

SNOMED CT in a Nutshell

1. What is SNOMED? What is SNOMED CT ?
2. What medical knowledge is in SNOMED CT?
3. Given ICD, OPS etc. Why should we use SNOMED CT ?
4. What languages does SNOMED CT speak?



Stefan Schulz, Meduni Graz / Averbis GmbH, September 2024
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SNOMED CT in a Nutshell

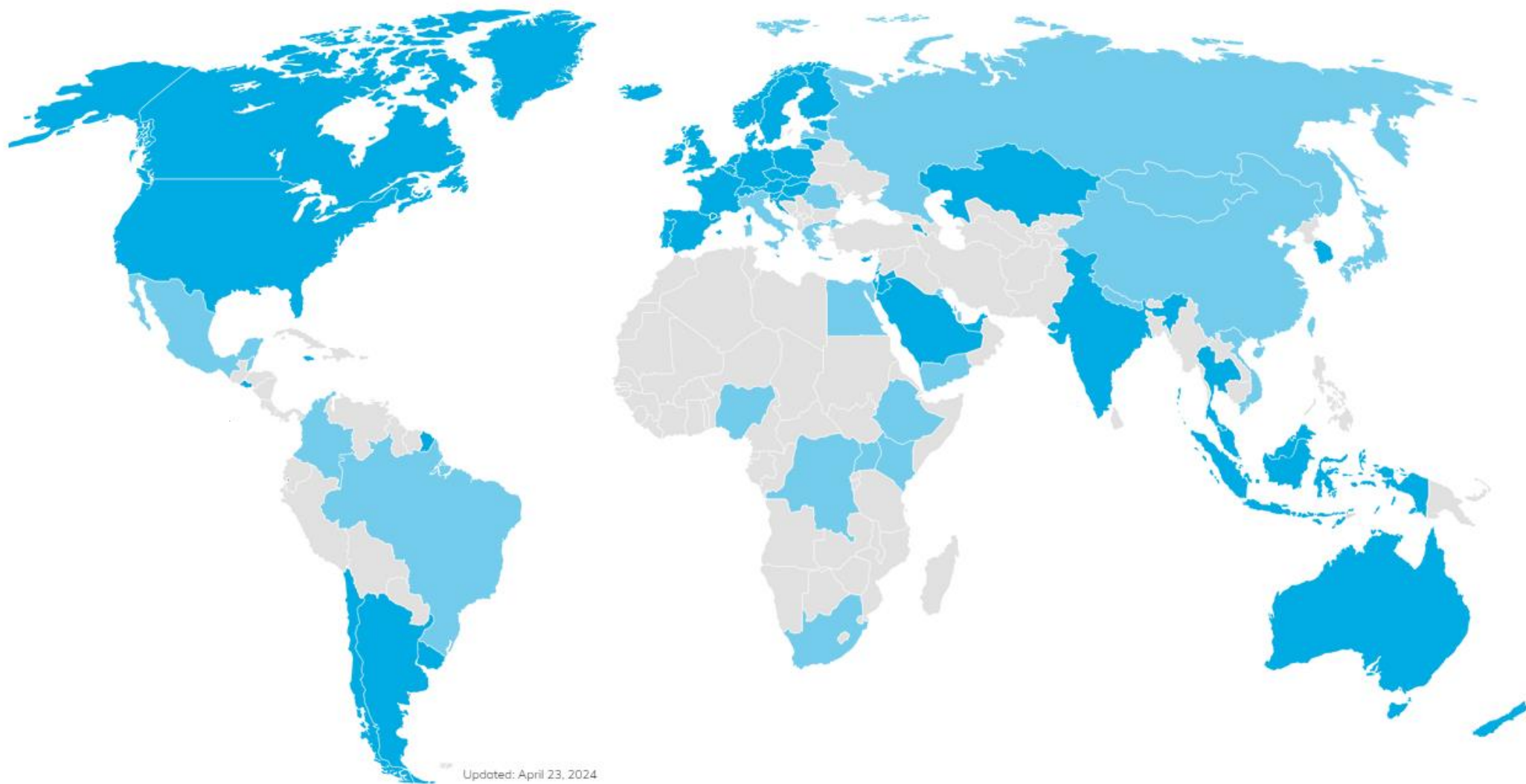
1. **What is SNOMED? What is SNOMED CT ?**
2. What medical knowledge is in SNOMED CT?
3. Given ICD, OPS etc. Why should we use SNOMED CT ?
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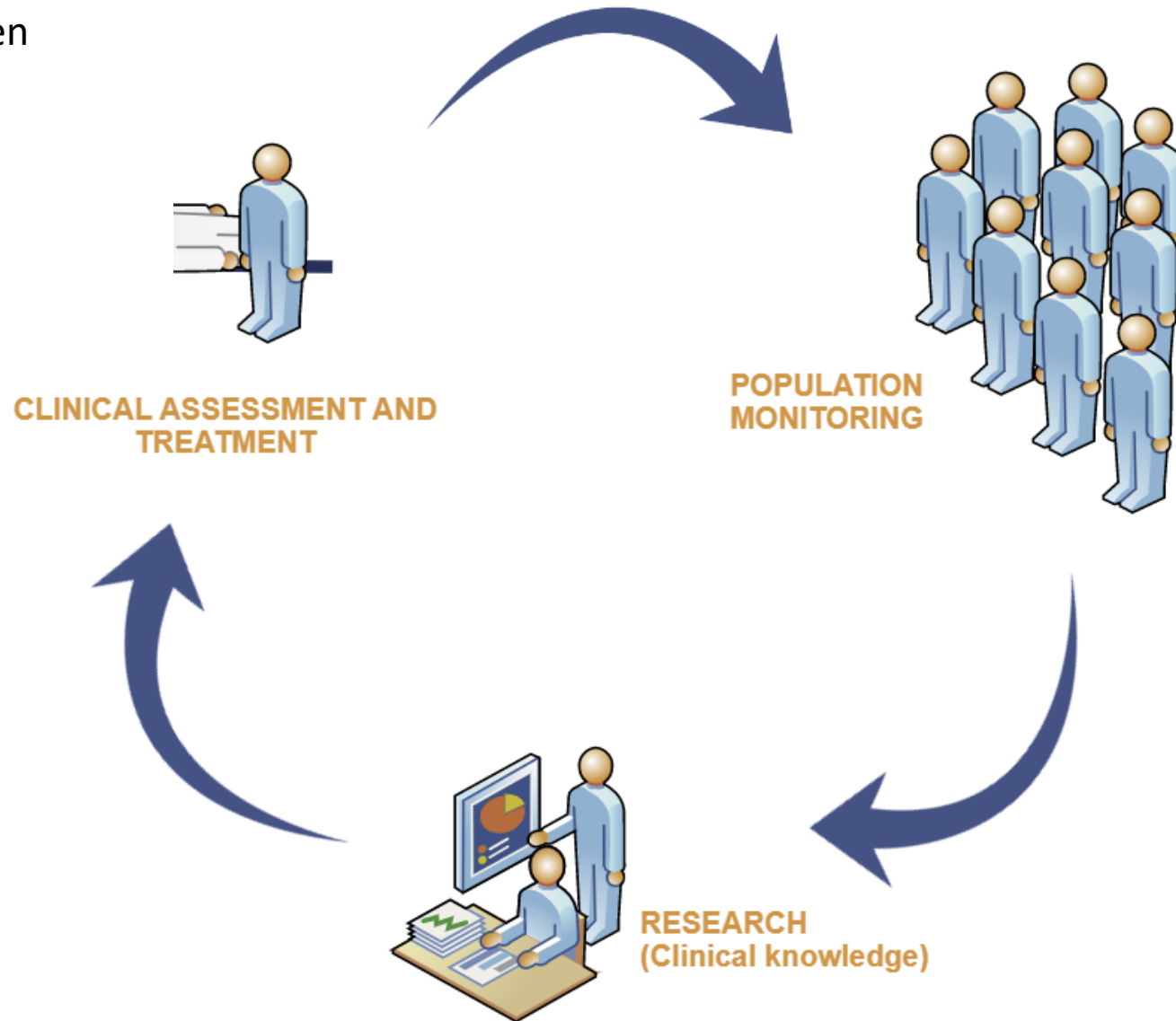
Clarifying "SNOMED"

