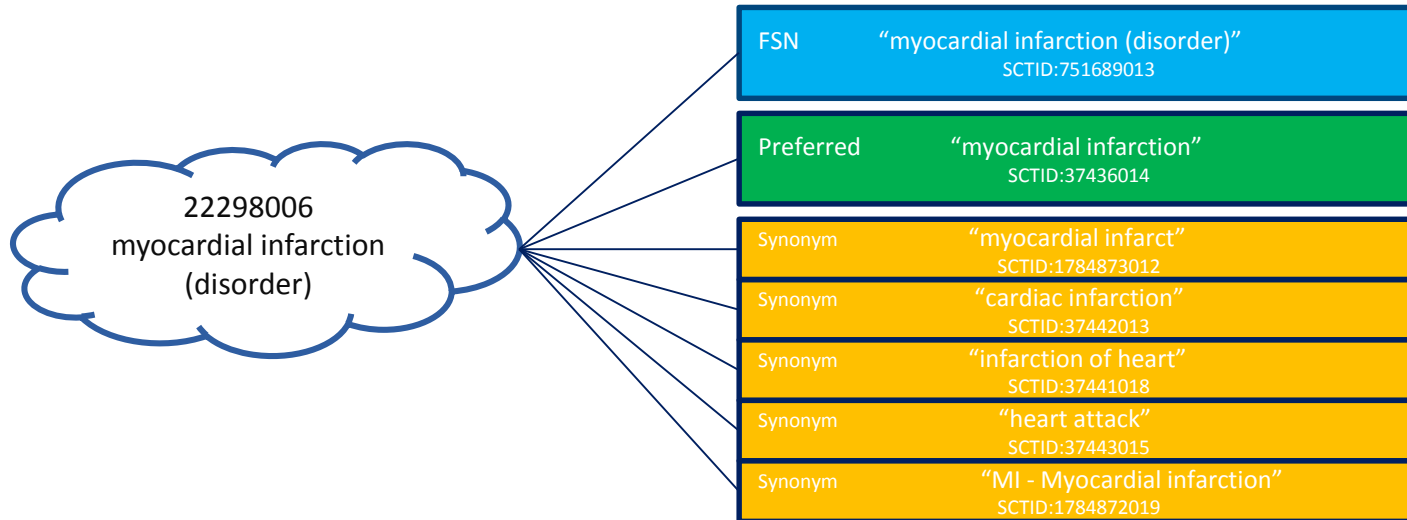
- Are objects of thought
- Designated by a unique code
- Designed to cover all clinical care areas



How it all fits together

Descriptions

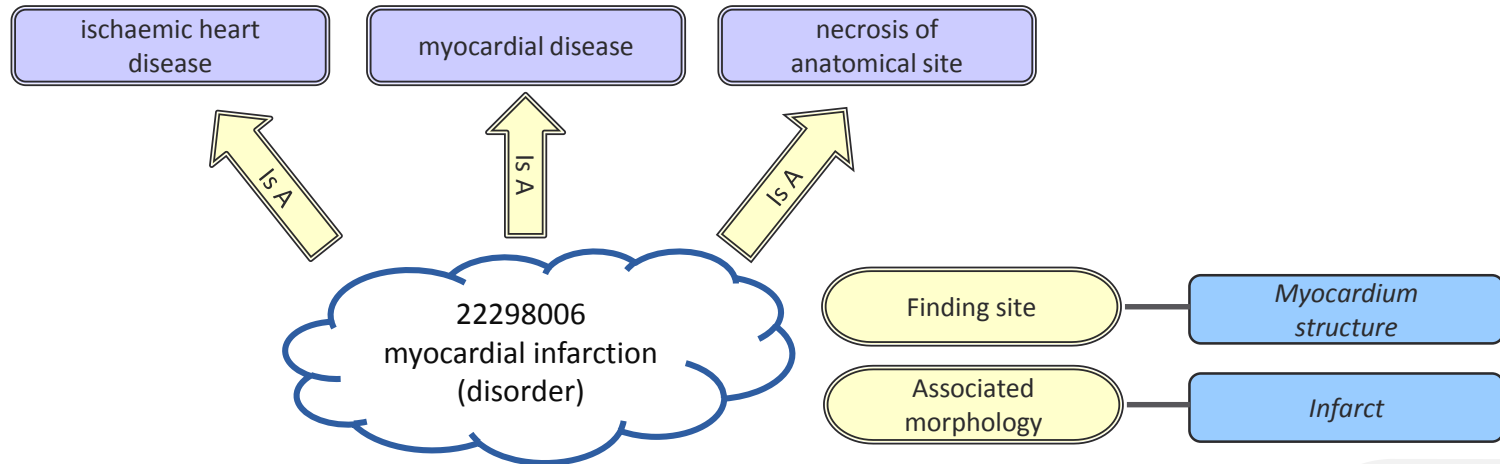
- Human readable terms or names assigned to concepts
- Fully Specified Name (FSN) = Unambiguous description
- One or more other descriptions – at least one Preferred Term and optional synonyms



How it all fits together

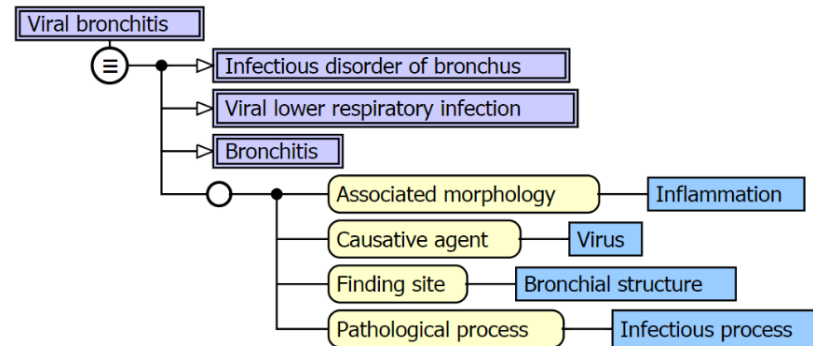
Relationships

- Link concepts within SNOMED CT
- Facilitate unambiguous meaning
- Create hierarchies which aid navigation and retrieval



SNOMED CT hierarchy allows knowledge inferences

- SNOMED CT is polyhierarchical i.e. concepts have 1..* parents
- Concepts are “modelled” on definitional knowledge
- Tools such as “description logic classifiers” use this knowledge to place concepts in the hierarchy
- For example, viral bronchitis
 - Modelled as:
 - causative agent = virus
 - pathological process = infectious process
 - finding site = bronchial structure
 - Automatically organised as
 - Is A = respiratory tract infection
 - Is A = viral infection
 - Is A = respiratory disease



Differences between SNOMED CT & ICD-10-AM

SNOMED CT

Viral pneumonia

ICD-10-AM

Chapter	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (J00–J99)
Category	- Influenza and pneumonia (J09–J18)
Category	-- J12 Viral pneumonia, not elsewhere classified
Codes	--- J12.0 Adenoviral pneumonia
	J12.1 Respiratory syncytial virus pneumonia
	J12.2 Parainfluenza virus pneumonia
	J12.3 Human metapneumovirus pneumonia
	J12.8 Other viral pneumonia
	J12.9 Viral pneumonia, unspecified



“Viral pneumonia” will return in searches relating to...

