2018-03-14 - SLPG Meeting

Date & Time Goals

20:00 UTC Wednesday 14th March 2018

• Progress SNOMED Query language

Teleconference Details

To join the meeting please go to https://snomed.zoom.us/j/471420169.

Further information can be found at SLPG meeting information

Attendees

Apologies

- Chair: Linda Bird
- Project Group: Michael Lawley, Ed Cheetham, Andrew Perry, Anne Randorff Højen, Brian Carlsen, Rob Hausam

Agenda and Meeting Notes

Description	Owner	Notes
Welcome and apologies	Linda Bird	
Recap from last week	Linda Bird	Examples of using FROM
		Examples of using WHERE to set the value of variable: O X MINUS >! X WHERE X = (<< 1234 : 5678 = << 6547) X MINUS >! X FROM version = Y WHERE X = (<< 1234 : 5678 = << 6547) X MINUS >! Y FROM version = Y WHERE X = (<< 1234 : 5678 = << 6547), Y = (<< 1456) X MINUS >! X WHERE X = (<< 1234 : 5678 = << 6547) FROM version Y, language X W X MINUS >! X WHERE X = (<< 1234 : 5678 = << 6547) VERSION Y LANGUAGE X, W Minus >! X where X = (< M where M = (< 1234))) version Y language X, W Allow nested variable definitions, but recommend that people don't due to readability Scope of variables is the inner query No recursion e.g X where X = 1234 MINUS X ie can't use a variable in its own definition ie X is only known on the left of the corresponding where, and not on the right of the where (X version v201703) minus (X version v201703) where X = (<136467), v201708 = http://enemed.infe/ost/1245, v201703 = http://enemed.infe/ost/14444

Composing language reference sets	Linda Bird	How do we support language preferences, which are defined over multiple language reference sets? For example:
		 Assume: No concept has descriptions in 2 listed language refsets But if they do, do they override or are they additive?
		 Tentative decision: Assume that they're additive, but if there is overlap (multiple PTs or different statuses for the same description for the same concept):
		 Order is important for resolving preferred terms. Acceptable terms are additive See, for example "Paediatric neurodisability outpatient diagnosis language reference set" 999001891000000105
		 << 64572001 Disease {{ preferredTerm = "*heart*" }} version = http://snomed.info/sct/999000021000000109, language = (999001881000000108 GB clinical extension LRS , 9000000000000004 GB English) 4 64573001 Disease ((4 trgs = "*beagst"))
		 << 64572001 Disease {{ term = "*heart*" }} FROM version = http://snomed.info/sct/999000021000000109, language = (Gastro, GBenglish) SET Gastro = 999001881000000108 Gastro LRS , GBenglish = 900000000000508004 GB English)
		What are the rules of composition? For example: Additive approach
		The preferred term and preferred FSN is based on the first language refset in the list to define this for the given concept.
		The acceptable terms is the union of acceptable and preferred terms in all mentioned language refsets
		 Replacement approach The preferred term and preferred FSN is based on the first language refset in the list to define this for the given concept.
		The acceptable terms are the ones defined in the first language refset in the list to include a description that refers to the given concept

Filters for Lexical Searching	Linda Bird	What filter keywords will we introduce for Term-based searching, and what are their exact meanings?
		Diterm Diterm = ""heart" Diterm = wild: "heart" Diterm = wild: "heart" Diterm = regex: "heart." Ditermed Term = "heart." Ditermed Term = "heart." Ditermed Term = "heart." Ditermed Term = "heart." Diederid Term = "heart."
Confirm next meeting date/time	Linda Bird	The next SLPG meeting will be held in 2 weeks at 20:00 UTC on Wednesday 28th March 2018 . Due to the April SNOMED business meeting in London, the meeting after that will be held at 20:00 UTC on Wednesday 25th April 2018 .

File Modified

No files shared here yet.