- ~~Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine~~ (**SNOMED**), edited 1974 - 2007 by the *College of American Pathologists*. Characterised as *a Nomenclature* (Versions I, II, 3.*, NT). German Version 1984 (F. Wingert)
- **SNOMED CT**: comprehensive medical terminology for clinical documentation. Based on SNOMED NT after Fusion with NHS Clinical Terms (CT = Clinical Terms). Ontology-based terminology system, no longer characterised as a nomenclature
- **SNOMED International** is a non-for-profit international Organisation, owned by its members It has owned all rights to all SNOMED versions since 2007, but only continues to develop SNOMED CT



What are the goals of SNOMED CT?

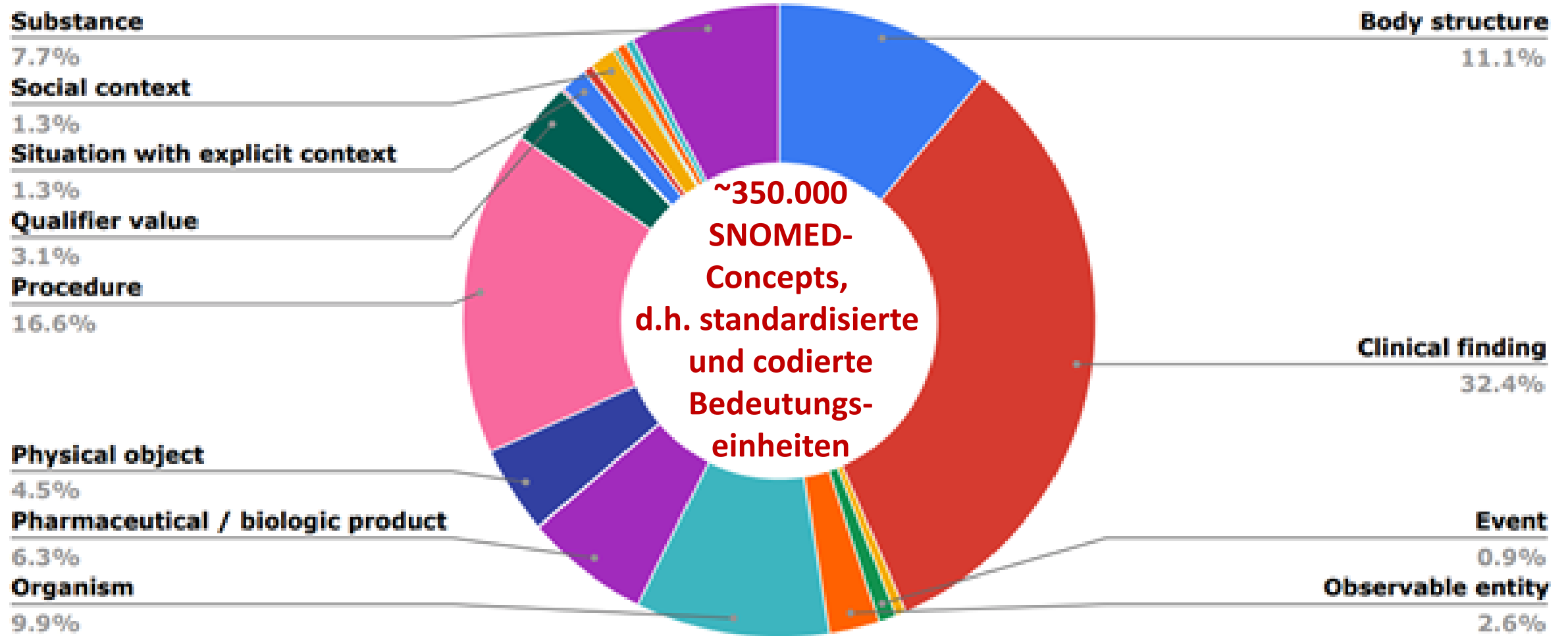
- Language-independent communication between service providers
- Linking guidelines with treatment data
- Decision support
- Monitoring of adverse events
- Precise research in clinical databases
- Support of secondary use scenarios (e.g. OHDSI)



- Monitoring public health
- Measuring the quality of care
- Semantic integration of care data with scientific data
- Facilitating access to relevant information

... through clear, internationally standardised codes for all relevant issues in healthcare (and medical research)

SNOMED CT – Top level-Hierarchies



How is SNOMED CT structured?

Ontology: Description of the world (domain)

Terminology: Description of the domain



How is SNOMED CT structured?

