

Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise



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**IHE IT Infrastructure  
Technical Framework Supplement**

10

**Cross-Community Document Reliable  
Interchange  
(XCDR)**

15

**Rev. 1.6 – Trial Implementation**

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Date: August 4, 2023  
Author: IHE ITI Technical Committee  
Email: [iti@ihe.net](mailto:iti@ihe.net)

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## Foreword

30 This is a supplement to the IHE IT Infrastructure Technical Framework V20.0. Each supplement undergoes a process of public comment and trial implementation before being incorporated into the volumes of the Technical Frameworks.

This supplement is published on August 4, 2023 for trial implementation and may be available for testing at subsequent IHE Connectathons. The supplement may be amended based on the results of testing. Following successful testing it will be incorporated into the IT Infrastructure Technical Framework. Comments are invited and may be submitted at  
35 [http://www.ihe.net/ITI\\_Public\\_Comments](http://www.ihe.net/ITI_Public_Comments). This supplement describes changes to the existing technical framework documents.

“Boxed” instructions like the sample below indicate to the Volume Editor how to integrate the relevant section(s) into the relevant Technical Framework volume.

<i>Amend Section X.X by the following:</i>
--

40 Where the amendment adds text, make the added text bold underline. Where the amendment removes text, make the removed text bold strikethrough. When entire new sections are added, introduce with editor’s instructions to “add new text” or similar, which for readability are not bolded or underlined.

45 General information about IHE can be found at [www.ihe.net](http://www.ihe.net).

Information about the IHE IT Infrastructure domain can be found at [ihe.net/IHE\\_Domains](http://ihe.net/IHE_Domains).

Information about the organization of IHE Technical Frameworks and Supplements and the process used to create them can be found at <http://ihe.net/Profiles> and [http://ihe.net/IHE\\_Process](http://ihe.net/IHE_Process).

50 The current version of the IHE IT Infrastructure Technical Framework can be found at <https://profiles.ihe.net/ITI/index.html>.

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## Introduction to this Supplement

125 This supplement contains the Cross-Community Document Reliable Interchange Profile (XCDR) and a number of extensions to the existing Cross-Enterprise Document Reliable Interchange Profile (XDR) to support the combined use of XCDR and XDR.

XCDR introduces the capability to send documents from a source Community with sufficient information to direct the documents through gateways to a designated target Community.

130 The XCDR Profile:

- has similar deployment characteristics to the Cross-Community Access Profile (XCA) and is easily combined and deployed in an environment that is already using XCA.
- fully specifies the combined use with XDR, enabling an XDR Document Source and Document Recipient Actors in separate communities to become connected. The XDR Document Source receives acknowledgment only when the Document Recipient in a remote community has received the document. End-to-end acknowledgement is assured.
- Extends the deployment of a community organized around an XDS Document Registry and Repository(s) by allowing both Document Source Actors within this XDS based community, and in different communities to act as a source of documents.

140 XCDR can be:

- used as a stand-alone Profile to enable an Initiating Gateway in a source Community to provide a set of documents to the Responding Gateway of a remote Community.
- used in conjunction with the XDR Profile to enable a Document Source in one Community to provide a set of document to a Document Recipient in a remote Community.
- used in conjunction with the XCA Profile to enable two-way communication between Communities.
- used in conjunction with the XDW Profile to enable the exchange of Workflow Documents in cross-community environments.

150 This supplement includes two major parts that are interrelated.

1. The first part introduces the XCDR Profile
2. The second part extends the Cross-Enterprise Document Reliable Interchange Profile (XDR) with one new option, enabling Document Sources to convey a target homeCommunityId.

## 155 Open Issues and Questions

1. None

## Closed Issues

1. In XCA, the Initiating Gateway is responsible for Patient ID reconciliation before initiating the query or retrieve (i.e., the Initiating Gateway must query with the Patient ID

- 160 as it is known in the responding community (w/ responding community’s assigning authority)). This could be done using XCPD or some other method. How shall the Patient ID be reconciled in XCDR? Must it be the Patient ID as the patient is known in the target community? Resolution: The transaction reflects that the sending side is required to send enough information so that the receiving side can associate the data with a local patient.
- 165 How this is done will vary by deployment but is expected to include either a patient ID known to the receiver or enough demographics to support a match. Although XDR does not have any text regarding reconciliation of the patient, the approach taken here should be considered for addition to XDR because it is flexible and minimal.
- 170 2. Is this profile necessary with its separate transaction or can the capabilities be put in place through a new option on XDR and chaining of combination of XDR actors? It was felt that creating a new profile was a better approach because it follows the pattern used for XCA. This allows it to be easily combined and deployed in an environment that is already using XCA.
- 175 3. How, if at all, should SubmissionSet.intendedRecipient be used for document routing? CLOSED: The need to specify SubmissionSet.intendedRecipient is to be optional and a recommendation only.
- 180 4. Should the document Recipient support the Document Replacement Option? CLOSED: This is normal (expected) behavior in the XDR Document Recipient, and need not be made more explicit, nor specified differently in the XCDR Responding Gateway.
- 185 5. Should there be a Home Community Id Option on the XDR Document Recipient? CLOSED: This option should be only on the XDR Document Source. The Document Recipient will not have a Home Community Id Option, thus the design assumes that the Document Recipient may or may not use Home Community Id, and if it uses it, it may be in a way that suits their implementation.
6. How shall BPPC and Privacy Enforcement be incorporated, if at all? CLOSED: Enforcement follows the same approach as is used for XDS and XDR.

## IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction

190 The [IHE Technical Framework General Introduction](#) is shared by all of the IHE domain technical frameworks. Each technical framework volume contains links to this document where appropriate.

### 9 Copyright Licenses

195 IHE technical documents refer to, and make use of, a number of standards developed and published by several standards development organizations. Please refer to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction, [Section 9 - Copyright Licenses](#) for copyright license information for frequently referenced base standards. Information pertaining to the use of IHE International copyrighted materials is also available there.

### 10 Trademark

200 IHE<sup>®</sup> and the IHE logo are trademarks of the Healthcare Information Management Systems Society in the United States and trademarks of IHE Europe in the European Community. Please refer to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction, [Section 10 - Trademark](#) for information on their use.

## IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendices

205 The [IHE Technical Framework General Introduction Appendices](#) are components shared by all of the IHE domain technical frameworks. Each technical framework volume contains links to these documents where appropriate.

210 *Update the following appendices to the General Introduction as indicated below. Note that these are **not** appendices to this domain's Technical Framework (TF-1, TF-2, TF-3 or TF-4) but rather, they are appendices to the IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction located [here](#).*

### [Appendix A](#) – Actors

215

*Add the following **new or modified** actors to the [IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendix A](#):*

Actor	Definition
No new actors	

### [Appendix B](#) – Transactions

220

*Add the following **new or modified** transactions to the [IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendix B](#):*

Transaction	Definition
Cross-Gateway Document Provide [ITI-80]	This transaction allows an Initiating Gateway in a Community to provide a set of Documents to the Responding Gateway of a remote Community

### [Appendix D](#) – Glossary

225

*Add the following **new or modified** glossary terms to the [IHE Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendix D](#):*

New (or modified) Glossary Term	Definition	Synonyms	Acronym/ Abbreviation
No new terms			



230

# Volume 1 – Profiles

Add the following profile to [IHE ITI Technical Framework Volume 1](#)

## 40 Cross-Community Document Reliable Interchange (XCDR) Profile

235 The Cross-Community Document Reliable Interchange (XCDR) Profile provides the capability to send a set of documents in a Cross-Community environment. The XCDR Profile specifies the transaction to push documents from an Initiating Gateway of a source Community to the Responding Gateway of a target Community.

The XCDR Profile:

- 240
- has similar deployment characteristics to the [Cross-Community Access](#) (XCA) Profile and is easily combined and deployed in an environment that is already using XCA.
  - fully specifies the combined use with the [Cross-Enterprise Document Reliable Interchange](#) (XDR) Profile, enabling XDR Document Source and Document Recipient Actors in separate communities to become connected. End-to-end acknowledgement is assured. A Document Source receives acknowledgment only when the Document Recipient in a remote community has received the document.
  - extends the deployment of a community organized around an XDS Document Registry and Repository(s) by allowing both Document Sources Actors within this XDS-based community, and those in different communities to act as a source of documents.
- 245

250 XCDR supports the exchange of documents within a Cross-Community environment with Web-Services as transport. The routing of the document set relies on an Initiating Gateway in the source community and Responding Gateway(s) in one or more remote communities.

XCDR is document-format agnostic. Document content is described in IHE Document Content Profiles; examples include XDS-MS, XD-LAB, XPHR, and [XDS-SD](#).

255 XCDR uses metadata defined in [ITI TF-3: 4 - Metadata used in IHE Document Sharing Profiles](#); it defines no new metadata.

### 40.1 XCDR Actors, Transactions, and Content Modules

This section defines the actors, transactions, and/or content modules in this profile. General definitions of actors are given in the Technical Frameworks General Introduction Appendix A at [http://ihe.net/Technical\\_Frameworks/](http://ihe.net/Technical_Frameworks/).

260

Figure 40.1-1 shows the actors directly involved in the XCDR Profile and the relevant transactions between them. If needed for context, other actors that may be indirectly involved due to their participation in other related profiles are shown in dotted lines. Actors which have a mandatory grouping are shown in conjoined boxes.

- 265
- An XDR Document Recipient may be grouped with the XCDR Initiating Gateway. See ITI TF-1: 40.6.1.

- An XDS or XDR Document Source may be grouped with the XCDR Responding Gateway. See ITI TF-1: 40.6.2 and 40.6.3.
- Other actors that may be indirectly involved due to their participation in XCA, XDS, PIX or XUA are not shown.

