

FHIRPath

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Who am I?

- Name: Mirjam Baltus
- Company: Firely, Amsterdam
- Background:
 - FHIR team since 2012
 - FHIR trainer
- Slides: bit.ly/MirjamsTraining

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What is FHIRPath?



 **FHIRPath Normative Release (v2.0.0)**

Documentation Grammar Tests Version History

This is the current officially released version of FHIRPath, v2.0.0.
For a full list of available versions, see the [Directory of published versions](#).

Implementable Technology Specifications Work Group Maturity Level: N Standards Status: Normative

FHIRPath (Normative Release)

FHIRPath is a path based navigation and extraction language, somewhat like XPath. It is designed in terms of the logical content of hierarchical data models, and support traversal, selection and filtering of data. Its design was influenced by the needs for path navigation, selection and formulation of invariants in both HL7 Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR) and HL7 Clinical Quality Language (CQL).

Looking for implementations? See [FHIRPath Implementations on the HL7 wiki](#)

Version: 2.0.0 Public Domain ([Creative Commons 0](#))



<http://hl7.org/fhirpath>

Features

- **Graph-traversal:** FHIRPath is a graph-traversal language
- **Fluent:** FHIRPath has a syntax based on the [Fluent Interface](#) pattern
- **Collection-centric:** FHIRPath deals with all values as collections
- **Platform-independent:** FHIRPath can be implemented in any platform
- **Model-independent:** FHIRPath deals with data as an abstract model, allowing it to be used with any information model

- Despite the name, is *not* strictly limited to use within FHIR

Uses for FHIRPath (in FHIR)

- Navigate or “point” to parts of an instance
 - e.g. to define (new) search parameters and FHIR Patch
- Formulate predicates against the model in profiles
 - Formal constraints/invariants in StructureDefinition
- Extract data from an instance
 - e.g. narrative generation
 - Indexing values

Example: Patient search parameters

8.1.12 Search Parameters

Search parameters for this resource. The [common parameters](#) also apply. See [Searching](#) for more information about searching in REST, messaging, and services.

Name	Type	Description	Expression	In Common
active TU	token	Whether the patient record is active	Patient.active	
address TU	string	A server defined search that may match any of the string fields in the Address, including line, city, district, state, country, postalCode, and/or text	Patient.address	3 Resources
email TU	token	A value in an email contact	Patient.telecom.where(system='email')	4 Resources

Example: Organization invariants

8.6.3.2 Constraints

id	Level	Location	Description	Expression
org-1	Rule	(base)	The organization SHALL at least have a name or an identifier, and possibly more than one	<code>(identifier.count() + name.count()) > 0</code>
org-2	Rule	Organization.address	An address of an organization can never be of use 'home'	<code>where (use = 'home').empty()</code>
org-3	Rule	Organization.telecom	The telecom of an organization can never be of use 'home'	<code>where (use = 'home').empty()</code>

