



Content Change management - Moving Forward

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Introduction

- Structured process to deliver content change
- Business as usual
- What do we have in place?
 - Documentation
 - Templates
 - Content tracker(s)



Existing content change process

- Support organisation
- Central portal (SiRs)
- Support organisation
- “Waterfall” process
- Support for single and bulk requests
- Lack of transparency to external users



Current position

- Support organisation
- Small numbers of qualified SNOMED CT authors
- National Release Centres (NRC's) – limited authoring capacity
- Low numbers of SNOMED CT authors globally



Drivers for change

- Future proof a system for the management of change
- Improve existing system to provide a better user experience
- Make the process more transparent and responsive to users
- Expanding SNOMED CT user base globally
- Increasing numbers of requests for change
- Need to increase SNOMED CT authoring resource globally
- Improve the quality of the reference data within SNOMED CT, by harnessing clinical experts globally



End to end process

- Request submission
- Content change management
- Collaborative editing
- Release publication
- Feedback routes for quality issues to be incorporated into the change management process



Why emphasize the end to end nature of the process?

- To deliver content change requires:
 - A requirement to change
 - An understanding of the change
 - A preferred solution
 - Some authoring
 - Release of the files
 - Feedback from users
- Transparency to users
 - Where is my request, and how soon will it be in SNOMED CT?
- Agile process
 - To effectively deliver differing types of requirements



Overview of the content change management process

- Inception
 - Agreeing and stating the change requirement
- Elaboration
 - Planning and documenting solution
- Construction
 - Implementing/authoring the change
- Transition
 - Publishing the change and receiving feedback



The importance of Inception and Elaboration

- Clarification of requirements for change
- Documentation of requirements for change
- Agreement between parties
- Identification of stakeholders

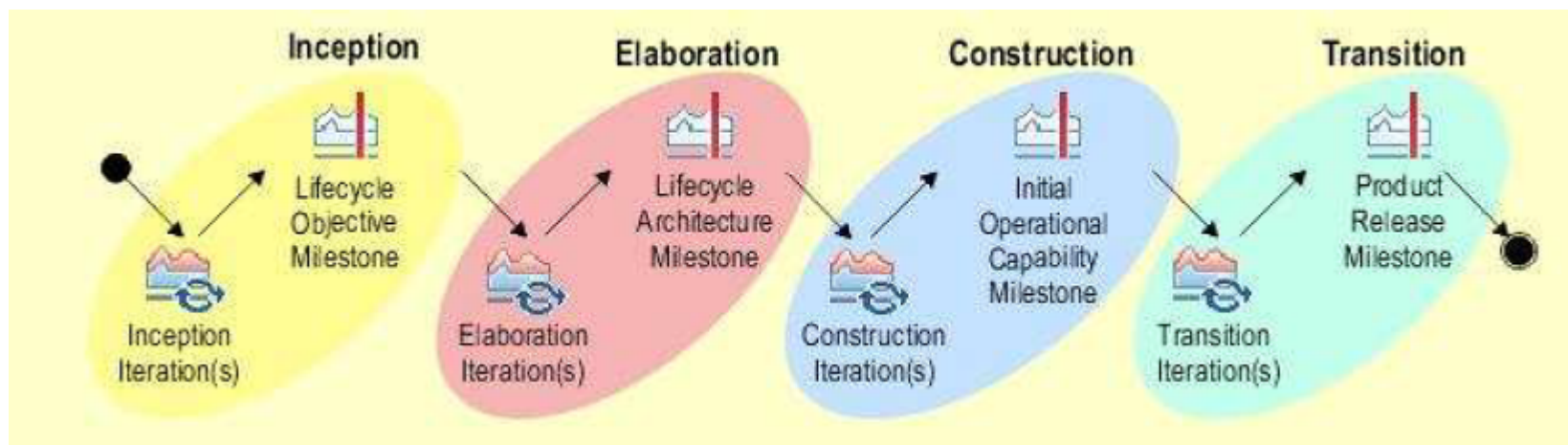
- Develop iterations to meet requirements for change
- Ensuring the optimum solution is identified and documented