270

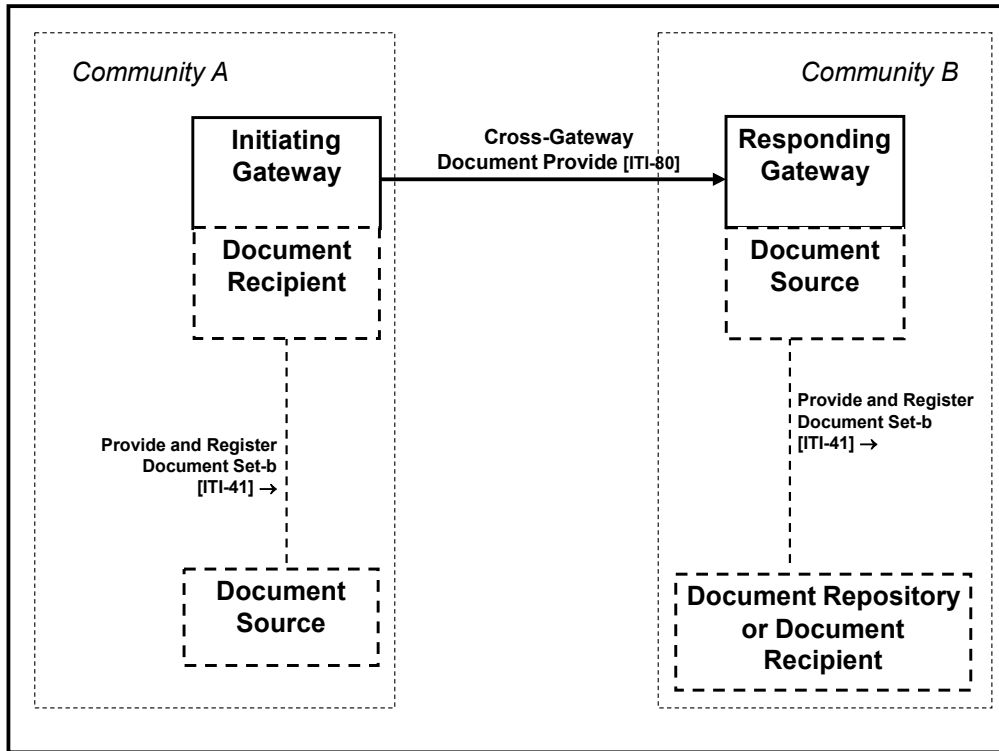


Figure 40.1-1: XCDR Actor Diagram

Table 40.1-1 lists the transactions for each actor directly involved in the XCDR Profile. To claim compliance with this profile, an actor shall support all required transactions (labeled “R”) and may support the optional transactions (labeled “O”).

275

Table 40.1-1: XCDR Integration Profile - Actors and Transactions

Actors	Transactions	Optionality	Reference
Initiating Gateway	Cross-Gateway Document Provide [ITI-80]	R	ITI TF-2: 3.80
Responding Gateway	Cross-Gateway Document Provide [ITI-80]	R	ITI TF-2: 3.80

#### 40.1.1 Actor Descriptions and Actor Profile Requirements

Most requirements are documented in Transactions (Volume 2) and Content Modules (Volume 3). This section documents any additional requirements on profile’s actors.

280

## 40.2 XCDR Actor Options

Options that may be selected for each actor in this profile, if any, are listed in Table 40.2-1. Dependencies between options when applicable are specified in notes.

**Table 40.2-1: XCDR - Actors and Options**

Actor	Options	Reference
Initiating Gateway	Basic Patient Privacy Enforcement	ITI TF-1: 40.2.1 ITI TF-2: 3.80.4.1.3.1
Responding Gateway	Basic Patient Privacy Enforcement	ITI TF-1: 40.2.1 ITI TF-2: 3.80.4.1.3.1

285

### 40.2.1 Basic Patient Privacy Enforcement

An Initiating Gateway shall be able to be configured with the Patient Privacy Policies, Patient Privacy Policy Identifiers (OIDs) and associated information necessary to understand and enforce the community Policy where the XCDR Initiating and Responding Gateways operate. See ITI TF-2: 3.80.4.1.3.1.

290

## 40.3 XCDR Required Actor Groupings

An actor from this profile (Column 1) shall implement all of the required transactions and/or content modules in this profile in addition to all of the transactions required for the grouped actor (Column 2).

295

Section 40.5 describes some optional groupings that may be of interest for security considerations and Section 40.6 describes some optional groupings in other related profiles.

**Table 40.3-1: XCDR - Required Actor Groupings**

XCDR Actor	Actor to be grouped with	Reference	Content Bindings Reference
Initiating Gateway	ATNA Secure Node or Secure Application	<a href="#">ITI TF-1: 9</a>	--
Responding Gateway	ATNA Secure Node or Secure Application	<a href="#">ITI TF-1: 9</a>	--

## 40.4 XCDR Overview

300

The Cross-Community Document Reliable Interchange (XCDR) Profile provides the capability to store a set of documents in a Cross-Community environment.

### 40.4.1 Concepts

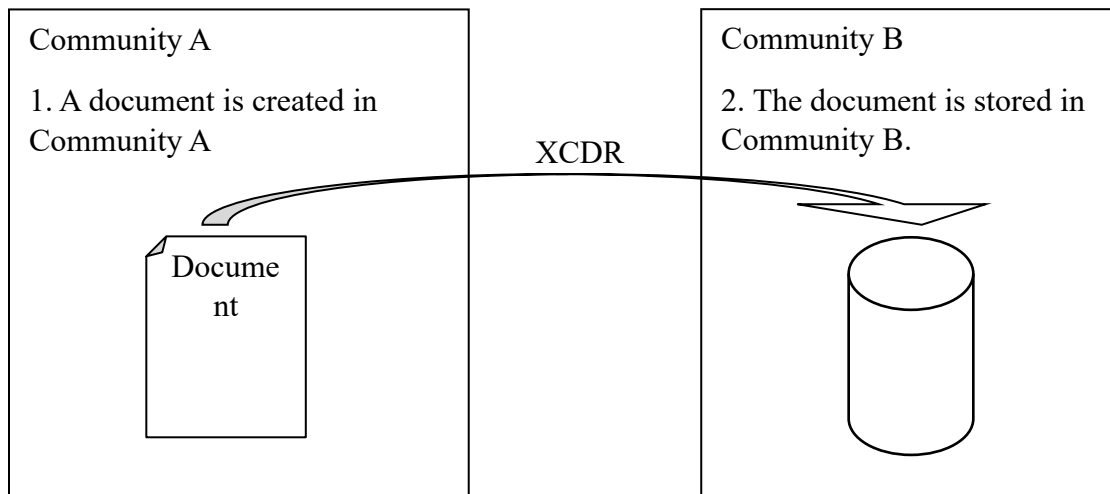
305

XCDR describes the exchange of a set of documents between healthcare providers or organizations. The scope of the XCDR Profile is to specify the transaction to push these documents from the Initiating Gateway of a source Community to the Responding Gateway of a target Community. The set of documents belongs to the same patient and contains metadata that

allows the Responding Gateway to process the documents. The type of processing will vary by community, for example, routing them on the basis of content in the metadata.

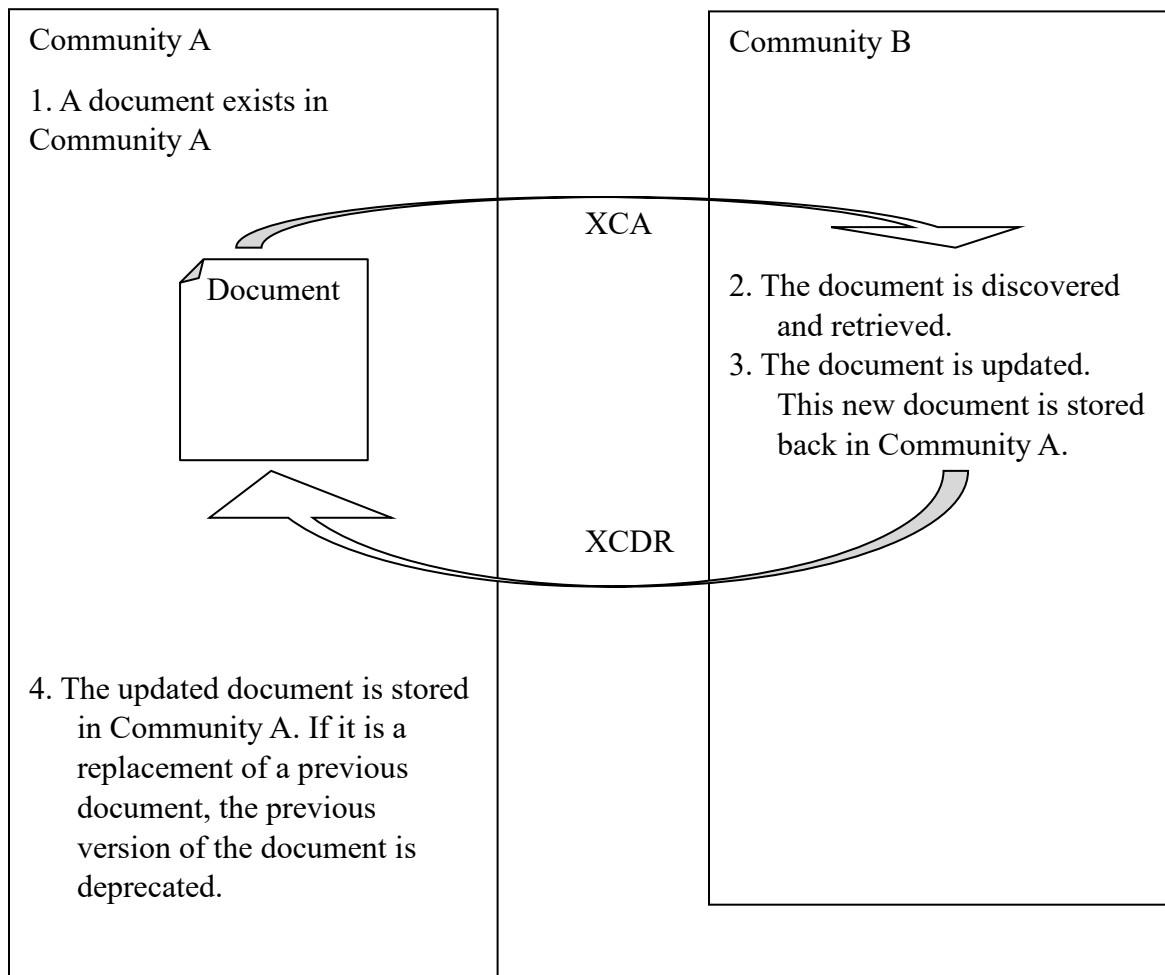
Figure 40.4.1-1 depicts a base example of the XCDR Use Case.

- 310
1. A document exists in Community A (source community)
  2. The document is stored in Community B (target community)



**Figure 40.4.1-1: XCDR between a source and a target community**

- 315
- Figure 40.4.1-2 depicts an example of cross-community exchange, where XCDR is used in conjunction with XCA:
1. A document is created and stored within Community A
  2. The document is discovered and pulled into Community B. This is typically supported by the query and retrieve transactions in the XCA Profile.
- 320
3. The document is updated within Community B and then pushed back into Community A using the XCDR Profile.
  4. The updated document now exists within Community A (as a new document, or as a replacement document).



325

**Figure 40.4.1-2: XCDR with XCA Example**

#### **40.4.2 XCDR Use Cases**

The XCDR Profile may be used on its own. It may also be combined with a number of other IHE Profiles to extend its application in configurations such as:

- 330
1. XCDR Source Community with XDR: The XDR Document Source is the source of a set of documents and uses the XDR Profile to send these documents to an XDR Document Recipient grouped with the XCDR Initiating Gateway. The XCDR Initiating Gateway will forward the set of documents to an XCDR Responding Gateway serving a target community.

