Collaborative Terminology and Tooling & Data Management (CTT&DM)

DRAFT User Manual



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# Introduction

Collaborative Terminology Tooling & Data Management (CTT&DM) will provide a suite of applications that will be centralized under one system which will provide a robust Technical Terminology Service (TTS) to standardize terminologies or coding systems. All systems and software will be open source. The support for these terminologies and support systems will be accessed via various web based GUIs (Graphical User Interface) or a Service Oriented Architecture (SOA). All systems and software will be open source.

The Project Information System and Management Environment (PRISME) will provide Representational State Transfer (REST) and SOA services. The user will access PRISME directly during the login process and occasionally at other times.

The KOMET tooling system shall allow the users to browse terminologies, search terminologies, map terminologies, and edit terminologies.

## Purpose

The purpose of this user guide is to document the processes and procedures users of the system will follow to perform their required duties. Terminology editing and management requires certain knowledge and experience. Users will be assigned roles in the system that will provide them access to features they require and features that they are qualified for. Some sections of this user guide may only be relevant to advanced users and users with administrative roles.

## Document Orientation

### Organization of the Manual

The User manual captures the following functionality:

* PRISME
* KOMET

### Assumptions

* The user has valid PRISME access
* The user has PIV access
* The user has all the required software installed on their system

### Coordination

Not Applicable

### Disclaimers

#### Software Disclaimer

TBD

### Documentation Conventions

* Acronyms will be shown with the full acronym text and then in parentheses the acronym itself. For instance, Project Information System and Management Environment (PRISME).
* “Snapshots” of computer displays are shown as figures in the document.

### References and Resources

* CTT Requirements Specification Document (RSD )
* CTT System Design Document (SDD )
* CTT Roles and Privileges

## National Service Desk and Organizational Contacts

The VA National Service Desk provides service desk contact assistance for CTT terminology application users.

Table 2 lists organizational contacts needed by site users for troubleshooting purposes. Support contacts are listed by name of service responsible to fix the problem, description of the incident escalation, associated tier level, and contact information (email and phone number).

| **Name** | **Role** | **Org** | **Contact Info** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OI&T National Service Desk | Tier 1 Support | OI&T | [PII](PII                                 )  1-855-673-4357 |
| OI&T Local Support | Tier 2 Support | OI&T | ???? |
| Health Product Support | Tier 2 Support | VHA | [PII](PII                                 )  1-855-673-4357 |
| OI&T System Admin/Field Operation Support | Tier 2 & 3 support | OI&T | [PII](PII                                 )  1-855-673-4357 |
| VistA Patch Maintenance | Tier 3 Application Support | OI&T | [PII](PII                                 )  1-855-673-4357 |
| Enterprise Operations | Tier 3 & 4 Support | OI&T | ?? |

Table 1 CTT User Support

# System Summary

* The application is an integrated Terminology Management Platform (TMP) that supports terminology development, maintenance and distribution across the VA. This platform will be built on top of existing open source tools and frameworks such as the International Health Terminology Standards Development Organization (IHTSDO) workbench and ISAAC editor. These existing tools are used in order to leverage open source community contributions.
* The terminology management platform will be web accessible and is comprised of tools that can work in online and offline mode. It is supported by a robust data model that can support the current STS data model and will be easy to enhance for future upgrades.
* One goal of the system is to standardize medical terminology across domains for interoperability between VA, DOD and civilian partners
* Clinical data will be natively coded and mapped to national standards and terminologies.

**System Roles:**

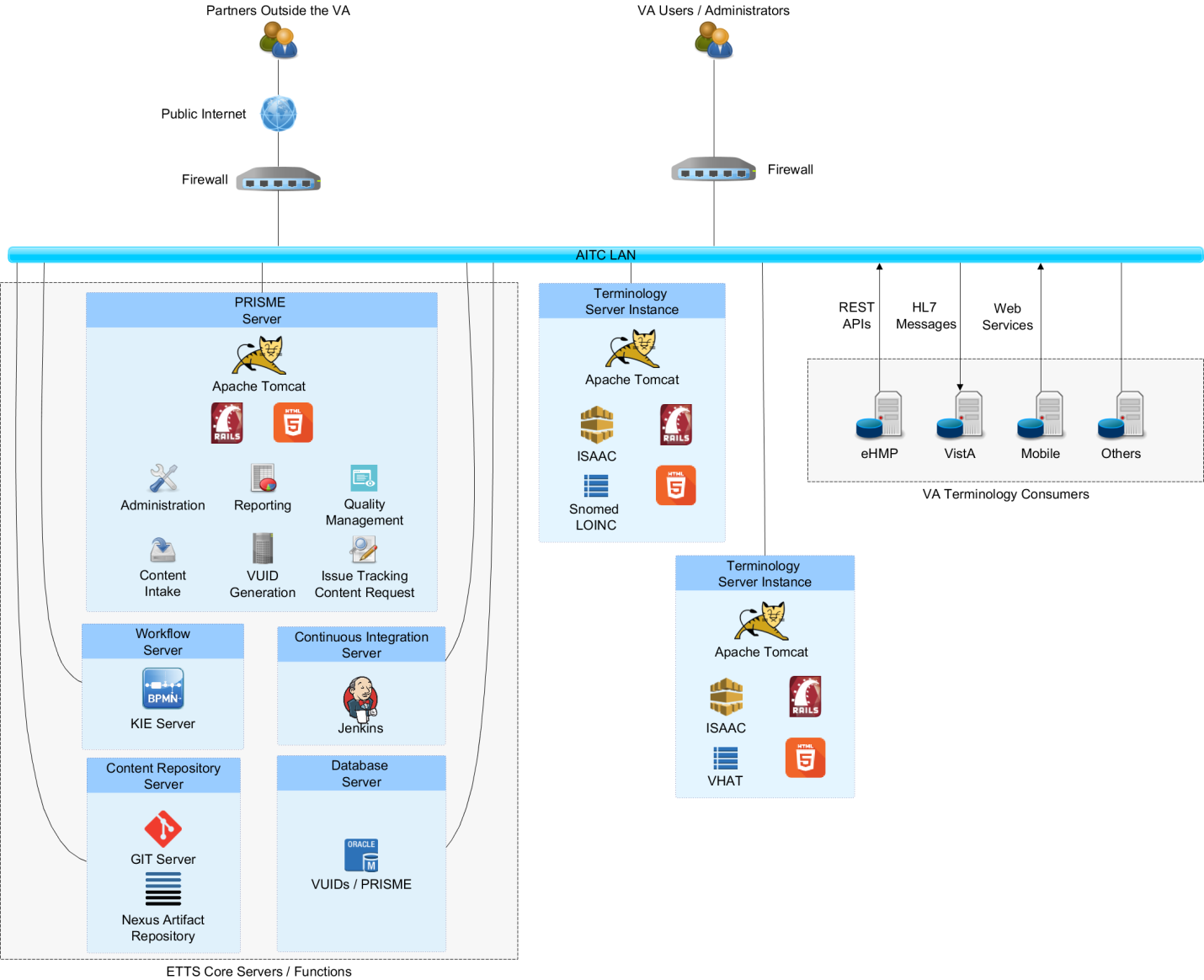
* Read-Only
* Editor
* Reviewer
* Approver
* Administrator/Rule Author

**Functions performed:**

* Single Sign On
* Import Terminologies
* Browse Terminologies
* Terminology and concept reviewing, and accepting or rejecting terminology changes performed by Editor users
* Capability of approving for publishing terminology changes, reviewed by reviewers.

## System Configuration

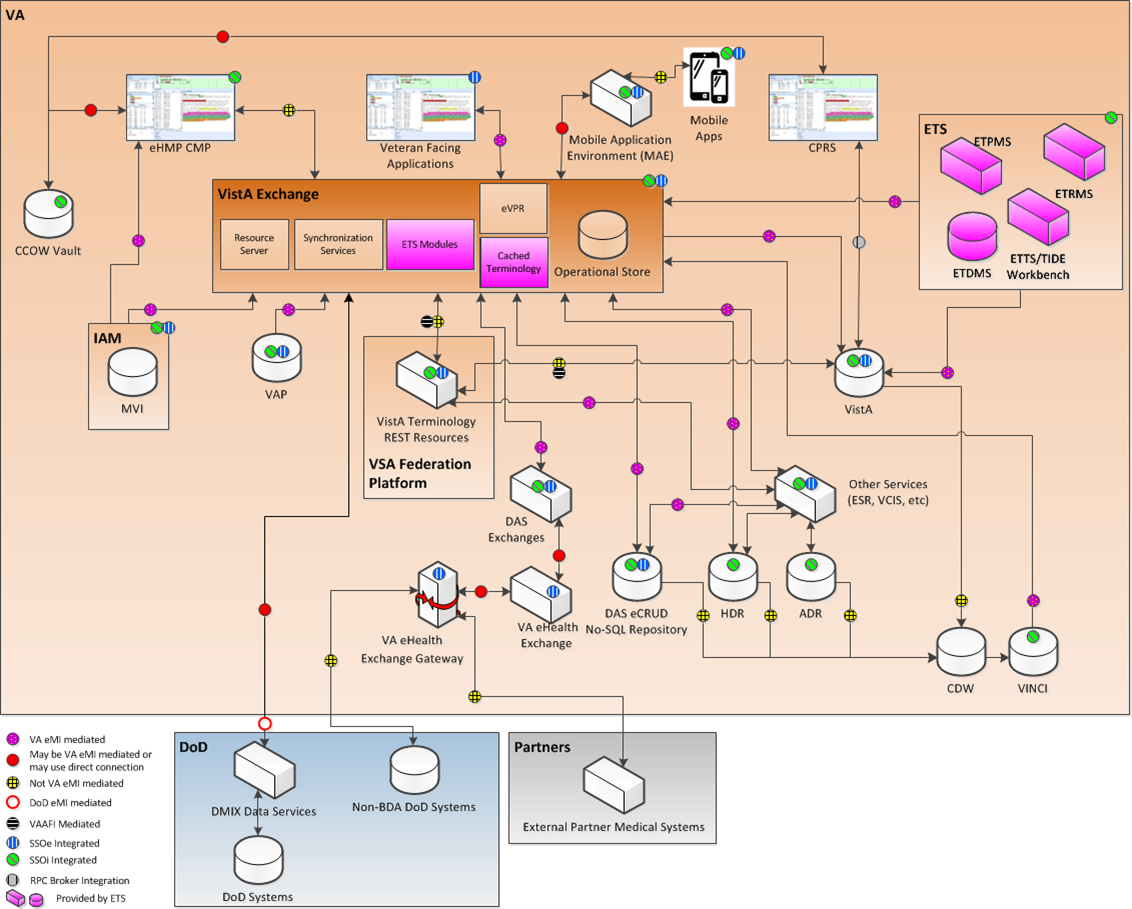
The High-Level System Configuration Design diagram below identifies the major functions of the CTT & DM System and their respective interactions with internal and external entities. Refer to Systems Design Document (SDD) for details.