SNOMED CT-AU

- Disorder of respiratory system
- Pneumonia
- Viral pneumonia
- Infectious diseases
- Inflammatory disorders
- Infection by sites (lung etc.)
- Viral infections
- Respiratory conditions that have had related procedures

SNOMED CT uses its hierarchies and attributes to allow retrieval queries to be written

ICD-10-AM

- Diseases of respiratory system
- Influenza's and Pneumonia
- Viral Pneumonia

ICD was developed for statistical aggregation, of which quantifying and funding inpatient events is a major use - which it will continue to do

Concept permanence

- Once released, a concept persists forever in the terminology.
- It can be inactivated and replaced by another concept e.g. a change in source data, change in editorial rules, concept erroneously created, etc.
- A description associated with a concept can change (e.g. minor changes like spelling, casing and word re-ordering), but the concept will remain unchanged.



Content and scope of SNOMED CT-AU

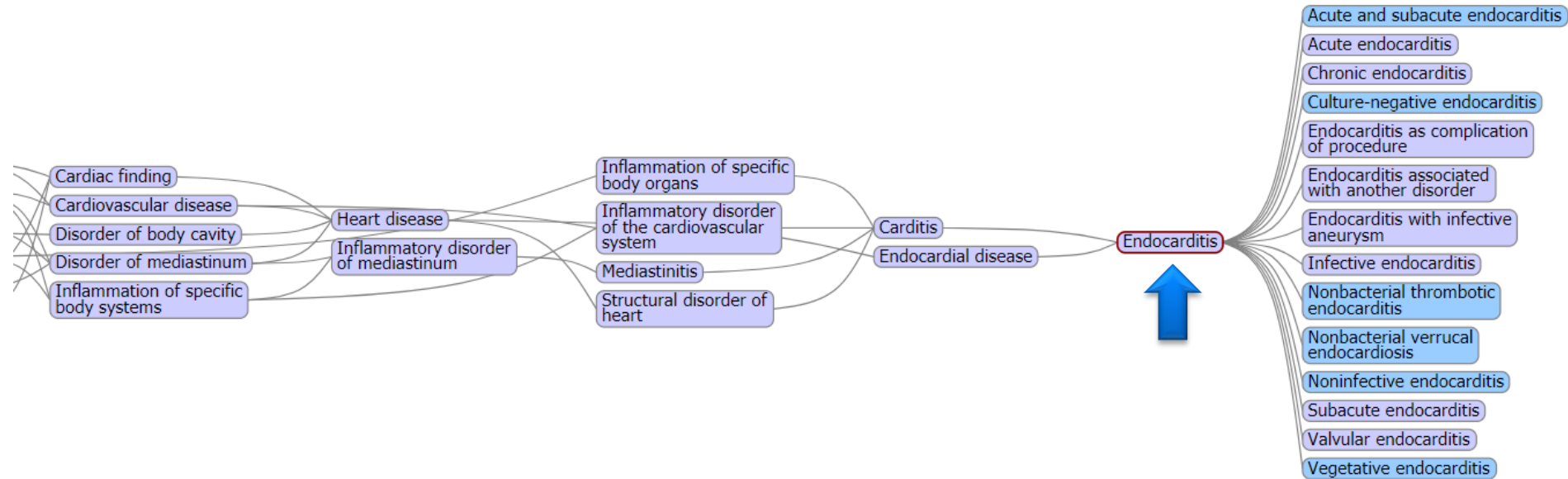
SNOMED CT-AU content

Comprised of over 400,000 concepts, that are organised into 20 top-level hierarchies:

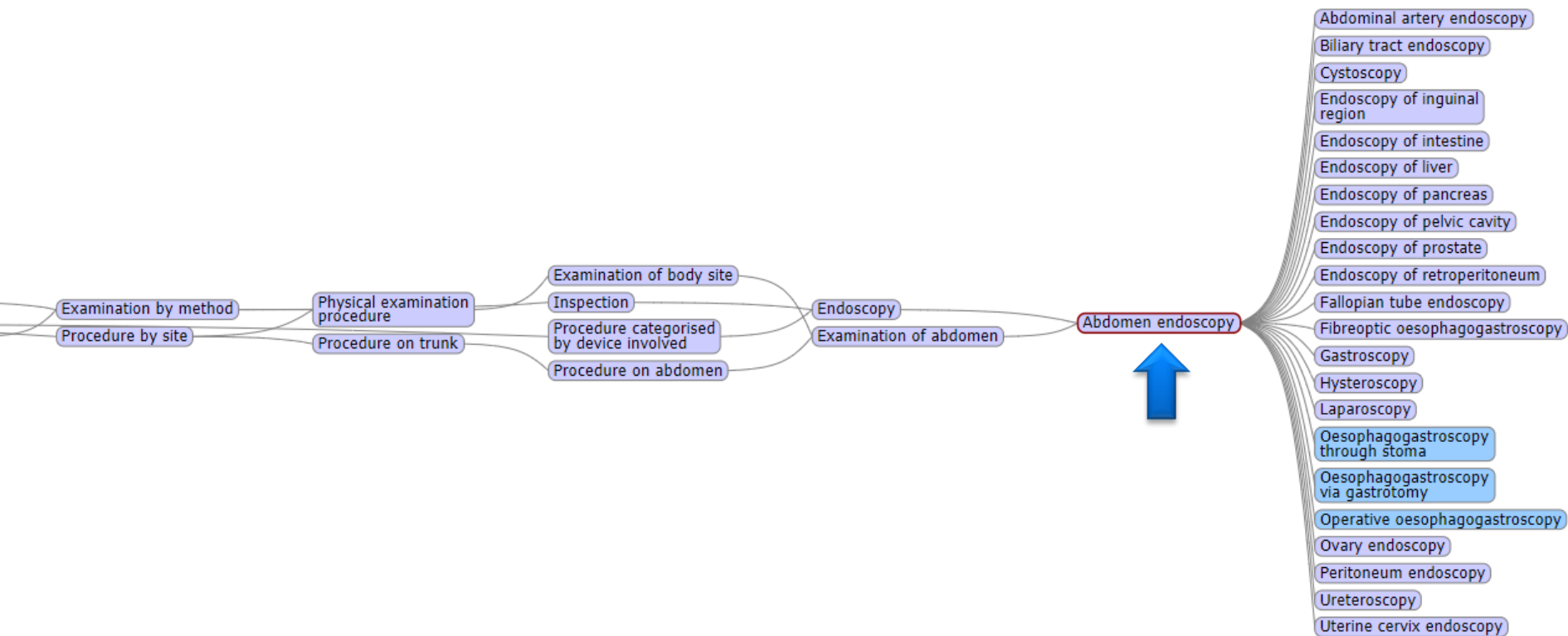
- Administrative value*
- Body structure
- Clinical finding
- Environment or geographical location
- Event
- Linkage concept
- Observable entity
- Organism
- Pharmaceutical/biologic product
- Physical force
- Physical Object
- Procedure
- Qualifier value
- Record artefact
- Situation with explicit context
- Social context
- Special concept
- Specimen
- Staging and scales
- Substance
- + Australian Medicines Terminology (AMT) concepts