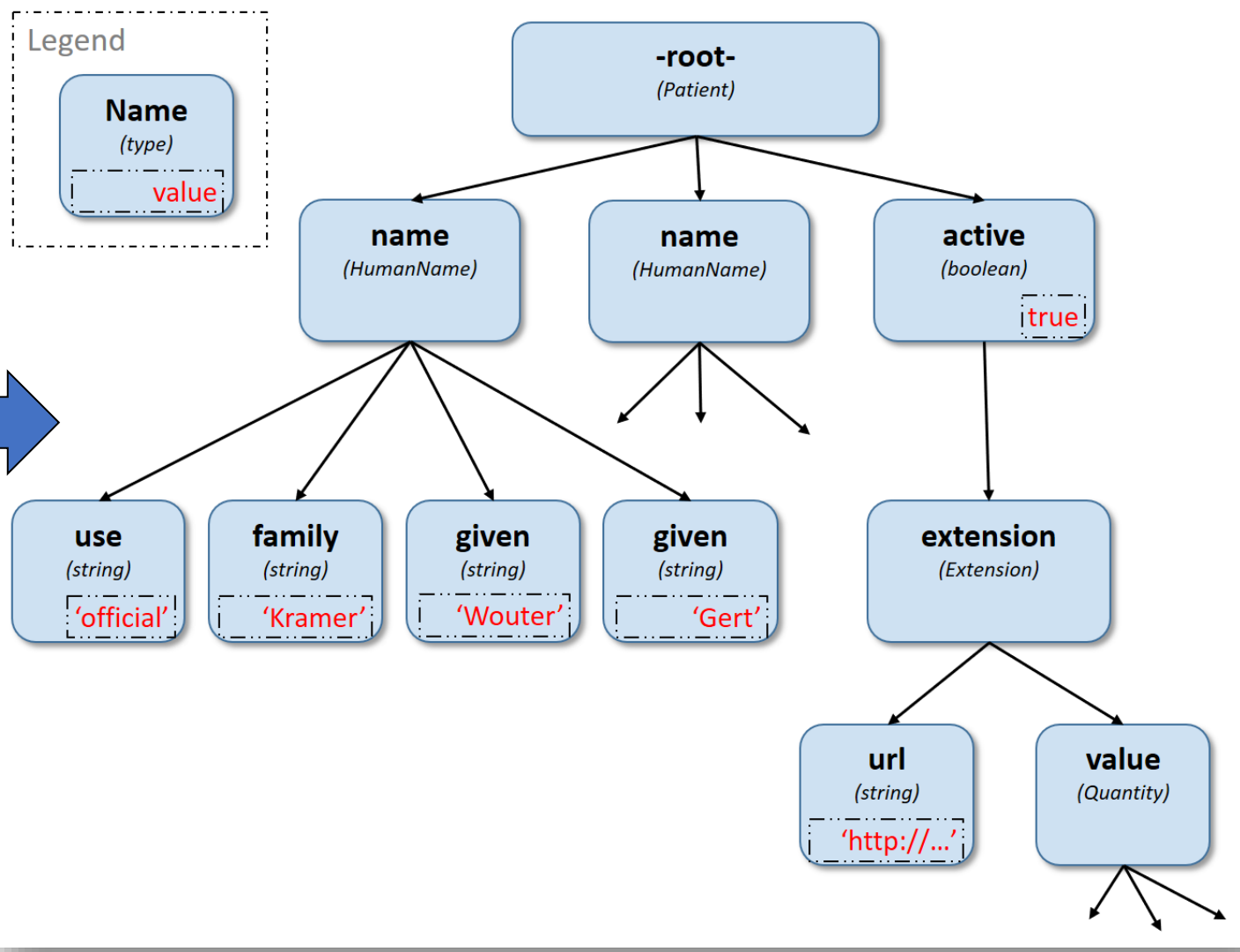
Navigating data




```

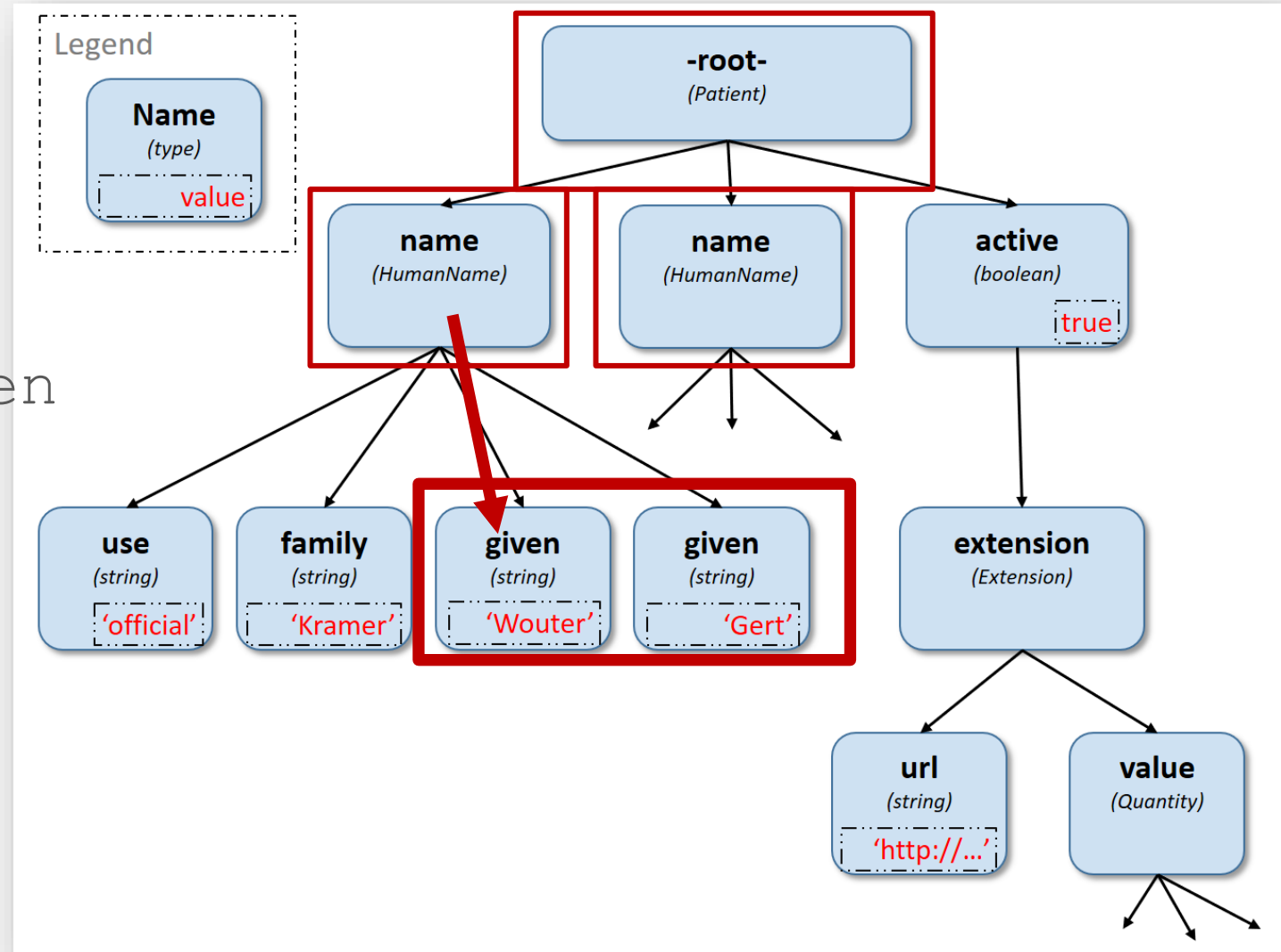
<Patient>
  <name>
    <use value="official" />
    <family value="Kramer" />
    <given value="Wouter" />
    <given value="Gert" />
  </name>
  <name>
    <!-- left out -->
  </name>
  <active value="true">
    <extension url="htt://...">
      <valueQuantity>
        <!-- left out -->
      </valueQuantity>
    </extension>
  </active>
</Patient>

