3.2 URI Use-Cases

The Owl Representation of SNOMED CT

The OWL representation of SNOMED CT makes use of URIs for identifying Concepts, the previously-implicit grouping role, and the ontology itself (i.e. the set of axioms).

The old pattern used for Concepts was

http://www.snomed.org/SCT_{sctid}

which is now replaced by

http://snomed.info/id/{sctid}

The grouping role URI was

http://www.snomed.org/RoleGroup

and is now

http://snomed.info/id/609096000

For the OWL XML representation, the URI was unspecified (the empty string), while for the OWL Functional Syntax representation the URI was (via RDF:about)

http://www.snomed.org/sct.owl

and now includes explicit version information

http://snomed.info/sct/{sctid}/version/{timestamp}

When representing SNOMED CT ontologies using OWL 2, both an ontologyURI and a versionURI should be included using the following forms respectively:

http://snomed.info/sct/{sctid}

http://snomed.info/sct/{sctid}/version/{timestamp}

The CTS2 Specification

The CTS2 specification requires that all resources be identified using URIs. This section lists, where such a thing exists, SNOMED International standard URIs for the resources that require URIs in the CTS2 implementation. This omits URIs for things such as External Code Systems and Value Sets since they are outside the scope of the SNOMED CT URI Standard. Note, however, that a Reference Set is the SNOMED CT mechanism for identifying an arbitrary set of Concepts, which is analogous to a Value Set. Thus the Reference Set URI would be the appropriate thing to use as the Value Set identifier.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>URI</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module</td>
<td><a href="http://snomed.info/module/%7BmoduleId%7D">http://snomed.info/module/{moduleId}</a></td>
<td><a href="http://snomed.info/module/900000000000207008">http://snomed.info/module/900000000000207008</a> SNOMED CT Core Module (only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A specific release of a Module</td>
<td><a href="http://snomed.info/module/%7BmoduleId%7D/time/">http://snomed.info/module/{moduleId}/time/</a> {timestamp}</td>
<td><a href="http://snomed.info/module/900000000000207008/time/20120131">http://snomed.info/module/900000000000207008/time/20120131</a> SNOMED CT Core Module (only) with respect to the timestamp 20120131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCTID</td>
<td><a href="http://snomed.info/id/%7Bsctid%7D">http://snomed.info/id/{sctid}</a></td>
<td><a href="http://snomed.info/id/449650002">http://snomed.info/id/449650002</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UUID</td>
<td><a href="http://snomed.info/id/%7Buuid%7D">http://snomed.info/id/{uuid}</a></td>
<td><a href="http://snomed.info/id/00000692-31c5-81a8-2e54b488c824">http://snomed.info/id/00000692-31c5-81a8-2e54b488c824</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Field</td>
<td><a href="http://snomed.info/field/%7Btable">http://snomed.info/field/{table</a> name}.{field name}</td>
<td><a href="http://snomed.info/field/Relationship.characteristicTypeId">http://snomed.info/field/Relationship.characteristicTypeId</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map

http://snomed.info/id/{map sctid}

http://snomed.info/id/900000000000498005

A map is just a reference set in a specific format

Map version

http://snomed.info/sct/{moduleId}/version/{effectiveTime}/id/{map sctid}

http://snomed.info/sct/900000000000207008/version/2012013/id/900000000000498005

Refset

http://snomed.info/id/{refset sctid}

http://snomed.info/id/900000000000498005

Refset version

http://snomed.info/sct/{moduleId}/version/{effectiveTime}/id/{refset sctid}

http://snomed.info/sct/900000000000207008/version/2012013/id/900000000000498005

Role Group

http://snomed.info/id/609096000

http://snomed.info/id/609096000

Identifying SNOMED CT Versions in HL7

Traditionally, HL7 has used OIDs to identify Code Systems. The OID for SNOMED CT is 2.16.840.1.113883.6.96. This is the OID that should be used for all versions of SNOMED CT and related terminologies (such as the Australian Medicines Terminology) because it identifies the system, i.e. the set of rules for interpreting SCTIDs. Under these rules, any specific SCTID is either defined with respect to a particular SNOMED CT Version, or it is undefined (i.e. not included/mentioned in that version). Furthermore, any given SCTID always identifies the same thing in all versions in which it is defined.

The HL7 specification says: the interpretation of version strings is defined by the Code System (and not by HL7). This means we can use the URI for a Version (versioned Edition) as the version code:

http://snomed.info/sct/{sctid}/version/{timestamp}

For example, here is how an element of Data Type CD might appear in a CDA document with:

```xml
<xyz code="78835011000036104" codeSystem="2.16.840.1.113883.6.96" codeSystemName="Australian Medicines Terminology (AMT)" codeSystemVersion="http://snomed.info/sct/900062011000036108/version/20121231" displayName="GANFORT 0.03% / 0.5% eye drops: solution, 3 mL"/>
```

Identifying SNOMED CT Versions in HL7 FHIR

Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR™) defines a set of 'resources' to represent health and healthcare administration-related information. Rather than OIDs, FHIR uses URIs to identify code systems, usually along with an associated version string. The code system is intended to characterise the set of valid codes, hence the recommended URI to use for this is:

http://snomed.info/sct

and the recommended string template to use for the associated version, substituting in the appropriate module sctid and effective time, is:

http://snomed.info/sct/{sctid}/version/{timestamp}

Footnotes

1. See OWL 2 Web Ontology Language Structural Specification and Functional-Style Syntax http://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax

2. See http://hl7.org/fhir