* Specific to SNOMED CT-AU

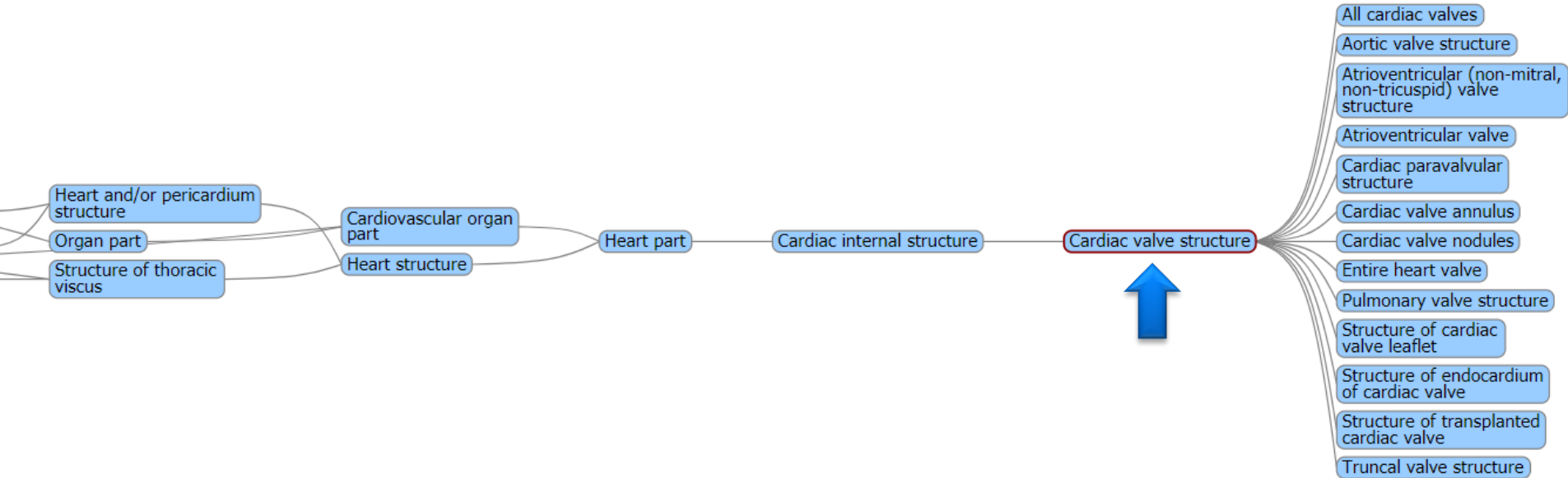
Example content – clinical finding



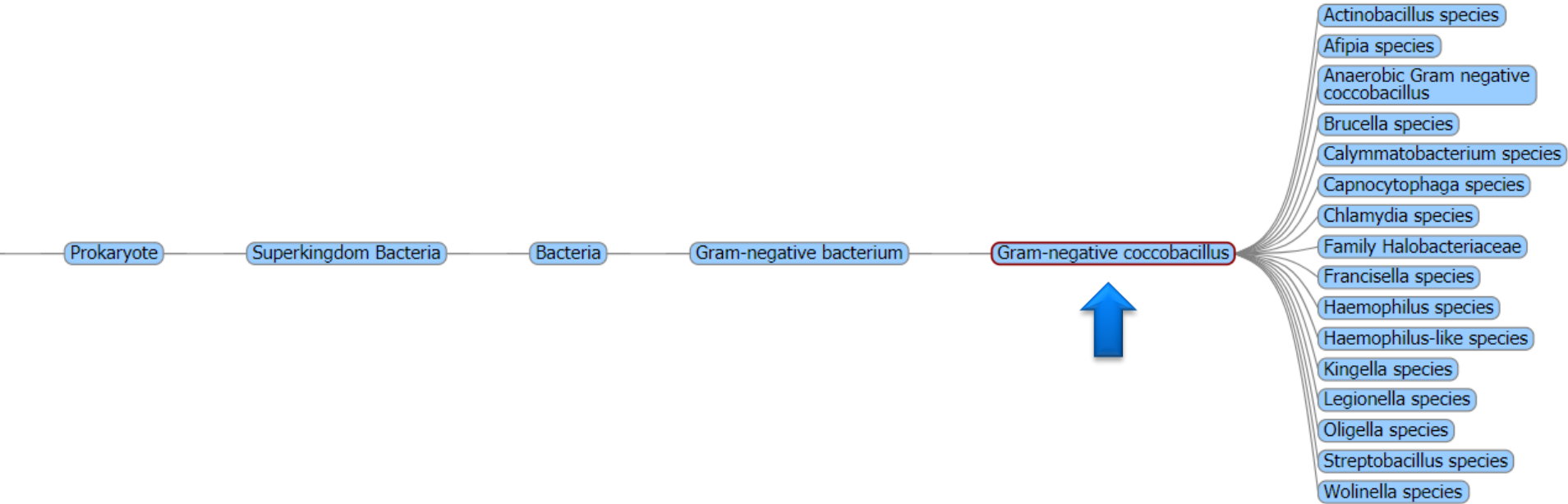
Example content – procedure



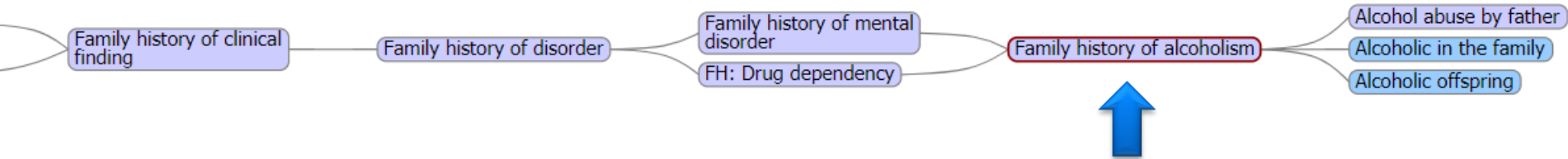
Example content – body structure



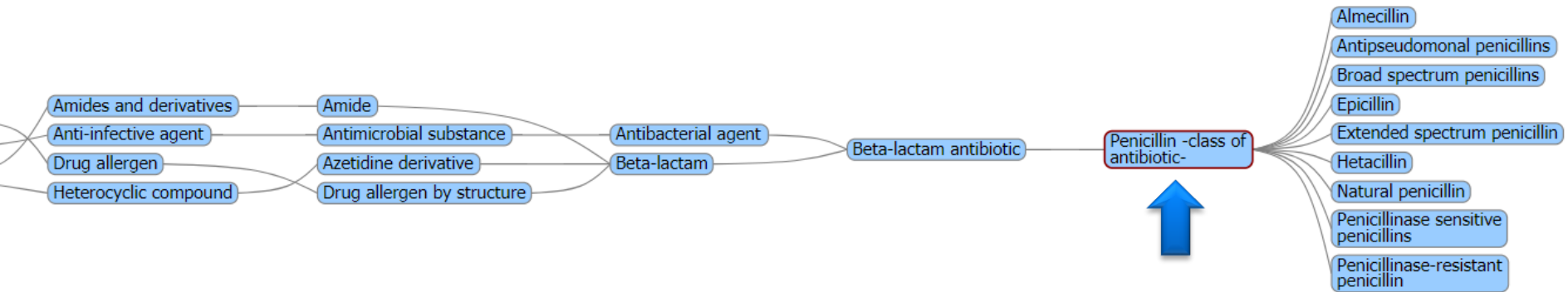
Example content – organism



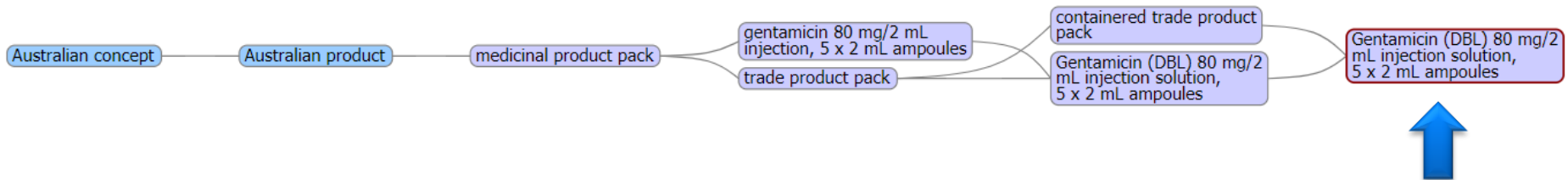
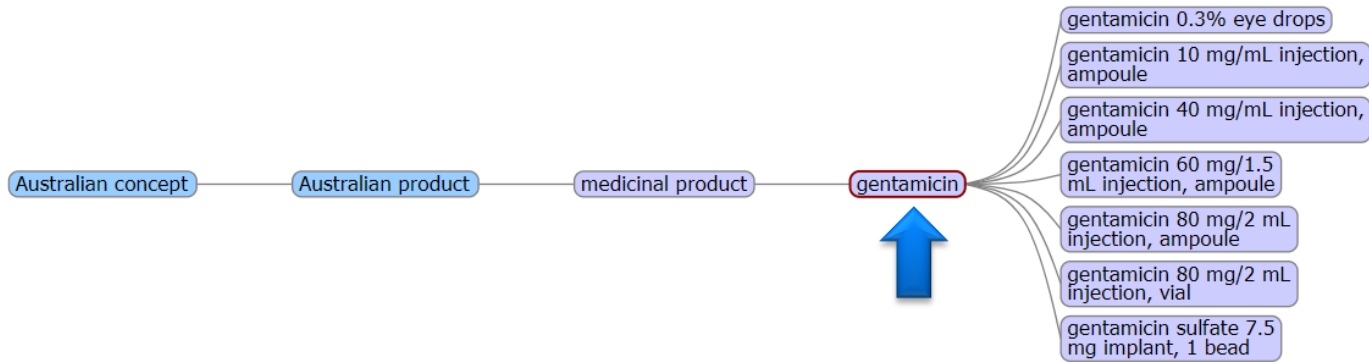