```



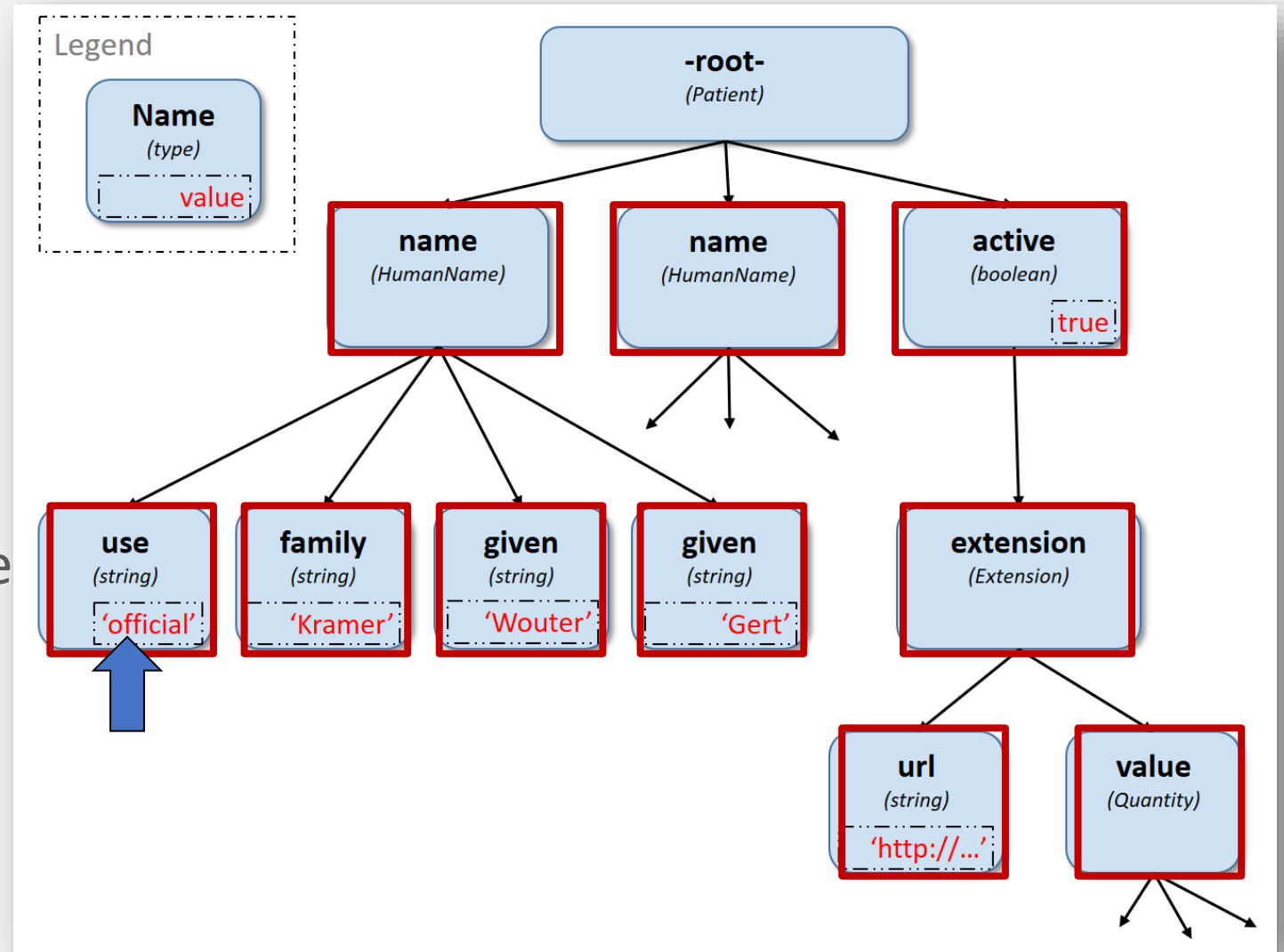
Navigating by name

- By name (=direct child with a given name)
 - `Patient.name.given`
 - `name.given`



Navigating by axis

- By (child) axis
 - Patient.children()
 - Patient.descendants()
- Combinations
 - Patient.descendants().use



Collections