Ontology: Description of the world (domain)

Terminology: Description of the domain

SNOMED CT – Concepts:

Classes Attributes

Identifiers
(SCTID)

SNOMED-CT Terms:

Synonyms Labels
(Fully Specified Names)

Hierarchies

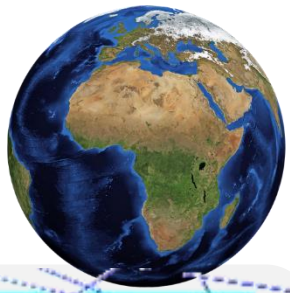
Descriptions
(Terms in context)

Relationships /
Axioms

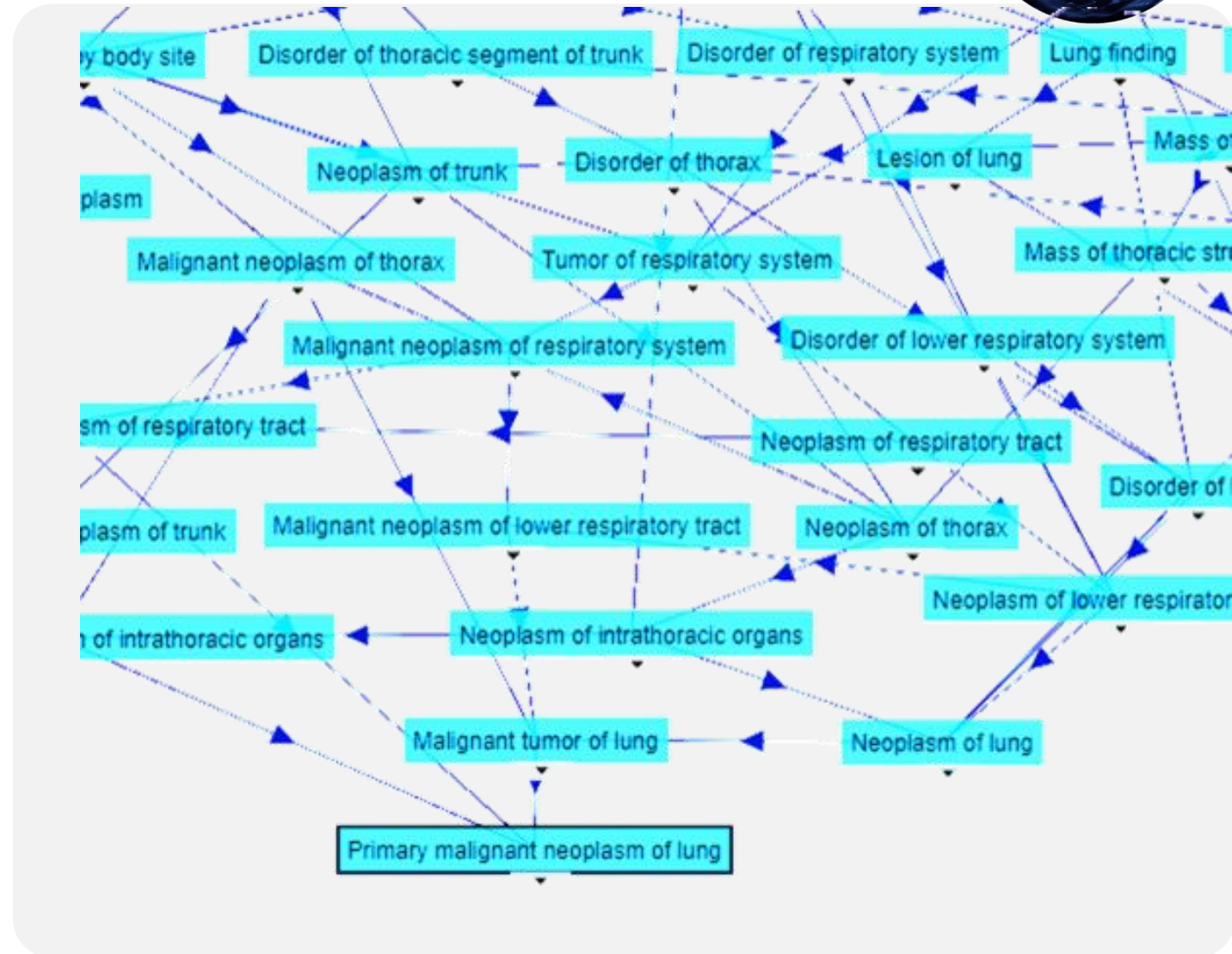
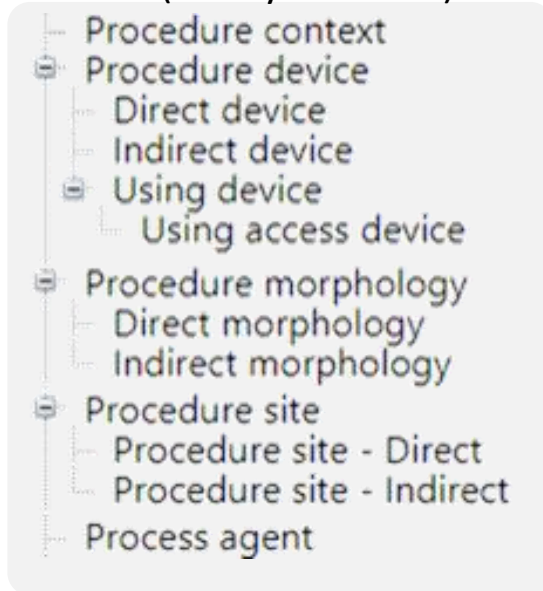
free text
definitions



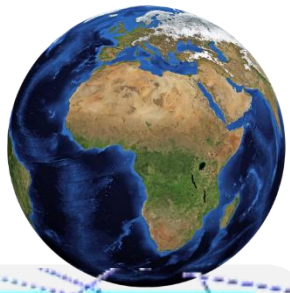
Ontologische Aspekte von SNOMED CT



- SNOMED CT Concepts
 - Klassen: multiple hierarchies
 - Attributes (binary relations)