Example content – situation with explicit context



Example content – substance



Example content – medicines (AMT)



SNOMED CT-AU reference sets

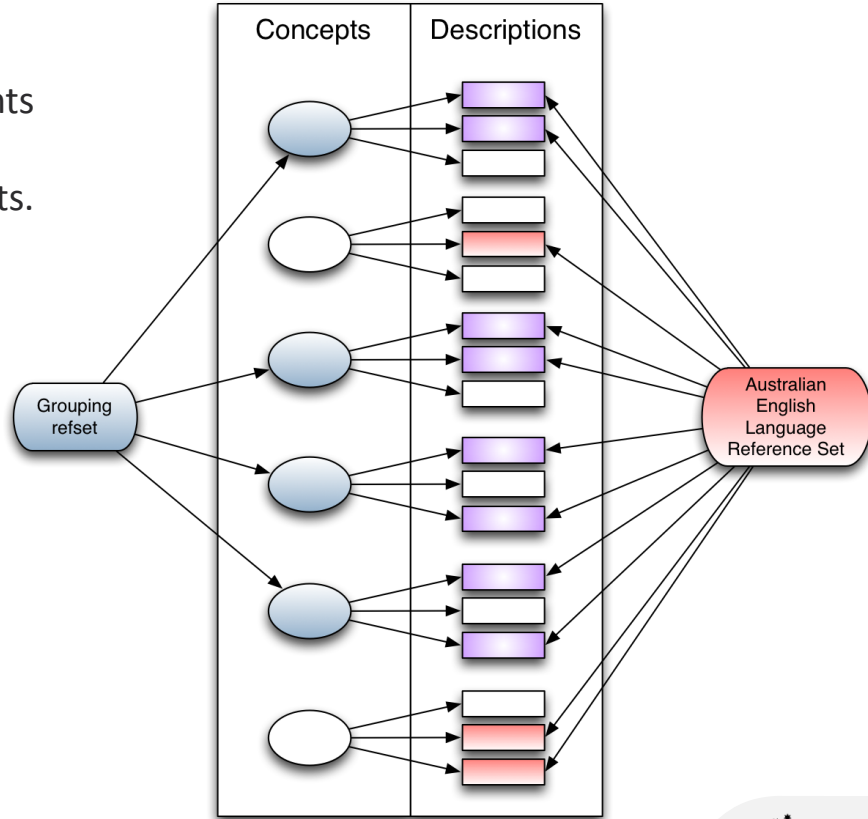
Reference sets

- Identify specific subsets of content and support a range of granularity and specificity.
- Most are subsets (simple type), but there are other types e.g. mapping or association reference sets.