- Agile process



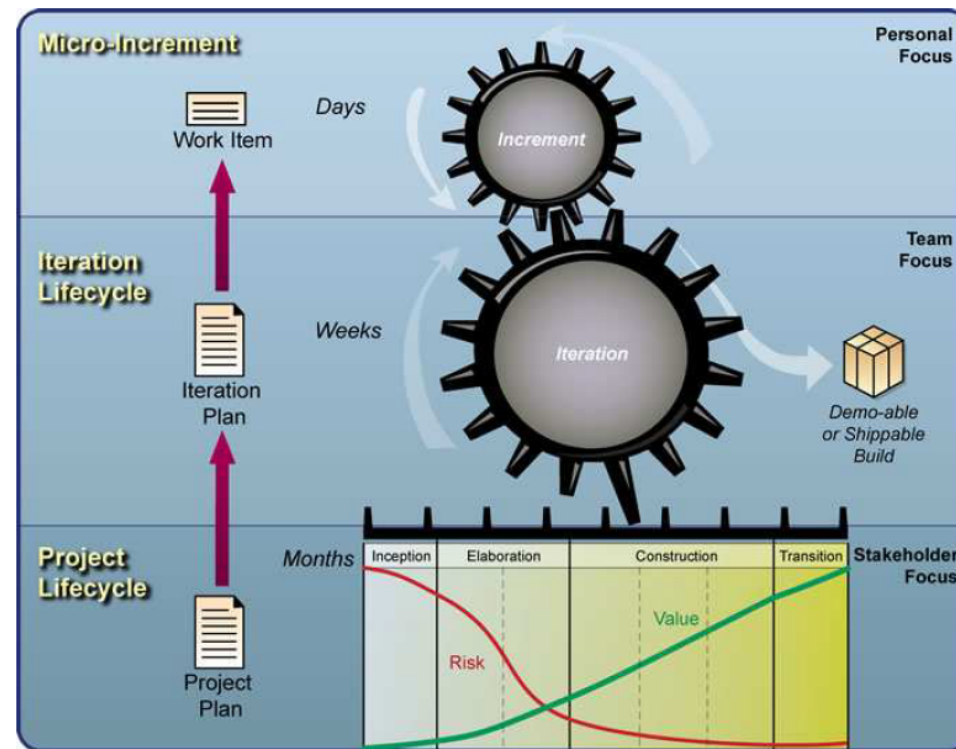
Open Unified Process

- Open-source software development framework
- Uses an agile approach
- Four phases