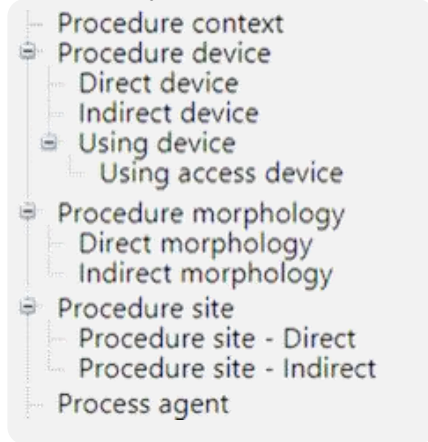


Ontological aspects of SNOMED CT



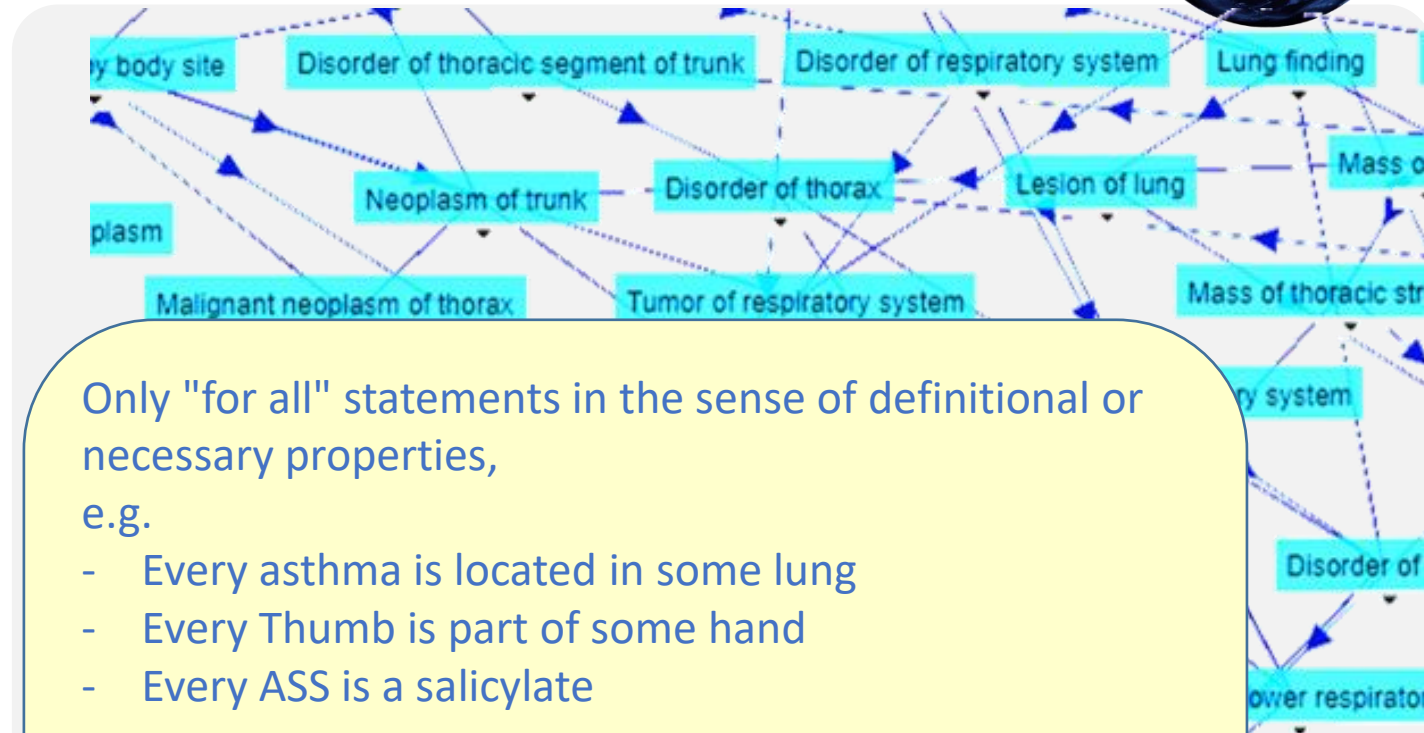
- SNOMED CT Concepts

- Klassen-Polyhierarchien
- Attribute (binäre Relationen)



- Axioms (logical Expressions)

```
EquivalentClasses(  
  :93880001 |Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)|  
  ObjectIntersectionOf(  
    :64572001 |Disease (disorder)|  
    ObjectSomeValuesFrom(  
      :609096000 |Role group (attribute)|  
      ObjectIntersectionOf(  
        ObjectSomeValuesFrom(  
          :116676008 |Associated morphology (attribute)|  
          :86049000 |Malignant neoplasm, primary (morphologic abnormality)|  
        ObjectSomeValuesFrom(  
          :363698007 |Finding site (attribute)|  
          :39607008 |Lung structure (body structure)|  
        )  
      )  
    )  
  )  
)
```



Only "for all" statements in the sense of definitional or necessary properties,
e.g.

- Every asthma is located in some lung
- Every Thumb is part of some hand
- Every ASS is a salicylate

But not :

- Smoking favours lung cancer
- Dry mouth is a side effect of antidepressants
- Loss of taste is a common symptom of Covid-19

SNOMED CT is an ontology, not a knowledge base

Terminological aspects of SNOMED CT

- Code:

- Internationally unique:
One code <-> one SNOMED concept

SCTID: 274864009

- Fully specified name

- Language-specific label
- Self-explanatory, unique
- Has a semantic tag (e.g. "disorder")

Glycogen storage disease due to acid maltase deficiency (disorder)

enfermedad por depósito de glucógeno debida a deficiencia de maltasa (trastorno)

- Preferred term

- Language and dialect-related preferred synonym, no semantic tag

Glycogen storage disease due to acid maltase deficiency

Glykogenose Typ 2

enfermedad por depósito de glucógeno debida a deficiencia de maltasa

- SNOMED CT Synonym

- Represents current usage
- possibly ambiguous

Pompe disease

enfermedad de Pompe

- Text definition

- Currently only available for a minor part a few cases and not for all languages

Glycogen storage disease due to acid maltase deficiency (AMD) is an autosomal recessive trait leading to metabolic myopathy that affects cardiac and respiratory muscles in addition to skeletal muscle and other tissues. AMD represents a wide spectrum of clinical presentations caused by an accumulation of glycogen in lysosomes.

"La enfermedad por almacenamiento de glucógeno debida a deficiencia de maltasa (DMA) ácida es un rasgo autosómico rec-sivo que da lugar a una miopatía metabólica que afecta a los músculos cardíacos y respiratorios además de los músculos esqueléticos y otros tejidos. La DMA es una amplia gama de presentaciones clínicas causadas por la acumulación de glucógeno en los lisosomas"

SNOMED CT' Building blocks

Ontology: Description of the world (domain)

Terminology: Description of the domain

Concepts

Classes attributes

sct2_Concept_Snapshot_INT_20240701.txt

Terms

Synonyms

Labels
(Fully Specified Names)

sct2_Description_Snapshot-en_INT_20240701.txt

Codes
(SCTID)

Descriptions
(Terms in context)

Hierarchies

Relationships /
Axioms

RefSets, Extensions,
Maps

Text
Definitions

sct2_Relationship_Snapshot_INT_20240701.txt

sct2_TextDefinition_Snapshot-en_INT_20240701.txt

Let's visit the SNOMED CT browser

<https://browser.ihtsdotools.org/>

SNOMED CT Browser

Taxonomy

Search

Favorites

Refset

Search

Type at least 3 characters ✓ Example: shou fra

Glycogen storage|

43 matches found in 0.407 seconds.