SNOMED CT-AU			
AMT			
Examples of foundational reference sets (subsets)	Examples of broad context reference sets (subsets)	Examples of specific reference sets (subsets)	Examples of specific reference sets (non-subsets)
Clinical finding foundation reference set	Imaging procedure reference set	Adverse reaction agent reference set	Association reference set
Procedure foundation reference set	Neoplasm and/or hamartoma reference set	Clinical manifestation reference set	Australian English Language reference set
Substance foundation reference set	Microorganism reference set	Dose based prescribing route of administration reference set	Dose route and form extended association reference set
Containerised trade product pack reference set AMT	Musculoskeletal finding reference set	Laterality reference set	ARTG Id reference set AMT
Medicinal product reference set AMT	Respiratory finding reference set	Problem/Diagnosis reference set	Strength reference set AMT

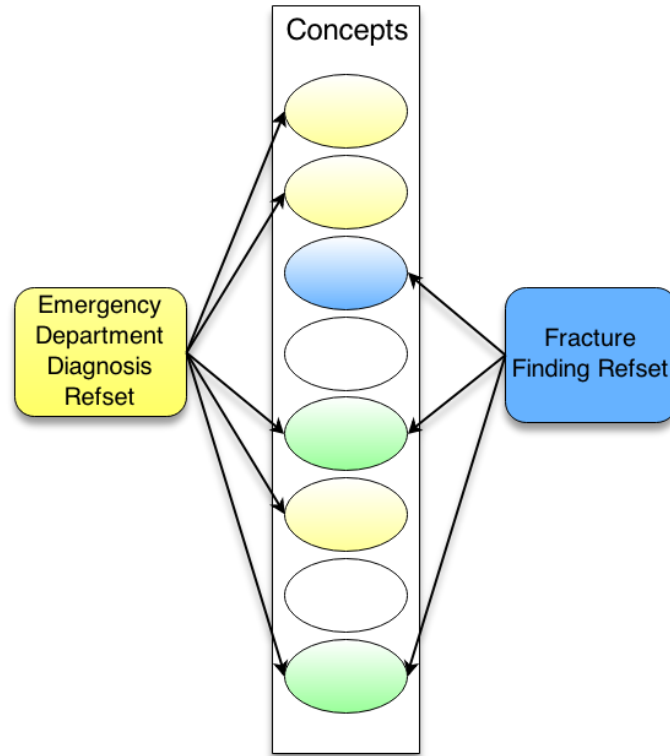
Using reference sets

- Reference sets filter the core components for the desired content, or add non-defining information to core components.
- Several reference sets may be used at once.



Refining reference sets

- Custom *intersects* can be created to filter on even more specific content



How can SNOMED CT-AU be used?

How does it impact clinicians?

Clinicians:

- Don't need to remember any codes
- Don't need to learn a “new language”
- Don't need to do anything “extra”
- Shouldn't see codes
- But, can use various SNOMED CT synonyms available to aid search effectiveness...

Shouldn't even realise they're using SNOMED CT...



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User interface example – code predefined options

Request Pathology

- ☒ LFT - Liver function test
- ☒ FBC - Full blood count
- ☐ HbA1c - Hemoglobin A1c level
- ☒ Fasting blood lipids

Sex

- ☒ Male
- ☐ Female

Risk Factors

- ☐ Impaired glucose tolerance
- ☐ Hypercholesterolemia
- ☒ Overweight
- ☒ High blood pressure
- ☐ Current smoker
- ☐ Heavy drinker



User interface example – search value sets

Allergies and Adverse Reactions

Reaction Type	Causative Agent
Food intolerance	☒ Agent ☐ Product ☐ Trade Product
Date of Event	Clinical Manifestation
	Goat's milk
	rash
	Rash of systemic lupus erythematosus Rash Drug-induced rash Drug rash Pruritic rash Butterfly rash associated with systemic lupus O/E - erythematous rash On examination - erythematous rash Morbilliform rash Maculopapular rash

Vendor dependency

- Experience with using SNOMED CT can be vendor specific
- Search functionality may affect results

Poor implementation = Poor Terminology Experience

- Guidance and product support available from the NCTS team



SNOMED CT-AU use cases

Primary use case

- Record information about a healthcare encounter at the point of care, in a clinical information system
- Information models and SNOMED CT operate together to construct an electronic health record (EHR)
 - Information models = structured data
 - SNOMED CT = coded data
- Benefits
 - Upgrade and enhance medical documentation
 - Information is computable, precise, re-usable
 - Connecting healthcare practitioners across sectors & systems

81 year old female presents with approx 1 month of decreased R visual acuity
CF PH 6/18
For FFA
Right CALE ? cause - likely to be ??? Inflammatory
anterior vitreous cells
Anterior chamber ??
No chorioretinitis
No ???
? vascular
No history of diabetes or hypertension but some AV ??
changes
? old branch retinal vein occlusion

Secondary use cases

- Not just 'traditional' statistical, costing or performance uses, which might be characterised as retrospective use
- Also important to consider secondary clinical uses
- SNOMED CT can be used **prospectively**
 - Identify patients for specific care plans and ongoing management
 - Alerts for drug-diagnosis, drug-drug monitoring
 - Screening recalls, immunisation, pap smears etc
 - Clinical trials
 - Public health surveillance
 - Reporting (in real time) from GPs, EDs etc..
 - First line detection and identification of localised outbreaks
 - Notifiable diseases



Case studies

- Healthcare Software

- developed structured surgical notes in a discharge summary for the neurosurgery department at Royal Hobart Hospital
- SNOMED CT was chosen as the standard vocabulary
- benefits included improved hospital performance against discharge reporting performance indicators
- read more at <https://www.snomed.org/snomed-ct/why-should-i-get-snomed-ct/business-case>

- Orion Health

- the Problem List is a centralised source of information pertaining to a patient's problems, allergies and alerts.
- the application is fully integrated with SNOMED CT, with a variety of fields using SNOMED CT subsets
- ACT Health has implemented the Problem List to record allergies and adverse reactions, and feed into clinical documents
- read more at <https://confluence.ihtsdotools.org/display/DOCCDS/Orion+Health>