**Figure 1: System Configuration**

## Data Flows

The higher level design showing how the data flows between the modular components of the CTT & DM terminology system may be deployed and integrated within other systems in the overall VA architecture.



**Figure 2: Data Flows**

## User Access Levels

The below table lists the multiple user roles and their privileges.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Privileges** | **Capability/Menu** | User Roles | | | | |
|  |  | Modeling | | |
| Administrator | Read-Only | Editor | Reviewer | Approver |
|  | **Admin** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Create/Modify User Roles | PRISME | X |  |  |  |  |
| Import/Export Terminology Content | PRISME | X |  |  |  |  |
| Create, Deploy and Configure KOMET | PRISME | X |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Search Terminology, Concepts, and Refsets | Taxonomy Search | X | X | X | X | X |
| View Taxonomy | Taxonomy | X | X | X | X | X |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Concept Management** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Create Concepts | Create Concept |  |  | X |  |  |
| Edit Concepts | Edit Concept |  |  | X |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Mapping** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Create Map Sets | Create Map Set |  |  | X |  |  |
| Edit Map Sets | Edit Map Set |  |  | X |  |  |
| Create Map Items | Create Map Item |  |  | X |  |  |
| Edit Map Items | Edit Map Item |  |  | X |  |  |
| Create/Update Business Rules | Business Rules |  |  | X |  |  |
| Search Mapping | Mapsets- Search |  |  | X |  |  |
| History View | History |  |  | X |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Workflow Integration** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Create Concepts and automatically associating them with the workflow instance | Concept Management and Workflow |  |  | X |  |  |
| Create Mapping (Map Sets and Map Items) and automatically associating them with the workflow instance | Mapping and Workflow |  |  | X |  |  |
| Edit Concepts and automatically associating them with the workflow instance | Concept Management and Workflow |  |  | X |  |  |
| Edit Mapping (Map Sets and Map Items) and automatically associating them with the workflow instance | Mapping and Workflow |  |  | X |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **User Preferences** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selects and Sets Language, Dialect, Description Type Preferences | Settings -> Options | X | X | X | X | X |
| Selects and Sets Color Module | Settings -> Color Module | X | X | X | X | X |
| Selects and Sets Color Path | Settings -> Color Path | X | X | X | X | X |
| Selects and Sets Color Refsets | Settings -> Color Refsets | X | X | X | X | X |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Workflow** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Track the current state of the workflow instance | Workflow | X | X | X | X | X |
| Create a new instance of the generic workflow | Workflow |  |  | X |  |  |
| Search for the workflow instance | Workflow |  |  | X |  |  |
| Select the workflow instance that is in the “Ready for Edit” state and work on it | Workflow |  |  |  |  |  |
| Send instance of the workflow to Reviewer with comments | Workflow |  |  | X |  |  |
| Cancel workflow instance with comments | Workflow |  |  | X |  |  |
| Select the workflow instance that is in the“Ready for Review” state and work on it | Workflow |  |  |  | X |  |
| Once an item is selected is the state updated to “In Review” going to be identified as Claimed so it can’t be selected by another reviewer | Workflow |  |  |  | X |  |
| Review the edited Concepts associated with the workflow instance | Workflow |  |  |  | X |  |
| Review the edited Mappings associated with the workflow instance | Workflow |  |  |  | X |  |
| Send instance of the workflow to the Approver with comments | Workflow |  |  |  | X |  |
| Reject instance of the workflow with comments | Workflow |  |  |  | X |  |
| Cancel instance of the workflow with comments | Workflow |  |  |  | X |  |
| Select the workflow instance that is in the“Ready for Approval” state and work on it | Workflow |  |  |  |  | X |
| Approve edit and reviewed concepts associated with the workflow instance | Workflow |  |  |  |  | X |
| Approve edit and reviewed Mappings associated with the workflow instance | Workflow |  |  |  |  | X |
| Set workflow instance state to “Modeling Review- Complete" (thus the end of the generic workflow and the beginning of the TDS workflow) with comments | Workflow |  |  |  |  | X |
| Reject Review of the workflow instance with comments | Workflow |  |  |  |  | X |
| Reject Edit of the workflow instance with comments | Workflow |  |  |  |  | X |
| Cancel the workflow instance with comments | Workflow |  |  |  |  | X |

**Table 2: User Access Levels**

## Continuity of Operation – Check if POM or Installation guide mentions any of this.

On a high level, explain the continuity of operations in the event of emergency, disaster, or accident. Explain what the effect of degraded performance will have on the user.

# Getting Started

## Logging On

The internal VA user accesses the CTTDM Tool by accessing CTTDM Webpages. The system navigates the VA user to Single-Sign-On page. The User is asked to select the security certificate, enter the PIN. The System navigates the user to PRISME/KOMET Webpage.

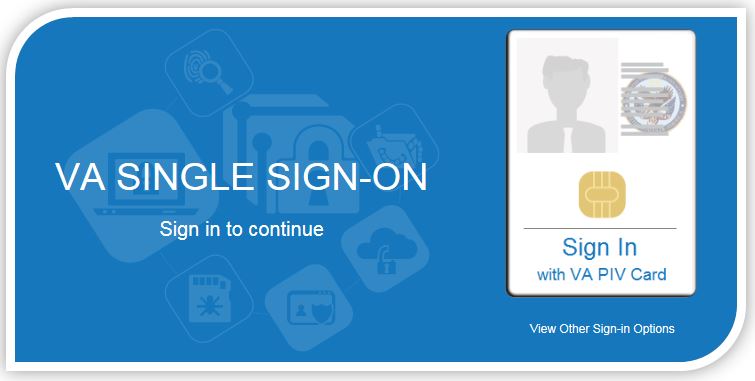


Figure 3: VA Single Sign-On Button

Please enter your login credentials (User name and password) and select ‘Login’ button. If you do not have login information, contact your VA manager.

To access a running instance of the KOMET Concept Editor, select the active one from the Application Deployments screen, as shown below:

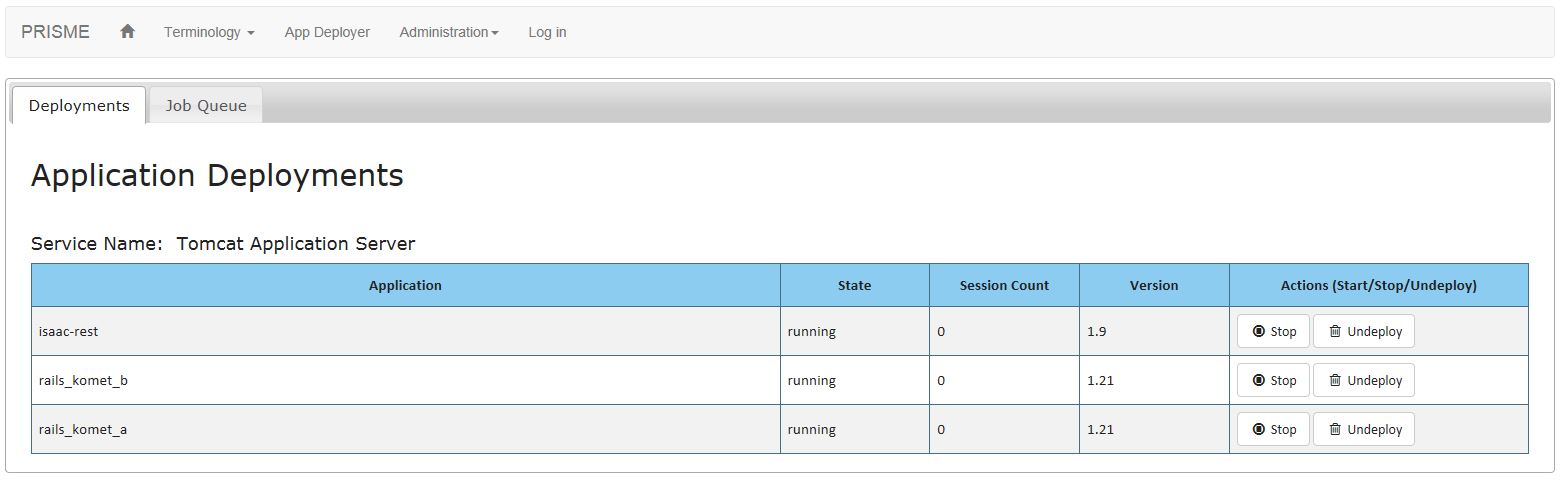


Figure 4: Application Deployment

## System Menu

This section provides a general walkthrough of the system from initiation through exit. Thescreen navigation will enable the users to understand thesequence and flow of the system. See section 4. Using software of this document for details.

## Changing User ID and Password

The CTTDM system is accessed via Single Sign-On using VA PIV Credentials. Therefore changing User ID and Password is not supported by CTTDM.

## Exit System

See section 4.2.X Logout Section of this document.

## Caveats and Exceptions

Not Applicable

# Using the Software

PRISME and KOMET are built on standard web based data application standards. Standard browser editing functionality is implemented.

* Cut, copy and paste between edit fields.
* Keyboard shortcuts such as ctrl-C for Copy, ctrl-X for Delete and ctrl-P for Paste.
* Dropdown list selection.
* Submit/Commit

## PRISME Landing Page

PRISME is a web based graphical user interface that allows users and administrators to see the overall state of the system. It will also allow users to generate reports on things like the number of open issues, closed issues, the workflow status, counts of pending work, and the terminologies deployed.

The PRISME system also automates the interaction between discrete subcomponents such as the Continuous Integration Server, the Artifact Server, the embedded GIT server, the Workflow Server and the Terminology Server deployments.