335

The above XDR Document Source may also be playing the role of an XDS Document Source in an unrelated XDS Affinity Domain. This does not affect the above behavior.

2. XCDR Remote community with XDR: In the target Community, the Responding Gateway may be grouped with the XDR Document Source to be able to forward the document set to one or more XDR Document Recipients within the target Community.

- 340 3. XCDR Remote community with XDS: This use case uses XDR in a source community and XDS in a target community. In a source community, an XDR Document Source uses the XDR Profile to send a set of document to an XDR Document Recipient grouped with the XCDR Initiating Gateway of the source community. The set of documents is received by an XCDR Responding Gateway serving the remote community and grouped with an XDS Document Source that uses the document metadata to select the appropriate XDS Document Repository in the target community. Through use of its XCA Responding Gateway, the remote community may support access to the exchanged document by any other community with an XCA Initiating Gateway.
- 345
- 350 4. XCDR in Cross-Community XDW Workflow: XCDR may also be used to bridge Communities for a variety of workflows. (See ITI TF-1: E.11.4 – Two Deployment Models for XDW used in an XCA Environment). One of the environments where XCDR is used is the cross-enterprise workflow management across federated communities as specified by the IHE Cross-Enterprise Document Workflow (XDW) Profile. In particular, XCDR enables the update of one or more workflow documents. For example, when a workflow has been initiated in a remote non-XDS community and updates to the workflow need to be recorded in the community where the workflow was initiated.
- 355

#### **40.4.2.1 XCDR Source Community with XDR**

##### **40.4.2.1.1 XCDR Source Community with XDR Use Case Description**

Pre-conditions: A Document Source needs to send a set of documents to a remote community.

360 Post-conditions: Documents are under the control of the XCDR Responding Gateway and the Document Source receives the acknowledgement that the document set has been received in the remote community.

Actors:

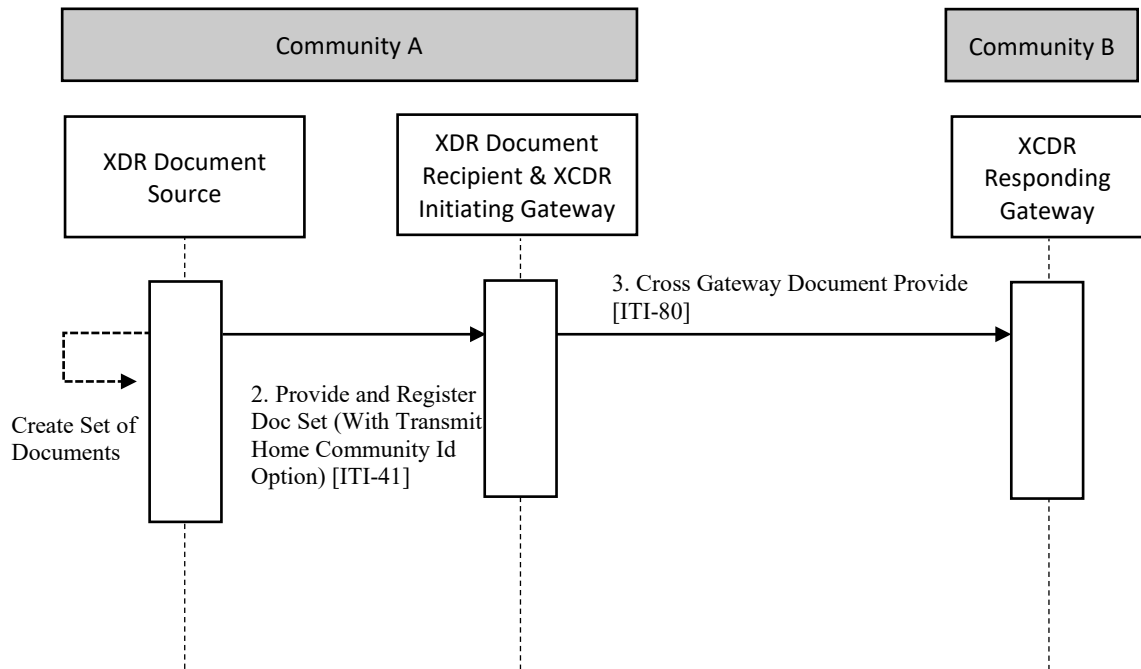
- XDR Document Source with the Transmit Home Community Id Option
- XDR Document Recipient grouped with XCDR Initiating Gateway
- 365 • XCDR Responding Gateway

Process flow:

1. In the source Community, the XDR Document Source creates a set of documents.
2. In the source Community, the XDR Document Source sends the documents to an XDR Document Recipient grouped with the XCDR Initiating Gateway.
- 370 3. The Initiating Gateway uses the homeCommunityId to identify the target remote community and sends the document set to the XCDR Responding Gateway in that community. The Initiating Gateway awaits acknowledgement of the transaction from the Responding Gateway.
- 375 4. The XCDR Responding Gateway sends acknowledgement to the XCDR Initiating Gateway.

- In the source community, the XCDR Initiating Gateway grouped with the XDR Document Recipient forwards the acknowledgement to the original XDR Document Source.

#### 40.4.2.1.2 XCDR Source Community with XDR Process Flow



380

Figure 40.4.2.1.2-1: XCDR Source with XDR Process Diagram

#### 40.4.2.2 XCDR Responding Community with XDR

##### 40.4.2.2.1 XCDR Responding Community with XDR Use Case Description

385 Pre-conditions: A Source Community needs to send a set of documents to a Document Recipient in a remote community

Post-conditions: Initiating Gateway receives the acknowledgement that the document set has been received by the intended recipient (if specified) or the Document Recipient (if intended recipient not specified)

Actors:

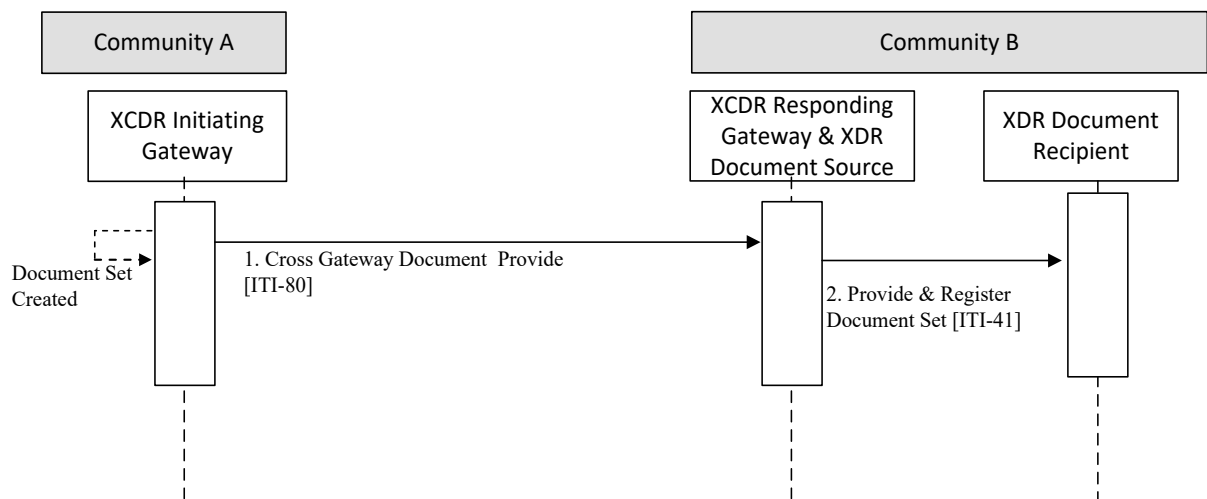
- 390
- XCDR Initiating Gateway
  - XCDR Responding Gateway grouped with XDR Document Source
  - XDR Document Recipient in remote community

Process flow:

- In the source Community, an XCDR Initiating Gateway creates the set of documents.

- 395        2. The Initiating Gateway inserts the homeCommunityId of the remote Community and sends the documents to an XCDR Responding Gateway grouped with an XDR Document Source. The XCDR Initiating Gateway awaits acknowledgment of documents received in the remote community.
- 400        3. The XCDR Responding Gateway, grouped with the XDR Document Source, forwards the document set to an XDR Document Recipient within the remote Community and receives acknowledgement.
4. The Responding Gateway then acknowledges the XCDR Cross-Gateway Document Provide transaction to the XCDR Initiating Gateway.

405        **40.4.2.2.2 XCDR Remote Community with XDR Process Flow**



**Figure 40.4.2.2.2-1: Remote Community with XDR Process Diagram**

**40.4.2.3 XCDR Federated Communities with XCA**

**40.4.2.3.1 XCDR Federated Communities with XCA Use Case Description**

410        Pre-conditions: A Document Source needs to send a set of documents to a remote community which saves incoming documents into an XDS Document Repository and enables access to those documents through XCA.

          Post-conditions: Document Source receives the acknowledgement that the document set has been received by the intended recipient(s) and the documents are available through XCA.

415        Community Roles:

- Community A: source Community
- Community B: remote Community
- Community C: Community that wishes to query and retrieve the document.