Case studies

- Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (RACS)

- the Morbidity Audit and Logbook Tool (MALT) tracks activities performed for training and audit purposes
- a subset of SNOMED CT surgical procedures (reference set) is used within MALT, that covers all specialties
- this reference set updated regularly according to surgeon feedback and is published on the NCTS portal
- read more at: <https://aehrc.com/racs-malt-goes-snomed-ct-native/>

- Outcome Health

- developed a POPulation Level Analysis and Reporting tool (POLAR) that allows GPs gain insights to provide individualised care for their patients, and provides de-identified patient data to primary health networks (PHNs) for population health planning
- extensive mapping so that users can search for diagnoses using SNOMED CT
- data can be grouped based on disease type, to enable reporting on chronic diseases
- read more at: <https://www.hisa.org.au/slides/hic18/tue/NatalieRinehart.pdf>

NCTS website

National Clinical Terminology Service

The National Clinical Terminology Service (NCTS), operated by the Australian Digital Health Agency, is responsible for managing, developing and distributing national clinical terminologies and related tools and services to support the digital health requirements of the Australian healthcare community.

This responsibility includes being the Australian National Release Centre for SNOMED CT[®] on behalf of SNOMED International.

Get Started >



The NCTS's terminology solutions include SNOMED CT-AU and the Australian Medicines Terminology (AMT). Tools and services available to users include:

- Terminology server;
- Online browser;
- Mapping platform; and
- National Syndication Server.

<https://www.healthterminologies.gov.au/>

We have a dedicated Product Support team to assist licence holders in their understanding and implementation of these solutions.

Support services can be tailored to customer requirements, and range from general training and education on the terminology through to specific technical support at your workplace.

To request support or provide any other feedback, please email help@digitalhealth.gov.au or phone 1300 901 001

1



Learn

Learn more about NCTS Products and Services.

Find out more >

2



Access

Download and access clinical terminology products and guidance.

Find out more >

3



Tools

Download and access terminology tools and services.

Find out more >

4



Request

Request changes or additions to terminology products.

Find out more >

Introduction to Learn

 Clinical Terminology

SNOMED CT-AU

Australian Medicines
Terminology

Available Formats

 Terminology Tools **Terminology in Use****Specifications****Licensing****Document Library**

What are Clinical Terminologies?

Clinical terminologies are structured vocabularies covering complex concepts such as diseases, operations, treatments and medicines. Clinical terminologies can be used in clinical practice to aid health professionals with more easily accessible and complete information regarding medical history, illnesses, treatments, laboratory results, and similar facts.

Examples of international standards in terminology include SNOMED CT and LOINC [TM](#).

Benefits for Individuals

Clinical terminologies as a foundation of health records can benefit individuals through improved quality of care with greater cost-effectiveness. They standardise clinical information which can facilitate improved patient outcomes, clinical decision support, follow-up, and treatment by:

- Providing consistent meaning in the clinical information recorded during consultations;
- Allowing an enhanced link between clinical guidelines and protocols to clinical records;
- Forming the basis of decision support systems which check the patient's records and provide real time advice about important clinical alerts such as drug allergies;
- Enabling the sharing of important clinical information to others involved in the patient's care journey, with meaningful and accurate interpretation of this information regardless of the type of provider; and
- Reducing the frequency and impact of adverse healthcare events.

Benefits for Healthcare Organisations

Clinical terminologies allow meaning-based retrieval of clinical information to help healthcare organisations to conduct effective analyses for research, evaluating the quality and cost of care, designing effective treatment guidelines, and much more. Other benefits include:

- The identification of emerging health trends and issues;
- Monitoring of the overall health of the greater population and any responses to changing clinical practices;
- Enabling accurate and targeted access to relevant information, reducing errors; and
- Reducing costly duplications of testing and treatment.

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Available Formats

The NCTS terminology products are available in a variety of formats to improve accessibility and adoption by a broad range of users spanning business, clinical and technical.

This section provides an overview of each format type including what it contains, features, limitations and typical use cases to assist users in determining their most suitable format.

SNOMED CT-AU RF2 Release



FHIR® Resources



TSV Value Sets



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Document Library

The document library provides access to all NCTS documentation, presentations and webinars related to the understanding, use, adoption and implementation of Australian clinical terminology products. The different types of readerships are categorised as follows.

- **Introductory:** all users;
- **Business:** those involved in setting policies or strategic directions, making decisions about the implementation, purchase or design of electronic health record systems or the use of terminologies and information models in healthcare systems;
- **Clinical:** those involved in direct patient care or involved with the implementation of terminology content from a health record or clinical perspective. These individuals provide clinical domain expertise to the specifications of data or value sets; and
- **Technical:** individuals designing, building or maintaining electronic health record systems or implementing terminologies or information exchange processes within a system.

Only the latest version of each document is available for download. If you require an older version, please complete the online [Support Request form](#) or email help@digitalhealth.gov.au.

By operation of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Establishing the Australian Digital Health Agency) Rule 2016*, on 1 July 2016, all the assets and liabilities of NEHTA will vest in the Australian Digital Health Agency. In this website, on and from 1 July 2016, all references to "National E-Health Transition Authority" or "NEHTA" will be deemed to be references to the Australian Digital Health Agency.

Introductory



Business



AMT Benefits Analysis 2014-2015



AMT Concept Model and Business Use Cases v2.1



NCTS Batch Request Submission Template



NCTS Guidance for People and Processes v1.0



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Licensing

This section contains the license agreements and additional information that relates to the conditions by which the SNOMED CT and Australian National Terminology can be used. The acceptance of these license agreements will provide free access to SNOMED CT and national extensions and derivatives supplied by the NCTS within the Australian Digital Health Agency, including SNOMED CT-AU and the AMT.

As part of NCTS Portal registration process, you will be prompted to accept these license agreements and given the opportunity to also accept license agreements for other NCTS products.

[SNOMED CT Affiliate License Agreement](#)

[Australian National Terminology License Agreement](#)

If you plan to use SNOMED CT outside of Australia or deploy a mobile application which uses SNOMED CT, you must also contact SNOMED International directly by sending an email to info@snomed.org.

Further information on non-member country usage is provided in the [Licensing FAQs](#) and on the SNOMED International website:

[SNOMED CT Licensing in non-Member countries](#)

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Reference Sets

This section allows all users to freely browse or search SNOMED CT-AU reference sets and their metadata as well as those developed by the Royal Australian College of Surgeons and Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia as part of our third party reference set hosting service. To view the metadata, click on the View icon next to the corresponding reference set.

To access the content of these resources, firstly [log in](#), then click on either the FHIR[®] JSON, FHIR XML or TSV links within the technical metadata. The FHIR download links use the National Terminology Server Integration Interface, which may also be accessed programmatically.