The PRISME home page comprises of the following sections:

* Manager
* Applications
* Deploy
* Diagnostics
* Server Information

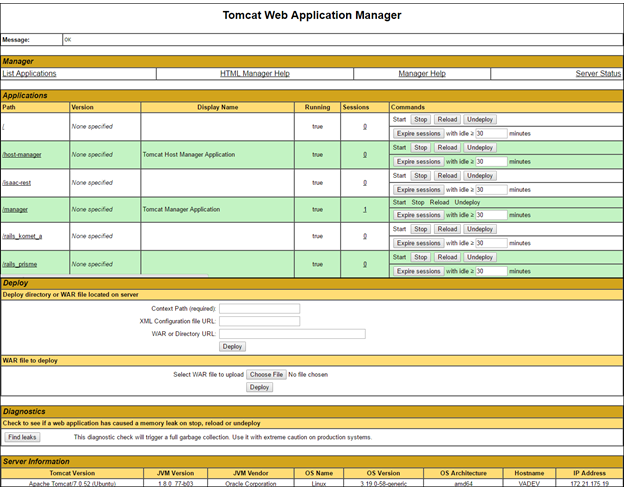


Figure 5: TOMCAT Web Application Manager

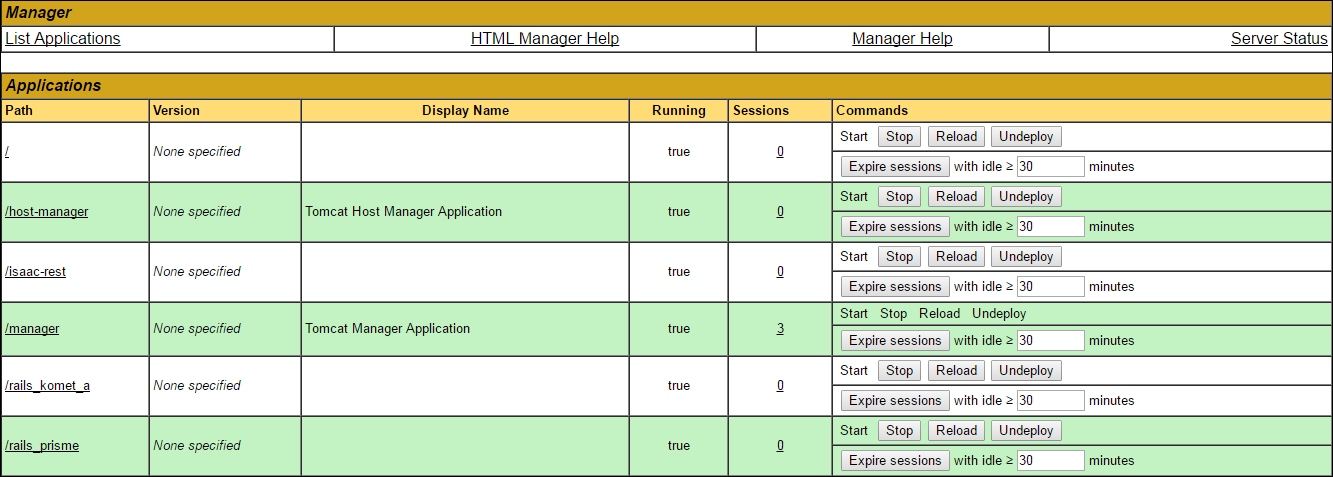
### PRISME Manager

The Manager section displays the following links:

* List Applications
* HTML Manager Help
* Manager Help
* Server Status

The Applications section displays the following:

* Path
* Version
* Display Name
* Running
  + True
  + False
* Sessions
* Commands
  + Start
  + Stop
  + Reload
  + Undeploy
  + Expire sessions with time mentioned in minutes



**Figure 6: PRISME Manager**

### Deploy

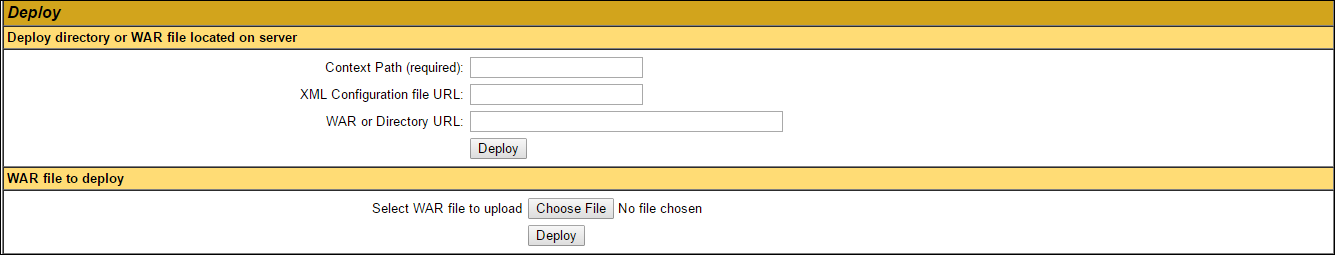
The Deploy section describes how the WAR file is deployed. The user enters the below data:

Deploy directory or path where WAR file located on server:

* Context Path (required)
* XML Configuration file URL
* WAR or Directory URL

WAR file to deploy:

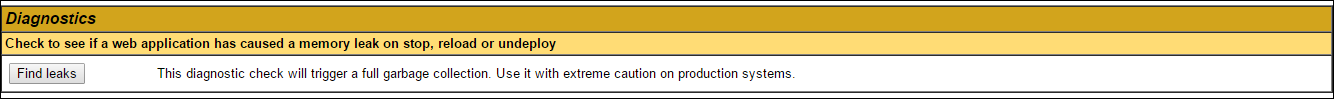
* Select WAR file to deploy



**Figure 7: Deploy**

### Diagnostics

The Diagnostics section checks if the web application has caused a memory leak on stop, reload or undeploy. It will trigger a full garbage collection. It has to be used with extreme caution in production environment.

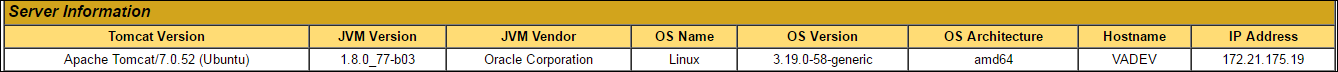


**Figure 8: Diagnostics**

### Server Information

This section displays the following server information:

* Tomcat Version
* JVM Version
* JVM Vendor
* OS Name
* OS Version
* OS Architecture
* Hostname
* IP Address



**Figure 9: Server Information**

## KOMET Tooling

Once the user logins in, the KOMET Tooling dashboard is displayed. The KOMET Tooling dashboard is the homepage for the KOMET Concept application. The KOMET dashboard has several tab sections and buttons for access to system functionality.

### Taxonomy Dashboard

The Taxonomy Dashboard menu displays the following tabs – Taxonomy Dashboard, Workflows, Actions and Settings.

#### Taxonomy Dashboard: Taxonomy

The Taxonomy Tab contains two panels, taxonomy hierarchical tree view and the taxonomy details view. Each of the two panels are re-sizable and scrollable.

##### Taxonomy Tree View

Navigation in the tree view is performed by expanding and collapsing the sections of the tree. Tree elements are expanded by selecting the triangle to the left of the name. A collapsed section has a white triangle. An expanded section has a black triangle.

In the figure shown below the “ISAAC root (ISAAC)” element is expanded. The other four elements are collapsed.

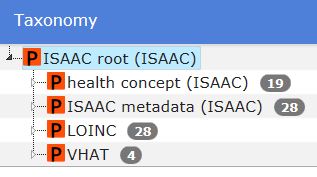


Figure 10: Default Taxonomy Tree View

In the figure shown below the VHAT element is expanded. Notice that the small triangle to the left of the element name is black and pointing downward. Collapsed elements are white and pointing right.

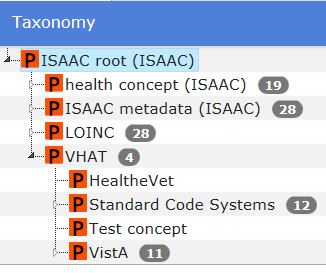


Figure 11: Taxonomy Tree: VHAT Expanded

Select a tree view element name to view it in the details panel. In the default view the ISAAC Root is displayed. The “ISAAC root (ISAAC)” element is also highlighted in the tree view shown above.

1. Stated view - Attributes and values of a concept are stated by the modeler.
2. Inferred view - Attributes and values of a concept are generated by description logic.

The tree view may also be accessed utilizing the Tree View Context Menus. Context menus are accessed by selecting an element with the mouse and then pressing the right mouse button. A sample context menu is shown below. The “Open Concept” option has been selected and the “VHAT” concept is displayed in the right side panel.