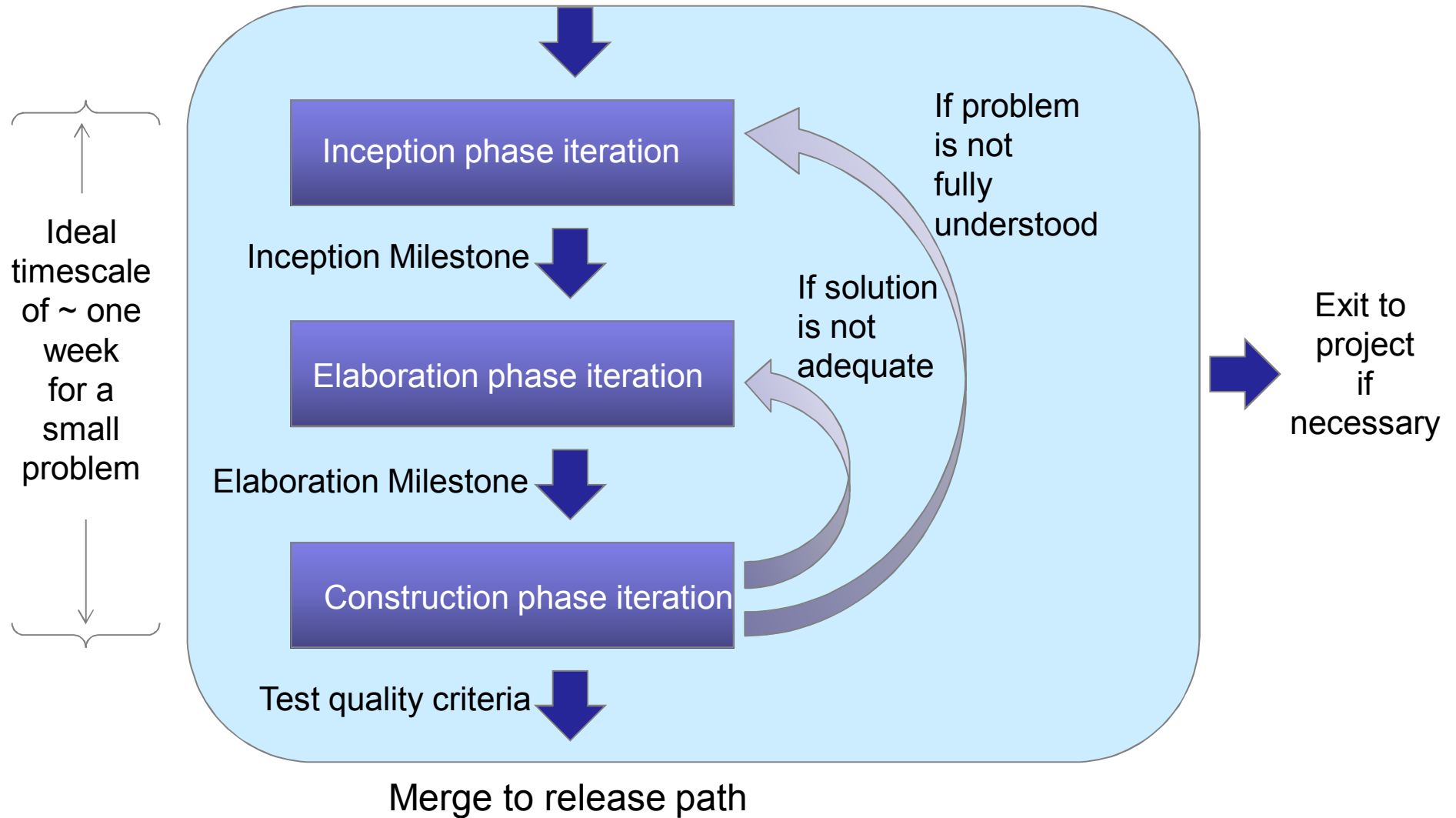


OUP – What does it mean ?





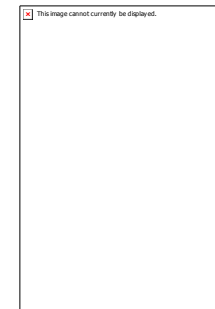
FAST TRACK





Inception

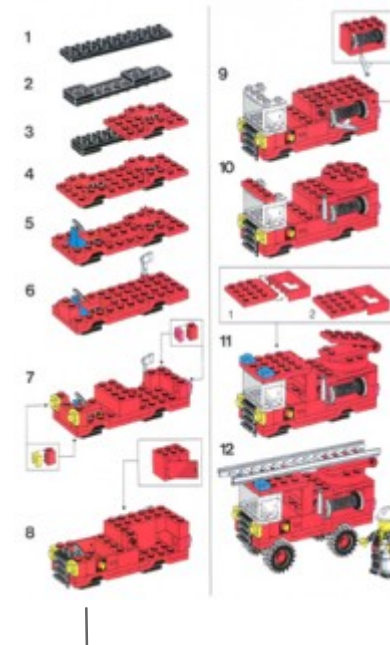
- Inception
 - Agreeing and stating the change requirement
- Identification of a requirement
- Scope and scale of the requirement
- Who needs it and by when
- Nature and size of the requirement
- Early impact assessment
- Determination whether to proceed





Elaboration

- Elaboration
 - Planning and documenting solution
- Defining the architectural solution
- Specifying the preferred methodology for editing
- Alpha testing the solution
- Impact assessment
- Notifying users of the proposed change
- Agreement to make the change





Construction

- Construction
 - Implementing/authoring the change
- Editing the solution in the SNOMED CT environment
- Beta testing internally and externally
- Notifying users of final release





Transition

- Transition
 - Publishing the change and receiving feedback
- Edited solution incorporated into release path – pre-publication
- Publication in the scheduled release
- Incorporation into systems
- Validation and verification by end-users
- Feedback from end-users





Fast Track

- Majority of requests are individual “simple” requests
- Need a system to address large number of change requests
- Process must be agile
- Process must be transparent
- Process must deliver functionality and thorough review
- Follows the OUP process – light touch



Projects

- Follow standard project management methodology
- Manage large scale change in terms of numbers
- Manage change in terms of complex requirements
- Changes that require a level of governance
- May require funding and resources to deliver objectives
- Usually delivery of change over a longer term (greater than one release)



Content tracker(s)

- Content tracker
- Pre-coordination tracker

- Visibility of stated content change requirements
- Management of stated content change requirements



Request submission

- Where do change requests come from?
 - Individual SNOMED CT users
 - Professional groups
 - System suppliers
 - Internal IHTSDO groups
 - National Release Centres (NRC's)
 - SNOMED CT authors
 - Translation activities
 - Harmonisation work with other standards bodies



Types of change requests

- New concept/change to existing concept
- New synonym/changes to existing synonym
- New relationships/change to existing relationships
- New cross maps/change to existing cross-maps
- Change to existing translation
- New translation requirements
- Development of new concept model

