Other standards

GTIN (Global Trade Item Number)
Products such as medicinal products, medical devices, medical consumables, vaccines, blood derivatives and raw materials at all product and packaging levels (e.g. unit of use, primary packaging, retail unit, inner pack, case and pallet). Attributes such as batch/lot number and expiry date can provide additional traceability information.

Individual trade item instance(s) can be identified by combining the GTIN with a serial number, which is mandated by an increasing number of regulations.

GLN (Global Location Number)
Locations: Theatres, Patient rooms, Wards, Pharmacies, imprest/Store rooms, Pathology, Radiology, Distribution centres, Manufacturing sites, Suppliers, Buyers and other ‘locations’ within the healthcare system.

Parties: Legal and functional entities, physical areas and virtual locations that need to be identified for traceability, patient activity, business transactions, cost control or other purposes.

GSRN (Global Service Relationship Number)
Subject of Care/Patient (Service recipient relationship) & Provider of Care/Clinician (Service provider relationship). Most commonly used within hospitals to uniquely identify patients and caregivers (clinician, ward staff, volunteers etc.). Capable of encoding legacy Unique Reference Number (URN) / Medical Reference Number (MRN), individual health identifiers. For patients, used to enable consistent Positive Patient Identification (PPID) across all hospital systems and processes. Used for caregiver identification where there is a need to capture information for Positive Patient Identification (PPID) purposes or to assist in tracking activities to a particular staff member within systems.

GIAI (Global Individual Asset Identifier)
Unique asset reference for identifying individual asset instances regardless of type. For use on all assets from Office equipment, IT equipment, Cages etc., where no aggregation by type is required.

And more.

Cooperating standards in healthcare
GS1 standards and other standards cooperating in clinical treatment scenarios

GS1, the global language of business
GS1 standards create a common foundation for a business by uniquely identifying, accurately capturing and automatically sharing vital information about products, locations and assets. GS1 standards are now present across many sectors such as healthcare, fresh foods and foodservice.

An increasingly important collaboration
GS1 Healthcare is a neutral and open community bringing together all related healthcare stakeholders to lead the successful development and implementation of global GS1 standards enhancing patient safety, operational and supply chain efficiencies.

We work to help the healthcare sector achieve harmonised implementation of global standards in business and clinical processes enabling interoperability, optimal quality and efficiency of healthcare delivery to benefit patients. The development and implementation of GS1 standards are led by the experts who use them: pharmaceutical and medical device manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, group purchasing organisations, hospitals, pharmacies, logistics providers, solution providers, governmental and regulatory bodies, and trade associations. GS1 Healthcare members include over 100 leading healthcare organisations worldwide.

GS1 standards are open, global, proven and simple
Open, technology-independent standards permit full interoperability and compatibility. End users are not locked into proprietary solutions and R&D resources can be released up for other benefit developments once standards have been adopted.

Healthcare is by nature a global sector, with supply chains that often cross borders. A globally standardised system for traceability, from product manufacture to patient treatment, is imperative to comply with the increasing legal requirements for product traceability around the world. In cases of cross-border trading, a global trade item number (GTIN) can be used to identify that product in any country without any restrictions or errors.
Cooperating standards in healthcare
GS1 standards and other standards cooperating in clinical treatment scenarios

Arriving by ambulance
Ambulance staff secure Jane’s condition along the journey to the emergency department. They proceed a first examination and inform the emergency department about Jane’s demographics, injury, conditions.

First examination
Arriving at emergency department, Jane is questioned by a nurse and then a doctor to evaluate her condition; decision is to bring her in the ward where the injury can be further investigated. Jane is given a wristband.

X-ray examination
Technician proceeds to radiology examination and searches Jane’s previous examination results (from an earlier accident).

To the ward
The normal admission process occurs. Doctor visit scheduled.

Doctor consultation and medical care
Doctor examines Jane, documents her electronic record, prescribes laboratory and radiology examinations and schedules surgery.

Operating room
 Ahead of surgery, medical devices and loan kits are ordered. Anaesthesiologist visits Jane. Surgery is proceeded, and medical record documented. Implant registry documented.

Recovery room
Jane is supported by nurses to recover from anaesthesia and surgery. She is monitored for the vital signs.

Re-education and Physiotherapist
Jane is supported to recover autonomy in her movements, so she can head home as early as possible.

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