Glycogen storage disease	Glycogen storage disease (disorder)
Glycogen storage disease food	Glycogen storage disease food (product)
Glycogen storage disease type 8	Glycogen storage disease type VIII (disorder)
Glycogen storage disease type 0	Glycogen synthase deficiency (disorder)
Glycogen storage disease type V	Glycogen storage disease, type V (disorder)
Glycogen storage disease type 3	Glycogen storage disease, type III (disorder)
Glycogen storage disease type X	Muscle phosphoglycerate mutase deficiency (disorder)
Glycogen storage disease type 1c	Phosphate transport defect (disorder)
Glycogen storage disease, type I	Glycogen storage disease, type I (disorder)
Glycogen storage disease type IV	Glycogen storage disease, type IV (disorder)
Glycogen storage disease type IX	Glycogen storage disease type IX (disorder)
Glycogen storage disease type 1d	Glucose transport defect (disorder)

Options

Search: Prefix any order

Status: Active concepts only

Description type: All

Language Refsets

☒ Group by concept

Filter results by Language

english 43

Filter results by Semantic Tag

☐ disorder 41

☐ product 1

☐ situation 1

Filter results by Module

SNOMED CT core 43

Filter results by Refset

CTV3 to SNOMED CT simple map 59

SNOMED CT to ICD-10 10

Concept Details

Summary

Details

Diagram

Expression

Refsets

Members

History

References

Stated

Inferred

Parents

Autosomal recessive hereditary disorder (disorder)

Glycogen storage disease (disorder)

Glycogen storage disease due to acid maltase deficiency (disorder)

SCTID: 274864009

274864009 | Glycogen storage disease due to acid maltase deficiency (disorder) |

en Glycogen storage disease due to acid maltase deficiency (disorder)

en Glycogen storage disease due to acid maltase deficiency

en Alpha-1,4-glucosidase acid deficiency

en Glycogen heart disease

en Glycogen storage disease, type II

en Glycogenosis due to acid maltase deficiency

en Glycogenosis type II

en Pompe disease

en Pompe's disease

en Glycogen storage disease due to acid maltase deficiency (AMD) is an autosomal recessive trait leading to metabolic myopathy that affects cardiac and respiratory muscles in addition to skeletal muscle and other tissues. AMD represents a wide spectrum of clinical presentations caused by an accumulation of glycogen in lysosomes.

Occurrence → Congenital

Due to → Deficiency of glucan 1,4-alpha-glucosidase

Children (2)

Glycogen storage disease due to acid maltase deficiency, infantile onset (disorder)

Glycogen storage disease due to acid maltase deficiency, late-onset (disorder)

Sources of SNOMED CT

Member Licensing and Distribution Service

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> For further details, please refer to the [SNOMED International website](#) or the [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

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→ <https://mlds.ihtsdotools.org/>

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SNOMED CT Germany National Edition

SNOMED CT National Edition Germany release packages

SNOMED CT Spanish package - Edición en Español

The SNOMED CT Spanish package releases, as distributed by SNOMED International.
Versiones de la Edición en Español de SNOMED CT, distribuidas por SNOMED International.

SNOMED CT International Edition

SNOMED CT International Edition release packages

SNOMED CT GP/FP Refset package

This package contains the SNOMED CT International General/Family Practice Reasons for encounter and Health issues refset.

SnomedCT_InternationalRF2_PRODUCTION_2

> Full

▼ Snapshot

▼ Refset

Content

Language

Map

Metadata

Terminology

- sct2_Concept_Snapshot_INT_20240801.txt
- sct2_Description_Snapshot-en_INT_20240801.txt
- sct2_Identifier_Snapshot_INT_20240801.txt
- sct2_Relationship_Snapshot_INT_20240801.txt
- sct2_RelationshipConcreteValues_Snapshot_INT_20240801.txt
- sct2_sRefset_OWLExpressionSnapshot_INT_20240801.txt
- sct2_StatedRelationship_Snapshot_INT_20240801.txt
- sct2_TextDefinition_Snapshot-en_INT_20240801.txt

→  [SnomedCT_InternationalRF2_PRODUCTION_20240901T120000Z.zip](#)

 [doc_SnomedCTReleaseNotes_Current-en-US_INT_20240901.pdf](#)

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Ontology: Description of the world (domain)

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SNOMED CT – Concepts:

Classes Attributes

domain knowledge

Identifiers
(SCTID)

Relationships /
Axioms

SNOMED-CT Terms:

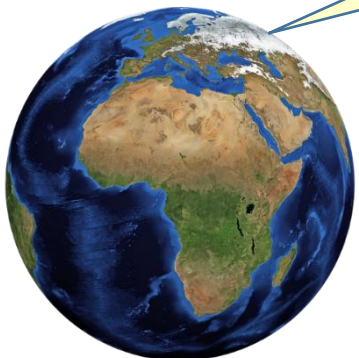
Synonyms

Labels

(Fully Specified Names)

linguistic knowledge

free text
definitions



Dimensions of medical knowledge

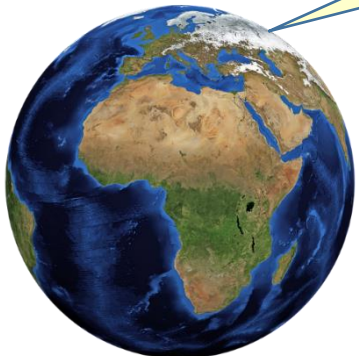
Ontology: Description of the world (domain)

SNOMED CT – Concepts:

Classes Attributes

domain knowledge

Relationships /
Axioms



All medical publications
> 300 km



Dimensions of medical knowledge

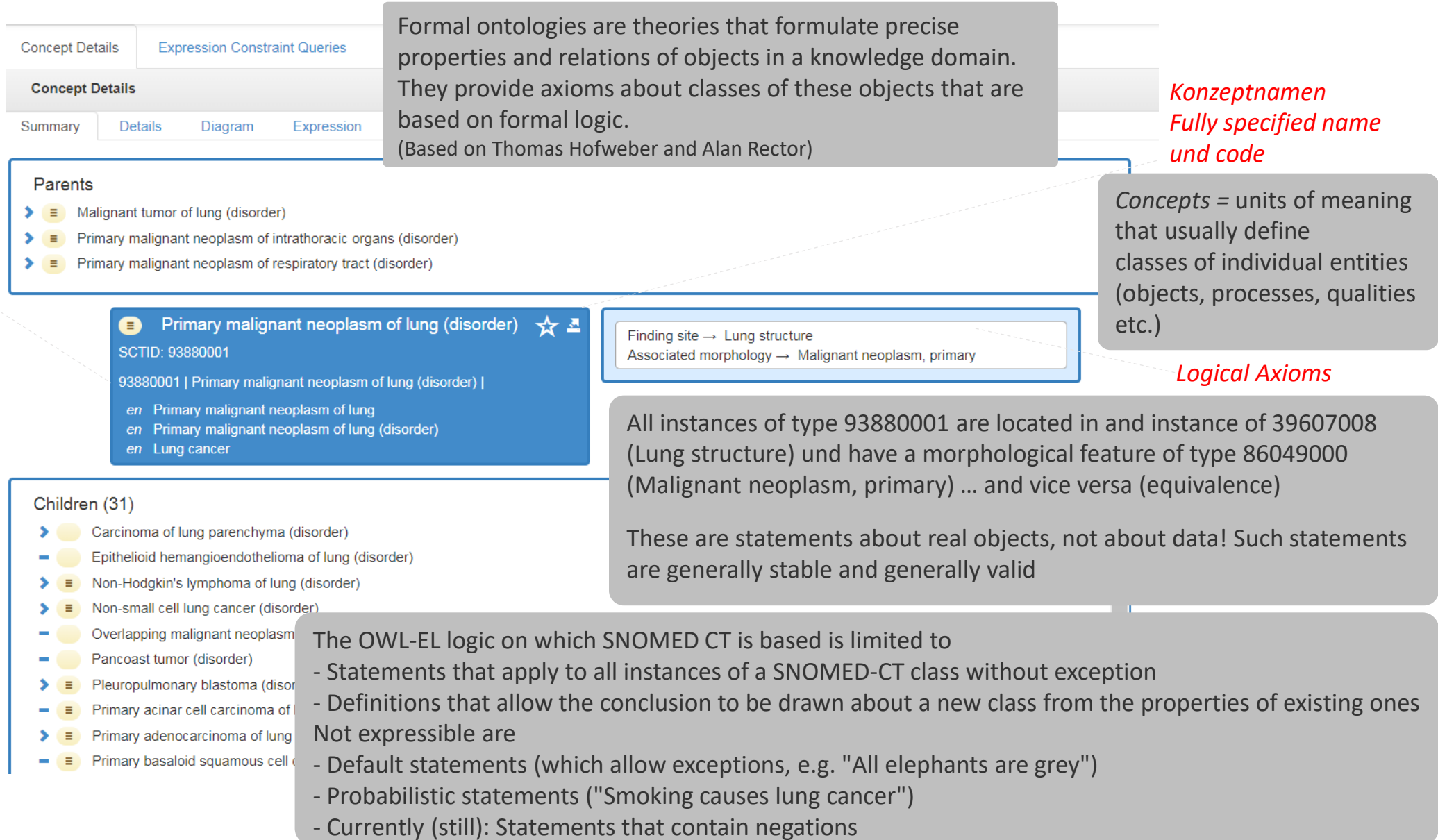
- Approx. 1.7 million axioms
- Why is this ontological content so relevant?
- How does it differ from medical knowledge in general?