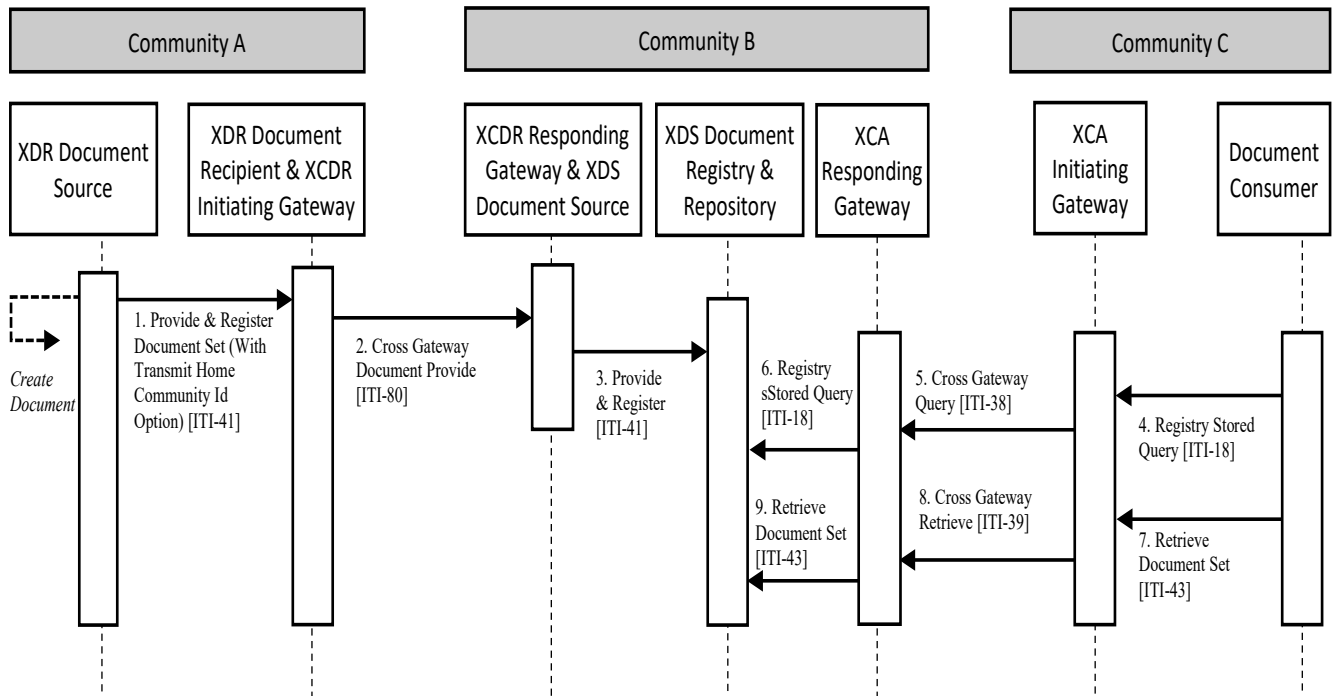
Actors:

- 420     • XDR Document Source in the source community (Community A) that wants to submit a document
- XDR Document Recipient grouped with an XCDR Initiating Gateway representing Community A
- 425     • XDS Document Source grouped with XCDR Responding Gateway in the remote community (Community B)
- XDS Registry/Repository to store the document within Community B
- XCA Responding Gateway implementing the XDS Affinity Domain Option in Community B
- 430     • XDS Document Consumer in Community C wanting access to the source community's document
- XCA Initiating Gateway representing Community C

Process Flow:

- 435     1. In the source Community A, the XDR Document Source with the Transmit Home Community Id Option sends the document to an XDR Document Recipient grouped with the XCDR Initiating Gateway.
2. The XCDR Initiating Gateway uses the homeCommunityId to identify the target Community B and sends the documents to the XCDR Responding Gateway in that community. The Initiating Gateway awaits acknowledgement of the transaction from the Responding Gateway.
- 440     3. The XCDR Responding Gateway in B, grouped with an XDS Document Source, stores the document set to an XDS Document Repository it selects within its Community(ies). The document set is registered by the XDS Document Registry. When the Provide and Register transaction is acknowledged, the grouped XDS Document Source and XCDR Responding Gateway sends its acknowledgement back to the XCDR Initiating Gateway
- 445     in source Community A.
4. A Document Consumer within another community (C) wishes to update the document and Queries the XCA Initiating Gateway for the location of the document.
5. The XCA Initiating Gateway in Community C queries the XCA Responding Gateway in Community B.
- 450     6. The XCA Responding Gateway queries the XDS Registry/Repository and responds.
7. The Document Consumer in Community C retrieves the document via the XCA Initiating Gateway.
8. The XCA Initiating Gateway retrieves the document from the XCA Responding Gateway.
- 455     9. The XCA Responding Gateway retrieves the document from the XDS Document Repository in Community B.

### 40.4.2.3.2 XCDR Federated Communities with XCA Process Flow



40.4.2.3.1-1 XCDR Federated Communities with XCA Process Flow Diagram

### 460 40.4.2.4 XCDR in Cross-Community XDW Workflow

#### 40.4.2.4.1 XCDR Updating XDW Workflow Document Use Case Description

465 One of the environments where XCDR is recommended is the Cross-enterprise workflow management as specified by the XDW Profile, but federated across communities using XCDR. In particular, XCDR enables the update of one or more workflow documents, when such workflows have been initiated in a remote XDS community and updates to the workflow need to be recorded in the community where the workflow was initiated. (See [ITI TF-1: E.11.4 – Two Deployment Models for XDW used in an XCA Environment](#)).

Community Roles:

- Community A: XDS source Community
- Community B: remote Community

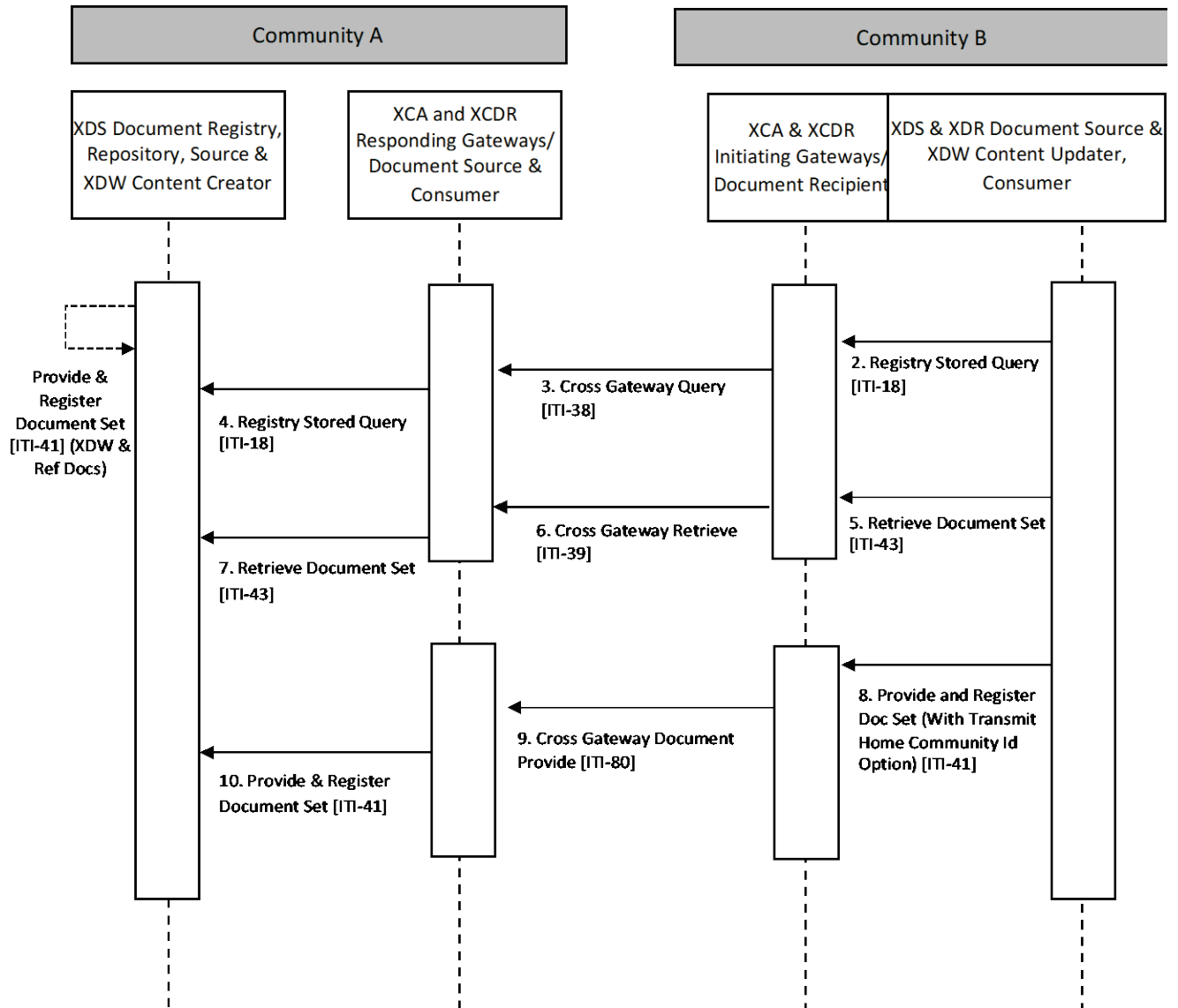
Pre-conditions: Document Consumer in a remote Community B needs to retrieve and update an XDW Workflow Document

Post-conditions: Updated XDW Workflow Document resides in originating source Community A

475 Process Flow:

1. The XDW Content Creator/Source creates a Workflow Document and stores it in its local Document Repository in Community A.
2. An XDW Updater/Consumer in Community B queries for the Workflow Document.
- 480 3. The Community B's XCA Initiating Gateway forwards the query to the Community A's XCA Responding Gateway.
4. The XCA Responding Gateway grouped with a Document Consumer forwards the query to the XDS Registry in Community A.
5. The XDW Content Updater/Consumer in Community B receives the response from the Responding Gateway and requests to retrieve the Workflow Document from Community A.
- 485 6. The Request is forwarded from Community B's Initiating Gateway to the Responding Gateway in Community A.
7. XCA Responding Gateway grouped with a Document Consumer retrieves the document from its local Repository and returns it (via its XCA Responding Gateway) to the XDW Content Updater/Consumer in Community A (via its Initiating Gateway).
- 490 8. The XDW Updater/Consumer in Community B updates the Workflow Document.
9. The XDW Updater/Consumer then sends the document via XDR to its XCDR Initiating Gateway.
10. The XCDR Responding Gateway in Community A processes the Cross-Gateway Document Provide transaction.
- 495 11. The XCDR Responding Gateway grouped with an XDS Document Source updates (RPLC) in Community A the document in the XDS Repository within Community A.

#### 40.4.2.4.2 XCDR Updating XDW Workflow Document Process Flow



500

40.4.2.4.2-1 XCDR Updating XDW Workflow Document Process Flow

### 40.5 XCDR Security Considerations

The XCDR Profile assumes that the health organizations using Initiating Gateways and Responding Gateways have an agreement defining when they can interchange Protected Health Information (PHI). This may require an explicit patient consent (depending on policy and regulation) and an agreement on how to manage potential inconsistencies between the security policies. The main aspects that should be covered by this agreement are similar to XDS – See [ITI TF-2: Appendix L](#). In the case of XCDR, the Gateway to Gateway communication is between two independent security domains. This means there must be an agreement to cover all aspects of security and privacy for exchanges. In addition, the following aspects should be covered:

505

- 510
- Manage patient identification in order to perform patient reconciliation correctly upon import of documents into its community. The patient identification domain in the receiving community may not be the same as in the source community so the patient ID must be reconciled by either the sending or the receiving actors.
- 515
- XCDR Initiating Gateway and Responding Gateway Actors shall be grouped with an ATNA Secure Node or Secure Application.
  - The Initiating Gateway, based on its community and the cross-community policies, is expected to use the confidentialityCode in the document metadata with the list of values that identify the sensitivity classifications that apply to the associated document. The confidentiality codes for different communities may need mapping.
- 520
- The Initiating Gateway is expected to use Privacy Policy Identifiers (OIDs) and associated information necessary to understand and enforce the community and cross-community Policy where the XCDR Initiating and Responding Gateways operate.
  - The Responding Gateway is expected to be configured with the Patient Privacy Policies, Patient Privacy Policy Identifiers (OIDs) and associated information necessary based on
- 525
- its community and the cross-community policies. The detail of how this is done is product specific and not specified by IHE.
  - Management of audit record tracking and exchange for operational, security management, regulatory purposes must be covered. Especially see Section A.11 within the IHE IT Infrastructure Technical Committee White Paper: [Template for XDS Affinity Domain Deployment Planning](#).
- 530

## 40.6 XCDR Cross-Profile Considerations

The following are required rules that shall be implemented when the associated grouping is being implemented.