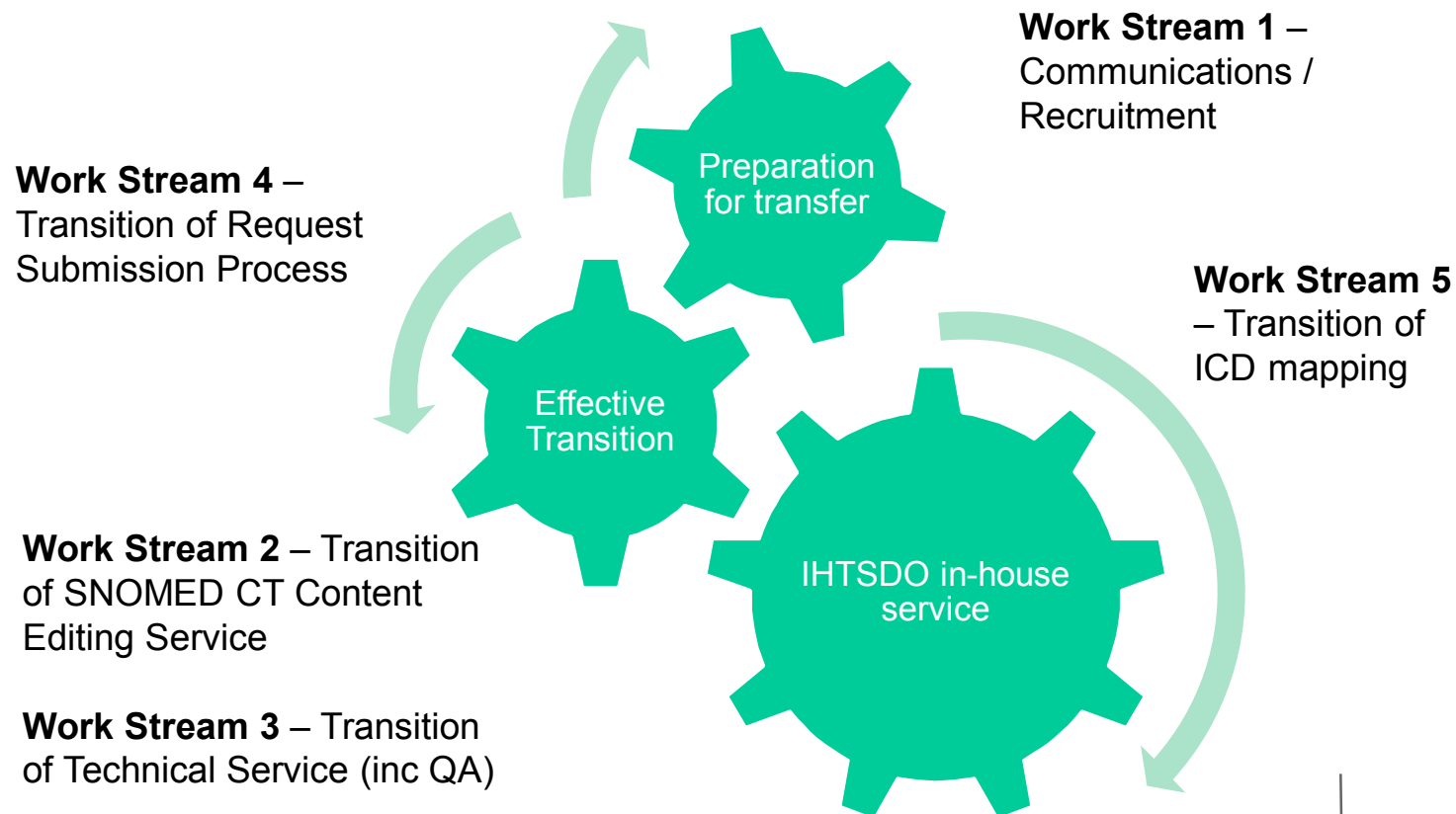


Submitting requests for change

- In the process of transition from old system to new
- Single portal
- Web-based
- Workflow driven by content change process
- Checkpoints within process to assist users
- Interface to support transparency of process



Plans for the future / Transition





Proposed timescales

- Complete initiation of the Programme (early Oct 2012)
- Assign required budget and resources (early Oct 2012)
- Implement new request submission process (test in Nov 2012 ... go live early Dec 2012)
- Review and approve all existing documentation (Oct / Nov 2012 ... sign off Dec 2012)
- Establish working practices for new staff and 'in-house' service (Oct / Nov 2012)
- Define all processes for SNOMED CT editing and technical release service (by Dec 2012)
- Complete mapping service transition (by end Dec 2012)
- Readiness review Dec 2012
- Business assurance of BAU from Jan 2013



Content Change management

(Delivering SNOMED CT Content)

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