Alle medizinischen
Publikationen
> 300 km

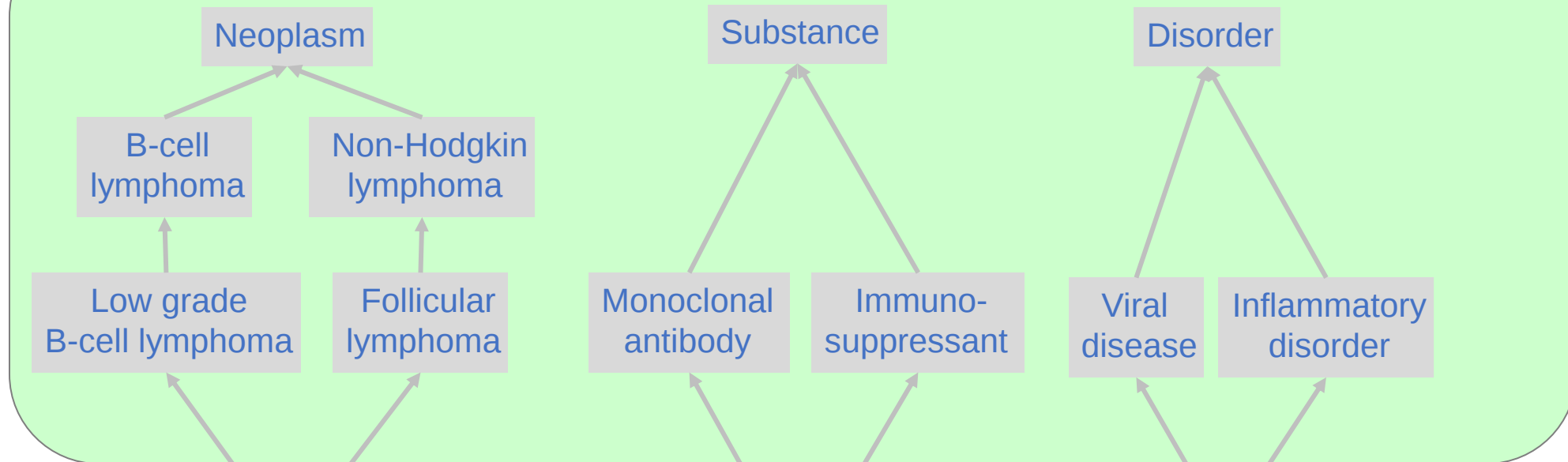


Ontological content of SNOMED CT



Value of multiple hierarchies

Aggregierte Klassen zur Abfrage



Follicular low grade
B-cell lymphoma

Rituximab

Herpes zoster
dermatitis

Detaillierte Repräsentation des klinischen Falls

Pre-coordination and Post-coordination

Pre-coordination

"Deep partial thickness burn of skin of finger"

```
EquivalentClasses(  
  :770615001 | Deep partial thickness burn of skin of finger (disorder)|  
  ObjectIntersectionOf( :64572001 |Disease (disorder)|  
    ObjectSomeValuesFrom(  
      :609096000 |Role group (attribute)|  
      ObjectIntersectionOf (ObjectSomeValuesFrom(  
        :116676008 |Associated morphology (attribute)|  
        :262588000 |Deep partial thickness burn (morphologic abnormality)| )  
      ObjectSomeValuesFrom(  
        :363698007 |Finding site (attribute)|  
        :56213003 |Skin of finger (body structure)|))))))
```

Post-coordination

" Deep partial thickness burn of skin of back of right index finger "

```
ObjectIntersectionOf ( :64572001 |Disease (disorder)|  
  ObjectSomeValuesFrom ( :609096000 |Role group (attribute)|  
    ObjectIntersectionOf (ObjectSomeValuesFrom(  
      :116676008 |Associated morphology (attribute)|  
      :262588000 |Deep partial thickness burn (morphologic abnormality)| )  
    ObjectSomeValuesFrom ( :363698007 |Finding site (attribute)|  
      ObjectIntersectionOf (  
        : 37314006 |Skin structure of dorsal surface of index finger (body structure)|  
        ObjectSomeValuesFrom (  
          :272741003 |Laterality (attribute)|  
          :24028007 |Right (qualifier value)|))))))
```

Description Logics Reasoning with SNOMED CT in OWL

- SNOMED OWL Toolkit
 - github.com/IHTSDO/snomed-owl-toolkit/releases
- Protégé 5 Editor (with ELK reasoner)
 - <https://protege.stanford.edu/>
- OWL specification
 - <https://www.w3.org/TR/owl-features/>
- OWL API
 - <http://owlcs.github.io/owlapi/>

The screenshot displays the SNOMED OWL Toolkit interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Data Properties', 'Individuals by class', 'DL Query', and 'Individuals'. The 'DL Query' tab is active, showing a query editor with the following text:

```
DL query:  
Query (class expression)  
'Role group (attribute)' some  
(('Causative agent (attribute)' some 'Family Coronaviridae (organism)')  
and  
(('Finding site (attribute)' some 'Respiratory tract structure (body structure)'))
```