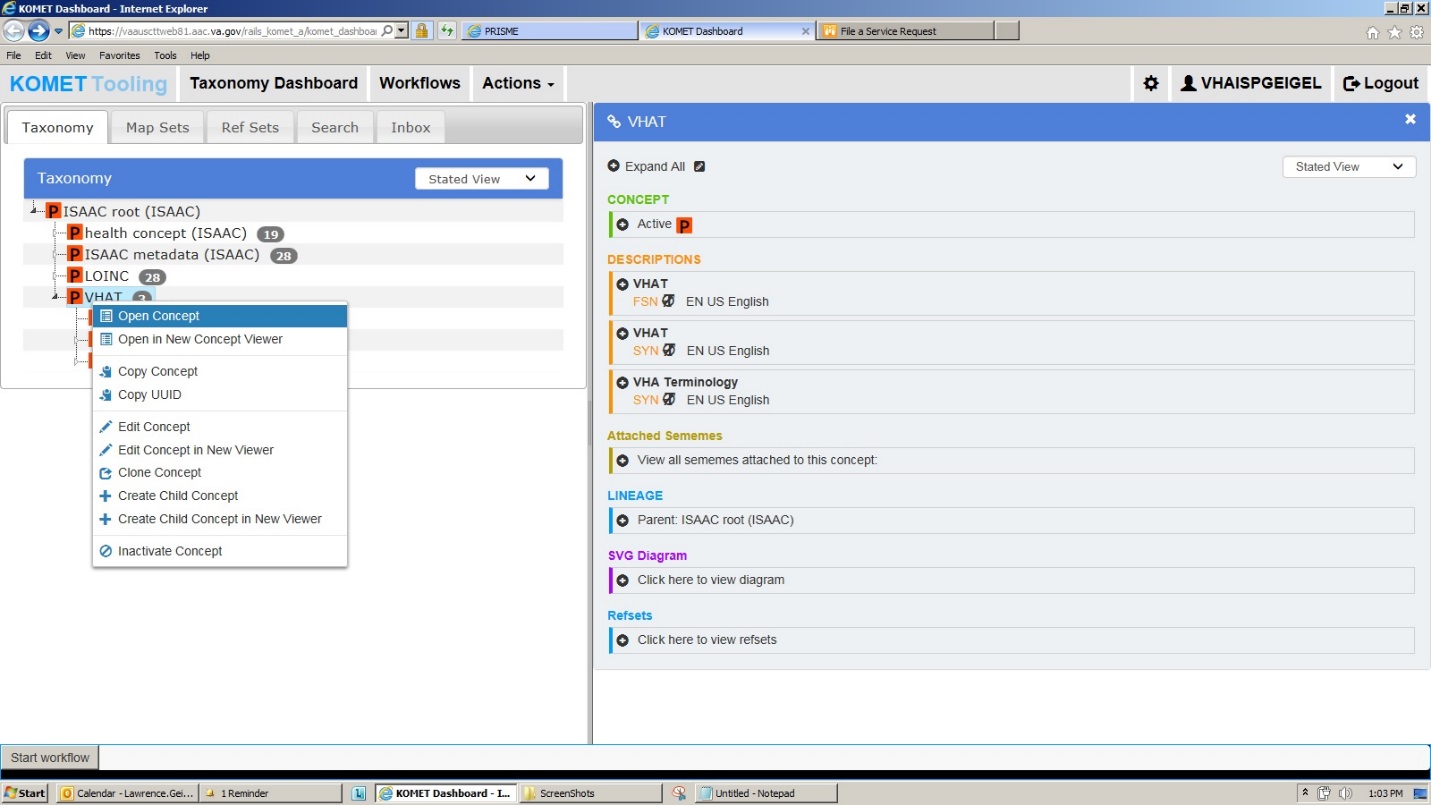


Figure 12: Tree View Context Menu

The taxonomy tree view context menu has the following options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Option** |  |
| Open Concept | Opens the selected concept in the details panel. |
| Open Concept in New Concept Viewer | Opens the selected concept in a new details panel. |
| Copy Concept | Copy Concept Name |
| Copy UUID | Copies the tree view elements UUID to the clipboard. This value may then be pasted into another application on the Windows PC. |
| Edit Concept | Opens the selected concept for editing. |
| Edit Concept in New Viewer | Opens the select element for editing in a new viewer in the right hand panel. |
| Clone Concept | Clone Concept |
| Create Child Concept | Creates a new child concept and opens create new concept panel. |
| Create Child Concept in New Viewer | Creates a new concept for editing that is a child of the currently selected tree view element. |
| Inactivate Concept | Change the concept Active value to Inactive. |

Table 3: Tree View Context Menu Options

##### Concept Details View

Details Panel – the details panel is on the right side of the display. The details panel displays detailed information associated with items selected from the hierarchical display on the left. Detail display and editing will be fully described in a following section.

A concept represents a unique clinical meaning. The Concept Details section gives an overview of the selected concept. The default concept is “ISAAC root”.

The concept details covers six main sections as below. These sections can either be expanded using  or collapsed using  buttons. By default all the sections are collapsed.

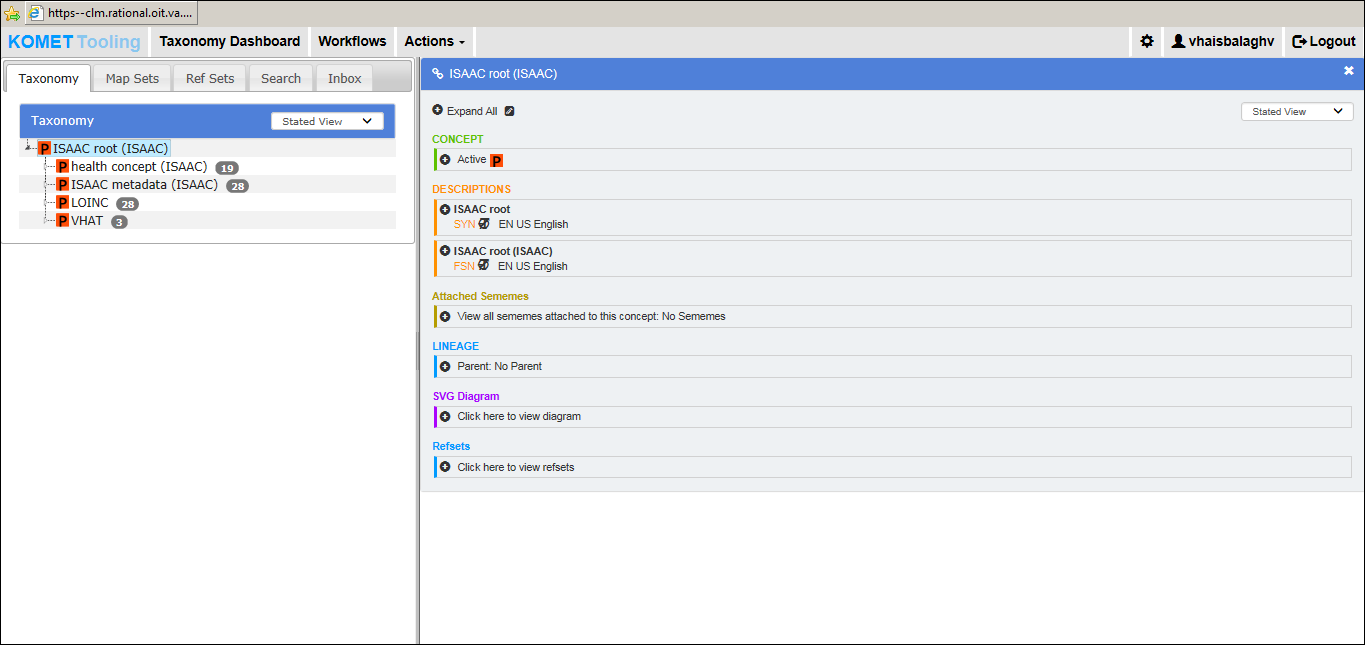
* Concept
* Descriptions
* Attached Sememes
* Lineage
* SVG Diagram
* Refsets

The concept details section has two kinds of view – a) Stated View b) Inferred View. The default view is “Stated View”. The user can select one of the views from the drop down. This section contains the following buttons -

- Link to the Taxonomy Tree

- Show in Taxonomy Tree

- Close



**Figure 14: Concept Details**

###### Concept

The concept section describes the characteristics of the selected concept.

State - ACTIVE/INACTIVE

* Time
* Author
* Module
* Path
* UUID



**Figure 15: Concept**

###### Descriptions

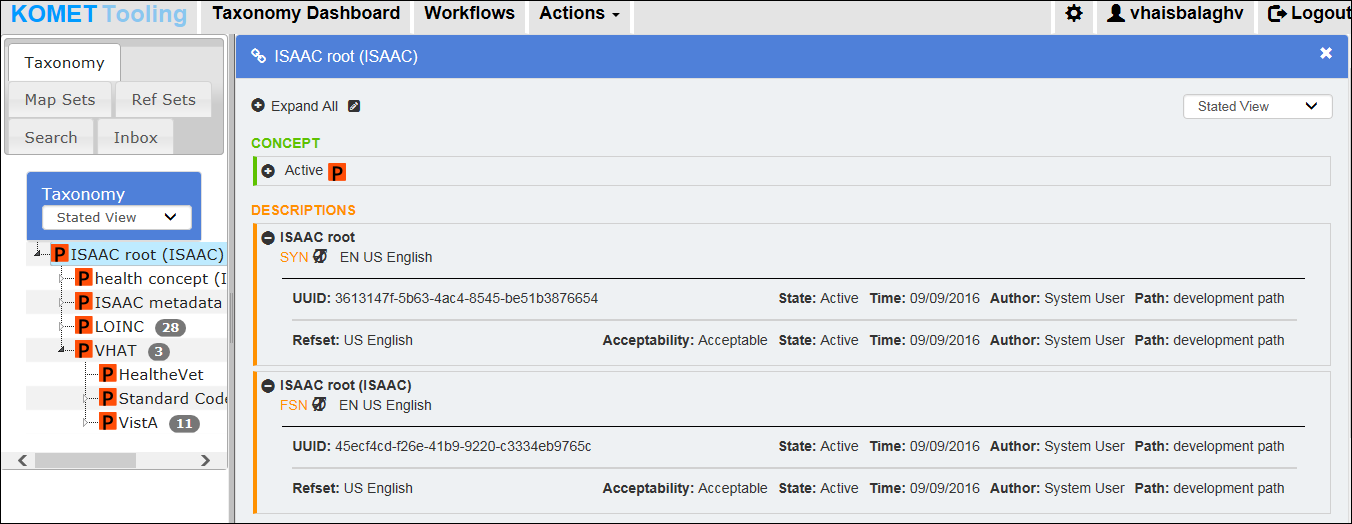
A set of textual descriptions are assigned to every concept. The two types of textual descriptions are - Fully Specified Name (FSN) and Synonym (SYN).

The FSN represents a unique, unambiguous description of a concept’s meaning. This is particularly useful when different concepts are referred by the same commonly used word or phrase. Each concept can have only one FSN in each language or dialect.

A SYN represents a term that can be used to display or select a concept. A concept may have several synonyms. Concepts can have multiple synonyms, and the associated terms are not necessarily unique – thus two concepts can have the same synonym term.

The concept section shall display FSN and/or SYN for the concept, along with the following data:

* UUID
* State - ACTIVE/INACTIVE
* Time
* Author
* Path



**Figure 16: Descriptions**

###### Attached Sememes

A sememe is the smallest semantic unit which can be used independently and it is expressed by specific linguistic form.

The attached sememes section shall display the following data:

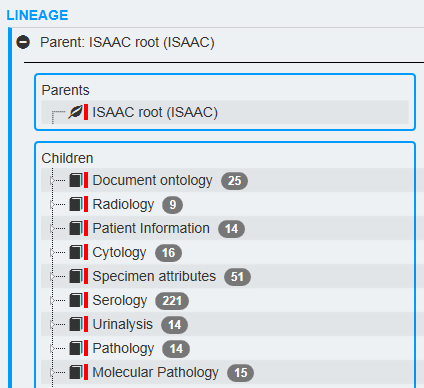
* Status
* Assemblage



**Figure 17: Attached Sememes**

###### Lineage

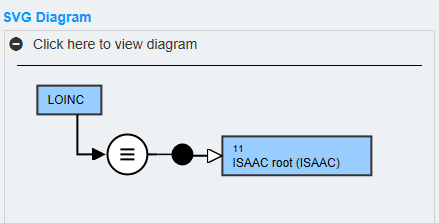
The lineage section represents parent to child hierarchical relationships of an ISAAC concept. The top of the concept lineage begins with the parent root concept (ISAAC root). All concepts are descended from this root concept, meaning the root concept is a super type of all other concepts and all other concepts are subtypes of the root.



**Figure 18: Lineage**

###### SVG Diagram

The SVG diagram section displays the graphical view of the concept and relationships.



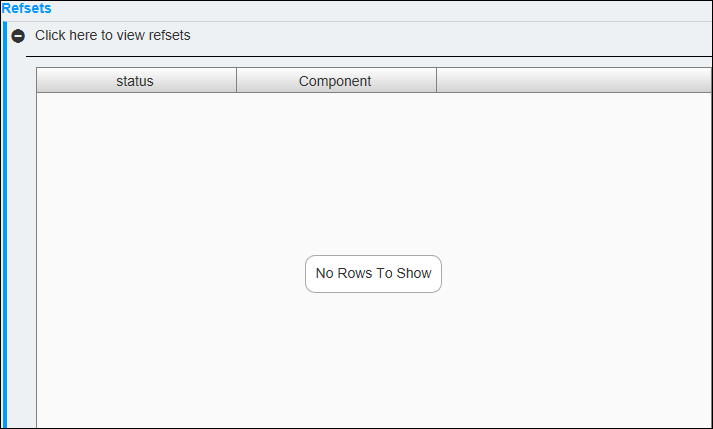
**Figure 19: SVG Diagram**

###### Refsets

Reference Sets are a mechanism to identify a specific subset of ISAAC concepts relevant to a particular medical domain.

