How are GS1 and IHTSDO standards working together?

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1. AMT and SNOMED in Australia
2. GS1 and NEHTA in Australia
3. NPC and AMT
4. Future and Next Steps
NEHTA’s Structure

The National E-Health Transition Authority (NEHTA) is a company established by the Australian, State and Territory governments in 2005 to develop better ways of electronically collecting and securely exchanging health information.

Independent company – state and federally government funded, including:
• Board of Directors (CEOs of Health Jurisdictions, an Independent Director and an Independent Chair)
• Board Committees
• The Chief Executive Officer
• The Company Secretary
• The NEHTA Organisation
The Australian Medicines Terminology (AMT) is the national terminology to identify medicines used in Australia, using unique codes to deliver unambiguous, accurate and standardised names for both branded (trade) and generic (medicinal) products.

AMT has been developed to be fit for the purpose of unambiguously identifying for clinicians and computer systems, commonly used medicines in Australia and can be implemented in clinical information systems for the following activities:

- Prescribe
- Record
- Review
- Issue – including dispense
- Administer
- Transfer of information

*Currently this includes all items on Australia’s Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme and all items Registered or Listed with the Therapeutic Goods Administration.*
Australian Medicines Terminology

- AMT evolved from Australian Catalogue of Medicines (ACOM) and the NHS Dictionary of Medicines and Devices (dm+d).

- AMT is an extension to SNOMED CT®, a SNOMED CT licence is required.
- The dm+d is a subset of SNOMED CT®.
- SNOMED CT® is a registered trademark of the International Health Terminology Standards Development Organisation (IHTSDO).
• AMT v3 shares the same format and top level hierarchy as SNOMED CT® and is distributed as SNOMED CT® Release Format 2 (RF2).
• Easier in conforming to IHTSDO SNOMED RF2 specifications.
• β Release already out.
• AMT v3 Production Releases will be published using the Full Release type, i.e. Distribution Normal Form.
Medications Management Cycle

Information Required:
- Procurement
- Product
- Materials management
- Pharmaceutical
- Terminology
- Clinical
- Logistics
- Patient
AMT and NPC

GTIN: Global Trade Item Number
PBS: Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
ARTG: Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods
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Product data is common to all - Price data is customer specific
NEHTA and GS1 = NPC

1. Lack of standardised **product** identification = GTIN
2. Lack of standardised **location** identification = GLN
3. Multiple product data catalogues being maintained per hospital, per hospital network and per state = NPC
4. Inaccurate and inefficient procurement practice = eProcurement (GS1 XML)
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AMT-NPC: The GTIN link

- The AMT can share a common identifier with the NPC, the Global Trade Item Number (GTIN).
- This will enable cross referencing between systems to ensure a linking between a concept (which is uniquely identified by a SNOMED concept identifier – described and held in the AMT) and the physical supply chain data held in the NPC.
AMT-NPC Use Cases

1. Dispensing of Medications
2. Administration of Medications
3. Availability of Medications
4. Using Correct Information
5. Clinical Validation of Mapping Process
6. Chemotherapy Prescribing, Dispensing, Supply and Claiming
Australia’s choice

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Dispensing of Medications

The Pharmacy Board of Australia has set out mandatory dispensing guidelines that state that pharmacists are to use barcode scanners when dispensing medicines. This guideline is admissible as evidence of what constitutes appropriate, professional conduct or practice and therefore failure to use a barcode scanner can result in disciplinary action being taken. The use case requires that the current, correct GTIN is stored in the dispensing system.
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eHealth Supply Chain Reform
Summary

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Contact and Questions

Supply Chain
www.nehtasupplychain.com.au

NEHTA specific information
www.nehta.gov.au

The latest in eHealth including registering for an eHealth record
www.ehealth.gov.au

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