Below the query editor are two buttons: 'Execute' and 'Add to ontology'. The 'Execute' button is highlighted. Below the query editor, the 'Query results' section is visible. It shows three categories of results:

- Direct superclasses (0 of 1)
- Direct subclasses (2 of 2)
 - 'Pneumonia caused by Human coronavirus (disorder)'
 - 'Severe acute respiratory syndrome of upper respiratory tract (disorder)'
- Subclasses (3 of 4)
 - 'Pneumonia caused by Human coronavirus (disorder)'
 - 'Pneumonia caused by Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (disorder)'
 - 'Severe acute respiratory syndrome of upper respiratory tract (disorder)'

On the right side of the 'Query results' section, there is a 'Query for' panel with the following options:

- ☒ Direct superclasses
- ☐ Superclasses
- ☐ Equivalent classes
- ☒ Direct subclasses
- ☒ Subclasses
- ☐ Instances

At the bottom right, there is a 'Result filters' section.

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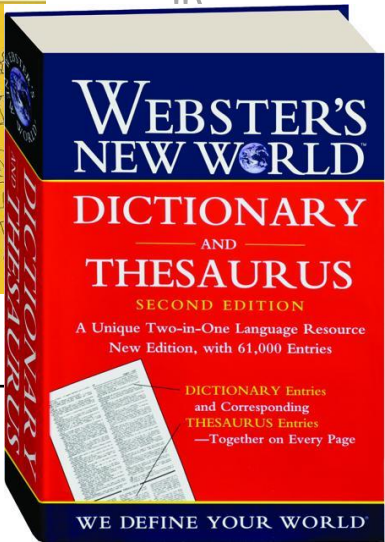
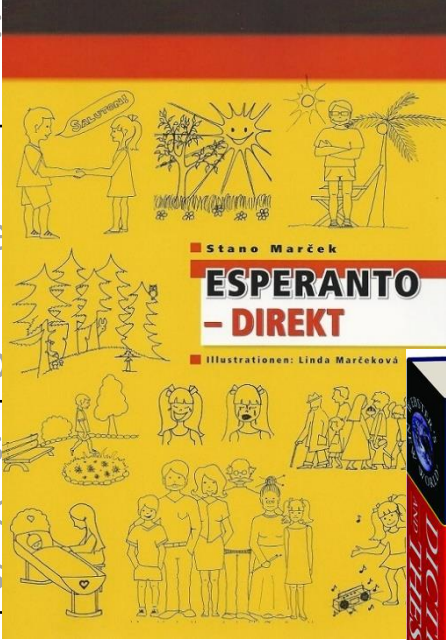


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	Classification systems (catalogues)				Ontologies Thesauri
Examples	ICD-10	ATC	OPS	LOINC	SNOMED CT

	Classification systems (catalogues)	Ontologies Thesauri
Examples	ICD-10 ATC OPS LOINC	SNOMED CT
Context of use	Health Statistics (Morbidity, Mortality) Billing and Reimbursement Use case specific coding guidelines	Clinical Documentation Codes for information models (e.g. FHIR) Vocabulary for text mining Basis for querying EHR content
Architecture	Single hierarchies non-overlapping classes Residuals ("others") Classification rules	Multiple hierarchies Overlapping classes No residuals Coordination rules ("grammar")
Semantics	Taxonomies (is-a) Exclusions (not)	Description logics EL++ (subclass, equivalent class, conjunction, existential restrictions)
Granularity	limited	high

	Classification systems (catalogues)	Ontologies Thesauri
Examples	ICD-10 ATC OPS LOINC	SNOMED CT
Context of use	Health Statistics (Morbidity, Mortality) Billing and Reimbursement	Clinical Documentation Codes for information models (e.g. FHIR) Vocabulary Basic content
Architecture		Multi-lingual Overlapping Non-Exclusive Co-ordinated
Semantics	Exclusions (not)	Descriptive (subjective) Existential
Granularity	limited	



ICD-10

Exclusions

J84.1 Sonstige interstitielle Lungenkrankheiten mit Fibrose
Inkl.: Akute interstitielle Pneumonie [AIP]
Diffuse Lungenfibrose
Fibrosierende Alveolitis (kryptogen)
Gewöhnliche interstitielle Pneumonie
Hamman-Rich-Syndrom
Idiopathische Lungenfibrose
Exkl.: Lungenfibrose (chronisch): durch Einatmen von chemischen Substanzen, Gasen oder Dämpfen (J68.4)
Lungenfibrose (chronisch): nach Strahleneinwirkung (J70.1)
J84.8 Sonstige näher bezeichnete interstitielle Lungenkrankheiten
J84.9 Interstitielle Lungenkrankheit, nicht näher bezeichnet
Inkl.: Interstitielle Pneumonie o.n.A.

One code for different diseases

Subtypes in other chapters

residual classes

SNOMED CT

Code, Label, Synonyms

Parents

- Disorder of lung (disorder)
- Lesion of lung (finding)

Fibrosis of lung (disorder)
SCTID: 51615001
51615001 | Fibrosis of lung (disorder)
en Fibrosis of lung
en Cirrhosis of lung
en Fibrosis of lung (disorder)
en Pulmonary fibrosis

Associated morphology → Fibrosis
Finding site → Lung structure

Children (26)

- Atrophic fibrosis of lung (disorder)
- Chronic fibrosis of lung (disorder)
- Confluent fibrosis of lung (disorder)
- Diffuse interstitial pulmonary fibrosis (disorder)
- Drug induced pulmonary fibrosis (disorder)
- Fibrosis of lung caused by radiation (disorder)
- Graphite fibrosis of lung (disorder)
- Hereditary fibrosing poikiloderma, tendon contractures, myopathy, pulmonary fibrosis syndrome (disorder)
- Idiopathic hilar fibrosis (disorder)
- Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (disorder)
- Interstitial pulmonary fibrosis of prematurity (disorder)
- Localized pulmonary fibrosis (disorder)

Parents

Children

Formal definition

Ein Patient wurde mit Verdacht auf Meningitis wegen starken Kopfschmerzen aufgenommen. Die Untersuchungen während des stationären Aufenthaltes haben die Diagnose einer Meningitis weder bestätigt noch sicher ausgeschlossen. Eine spezifische Behandlung der Meningitis wurde jedoch eingeleitet.

Eine Patientin wird zur Behandlung einer chronischen myeloischen Leukämie (CML) stationär aufgenommen. In der Anamnese gibt sie eine Knieoperation vor 10 Jahren wegen eines Außenmeniskusschadens an. Danach war sie beschwerdefrei. Eine bekannte koronare Herzkrankheit wird medikamentös weiterbehandelt. Die sonografische Untersuchung des abdominellen Lymphknoten zeigt auch ein bekanntes Uterusmyom, das keine weitere Diagnostik und Behandlung erfordert. Während des stationären Aufenthaltes kommt es zu einer depressiven Reaktion mit Therapie durch Antidepressiva. Wegen anhaltender Lumbalgien wird die Patientin krankengymnastisch betreut.