The Refsets section displays the following information:

* Status
* Component



**Figure 20: Refsets**

Icon Representations

 Root Directory

 Parent Directory

* Child

#### Taxonomy Dashboard: Map Sets Tab

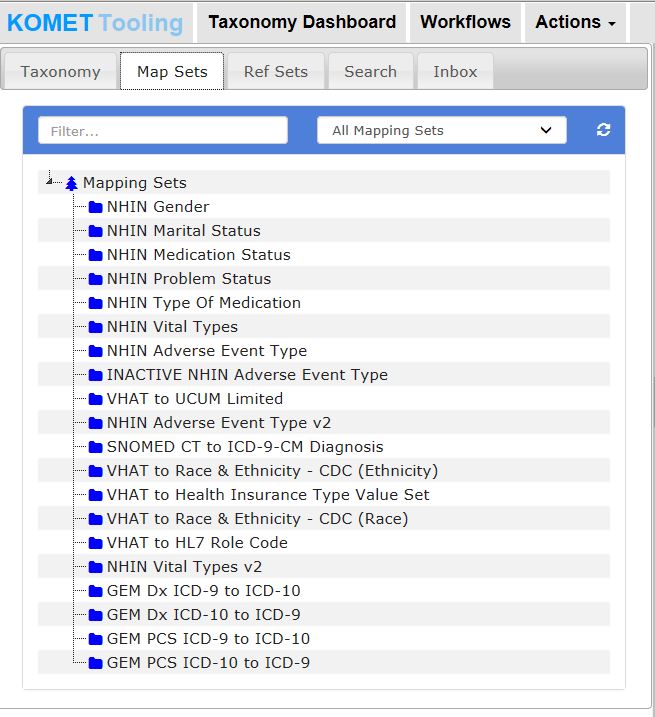


Figure 21: Map Sets Tab

Selecting a new tab in the Taxonomy Dashboard does not update the information in the detail pane. Map set details may be viewed by selecting a map set from the list. The following screen shows the NHIN Gender map set details displayed in the detail panel.

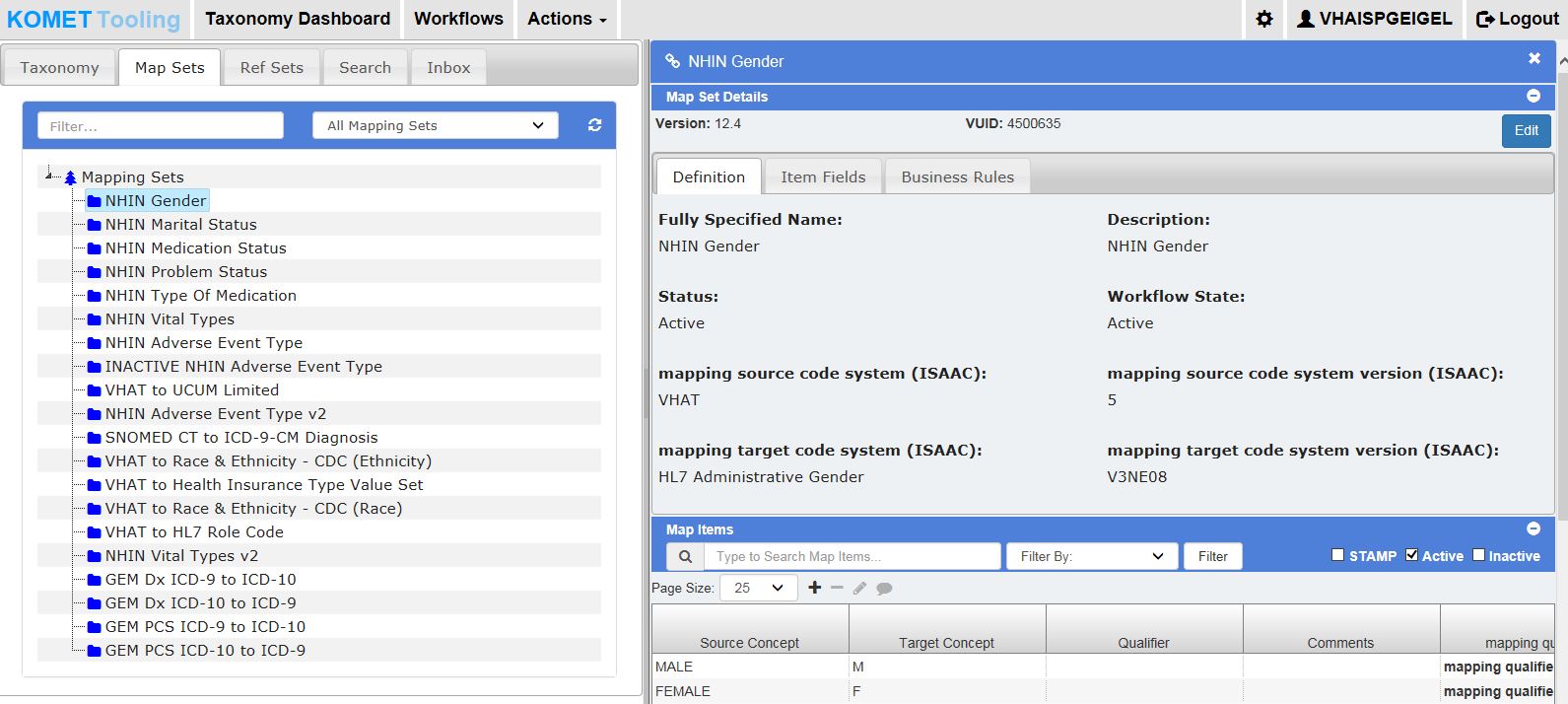


Figure 22: Taxonomy Dashboard: Map Sets: NHIN Gender Details

The user may select the “Edit” button to edit the Map Set details.

#### Taxonomy Dashboard: Ref Sets Tab

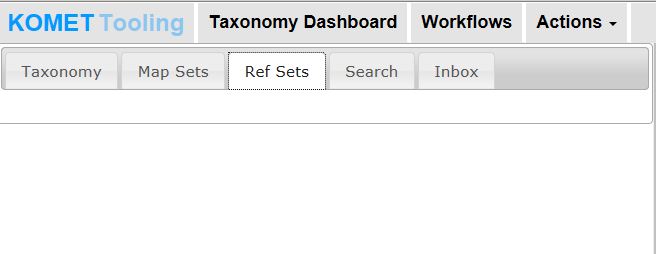


Figure 23: Ref Sets Tab

#### Taxonomy Dashboard: Search Tab

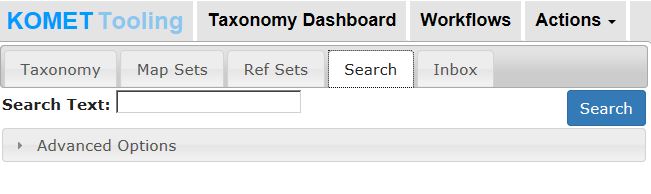


Figure 24: Search Tab

The search tab searches through the taxonomy data and returns values based on the “Search Text” entered by the user. The search results will appear in the left panel under “Advanced Options”.

The user may perform Advance Search options by choosing one of the following information:

* Search In - Drop down containing Descriptions, Sememes as drop down values. Default value is “Descriptions”.
* Description Type – Drop down containing Fully Specified Name, Synonym, and Definition as drop down values. Default value is “Fully Specified Name”
* Page Size – Drop down values of 25, 50, 100, and 250. Default value is “25”.

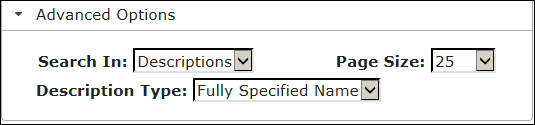


Figure 25: Taxonomy Search: Advanced Options

The following screen shows a search for “acne”.

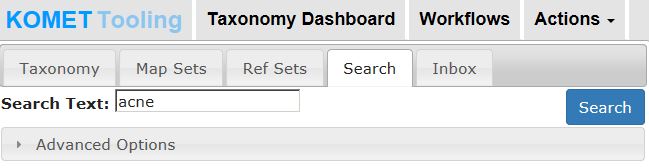


Figure 26: Taxonomy Dashboard: Search

The user will press the blue “Search” button to display the results. The results of the “acne” search are shown below.

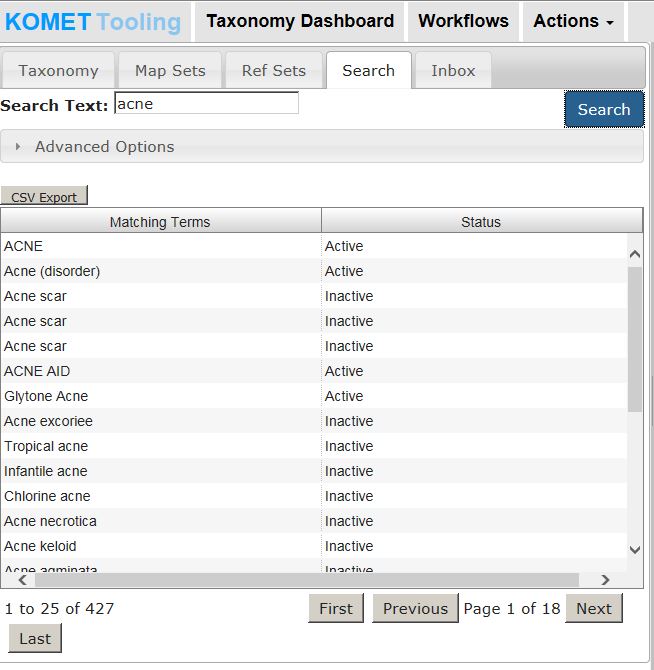


Figure 27: Taxonomy Search: Search Results for “acne”

Selecting a search result will display the items details in the right panel as shown below. The first result in the search list, “ACNE”, was selected and the details for this concept are displayed in the right hand panel shown below.

Each page displays maximum of 25 terms that matched the search. The user can navigate to next page using  button, last page using  button, first page using  button, previous page using  button. The search results can be exported to an excel sheet by selecting  button. The search results are sortable per page.