### 40.6.1 Grouping with the Initiating Gateway - XDR

- 535 The Initiating Gateway of the XCDR Profile may be grouped with the Document Recipient of the XDR Profile (see Section 40.2.1).

When the Initiating Gateway is grouped with an XDR Document Recipient:

- 540
- If the Document Recipient/Initiating Gateway does not receive a homeCommunityId from the XDR Document Source in Provide and Register Document Set-b [ITI-41], the Document Recipient shall return an XDSMissingHomeCommunityId error. If the homeCommunityId is not recognized, the Document Recipient shall return an XDSUnknownCommunity error.
  - The Initiating Gateway shall use the homeCommunityId specified by the XDR Document Source to target the correct Responding Gateway. The Initiating Gateway shall copy the homeCommunityId value received from the XDR Document Source in [ITI-41] into the XCDR Cross-Gateway Document Provide [ITI-80] transaction it sends to the Responding Gateway. The Initiating Gateway shall copy the sourceId attribute from the
- 545

SubmissionSet received from Document Source in [ITI-41] into the sourceId attribute of the SubmissionSet it sends to the Responding Gateway in [ITI-80].

- 550
- The Document Recipient/Initiating Gateway that receives [ITI-41] shall send the acknowledgement to the XDR Document Source only after it receives the acknowledgement of the XCDR Cross Gateway Document Provide [ITI-80] from the Responding Gateway.
  - If the Document Recipient/Initiating Gateway is unable to get an appropriate response from the Responding Gateway, it shall return an XDSUnavailableCommunity error.
- 555

#### 40.6.2 Grouping with the Responding Gateway - XDS

When the Responding Gateway is grouped with an XDS Document Source:

- The Responding Gateway/Document Source shall copy the sourceId attribute from the SubmissionSet received from the Initiating Gateway in [ITI-80] into the sourceId attribute of the SubmissionSet in the Provide and Register Document Set-b [ITI-41] issued to a local Document Repository.
  - The Responding Gateway/XDS Document Source chooses the local Document Repository on the basis of local routing rules, supplemented by the SubmissionSet.intendedRecipient metadata attribute (see [ITI TF-3: 4.2.3.3.7](#)), if applicable. The intendedRecipient may contain organization level information. In this case, a mapping table could be locally configured.
  - The Responding Gateway/Document Source shall acknowledge the XCDR Cross Gateway Document Set Provide [ITI-80] received from the Initiating Gateway, only after it receives the acknowledgement of the XDS Provide and Register Document Set [ITI-41] from the local Document Repository.
- 560
- 565
- 570

#### 40.6.3 Grouping with the Responding Gateway - XDR

When the Responding Gateway is grouped with an XDR Document Source:

- The Responding Gateway shall copy the sourceId attribute of the received SubmissionSet into the SourceId attribute of the SubmissionSet provided in the Provide and Register Document Set-b Transaction issued within the responding Community.
  - XDR Document Recipient chooses the grouped actor XCDR Responding Gateway/XDR Document Source on the basis of local routing rules supplemented by the SubmissionSet.intendedRecipient metadata element (See [ITI TF-3: 4.2.3.3.7](#)), if applicable. The intendedRecipient may contain organization level information and may be handled with a locally configured mapping table. It may also contain personal level information but would require additional complexity in maintaining the routing table.
  - XCDR Provide Document Set transaction request received by the Responding Gateway shall be acknowledged only when the XDR Provide and Register Document Set Transaction acknowledgement is received.
- 575
- 580
- 585

#### 40.6.4 Grouping with the Responding Gateway - XCDR

The Responding Gateway of the XCDR Profile may be grouped with the Initiating Gateway of the XCDR Profile. For example, this may be done in order to bridge networks.

When the Responding Gateway is grouped with an XCDR Initiating Gateway:

- 590       • The Responding Gateway/Initiating Gateway shall copy the sourceId attribute from the SubmissionSet received from the original Initiating Gateway in [ITI-80] into the sourceId attribute of the SubmissionSet in the XCDR Cross Gateway Document Set Provide [ITI-80] issued to the destination Responding Gateway.
- 595       • The Responding Gateway/Initiating Gateway chooses the destination Responding Gateway to forward the [ITI-80] message to on the basis of local routing rules, supplemented by the homeCommunityId specified in [ITI-80]. If the homeCommunityId is not recognized, the Responding Gateway/Initiating Gateway shall return an XDSUnknownCommunity error.
- 600       • The Responding Gateway/Initiating Gateway shall acknowledge the XCDR Cross Gateway Document Set Provide [ITI-80] received from the original Initiating Gateway, only after it receives the acknowledgement of the forwarded [ITI-80] message from the destination Responding Gateway.
- 605       • The Responding Gateway/Initiating Gateway shall copy the [ITI-80] response it receives into the [ITI-80] response it returns to the original Initiating Gateway.
- 605       • If the Responding Gateway/Initiating Gateway is unable to get an appropriate response from the destination Responding Gateway, it shall return an XDSUnavailableCommunity error.

610       *The following update applies to the ITI Technical Framework Volume 1: In ITI TF-1: 15 - XDR Integration Profile*

Update [Section 15.2](#): XDR Integration Profile Option as follows:

### 15.2 XDR Integration Profile Options

Options that may be selected for this integration profile are listed in Table 15.2-1 along with the actors to which they apply. Dependencies between options when applicable are specified in notes.

**Table 15.2-1: XDR - Actors and Options**

Actor	Options	Vol. & Section
Document Source	Basic Patient Privacy Enforcement	ITI TF-1: 15.2.2
	<b><u>Transmit Home Community Id</u></b>	<b><u>ITI TF-1: 15.2.4</u></b>

<b>Actor</b>	<b>Options</b>	<b>Vol. &amp; Section</b>
Metadata-Limited Document Source	Basic Patient Privacy Enforcement	ITI TF-1: 15.2.2
Document Recipient	Basic Patient Privacy Enforcement	ITI TF-1: 15.2.2
	Accepts Limited Metadata	ITI TF-1: 15.2.3

*Insert the following new Section into ITI TF-1, immediately following ITI TF-1: 15.2.3.*

#### 620 **15.2.4 Transmit Home Community Id Option**

When the Document Source supports the Transmit Home Community Id Option, it shall have the ability to include in the Provide and Register Document Set-b [ITI-41] transaction a value for homeCommunityId. (See [ITI TF-2: 3.41.4.1.3.2.](#))



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625 *Update ITI TF-2, by creating a new Section 3.41.4.1.2.2 XDR Document Source Options:*

### 3.41.4.1.2.2 XDR Document Source Options

630 The Document Source that supports the Transmit Home Community Id Option shall be able to populate both the homeCommunityId Slot in the lcm:SubmitObjectRequest and the xdr:HomeCommunityBlock SOAP header with a target homeCommunityId value that identifies the Community for which the document set is intended. If the metadata attribute “intendedRecipient” is coded in the SubmissionSet, the homeCommunityId should point to a Community that is able to understand the value within the intendedRecipient.

If the Document Source transmits the HomeCommunityId:

- 635
1. The SOAP Header shall include SOAP Header Block with local name "homeCommunityBlock" and namespace "urn:ihe:iti:xdr:2014". This block shall contain an element with local name "homeCommunityId" and the same namespace. This element shall contain the target homeCommunityId. The homeCommunityId is included here to accommodate content encryption, if needed.
  - 640 2. The lcm:SubmitObjectsRequest shall contain a rs:RequestSlotList, which in turn shall contain a rim:Slot with @name="homeCommunityId". This Slot shall contain the value of the target homeCommunityId.

An example of the homeCommunityId Slot and the addressing block in the SOAP header is shown below:

645

```
<soap12:Envelope
  xmlns:soap12="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
  xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing"
  xmlns:xdr="urn:ihe:iti:xdr:2014"
650  xmlns:xds="urn:ihe:iti:xds-b:2007"
  xmlns:lcm="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebxml-regrep:xsd:lcm:3.0"
  xmlns:rs="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebxml-regrep:xsd:rs:3.0"
  xmlns:rim="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebxml-regrep:xsd:rim:3.0">
  <soap12:Header>
655    <!--Other SOAP Header elements go here-->
    <wsa:Action soap12:mustUnderstand="true">
urn:ihe:iti:2007:ProvideAndRegisterDocumentSet-b</wsa:Action>
    <xdr:homeCommunityBlock>
      <xdr:homeCommunityId>urn:oid:1.2.3.4.5.6.2333.23</xdr:homeCommunityId>
660    </xdr:homeCommunityBlock>
  </soap12:Header>
  <soap12:Body>
```

```
665 <xds:ProvideAndRegisterDocumentSetRequest>
    <lcm:SubmitObjectsRequest>
        <rs:RequestSlotList>
            <rim:Slot name="homeCommunityId">
                <rim:ValueList>
                    <rim:Value>urn:oid:1.2.3.4.5.6.2333.23</rim:Value>
                </rim:ValueList>
            </rim:Slot>
        </rs:RequestSlotList>
        <rim:RegistryObjectList>
            <!-- Registry Metadata goes here -->
        </rim:RegistryObjectList>
675 </lcm:SubmitObjectsRequest>
    <xds:Document id="Document01">
        <!-- Document binary goes here -->
    </xds:Document>
</xds:ProvideAndRegisterDocumentSetRequest>
680 </soap12:Body>
</soap12:Envelope>
```

<i>Update ITI TF-2 <a href="#">Section 3.41.4.1.3.1</a> by adding the following to the existing section.</i>
--

### 685 **3.41.4.1.3.1 Document Recipient Expected Actions**

In addition to the Expected Actions of all Content Receivers (described in the beginning of Section 3.41.4.1.3), a Document Recipient shall meet the following requirements.

A Document Recipient shall be able to interpret a submission without any context, such as knowledge of a prior submission.