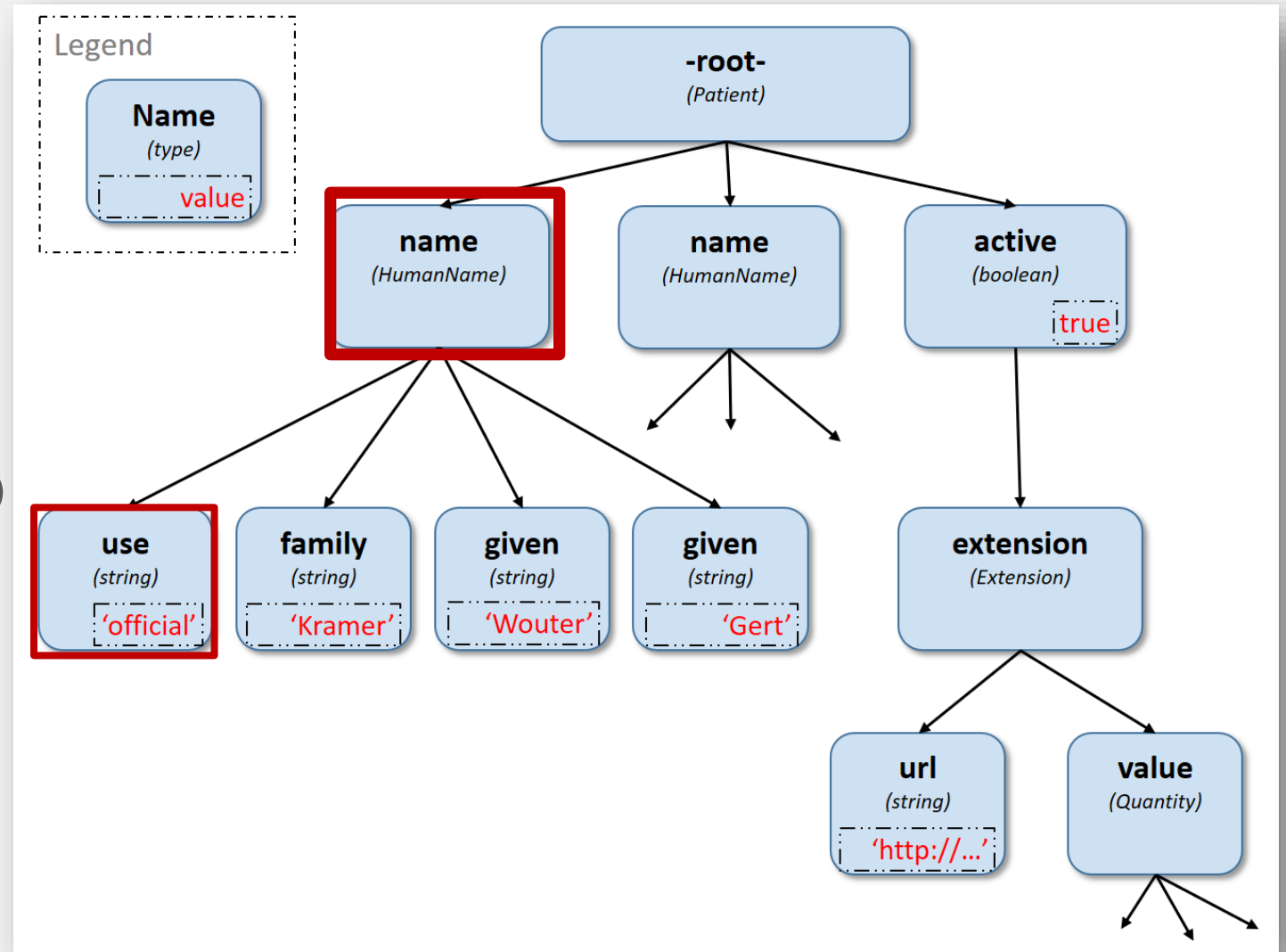
- In FHIRPath, everything is a collection
- This means that you can work with that collection:
 - `Patient.name.count()`, `Patient.active.count()`
 - `Patient.name.first().given.last()`
 - `Patient.active.first()` (*always the same as Patient.active*)
- Every function returns a collection