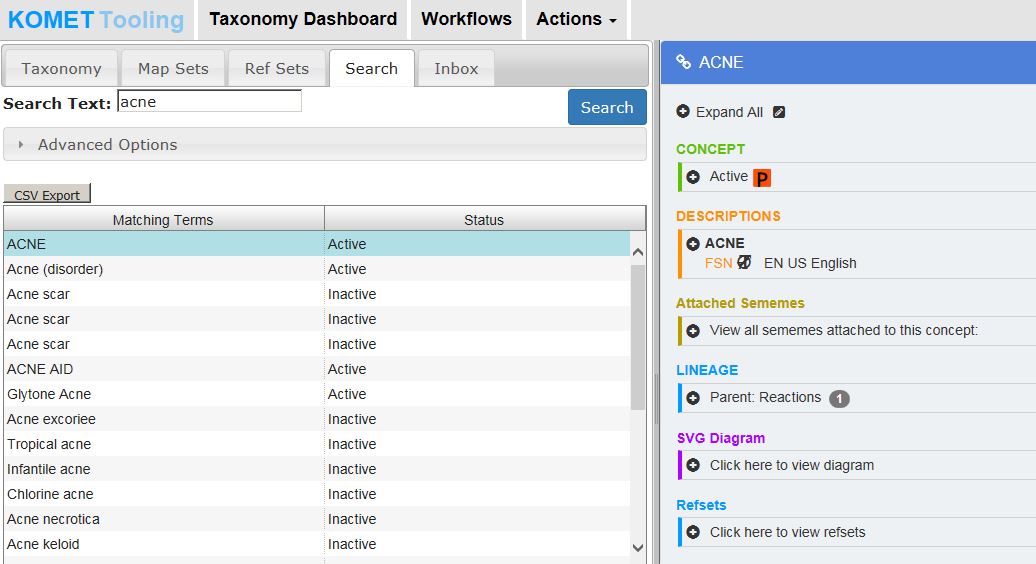


Figure 8: Taxonomy Search: ACNE Details

#### Taxonomy Dashboard: Inbox Tab

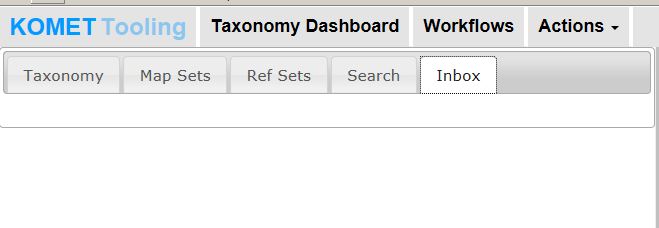


Figure : Inbox Tab

### Workflows

The Workflows button will display the current user’s active workflows. Workflow functionality will be described in a section below.

### Actions

The Actions menu will contain options based on the user’s current context. The standard selections for the Taxonomy Dashboard are “Create New Concept”, “Create New Map” and “View Workflows”. A sample Actions menu is shown below.

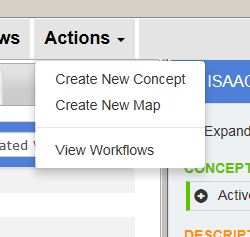


Figure 30: Actions Menu

### Settings (the gear symbol)

The settings button displays the User Preferences screen. From this screen the current user may make changes to the current and future system options. These options include display options, color options, and others.

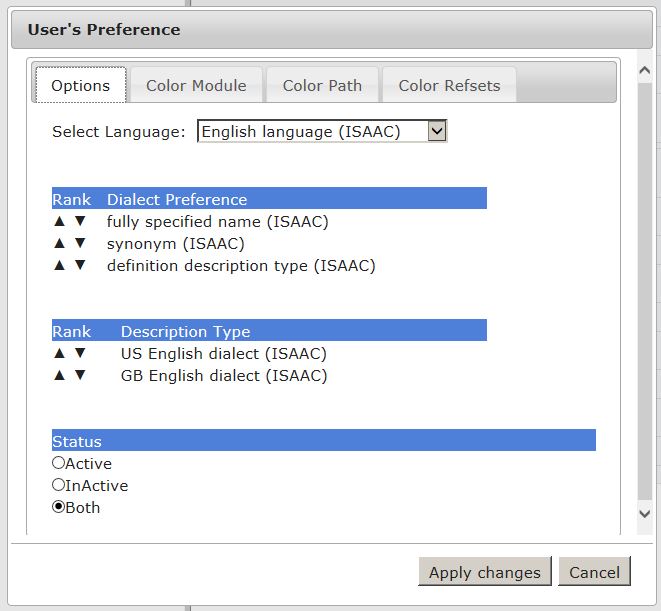


Figure 31: User Preferences

#### User Preferences: Options

The User Preferences: Options Tab provides the user with various language related options. They may select one of the currently provided languages. The user may select their preferred Dialect, Description Type and Status.

The user’s preferred language is selected with the “Select Language” dropdown list.

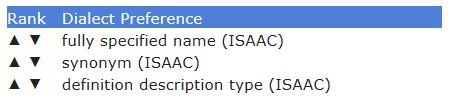


Figure 32: Default Dialect Preference

In the figure shown above, the user may select a preferred Dialect by moving one of the selections up or down using the arrow buttons. The following figure shows the “synonym (ISAAC)” preference moved up to become the primary Dialect Preference.

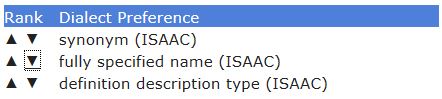


Figure 33: Modified Dialect Preference Selection

The Description Type selection works exactly like the Dialect Preference. Select a preferred Description Type by ordering the selections with the up and down arrows.

Select the Status by clicking on one of the “radio” buttons. Only one status may be selected.

The user must press the “Apply Changes” button for any preferences to be saved. The “Cancel” button will discard any changes and close the User Preferences window.

#### User Preferences: Color Module

The Color Module provides the user the capability to change the application presentation colors. Areas to be changed are listed in the module. Click on the icon () in the “Color” column to select a color for the module.

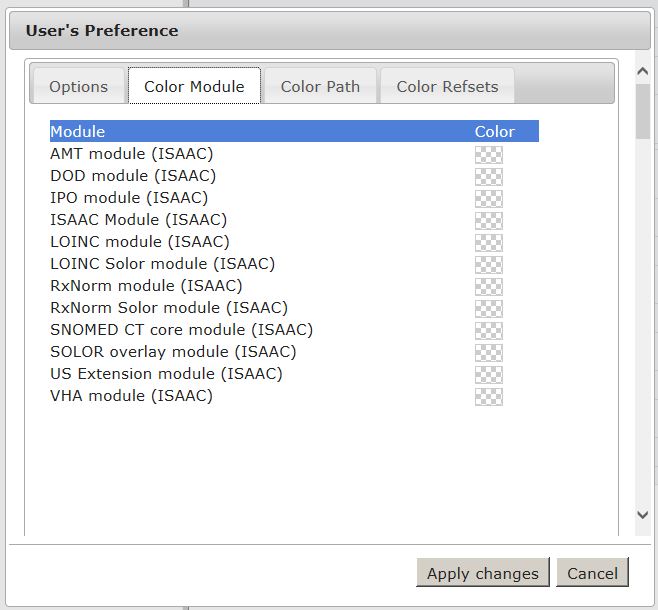


Figure 34: User Preferences: Color Module

Selecting the color icon  will display the Color Chooser. The right side of the color chooser is a “slider”. Slide the bar up and down to choose general colors, red, magenta, blue, aqua, green, yellow and orange. Move the cursor over the left side of the color chooser to select a specific color.

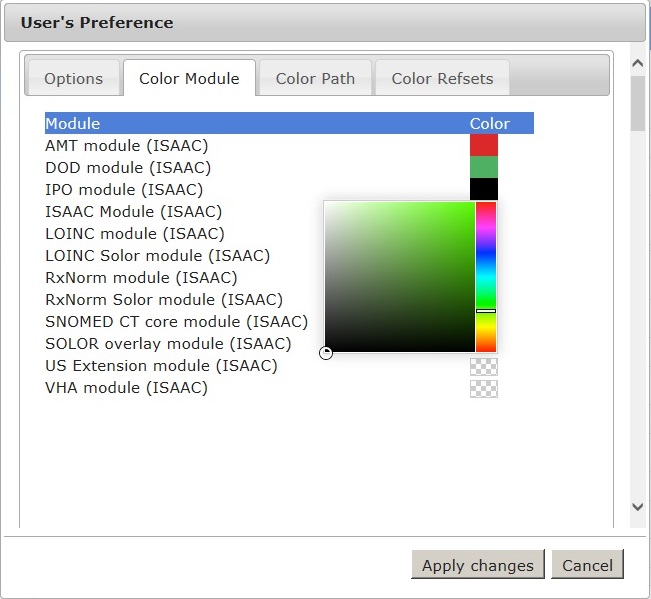


Figure 35: User Preferences: Color Module: Color Selection

In the color chooser, shown above, a color is being selected for the IPO Module (ISAAC). The slider on the right has been moved down into the greens. The left side chooser is shown at the bottom left of the greens showing a very dark green.

Press the Apply Changes button to save changes. Press the Cancel button to discard changes and close the User Preferences window.

#### User Preferences: Color Path

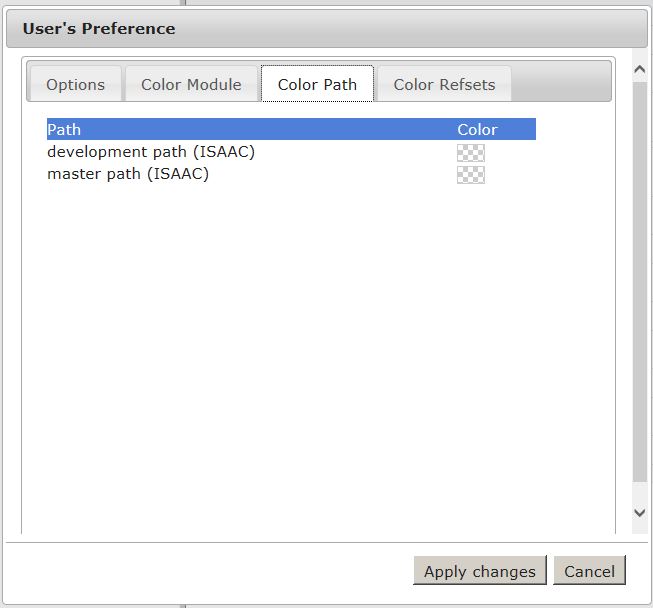


Figure 36: User Preferences: Color Path

The Color Path selection works exactly the same as the Color Module shown in the previous section above.