For more information about the Integration Interface and FHIR, see [National Terminology Server](#).

Note: If you have configured Microsoft Excel to automatically open TSV files, it will assume the field type to be General and the identifiers and some text may be displayed incorrectly resulting in ID digit errors and strange characters for words with accents (e.g. Ménière's Diseases). To avoid this, users should first open Excel, and import the file (not simply open) from within to have the opportunity to change the settings. The settings should specify that the file be tab delimited, with the file origin of 'unicode (UTF-8)' and the ID column is set to Text (not General).

You must be [logged in](#) to download.

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Keyword

Status

Current Release



Search

View	Name	Description
	Type of hearing loss reference set	Supports the recording of hearing loss types.
	Degree of hearing loss reference set	Supports the recording of hearing loss degrees.
	Adverse reaction agent reference set	Supports the accurate recording of the most common

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SNOMED CT-AU

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Release Bundles

The following sections provide links to download the last six SNOMED CT-AU and AMT combined monthly release versions in their native RF2 distribution format. Linked archives contain all of the relevant terminology release data, such as the SNOMED CT core terminology files, the Australian Dialect Reference Set, and other reference sets for use in Australian healthcare including third party terminology from the Royal Australian College of Surgeons and Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia.

You must be logged in to download.

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For more information about SNOMED CT-AU and the RF2 release format, see the [Learn section](#).

[SNOMED-CT AU 31 Jul 2018 \(Current\)](#)[SNOMED-CT AU 30 Jun 2018](#)[SNOMED-CT AU 31 May 2018](#)[SNOMED-CT AU 30 Apr 2018](#)[SNOMED-CT AU 31 Mar 2018](#)[SNOMED-CT AU 30 Feb 2018](#)

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Technical Guides

Specific implementation guidance can be found here. This information along with additional technical guidance for developers and vendors can be found in the document library.

RF2 Release

SNOMED CT-AU Australian Technical Implementation Guide	Provides practical implementation guidance for software developers and technical consumers on SNOMED CT-AU (including the AMT). It should be used in conjunction with the SNOMED CT Technical Implementation Guide (SNOMED International).
SNOMED CT Technical Implementation Guide (SNOMED International)	Detailed specifications of release files and other SNOMED International standards, and guidance on implementation of SNOMED CT. It should be used in conjunction with SNOMED CT-AU Australian Technical Implementation Guide.
SNOMED CT-AU Australian Terminology Sample Scripts	Sample SQL scripts to provide a starting point for loading and working with SNOMED CT-AU in a relational database environment (MySQL) and aid in the learning of the release format and data structures
SNOMED CT-AU Reference Set Implementation Toolkit	Sample applications built on Oracle's Java platform and the Microsoft .NET Framework that demonstrate importing and using SNOMED CT-AU reference sets.

Introduction to Tools

Terminology Browsers

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Server

National Terminology
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Introduction to TOOLS

The National Clinical Terminology Service provides tools to assist users in the authoring and management of terminology within their own environment.



Terminology applications and tools include terminology servers, browsers, syndication services, and mapping environments. These tools include:

- Browsers (Shrimp);
- National Syndication Server;
- National Terminology Server;
- Ontoserver[®]; and
- Snapper.

For a detailed introduction to all our products and services, including how to integrate with the NCTS, please refer to the NCTS Guide for Implementers.

Introduction to Tools

Terminology Browsers

National Syndication
Server

National Terminology
Server

Ontoserver

Snapper

Document Library

Need Help?

Recent Updates

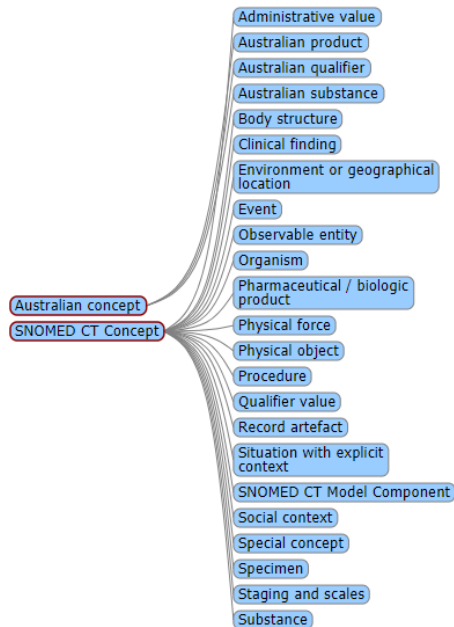
Terminology Browsers

Shrimp* is a free, online browser, for hierarchical terminologies. It is backed by Ontoserver and is recommended by the NCTS. Users are able to search content or browse the hierarchies of the following terminologies:

- SNOMED CT-AU (incorporating the AMT); and
- LOINC.

To search both SNOMED CT-AU and the AMT select the latest (or earlier) version of SNOMED Clinical Terms Australian Extension in the dropdown menu.

The **SNOMED International SNOMED CT Browser** provides ways to browse and search SNOMED CT. The browser is provided by SNOMED International to anyone for reference purposes.



<https://ontoserver.csiro.au/shrimp>



SNOMED CT

AU - 20180831

All concepts

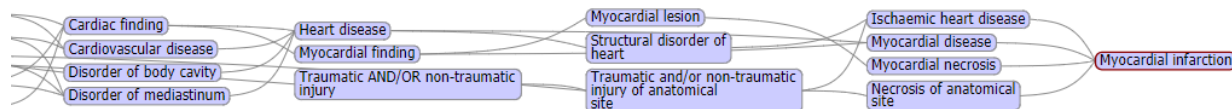
Search terms

Can't find the concept?