Filtering

where () function, with a predicate as an argument:

```
Patient.name
.where (use='official')
```

“Go over Patient.name one by one and select the name that has the given characteristic”



Testing existence

- `empty()`
- `exists(<criteria>)`

```
identifier.exists()
```

```
identifier.exists(use='official')
```

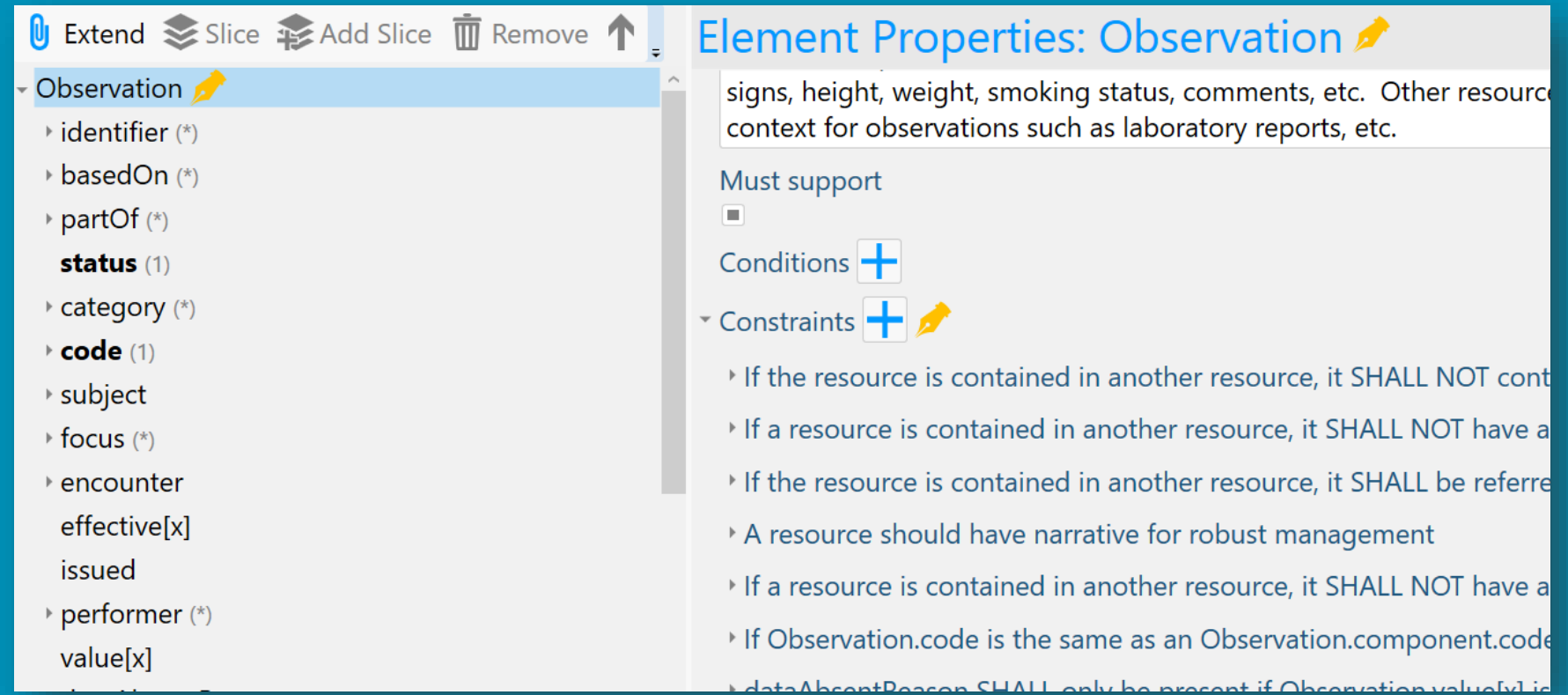
```
telecom.exists(system='phone' and use='mobile')
```