#### User Preferences: Color Refsets

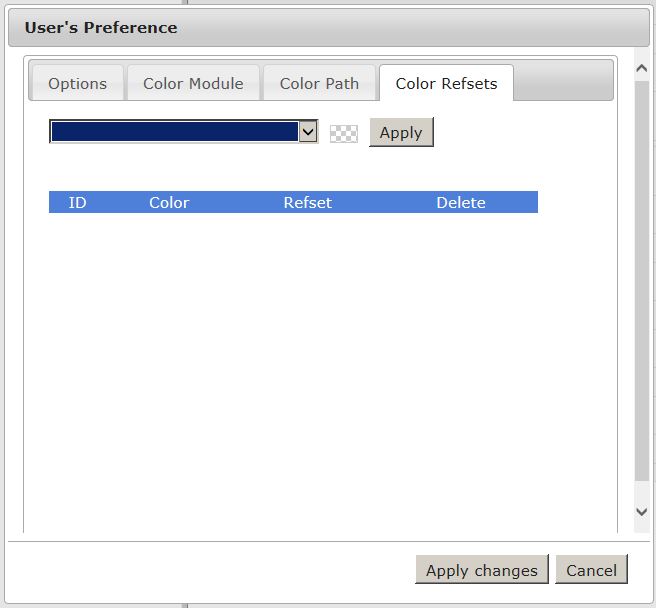
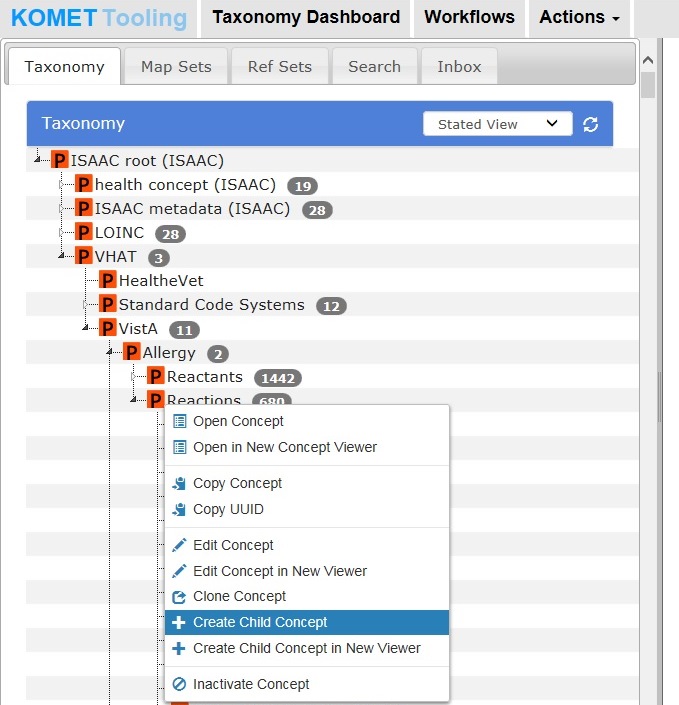


Figure : User Preferences: Color Refsets

### Create Concept

The user can create a concept either from the Taxonomy Tree or from Actions Menu

1. User selects the option to create a child Concept

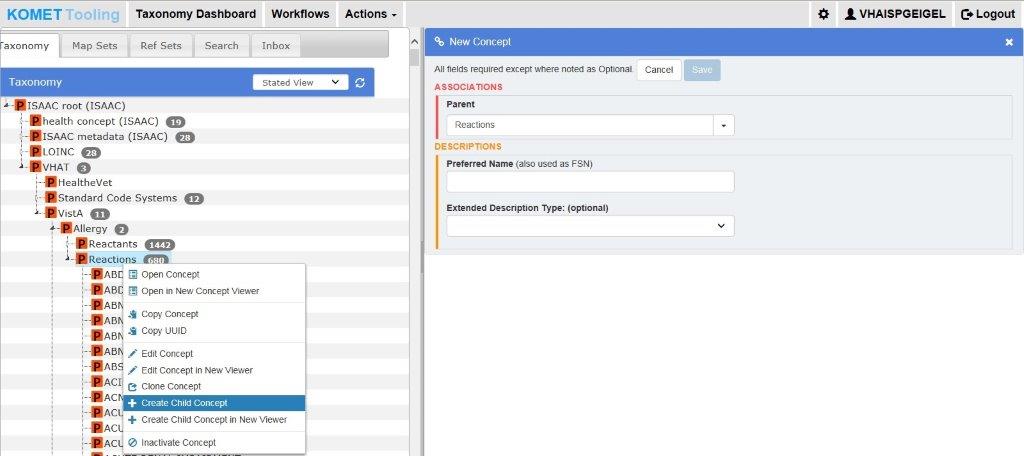


**Figure 41: Create Child Concept**

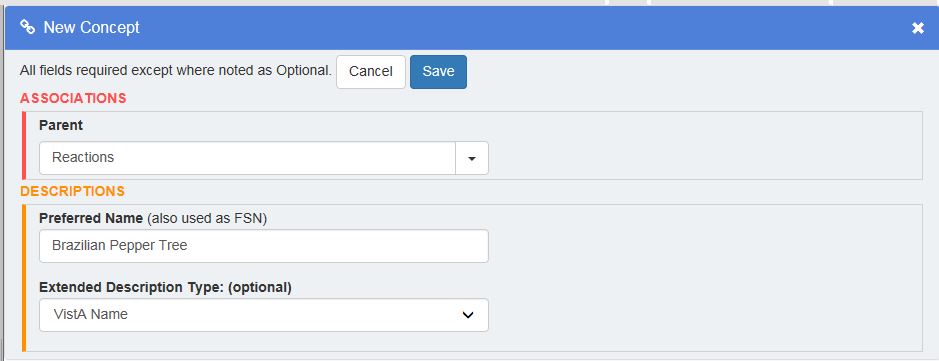
1. User selects/enters value for the following data elements:

* Parent – Value is populated when the user navigates from Taxonomy Tree
* Description Text
* Extended Description Type – Optional (VHAT specific)

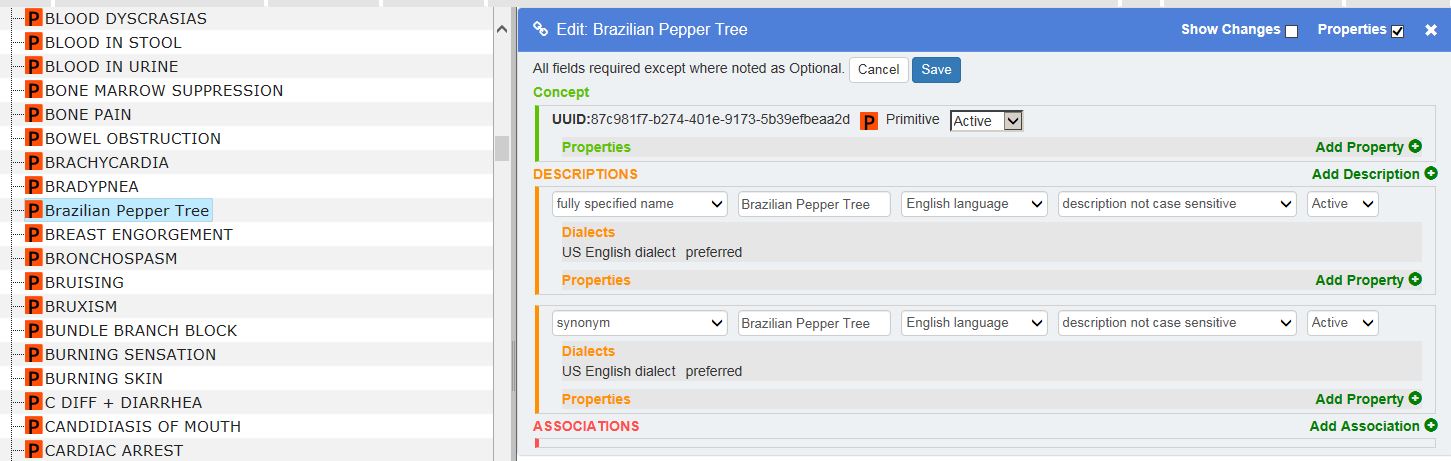
1. User saves the information.



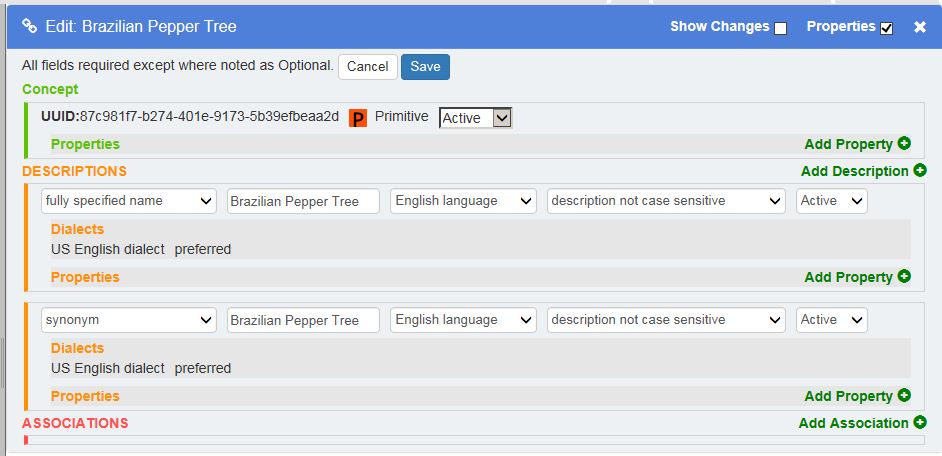
**Figure 42: Create Child Concept – Enter Data**



**Figure 43: Create Child Concept – Enter Data Continuation**



**Figure 44: Model Concept-1**



**Figure 44: Model Concept-1**

### Model Concept

The User must be able to expand the stub Concept to its fully modeled form or to update information on an existing Concept if required.

**Entry Points:**

User arrives at the Modeling screen in one of the two ways:

* Systemically puts the User into “Edit” mode from the “Create Concept” screen after saving the Concept Stub.
* User searches for a Concept or Concept Stub – they will be defaulted into “View” mode and, must select an “Edit” option to enter into the Model Concept workflow.