PROPERTY	VALUE
Code	30561011000036101
Fully specified name	Australian concept (concept)
Preferred	Australian concept
Synonym (acceptable)	Australian concept
Effective Time	20090630
Primitive	true
Module ID	900062011000036108

Australian concept

<http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing>



Acute myocardial infarction
Anterolateral myocardial infarction
First myocardial infarction
Inferior myocardial infarction
Microinfarct of heart
Mixed myocardial ischaemia and infarction
Myocardial infarction in recovery phase
Myocardial infarction with complication
Non-Q wave myocardial infarction
Old myocardial infarction
Postoperative myocardial infarction
Silent myocardial infarction
Subendocardial myocardial infarction
Subsequent myocardial infarction
Superior myocardial infarction
True posterior myocardial infarction

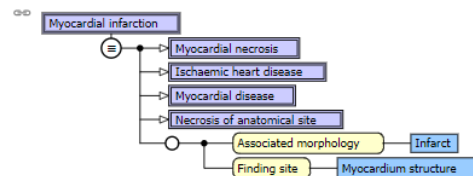
SNOMED CT
AU - 20180831
All concepts
myocar inf
Myocardial infarction (disorder)
Infarct myocardiectomy (procedure)
Inferior myocardial infarction (disorder)
Acute myocardial infarction (disorder)
Anterolateral myocardial infarction (disorder)
ECG: myocardial infarction (finding)
FH: Myocardial infarction (situation)
First myocardial infarction (disorder)
Myocardial infarction education (procedure)
Old myocardial infarction (disorder)
Postoperative myocardial infarction (disorder)
Recent myocardial infarction (situation)
Silent myocardial infarction (disorder)
Subendocardial myocardial infarction (disorder)
Subsequent myocardial infarction (disorder)
Superior myocardial infarction (disorder)
Acute myocarditis - influenzal (disorder)
Myocarditis due to infectious agent (disorder)
Myocarditis (disorder)
ECG: inferior myocardial infarction (finding)
Old inferior myocardial infarction

Can't find the concept?

100 of 216 matches

PROPERTY	VALUE
Code	22298006
Fully specified name	Myocardial infarction (disorder)
Preferred	Myocardial infarction
Synonym (acceptable)	Myocardial infarction Myocardial infarct MI - Myocardial infarction Infarction of heart Heart attack Cardiac infarction
Effective Time	20020131
Primitive	false
Module ID	9000000000000207008

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Snapper

Snapper:Map^{*} is a user-friendly authoring application backed by Ontoserver[®] that enables users to develop and maintain concept maps between local code sets and national terminologies. The outputs are also available as FHIR terminology resources which can be utilised by FHIR terminology servers and implemented into software systems.

The application is currently not for production use and not feature complete.

Please [register](#) or [log in](#) to gain access to Snapper:Map.

Note: The Snapper:Author application is no longer being provided by the NCTS at this point in time; however, it can still be accessed via the [Ontoserver Website](#).

<https://www.healthterminologies.gov.au/fhirAuthoring/map.html#/>

Import existing FHIR Concept Maps

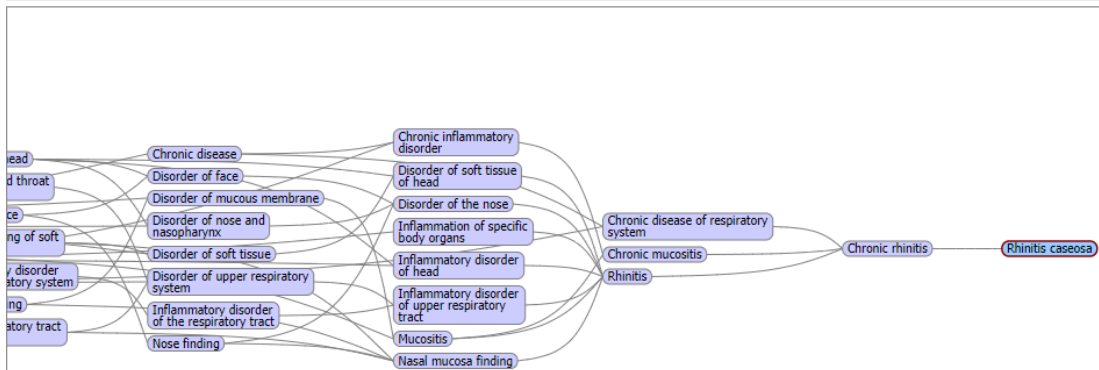
Classic Maps

My Example Map

Mapping Editor

Source	Target	Category	Map	Status	Notes
Rhinestone cowboy syndrome			unmatc...	Automap	
Chronic infective rhinitis	Chronic infective rhinitis	(disorder)	inexact	Automap	
Chronic ulcerative rhinitis	Chronic rhinitis	(disorder)	inexact	Automap	
Chronic membranous rhinitis	Chronic membranous rhinitis	(disorder)	inexact	Automap	
Chronic fibrinous rhinitis	Chronic fibrinous rhinitis	(disorder)	inexact	Automap	
Acute irritant rhinitis	Acute irritant rhinitis	(disorder)	inexact	Automap	
Occupational rhinitis			unmatc...	Automap	
Nasal cholesteatoma	Rhinitis caseosa	(disorder)	inexact	Automap	
NINA - Non-infective non-allergic rhinitis	Non-infective non-allergic rhinitis	(disorder)	inexact	Automap	
Perennial allergic rhinitis with seasonal variation	Perennial allergic rhinitis with seasonal variation	(disorder)	inexact	Automap	

Total Items: 87 | Unmapped: 4 | Selected: 1



Search

Target Value Set

rhinestone

✖ No Results Found

Property	Value
Code	232344001
System	http://snomed.info/sct
Version	http://snomed.info/sct/3250602100036107/version/20180831
Display	Rhinitis caseosa
Designation	Nasal cholesteatoma
Designation	Rhinitis caseosa
Designation	Rhinitis caseosa (disorder)
Sufficiently	false
Defined	
Effective	20020131
Time	
Module Id	900000000000207008

Introduction to Request

Content Requests

SNOMED CT-AU and AMT

RCPA

SNOMED CT Namespace Identifier

Document Library

Need Help?

Recent Updates

SNOMED CT-AU and AMT

The online submission form below can be used to request additions or changes to content for both SNOMED CT-AU and the Australian Medicines Terminology (AMT). Once the submission form is completed and submitted, you will receive an email from help@digitalhealth.gov.au requesting any supporting documentation (e.g. references to journal articles, clinical texts or Product Information) which should be attached to the email and returned.

Multiple or Batch Requests

For a large number of SNOMED CT-AU or AMT requests, please download the [Batch Request Submission Template](#) and complete all required information as indicated. Once completed, please email to help@digitalhealth.gov.au along with any supporting documentation.

AMT Descriptions for PBS Listings

The Department of Health has updated the way submissions are made to the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee (PBAC) for listing medicines on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS). Sponsors are now required to complete an AMT request form for any products not currently listed in the AMT prior to PBAC submission. Note: this process may take up to 3-5 days. The Australian Medicines Terminology (AMT) descriptions for PBS Listings request submission form can be downloaded from the [PBAC website](#).

For further information please see [NCTS Request Submission Guidelines for Terminology Products](#) or email help@digitalhealth.gov.au

Online Submission Form

* Required field

First Name *

Last Name *

Organisation Name *

Department

Organisation Type

Position Title

Address

Contact us

Help Centre	1300 901 001
Email	help@digitalhealth.gov.au
Website	digitalhealth.gov.au
Twitter	twitter.com/AuDigitalHealth

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