690 The Document Recipient may validate the presence of metadata attributes. If the Document Recipient declares the Accepts Limited Metadata Option and the limitedMetadata attribute is present, such validation shall not exceed the requirements in the column labeled “XDR MS” (XDR Metadata-Limited Document Source) of ITI TF-3: Table 4.3.1-3. Otherwise, such  
695 validation shall not exceed the requirements in the column labeled “XDR DS” (XDR Document Source) of ITI TF-3: Table 4.3.1-3.

**The homeCommunityId attribute may be used by the Document Recipient to further route the document set when the Document Recipient serves multiple Communities (e.g., is grouped with an XCDR Initiating Gateway).**

The following shall not cause rejection of a submission:

700 ...

<i>Update ITI TF-2, by adding a new Section 3.80:</i>
---

### **3.80 Cross-Gateway Document Provide [ITI-80]**

705 **3.80.1 Scope**

The scope of this transaction is based on [Provide and Register Document Set.b](#) [ITI-41].

The differences between the [ITI-41] and the [ITI-80] transactions are:

- the Document Source in [ITI-41] is replaced by the Initiating Gateway in [ITI-80]
  - the Document Recipient in [ITI-41] is replaced by a Responding Gateway in [ITI-80]
  - [ITI-41] has a Transmit Home Community Id Option. [ITI-80] does not have the option because the capabilities associated with that option are required.
- 710

#### **3.80.2 Actor Roles**

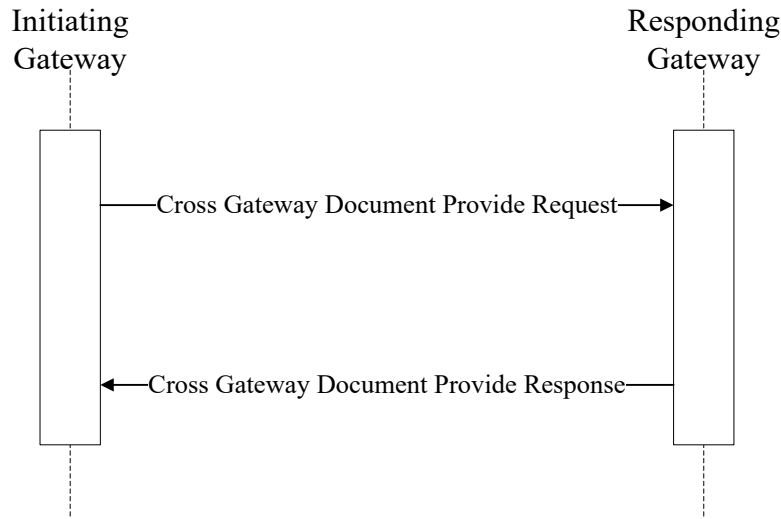
<b>Actor:</b>	Initiating Gateway
<b>Role:</b>	Sends documents and associated metadata to a Responding Gateway
<b>Actor:</b>	Responding Gateway
<b>Role:</b>	Receives a set of documents and, if required, forwards them to the intended recipient or a registry/repository in its local community.

#### **3.80.3 Reference Standards**

715 Implementers of this transaction shall comply with all requirements described in: [ITI TF-2: Appendix V](#): Web Services for IHE Transactions.

ebRIM	OASIS/ebXML Registry Information Model v3.0
ebRS	OASIS/ebXML Registry Services Specifications v3.0
ebMS	OASIS/ebXML Messaging Services Specifications v3.0

### 3.80.4 Messages



720

#### 3.80.4.1 Cross-Gateway Document Provide Request

An Initiating Gateway sends documents and associated metadata to a Responding Gateway. The Responding Gateway may then forward the documents to the intended recipient or repository.

##### 3.80.4.1.1 Trigger Events

725 The Initiating Gateway wants to submit a set of zero or more documents to the Responding Gateway of another community.

The Initiating Gateway shall provide enough information about the patient to ensure that the Responding Gateway can process the documents. The definition of enough will vary by deployment. In some cases, this might be by providing a patient ID that is known by the Responding Gateway. In other cases, it might include specification of enough demographics that the Responding Gateway will be confident of the association of the submission to a local patient. To accommodate the variety of policies that might apply, the Initiating Gateway shall be able to be configured to provide in the metadata at least: (1) a patient ID known to the Responding Gateway, and (2) demographics for the patient including first name, last name, birth date and gender.

735

##### 3.80.4.1.2 Message Semantics

740 Message semantics for the Cross-Gateway Document Provide adhere to the Message Semantics for Provide and Register Document Set-b [ITI-41] in [ITI TF-2: 3.41.4.1.2](#), with the additional Message Semantics defined for an XDR Document Source that supports the Transmit Home Community Id Option, as specified in ITI TF-2b: 3.41.4.1.2.2. The Initiating Gateway shall always transmit the HomeCommunityId.

The Cross Gateway Document Provide Request message shall include the metadata attributes as defined in [ITI TF-3: 4.2.3](#). Optionality for these attributes is defined in [ITI TF-3: 4.3.1](#).

### 3.80.4.1.3 Expected Actions

745 A Responding Gateway receives the metadata and the associated document(s). It shall determine, based on the homeCommunityId, whether it is the destination community of the message or whether it needs to forward the message to a grouped XCDR Initiating Gateway as described in ITI TF-1: 40.6.4. If the homeCommunityId is not included, the Responding Gateway shall return an XDSMissingHomeCommunityId error. If the Responding Gateway is neither the destination  
750 nor grouped with an XCDR Initiating Gateway, it shall return an XDSUnknownCommunity error.

If the Responding Gateway is the destination community, it shall process the request as a Content Receiver processes the Provide and Register Document Set-b [ITI-41], described in the beginning of ITI TF-2: 3.41.4.1.3, and shall meet the following requirements.

755 The Responding Gateway shall be able to interpret the submission without any context (e.g., a prior submission). The Responding Gateway may validate the metadata as described in [ITI TF-3: 4.3.1](#), Table 4.3.1-3.

If the Responding Gateway detects a failure, it shall return an error message to the Initiating Gateway thus terminating this transaction. The conditions of failure and possible error messages  
760 are the same as those for [ITI-41] in ITI TF-3: 4.2.4 Error Reporting.

The Responding Gateway shall be capable of accepting submissions containing multiple documents.

*Note: The Initiating Gateway may submit single documents or multiple documents depending on its needs.*

765 A Responding Gateway shall verify the received metadata as follows. For each DocumentEntry, the Responding Gateway shall:

- Verify the hash attribute, if present. If a received hash value differs from the calculated hash of the received document, the Responding Gateway shall reject the submission and return an XDSRepositoryMetadataError error.
- Verify the size attribute, if present. If a received size value differs from the octet count of the received document, the Responding Gateway shall reject the submission and return an XDSRepositoryMetadataError error.

Also, for the SubmissionSet, the Responding Gateway may:

- Validate the sourceId. If the submission is not from a permitted Document Source, the  
775 submission may be rejected and an error returned.

If a DocumentEntry is included but the document content is missing (e.g. no Document element with matching id), the Responding Gateway should reject the submission and return an XDSMissingDocument error.

If a Document element is included with no associated DocumentEntry, the Responding Gateway  
780 may reject the submission and return an XDSMissingDocumentMetadata error.

The Responding Gateway may return the DocumentQueued warning to notify the Initiating Gateway that a specific document will be processed later.

If the SubmissionSet intendedRecipient is populated, the Responding Gateway should make reasonable efforts to determine whether each recipient can be notified, but may return success before confirming full receipt and processing by the intendedRecipients. If notification of an intendedRecipient is not possible, the Responding Gateway may do any of the following:

- Fail the transaction and return the code UnknownRecipient or UnavailableRecipient as an error
- Succeed and return the code UnknownRecipient or UnavailableRecipient as a warning
- Succeed silently

The Responding Gateway uses the patient ID and/or patient demographics in order to associate the submission to a local patient.

The Initiating Gateway may include Folders in metadata. If the Responding Gateway is not able to process the Folder-specific content, it shall return a PartialFolderContentNotProcessed warning that includes a textual description identifying that Folder Content was not processed. In this case, the Responding Gateway shall process the rest of the submission successfully.

In the case where the Initiating Gateway submits a replacement set of documents, if the Responding Gateway is not able to process the replacement semantics in the submission, it shall return a PartialReplaceContentNotProcessed or PartialTransformReplaceContentNotProcessed warning that includes a textual description identifying that the replacement semantics were not processed. In this case, the Responding Gateway shall process the rest of the submission successfully. The document replacement semantics required for the Responding Gateway are consistent with those defined in [ITI TF-3: 4.2.2.2.3](#), which requires that Responding Gateways shall:

1. persist documents and associated metadata
2. persist a replacement document if the replaced document is known, then deprecate the replaced document
3. if the replaced document does not exist at the Responding Gateways, the submission shall fail with an appropriate error (See [ITI TF-3: 4.2.4.1](#), Table 4.2.4.1-1)

The Initiating Gateway may include other document relationships in metadata. If the Responding Gateway is not able to process the relationship-specific semantics, it shall return a warning and textual description that the relationship semantics were not processed. The specific warning depends on the relationship: PartialAppendContentNotProcessed, PartialTransformContentNotProcessed, or for the associationTypes, PartialRelationshipContentNotProcessed. In this case, the Responding Gateway shall process the rest of the submission successfully.

In the case of cross-author update (an author/organization submits an update to the clinical data from another author/organization), before such an update is accepted, the Responding Gateway may want to apply additional checks on the sender, including human review. The Responding Gateway may use the DocumentQueued warning to notify the sender of the delay, and use the codeContext field to explain it in more detail.

### 3.80.4.1.3.1 Basic Patient Privacy Enforcement

If the Basic Patient Privacy Enforcement Option is implemented:

- 825 1. The Initiating Gateway shall populate the confidentialityCode in the document metadata with the list of values that identify the sensitivity classifications that apply to the associated document. The confidentiality codes for different documents in the same submission may be different for different Communities.
- 830 2. The Initiating Gateway shall be able to be configured with the Patient Privacy Policies, Patient Privacy Policy Identifiers (OIDs) and associated information necessary to understand and enforce the Policy in the community where the XCDR Initiating and Responding Gateways operate. The details of this are product-specific and not specified by IHE.
- 835 3. The Initiating Gateway may have business rule capabilities to determine the appropriate confidentiality codes for each document. The details of this are product-specific and not specified by IHE. However, the information about how confidentiality codes are assigned must be part of the published in the community where the XCDR Initiating and Responding Gateways operate.
- 840 4. The Responding Gateway shall be able to be configured with the Patient Privacy Policies, Patient Privacy Policy Identifiers (OIDs) and associated information necessary to understand and enforce the Policies in the community where the XCDR Initiating and Responding Gateways operate. The meanings of the codes on the media must be provided out of band, e.g., by telephone, fax, or email. The details of this are product-specific and not specified by IHE. If the documents are transferred internally within the organization or to other members of the Community served by the Responding Gateway, appropriate internal confidentiality codes shall be applied.
- 845

### 3.80.4.2 Cross-Gateway Document Provide Response

The Responding Gateway shall send a Cross-Gateway Document Provide Response message when the processing of a Cross-Gateway Document Provide Request message is complete.

