



Standard Specification for Guideline Elements Model version 3 (GEM III)—Document Model for Clinical Practice Guidelines¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2210; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification updates a standard representation for storing and organizing the heterogeneous information contained in clinical practice guidelines. This specification is intended to facilitate translation of natural-language guideline documents into a format that can be processed by computers. It can be used to represent document content throughout the entire guideline life cycle. Information at both high and low levels of abstraction can be accommodated. This specification is based on the guideline elements model (GEM) created at the Yale Center for Medical Informatics and designed to serve as a comprehensive XML-based guideline document representation.

1.2 This specification refers to and makes use of recommendations from the World Wide Web consortium, the W3C.²

1.3 *Standard Guideline Schema*—This specification defines a standard Schema for clinical practice guidelines. The Schema is included in **Annex A1**.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory requirements prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 *W3C World Wide Web Consortium:*
XML 1.0 Recommendation³
XML Schema 1.0⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *document type definition (DTD)*—the formal definition of the elements, structures, and rules for enabling platform-independent data access via XML, or for marking up a given type of SGML document.

3.1.2 *extensible markup language (XML)*—standard from the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) that provides for tagging of information content within documents, offering a means of representation of content in a format that is both human and machine readable. Through the use of customizable style sheets and schemas, information can be represented in a uniform way, allowing for interchange of both content (data) and format (metadata).

3.1.3 *health level 7 (HL7)*—a standards organization traditionally focused on standards for healthcare information interchange. HL7 messages are the dominant standard for peer-to-peer exchange of clinical text-based information. More recently, HL7 has developed a comprehensive object model of the healthcare enterprise and the first level of an XML clinical document architecture.

3.1.4 *HL7 clinical document architecture (CDA)*—a document markup standard for the structure and semantics of exchanged clinical documents. A clinical document is a documentation of observations and other services with the following characteristics: persistence, stewardship, potential for authentication, wholeness, and human readability. A CDA document is a defined and complete information object that can exist outside of a message and can include text, sounds, and other multimedia content.

3.1.5 *hypertext markup language (HTML)*—the language used in creating a web page. Its origin is an implementation of SGML DTD. It provides tags regarding the way a document should be displayed in the text of an HTML document, which act as commands that a browser interprets when downloading an HTML file.

3.1.6 *namespaces*—provide a simple method for qualifying element and attribute names used in XML documents. This is accomplished by associating a particular tag set by associating a prefix with a URI reference. XML namespaces provides a mechanism for authoring compound documents (documents consisting of elements and attributes from multiple DTDs or

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E31 on Healthcare Informatics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E31.35 on Healthcare Data Analysis.

Current edition approved March 1, 2012. Published March 2012. Originally approved in 2002. Last previous edition approved in 2006 as E2210 – 06. DOI: 10.1520/E2210-12.

² <http://www.w3.org>

³ <http://www.w3.org/XML/>

⁴ <http://www.w3.org/XML/Schema>