The User can model the concept by performing the following:

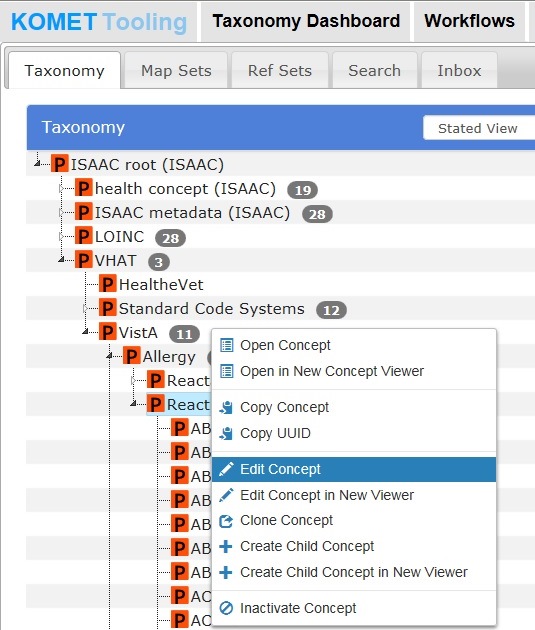
1. User updates the value for one or more of the following sections for the selected concept:

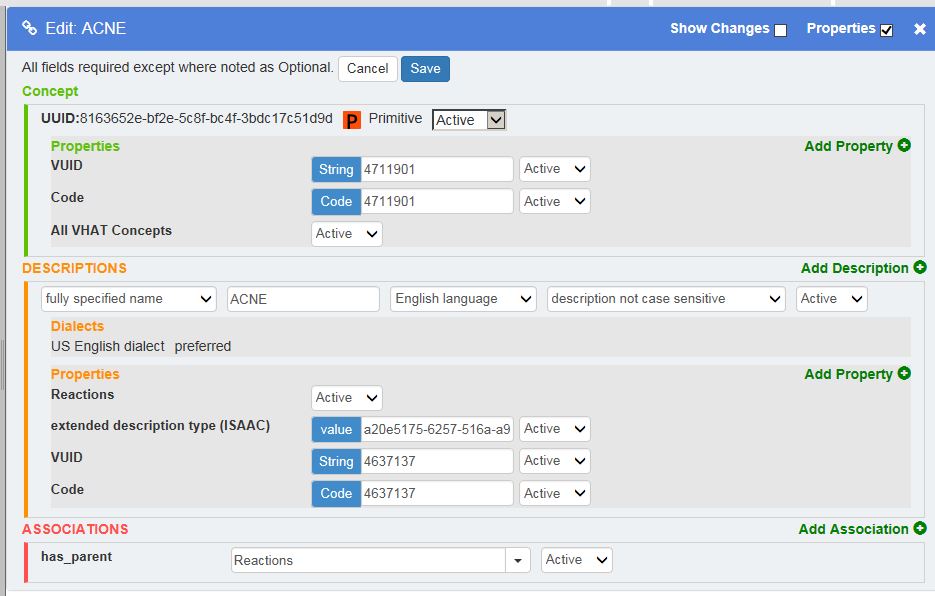
* Concept
  + Status: Active/Inactive
  + VUID
* Descriptions
  + Description Type
  + Description Text
  + Status
    - Active – default
    - Inactive
  + Acceptability
    - Preferred
    - Acceptable
  + Language
  + Case
* Properties (In VHAT, Concepts, Map Sets, Map Items, Descriptions can have Properties)
  + Property Type
  + Property Value
  + Status – Active/Inactive
* Lineage – Hidden for VHAT
* Associations
  + Association Type
  + Target Concept
  + Status – Active/Inactive
* SVG Diagram – Hidden for VHAT
* Attached Sememes – Hidden for VHAT
* Refsets- Hidden for VHAT

Note: The properties of each of the above will be listed underneath the heading for the data point being viewed.

1. User can add new descriptions to concepts.
2. User can add new properties to descriptions
3. User can add new properties to concepts.
4. User saves the information.

6. System displays the message that the Concept was successfully updated.





### Modeling Workflow

#### Start Workflow

Workflow functionality will be displayed in the Workflow Bar at the bottom of the KOMET browser screen. Select the “Start Workflow” button to initiate a workflow. The Create Workflow screen will appear.

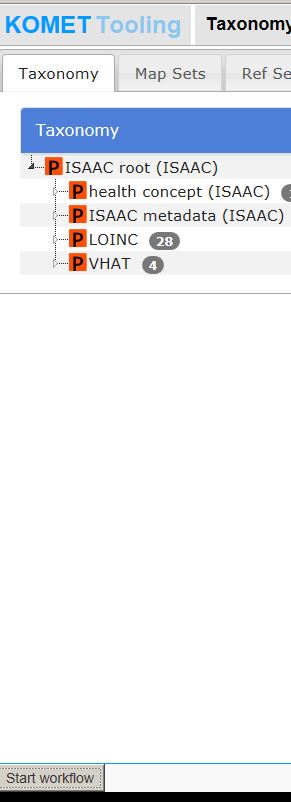


Figure : Start Workflow Button

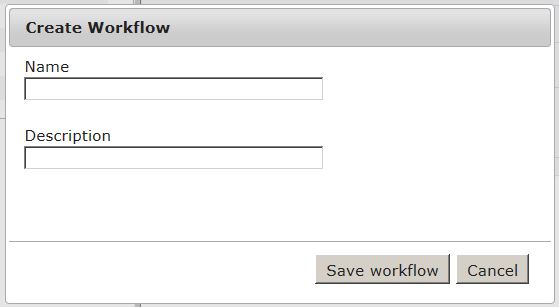


Figure : Create Workflow

Enter a Name and a Description in the Create Workflow Window for the workflow. The Name entered will be the one that the User will use to track the Workflow. The user manages the workflow utilizing the name. The workflow is pushed from one state to another by name.

#### View Workflow

#### End Workflow

### User Name Display

The User Name tab displays the current user’s VA ID. This is the user currently logged into the system.

### Logout

The Logout button ends the current user’s session.

# Troubleshooting

## Special Instructions for Error Correction

The Tomcat general log files can be found at: [Tomcat installation]\logs and if ISAAC rest sends a 404 not found code error, KOMET logs it in komet.log.

The log files for the applications that are run on the respective individual system can be found for 'komet' at: [Tomcat installation]\webapps\rails\_komet\WEB-INF\log.

The Development Team looks into the logs, debugs and troubleshoots the errors manually with their expertise knowledge.

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

Table 3: Acronyms and Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Meaning |
| ADR | Administrative Data Repository |
| AITC | Austin Information Technology Center |
| API | Application Program Interface |
| ARRA | American Recovery and Reinvestment Act |
| BPMN | Business Process Model and Notation |
| BRD | Business Requirements Document |
| C&P | Compensation and Pension |
| CDS | Clinical Decision Support |
| CDW | Corporate Data Warehouse |
| CHDR | Consolidated Health Data Repository |
| CMS | Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services |
| COTS | Commercial-Off-The-Shelf |
| CPT | Current Procedural Terminology |
| CSIRO | Commonwealth Scientific Research Organization (from Australia) |
| CTS | Clinical Terminology Service |
| CTT&DM | Collaborative Terminology Tooling and Data Management |
| DFD | Dataflow Diagram |
| DITA | Darwin Information Typing Architecture |
| DoD | Department of Defense |
| DOM | Document Object Model |
| DRG | Diagnosis Related Group |
| EHR | Electronic Health Record |
| ESM | Enterprise Systems Manager |
| ETS | Enterprise Terminology Service |
| FIPS | Federal Information Processing Standard |
| FLWOR | For, Let, Where, Order, Return |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| HDR | Health Data Repository |
| HDS | Health Data Systems |
| HIT | Health Information Technology |
| HITECH | Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health |
| HSI | Health Systems Informatics |
| HTML | Hypertext Markup Language |
| ICD | International Classification of Diseases |
| ICD-9-CM | International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Edition, Clinical Modification |
| ICD-10-CM | International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition, Clinical Modification |
| IEC | International Electrochemical Commission |
| IHTSDO | International Health Terminology Standards Development Organization |
| IOM | Institute of Medicine |
| IPO | Interagency Program Office |
| ISAAC | Informatics Architecture Acceleration |
| ISO | International Organization for Standardization |
| IT | Information Technology |
| Java 8 SE | Java 8, Standard Edition |
| jBPM | Java Business Process Model |
| JDK 8 | Java Development Kit, Version 8 |
| JIRA | Commercial Software name |
| JPA | Java Persistence API |
| JVM | Java Virtual Machine |
| KBS | Knowledge Based Systems |
| LEGO | Lightweight Expression of Granular Objects |
| LOINC | Logical Observation Identifiers, Names, and Codes |
| MFS | Master File Server |
| NDAA | National Defense Authorization Act |
| NDF | National Drug File |
| NDF-RT | National Drug File-Reference Terminology |
| NIST | National Institute of Standards and Technology |
| NISTIR | National Institute of Standards and Technology Interagency Report |
| NLM | National Library of Medicine |
| NSR | New Service Request |
| NTRT | New Term Rapid Turnaround |
| OHI | Office of Health and Informatics |
| OI&T | Office of Information and Technology |
| OIA | Office of Informatics and Analytics |
| OMB | Office of Management and Budget |
| ONC | Office of the National Coordinator |
| OSEHRA | Open Source Electronic Health Record Alliance |
| OTF | Open Tooling Framework (From the IHTSDO) |
| OWL | Web Ontology Language |
| PD | Product Development |
| PDF | Portable Document Format |
| PL | Public Law |
| POM | Project Object Model |
| PRISME | Project Information System and Management Environment |
| QA | Quality Assurance |
| RDM | Requirements Development and Management |
| REST | Representational State Transfer |
| RF2 | Release Format 2 |
| RIA | Rich Internet Application |
| Rx | Prescription |
| SCS | Standard Code Systems (terminologies developed by Standards Development Organizations such as SNOMED CT, ICD-10, and LOINC) |
| SDO | Standards Development Organizations |
| SIM | Strategic Investment Management |
| SME | Subject Matter Expert |
| SNOMED | Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine |
| SNOMED CT | Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine Clinical Terms |
| SOA | Service Oriented Architecture |
| SOLOR | SNOMED LOINC and RxNorm |
| STAMP | Status Time Author Module Plan |
| STS | Standards and Terminology Services |
| SVG | Scaled Vector Graphics |
| TDS | Terminology Deployment Server |
| TED | Terminology Editor |
| TIDE | Terminology Integrated Development Environment |
| TTS | Technical Terminology Service |
| UCD | User Centered Design |
| URL | Uniform Resource Locator |
| UUID | Universal Unique Identifiers |
| VA | Department of Veterans Affairs |
| VBA | Veterans Benefit Administration |
| VE | VistA Evolution |
| VETS | VHA Enterprise Terminology Services |
| VHA | Veterans Health Administration |
| VHAT | VHA Terminology |
| VHIEx | Veterans Health Interoperability and Exchange |
| VistA | Veterans Health Information Systems and Technology Architecture |
| VUID | VHA Unique Identifier |
| W3C | World Wide Web Consortium |
| WAI | Web Accessibility Initiative |
| WS-Human Task | Web Services Human Task |
| XML | Extensible Mark-up Language |

# Appendix

Not Applicable

# Index

Not Applicable