#### 3.80.4.2.1 Trigger Events

850 The following events can trigger this message:

- Documents were successfully received and processed by the Responding Gateway
- Documents were not successfully received by the Responding Gateway

#### 3.80.4.2.2 Message Semantics

855 The Cross-Gateway Document Provide Response message shall carry the status of the requested operation and an error message if the requested operation failed. The conditions of failure and possible error messages are given in the ebRS standard and are the same as those for [ITI-41] in [ITI TF-3: 4.2.4: Success and Error Reporting](#).

### 3.80.4.2.3 Expected Actions

860 The Initiating Gateway now knows that the transaction succeeded/failed and can continue. The document(s) received by the Responding Gateway shall be available for further processing according to the capabilities of the system. These capabilities are not specified by IHE except when the Initiating Gateway is grouped with an actor identified in ITI TF-1: 40.6.

### 3.80.5 Protocol Requirements

865 Implementers of this transaction shall comply with all requirements described in [ITI TF-2: Appendix V](#): Web Services for IHE Transactions.

The Cross-Gateway Document Provide transaction shall use SOAP12 and MTOM with XOP encoding (labeled MTOM/XOP in this specification). See [ITI TF-2: Appendix V](#) for details.

XML namespace prefixes used in text and examples below are for informational purposes only and are documented in [ITI TF-2: Appendix V.2.4](#), Table V.2.4-1.

870 A full XML Schema Document for the XDS types is available online; see [ITI TF-2: Appendix W](#).

Responding Gateway: These are the requirements for the Cross-Gateway Document Provide transaction presented in the order in which they would appear in the Responding Gateway WSDL definition:

- 875
- The following types shall be imported (xsd:import) in the /definitions/types section:
    - namespace="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebxml-regrep:xsd:rs:3.0", schema="rs.xsd"
    - namespace="urn:ihe:iti:xds-b:2007", schema="IHEXDS.xsd"
  - The /definitions/message/part/@element attribute of the Cross-Gateway Document Provide Request message shall be defined as
  - 880 “xds:ProvideAndRegisterDocumentSetRequest”
  - The /definitions/message/part/@element attribute of the Cross-Gateway Document Provide Response message shall be defined as “rs:RegistryResponse”
  - Refer to Table 3.80.5-1 below for additional attribute requirements

885 These are the requirements that affect the wire format of the SOAP message. The other WSDL properties are only used within the WSDL definition and do not affect interoperability. Full sample request and response messages are in ITI TF-2: 3.80.5.1 Sample SOAP Messages. For informative WSDL for the Responding Gateway, [see ITI TF-2: Appendix W](#). The <xds:ProvideAndRegisterDocumentSetRequest /> element is defined as:

- 890
- One <lcm:SubmitObjectsRequest/> element that contains the submission set metadata
  - Zero or more <xds:Document/> elements that contain document content being submitted to the Responding Gateway. The <xds:Document/> element also includes the document id attribute (xds:Document/@id) of type xsd:anyURI to match the document ExtrinsicObject id in the metadata and providing the necessary linkage

The use of MTOM/XOP is governed by the following rules:



- 895
- The Responding Gateway shall accept documents in a Cross Gateway Document Provide transaction in MTOM/XOP format. The response message shall use MTOM/XOP format.
  - The Initiating Gateway shall generate Cross Gateway Document Provide transactions in MTOM/XOP format. It shall accept the response message in MTOM/XOP format.

**Table 3.80.5-1: Additional Attribute Requirements**

Attribute	Value
/definitions/portType/operation/@name	RespondingGateway_CrossGatewayDocumentProvide
/definitions/portType/operation/input/@wsaw:Action	urn:ihe:iti:2015:CrossGatewayDocumentProvide
/definitions/portType/operation/output/@wsaw:Action	urn:ihe:iti:2015:CrossGatewayDocumentProvideResponse
/definitions/binding/operation/wssoap12:operation/@soapActionRequired /definitions/binding/operation/soap12:operation/@soapAction	falseurn:ihe:iti:2015:CrossGatewayDocumentProvide

900

### 3.80.5.1 Sample SOAP Messages

The samples in the following two sections show a typical SOAP request and its relative SOAP response. The sample messages also show the WS-Addressing headers <Action/>, MessageID/>, <ReplyTo/>...; these WS-Addressing headers are populated according to the [ITI TF-2: Appendix V: Web Services for IHE Transactions](#). The body of the SOAP message is omitted for brevity; in a real scenario the empty element will be populated with the appropriate metadata.

905

Samples presented in this section are also available online; see [ITI TF-2: Appendix W](#).

#### 3.80.5.1.1 Sample Cross Gateway Document Provide SOAP Request

```

910 <soap12:Envelope
    xmlns:soap12="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
    xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing"
    xmlns:xdr="urn:ihe:iti:xdr:2014"
    xmlns:xds="urn:ihe:iti:xds-b:2007"
    xmlns:lcm="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebxml-regrep:xsd:lcm:3.0"
915    xmlns:rs="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebxml-regrep:xsd:rs:3.0"
    xmlns:rims="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebxml-regrep:xsd:rims:3.0">
    <soap12:Header>
        <!--Other SOAP Header elements go here-->
        <wsa:Action soap12:mustUnderstand="true">
920 urn:ihe:iti:2015:CrossGatewayDocumentProvide</wsa:Action>
        <xdr:homeCommunityBlock>
        <xdr:homeCommunityId>urn:oid:1.2.3.4.5.6.2333.23</xdr:homeCommunityId>
        </xdr:homeCommunityBlock>
    </soap12:Header>
925 <soap12:Body>
        <xds:ProvideAndRegisterDocumentSetRequest>
            <lcm:SubmitObjectsRequest>
                <rs:RequestSlotList>

```

```
930     <rim:Slot name="homeCommunityId">
        <rim:ValueList>
          <rim:Value>urn:oid:1.2.3.4.5.6.2333.23</rim:Value>
        </rim:ValueList>
      </rim:Slot>
    </rs:RequestSlotList>
935    <rim:RegistryObjectList>
      <!-- Registry Metadata goes here -->
    </rim:RegistryObjectList>
  </lcm:SubmitObjectsRequest>
  <xds:Document id="Document01">
940    <!-- Document binary goes here -->
  </xds:Document>
</xds:ProvideAndRegisterDocumentSetRequest>
</soap12:Body>
</soap12:Envelope>
```