Beyond paths


- Boolean operators: `'and'`, `'or'`, `'xor'`, `'implies'`
- Comparisons: `=`, `!=`, `>`, `<=`, etc.
- String manipulation:
 - `substring`, `startsWith`, `endsWith`, `contains`
 - `matches(regex)`, `replaceMatches(regex)`
- `*`, `+`, `-`, `/`, `div`, `mod`, `&` (concat)

FHIRPath in profiles

- Creating formal constraints



The screenshot shows the FHIR Path Editor interface. On the left, a tree view shows the 'Observation' element expanded, listing its components: identifier (*), basedOn (*), partOf (*), status (1), category (*), code (1), subject, focus (*), encounter, effective[x], issued, performer (*), and value[x]. The right pane, titled 'Element Properties: Observation', displays the following information:

- signs, height, weight, smoking status, comments, etc. Other resource context for observations such as laboratory reports, etc.
- Must support:
- Conditions:
- Constraints: 
- Constraints list:
 - If the resource is contained in another resource, it SHALL NOT contain...
 - If a resource is contained in another resource, it SHALL NOT have a...
 - If the resource is contained in another resource, it SHALL be referre...
 - A resource should have narrative for robust management
 - If a resource is contained in another resource, it SHALL NOT have a...
 - If Observation.code is the same as an Observation.component.code...
 - dataAbsentReason SHALL only be present if Observation.value[x] is...

Formal constraints

- Beyond cardinalities, there are a lot of other conditions you might want to formulate in your profile:
 - “If a Cholesterol value result is not available, use the note field”
 - “A patient’s birthdate must be on or before today’s date”
- These may concern a single element, or cover multiple elements
- Expression must evaluate to ‘true’ or ‘false’

Formal constraints

- Constraints should be declared on lowest element in the hierarchy that is common to all nodes referenced by the constraint
- Identified by (local) **'Key'**, involved elements refer to that id
- Specify severity (“error” or “warning”)

Formal constraint example

“If a Cholesterol value result is not available, use the note field”

- Note: to use both is ok!
- Otherwise said: not both empty
- In FHIRPath:

```
value.as(Quantity).exists() or note.exists()
```

Context of the constraint

“If a Cholesterol value result is not available, use the note field”

- This constraint is on the elements “valueQuantity” and “note”
- We would have to formulate this constraint on the Observation, this is the context of the constraint
- We assign the constraint a “key” value that’s unique within the Observations’ constraints
- We refer from both “value[x]” and “note” to this “key”.

Context of the constraint

“If a Cholesterol value result is not available, use the note field”

Observation	I N	DomainResource	Measurements and simple assertions
value[x]	Σ I 0..1	Quantity	Actual result
valueQuantity		Quantity	
valueCodeableConcept		CodeableConcept	
valueString		string	
valueBoolean		boolean	
valueInteger		integer	
valueRange		Range	
note	0..*	Annotation	Comments about the observation
bodySite	0..1	CodeableConcept	Observed body part SNOMED CT Body Structures (Example)

FhirPath tools

- Online FHIRPath demo:

<https://hl7.github.io/fhirpath.js/>

- FHIRPath tester:

<https://github.com/brianpos/FhirPathTester>

or

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/p/fhirpath-tester/>

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