

Proximal Primitive Modeling

See glossary for definition here: [proximal primitive \(PP\)](#)

- For some, but not all concepts, it is a top level concept e.g. Procedure.
- The proximal primitive supertype may also be an intermediate primitive concept located between the top level concept and the concept in question.
- There may be more than one proximal primitive supertype for a concept.

The approved modelling approach is to use:

- Proximal primitive supertypes
- Attribute-value pairs sufficient to define the meaning
 - An attribute-value pair is explicitly stated for the concept, even if it is already present for a supertype concept.
 - Attribute-value pairs are grouped as required.

The classifier infers all appropriate proximal supertypes. With sufficiently defined concepts the subtypes are also inferred.

For example,

- The *stated* view of 702499000 | Computed tomography of humerus (procedure) | . The PP supertype for this concept is 71388002 | Procedure (procedure) | . It has been modeled with one stated supertype and two attribute value pairs in a relationship group.

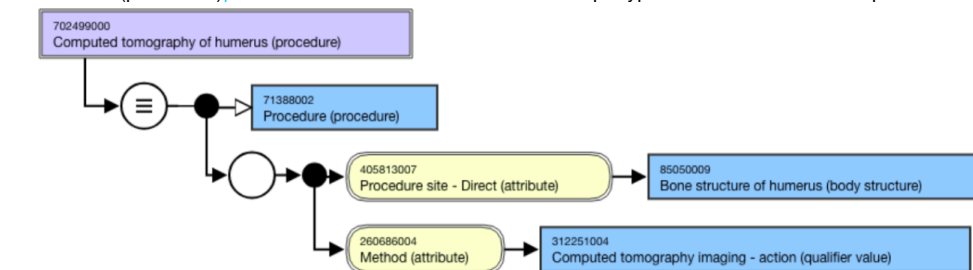


Figure 1: Stated view

The *inferred* view shows the logical definition of the concept. By using the stated relationships (for this concept and other concepts currently in the terminology), the classifier infers three defined proximal supertypes:

- Radiography of humerus (procedure)
- Computed tomography of upper arm (procedure)
- Computed tomography of bone (procedure)

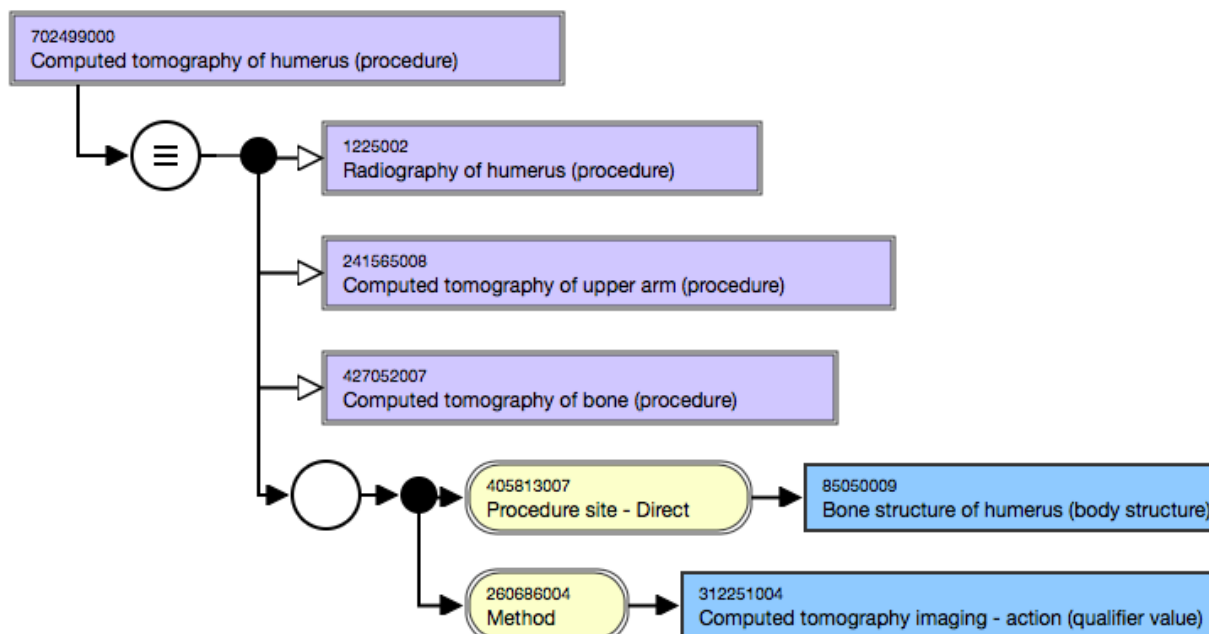


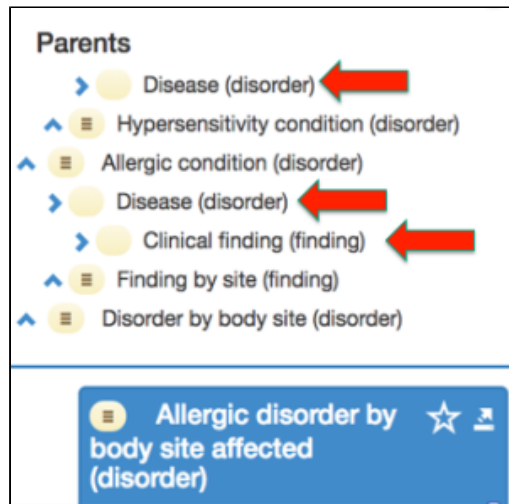
Figure 2: Inferred view

Multiple potential primitive supertype concepts

Where more than one potential primitive supertype is identified for a concept, authors should check the primitive supertypes for subsumption of one or more other primitive supertypes. Any subsuming concept is not a PP supertype.

For example,

- There is more than one potential primitive supertype for 421095001 | Allergic disorder by body site affected (disorder)|. However, 64572001 | Disease (disorder)| is subsumed by 404684003 | Clinical finding (finding)|, therefore 64572001 | Disease (disorder)| is the proximal primitive supertype concept.



GCI-Modeled primitive supertypes

For information on the effect of GCIs on modeling primitive supertypes, see [General Concept Inclusions \(GCIs\)](#), [GCI-Modeled Primitive Ancestor](#).