945

### 3.80.5.1.2 Sample Cross Gateway Document Provide SOAP Response

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<soap12:Envelope
  xmlns:soap12="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
950  xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing"
  xmlns:rs="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebxml-regrep:xsd:rs:3.0">
  <soap12:Header>
    <!--Other SOAP Header elements go here-->
    <wsa:Action soap12:mustUnderstand="true">
955      urn:ihe:iti:2015:CrossGatewayDocumentProvideResponse
    </wsa:Action>
  </soap12:Header>
  <soap12:Body>
    <rs:RegistryResponse status="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebxml-
960  regrep:ResponseStatusType:Success"/>
  </soap12:Body>
</soap12:Envelope>
```

### 3.80.6 Security Considerations

965 This transaction assumes that the communities that are using Initiating Gateways and Responding Gateways have an agreement defining when they can interchange PHI.

### 3.80.7 Audit Record Considerations

970 The Cross Community Document Provide Transaction is either a PHI-Import event or a PHI-Export event, depending on the actor, as defined in [ITI TF-2: 3.20.4.1.1.1](#), Table 3.20.4.1.1.1-1, with the following exceptions.

These audit messages are identical to [ITI-41] with the exception of the EventTypeCode and the inclusion of homeCommunityId; see [ITI TF-2: 3.41.5.1](#).

### 3.80.7.1 Initiating Gateway audit message:

	Field Name	Opt	Value Constraints
<b>Event</b> AuditMessage/ EventIdentification	EventID	M	EV(110106, DCM, “Export”)
	EventActionCode	M	“R” (Read)
	EventDateTime	M	not specialized
	EventOutcomeIndicator	M	not specialized
	EventTypeCode	M	EV(“ITI-80”, “IHE Transactions”, “CrossGatewayDocumentProvide”)
Source (Initiating Gateway) (1)			
Human Requestor (0..n)			
Destination (Responding Gateway) (1)			
Audit Source (Initiating Gateway) (1)			
Patient (1)			
SubmissionSet (1)			

975

Where:

<b>Source</b> AuditMessage/ ActiveParticipant	UserID	M	If Asynchronous Web Services Exchange is being used, the content of the <wsa:ReplyTo/> element. Otherwise, not specialized.
	AlternativeUserID	M	The process ID as used within the local operating system in the local system logs.
	UserName	U	not specialized
	UserIsRequestor	U	not specialized
	RoleIDCode	M	EV(110153, DCM, “Source Role ID”)
	NetworkAccessPointTypeCode	M	“1” for machine (DNS) name, “2” for IP address
	NetworkAccessPointID	M	The machine name or IP address

<b>Human Requestor (if known)</b> AuditMessage/ ActiveParticipant	UserID	M	Identity of the human that initiated the transaction.
	AlternativeUserID	U	not specialized
	UserName	U	not specialized
	UserIsRequestor	U	not specialized
	RoleIDCode	U	Access Control role(s) the user holds that allows this transaction.
	NetworkAccessPointTypeCode	NA	
	NetworkAccessPointID	NA	

<b>Destination</b> AuditMessage/ ActiveParticipant	UserID	M	SOAP endpoint URI of the intended recipient Responding Gateway.
	AlternativeUserID	U	not specialized
	UserName	U	not specialized
	UserIsRequestor	M	“false”

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	RoleIDCode	M	EV(110152, DCM, “Destination Role ID”)
	NetworkAccessPointTypeCode	M	“1” for machine (DNS) name, “2” for IP address
	NetworkAccessPointID	M	The machine name or IP address

<b>Audit Source</b> (AuditMessage/ AuditSourceIdentification)	AuditSourceID	U	not specialized
	AuditEnterpriseSiteID	U	not specialized
	AuditSourceTypeCode	U	not specialized

<b>Patient</b> (AuditMessage/ ParticipantObjectIdentification)	ParticipantObjectTypeCode	M	“1” (Person)
	ParticipantObjectTypeCodeRole	M	“1” (Patient)
	ParticipantObjectDataLifeCycle	U	not specialized
	ParticipantObjectIDTypeCode	M	not specialized
	ParticipantObjectSensitivity	U	not specialized
	ParticipantObjectID	M	The patient ID in HL7 CX format.
	ParticipantObjectName	U	not specialized
	ParticipantObjectQuery	U	not specialized
	ParticipantObjectDetail	U	not specialized

980

<b>Submission Set</b> (AuditMessage/ ParticipantObjectIdentification)	ParticipantObjectTypeCode	M	“2” (System)
	ParticipantObjectTypeCodeRole	M	“20” (job)
	ParticipantObjectDataLifeCycle	U	not specialized
	ParticipantObjectIDTypeCode	M	EV(“urn:uuid:a54d6aa5-d40d-43f9-88c5-b4633d873bdd”, “IHE XDS Metadata”, “submission set classificationNode”)
	ParticipantObjectSensitivity	U	not specialized
	ParticipantObjectID	M	The submissionSet unique ID
	ParticipantObjectName	U	not specialized
	ParticipantObjectQuery	U	not specialized
	ParticipantObjectDetail	M	The homeCommunityId of the destination intended recipient : type: “urn:ihe:iti:xca:2010:homeCommunityId” (literal string) value: value of the homeCommunityId

### 3.80.7.2 Responding Gateway audit message:

	Field Name	Opt	Value Constraints
<b>Event</b> AuditMessage/ EventIdentification	EventID	M	EV(110107, DCM, “Import”)
	EventActionCode	M	“C” (Create)
	EventDateTime	M	not specialized
	EventOutcomeIndicator	M	not specialized
	EventTypeCode	M	EV(“ITI-80”, “IHE Transactions”, “CrossGatewayDocumentProvide”)
Source (Initiating Gateway) (1)			
Destination (Responding Gateway) (1)			
Audit Source (Responding Gateway) (1)			
Patient (1)			
SubmissionSet (1)			

Where:

985

<b>Source</b> AuditMessage/ ActiveParticipant	Field Name	Opt	Value Constraints
	UserID	M	If Asynchronous Web Services Exchange is being used, the content of the <wsa:ReplyTo/> element. Otherwise, not specialized.
	AlternativeUserID	U	not specialized
	UserName	U	not specialized
	UserIsRequestor	U	not specialized
	RoleIDCode	M	EV(110153, DCM, “Source Role ID”)
	NetworkAccessPointTypeCode	M	“1” for machine (DNS) name, “2” for IP address
	NetworkAccessPointID	M	The machine name or IP address

<b>Destination</b> AuditMessage/ ActiveParticipant	Field Name	Opt	Value Constraints
	UserID	M	SOAP endpoint URI
	AlternativeUserID	M	The process ID as used within the local operating system in the local system logs.
	UserName	U	not specialized
	UserIsRequestor	M	“false”
	RoleIDCode	M	EV(110152, DCM, “Destination Role ID”)
	NetworkAccessPointTypeCode	M	“1” for machine (DNS) name, “2” for IP address
	NetworkAccessPointID	M	The machine name or IP address

<b>Audit Source</b> AuditMessage/AuditSourceIdentification	Field Name	Opt	Value Constraints
	AuditSourceID	U	not specialized
	AuditEnterpriseSiteId	U	not specialized
	AuditSourceTypeCode	U	not specialized

<b>Patient</b> (AuditMessage/ ParticipantObjectI dentification)	ParticipantObjectTypeCode	M	“1” (Person)
	ParticipantObjectTypeCodeRole	M	“1” (Patient)
	<i>ParticipantObjectDataLifeCycle</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>not specialized</i>
	<i>ParticipantObjectIDTypeCode</i>	M	<i>not specialized</i>
	<i>ParticipantObjectSensitivity</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>not specialized</i>
	ParticipantObjectID	M	The patient ID in HL7 CX format.
	<i>ParticipantObjectName</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>not specialized</i>
	<i>ParticipantObjectQuery</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>not specialized</i>
	<i>ParticipantObjectDetail</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>not specialized</i>

<b>Submission Set</b> (AuditMessage/ ParticipantObjectI dentification)	ParticipantObjectTypeCode	M	“2” (System)
	ParticipantObjectTypeCodeRole	M	“20” (job)
	<i>ParticipantObjectDataLifeCycle</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>not specialized</i>
	ParticipantObjectIDTypeCode	M	EV(“urn:uuid:a54d6aa5-d40d-43f9-88c5-b4633d873bdd”, “IHE XDS Metadata”, “submission set classificationNode”)
	<i>ParticipantObjectSensitivity</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>not specialized</i>
	ParticipantObjectID	M	The submissionSet unique ID
	<i>ParticipantObjectName</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>not specialized</i>
	<i>ParticipantObjectQuery</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>not specialized</i>
	ParticipantObjectDetail	M	The homeCommunityId of the destination intended recipient : type: “urn:ihe:iti:xca:2010:homeCommunityId” (literal string) value: value of the homeCommunityId

## Appendices to Volume 2

In Volume 2, [Appendix V.2.4](#), add one row to Table V.2.4-1, as shown:

995 **V.2.4 XML Namespaces**

Table V.2.4-1 lists XML namespaces that are used in this appendix. The choice of any namespace prefix is arbitrary and not semantically significant.

**Table V.2.4-1: XML Namespaces and Prefixes**

Prefix	Namespace	Specification
wsdl (or default)	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/	<a href="#">WSDL 1.1 binding for SOAP 1.2</a>
...		
xop	http://www.w3.org/2004/08/xop/include	
<b><u>xdr</u></b>	<b><u>urn:ihe:iti:xdr:2014</u></b>	

1000

# Volume 3 – Document Sharing Metadata and Content Profiles

Update Vol 3, [Section 4.3.1](#), Table 4.3.1-1 as follows:

1005

**Table 4.3.1-1: Sending Actor/Transaction Pairs**

Actor	Transaction	Shortname
XDS Document Source	Provide and Register Document Set-b [ITI-41]	XDS DS
XDS Document Repository	Register Document Set-b [ITI-42]	XDS DR
XDM Portable Media Creator	Distribute Document Set on Media [ITI-32]	XDM MC
XDR Document Source	Provide and Register Document Set-b [ITI-41]	XDR DS
XDR Metadata-Limited Document Source	Provide and Register Document Set-b [ITI-41]	XDR MS
XDS On-Demand Document Source	Register On-Demand Document Entry [ITI-61]	XDS OD
<b><u>XCDR Initiating Gateway</u></b>	<b><u>Cross-Gateway Document Provide [ITI-80]</u></b>	<b><u>XCDR IG</u></b>

Update Vol 3, [Section 4.3.1](#), Table 4.3.1-3 as follows:

1010

**Table 4.3.1-3: Sending Actor Metadata Attribute Optionality**

Metadata Element	Metadata Attribute	XDS DS	XDS DR	XDM MC	XDR DS	XDR MS	XDS OD	<u>XCDR IG</u>
DocumentEntry	author	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2	<u>R2</u>
DocumentEntry	availabilityStatus	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
DocumentEntry	classCode	R	R	R2	R	R2	R	<u>R</u>
DocumentEntry	comments	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
DocumentEntry	confidentialityCode	R	R	R2	R	R2	R	<u>R</u>
DocumentEntry	creationTime	R	R	R2	R	R2	X	<u>R</u>
DocumentEntry	entryUUID	R	R	R	R	R	R	<u>R</u>
DocumentEntry	eventCodeList	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
DocumentEntry	formatCode	R	R	R2	R	R2	R	<u>R</u>
DocumentEntry	hash	O	R	R	O	O	X	<u>O</u>
DocumentEntry	healthcareFacility TypeCode	R	R	R2	R	R2	R	<u>R</u>
DocumentEntry	homeCommunityId	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
DocumentEntry	languageCode	R	R	R2	R	R2	R	<u>R</u>
DocumentEntry	legalAuthenticator	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
DocumentEntry	limitedMetadata	X	X	O	X	R	X	<u>X</u>



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Metadata Element	Metadata Attribute	XDS DS	XDS DR	XDM MC	XDR DS	XDR MS	XDS OD	XCDR IG
DocumentEntry	mimeType	R	R	R	R	R	R	<u>R</u>
DocumentEntry	objectType	R	R	R	R	R	R	<u>R</u>
DocumentEntry	patientId	R	R	R2	R	R2	R	<u>R2</u>
DocumentEntry	practiceSettingCode	R	R	R2	R	R2	R	<u>R</u>
DocumentEntry	referenceIdList	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
DocumentEntry	repositoryUniqueId	O	R	O	O	O	R	<u>O</u>
DocumentEntry	serviceStartTime	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2	O	<u>R2</u>
DocumentEntry	serviceStopTime	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2	O	<u>R2</u>
DocumentEntry	size	O	R	R	O	O	X	<u>O</u>
DocumentEntry	sourcePatientId	R	R	R2	R	R2	R	<u>R</u>
DocumentEntry	sourcePatientInfo	O	O	R2	O	R2	O	<u>O</u>
DocumentEntry	title	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
DocumentEntry	typeCode	R	R	R2	R	R2	R	<u>R</u>
DocumentEntry	uniqueId	R	R	R	R	R	R	<u>R</u>
DocumentEntry	URI	O	O	R	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
SubmissionSet	author	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2	<u>R2</u>
SubmissionSet	availabilityStatus	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
SubmissionSet	comments	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
SubmissionSet	contentTypeCode	R	R	R2	R	R2	R	<u>R</u>
SubmissionSet	entryUUID	R	R	R	R	R	R	<u>R</u>
SubmissionSet	homeCommunityId	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
SubmissionSet	intendedRecipient	O	O	R2	R2	R2	O	<u>R2</u>
SubmissionSet	limitedMetadata	X	X	O	X	R	X	<u>X</u>
SubmissionSet	patientId	R	R	R2	R	R2	R	<u>R2</u>
SubmissionSet	sourceId	R	R	R	R	R	R	<u>R</u>
SubmissionSet	submissionTime	R	R	R	R	R	R	<u>R</u>
SubmissionSet	title	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
SubmissionSet	uniqueId	R	R	R	R	R	R	<u>R</u>
Folder	availabilityStatus	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
Folder	codeList	R	R	R2	R	R2	R	<u>R</u>
Folder	comments	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
Folder	entryUUID	R	R	R	R	R	R	<u>R</u>
Folder	homeCommunityId	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
Folder	lastUpdateTime	O	O	O	O	O	O	<u>O</u>
Folder	limitedMetadata	X	X	O	X	R	X	<u>X</u>
Folder	patientId	R	R	R2	R	R2	R	<u>R2</u>
Folder	title	R	R	O	R	O	R	<u>R</u>
Folder	uniqueId	R	R	R	R	R	R	<u>R</u>