Die Nebendiagnosen erfüllen die obige Definition (Ressourcenverbrauch) und sind deshalb zu dokumentieren.

Die sonstigen Diagnosen (Uterus myomatosus, Z.n. OP nach Außenmeniskusschaden) erfüllen diese Definition nicht und werden deshalb für das DRG-System nicht dokumentiert. Sie sind jedoch für die medizinische Dokumentation und die ärztliche Kommunikation von Bedeutung.

8-981 Neurologische Komplexbehandlung des akuten Schlaganfalls

"If treatment has been initiated and the test results are not clear, the **suspected** diagnosis must be coded"

"The secondary diagnoses meet the above definition (resource consumption) and must therefore be documented. The other diagnoses (uterine myomatosis, history of surgery after external meniscus damage) do not meet this definition and are therefore not documented in a DRG context."

Different regulations (and versions)

- for outpatients
 - for inpatients
 - for mortality statistics
- ICD-10-GM vs. ICD-10-WHO

§21-Kodierung in German hospitals

Ein Patient wurde mit Verdacht auf Meningitis wegen starken Kopfschmerzen aufgenommen. Die Untersuchungen während des stationären Aufenthaltes haben die Diagnose einer Meningitis weder bestätigt noch sicher ausgeschlossen. Eine spezifische Behandlung der Meningitis wurde jedoch eingeleitet.

Hauptdiagnose: G03.9 Meningitis, nicht näher bezeichnet

Eine Patientin wird zur Behandlung einer chronischen Leukämie aufgenommen. In der Anamnese gibt sie eine Knieoperation an. Außenmeniskusschaden. Danach war sie beschwert. Herzkrankheit wird symptomatisch weiterbehandelt. abdominellen Lymphknoten zeigt auch ein bekanntes Leukämie. Diagnostik und Behandlung erfordert. Während des Aufenthaltes eine depressive Reaktion mit Therapie durch Antidepressiva. Lumbalgien wird die Krankengymnastik betreut.

Hauptdiagnose: Chronisch myeloische Leukämie (CML)

Nebendiagnosen:

Die Nebendiagnosen (Uterus myomatosus, Z.n. OP nach Außenmeniskusschaden) erfüllen diese Definition nicht und werden deshalb für das DRG-System nicht dokumentiert. Sie sind jedoch für die medizinische Dokumentation und die ärztliche Kommunikation von Bedeutung.

Specific for Germany:
ICD-10-GM and OPS

Highly complex coding rules
for a single code in OPS

8-981

Neurologische Komplexbehandlung des akuten Schlaganfalls

Exkl.: Andere neurologische Komplexbehandlung des akuten Schlaganfalls (8-98b ff.)

Hinw.: Diese Codes können auch beim Vorliegen einer TIA angegeben werden

Besteht über die Therapiemöglichkeiten der vorhandenen Schlaganfalleinheit hinaus die Indikation zu einer Behandlung auf der Intensivstation, kann, wenn die Mindestmerkmale dieses OPS-Kodes erfüllt sind, die dortige Behandlungszeit auch für die Kodierung der neurologischen Komplexbehandlung des akuten Schlaganfalls berücksichtigt werden, auch wenn auf der Intensivstation nicht ausschließlich Patienten mit einem akuten Schlaganfall behandelt werden

Mindestmerkmale: Behandlung auf einer spezialisierten Einheit durch ein multidisziplinäres, auf die Schlaganfallbehandlung spezialisiertes Team unter fachlicher Behandlungsleitung durch einen Facharzt für Neurologie mit:

- 24-stündiger ärztlicher Anwesenheit (Von Montag bis Freitag wird tagsüber eine mindestens 12-stündige ärztliche Anwesenheit (Der Arzt kann ein Facharzt für Neurologie oder ein Assistenzarzt in der Weiterbildung zum Facharzt für Neurologie sein.) gefordert, bei der sich der jeweilige Arzt auf der Spezialeinheit für Schlaganfallpatienten ausschließlich um diese Patienten kümmert und keine zusätzlichen Aufgaben zu erfüllen hat. Er kann sich in dieser Zeit nur von der Spezialeinheit entfernen, um Schlaganfallpatienten zum Beispiel zu untersuchen, zu übernehmen und zu versorgen. Während der 12-stündigen ärztlichen Anwesenheit in der Nacht sowie während der 24-stündigen ärztlichen Anwesenheit an Wochenenden und an Feiertagen ist es zulässig, dass der Arzt der Spezialeinheit noch weitere Patienten mit neurologischer Symptomatik versorgt, sofern sich diese in räumlicher Nähe befinden, so dass er jederzeit für die Schlaganfallpatienten der Spezialeinheit zur Verfügung steht)
- 24-Stunden-Monitoring von mindestens 6 der folgenden Parameter: Blutdruck, Herzfrequenz, EKG, Atmung, Sauerstoffsättigung, Temperatur, intrakranieller Druck, EEG, evozierte Potentiale. Blutdruck, Temperatur und evozierte Potentiale können auch nichtautomatisiert bestimmt werden. Das Monitoring darf nur zur Durchführung spezieller Untersuchungen oder Behandlungen unterbrochen werden. Alle Parameter müssen im Abstand von 4 Stunden oder häufiger erhoben und dokumentiert werden
- 6-stündlicher (maximaler Abstand nachts 8 Stunden) Überwachung und Dokumentation des neurologischen Befundes durch den Arzt zur Früherkennung von Schlaganfallprogression, -rezidiv und anderen Komplikationen
- Durchführung einer Computertomographie oder Kernspintomographie, bei Lyseindikation innerhalb von 60 Minuten, ansonsten innerhalb von 6 Stunden nach der Aufnahme, sofern diese Untersuchung nicht bereits extern zur Abklärung des akuten Schlaganfalls durchgeführt wurde
- Durchführung der neurosonologischen Untersuchung der extra- und intrakraniellen hirnversorgenden Gefäße zur Abklärung des akuten Schlaganfalls. Diese muss obligatorisch in der Zeit vor oder während des Aufenthaltes auf der spezialisierten Einheit durchgeführt werden, sofern nicht eine andere Methode der Darstellung dieser Gefäße

Rules for SNOMED CT coding

- Not present and not intended as part of SNOMED CT
- SNOMED CT code stands for the subject of the documentation, regardless of the purpose of the coding
- Meaning given by (self-explanatory) fully specified term, as well as by formal and textual definitions
- Context ideally given through reference to SNOMED codes from standardised information model (e.g. FHIR)

Conclusion

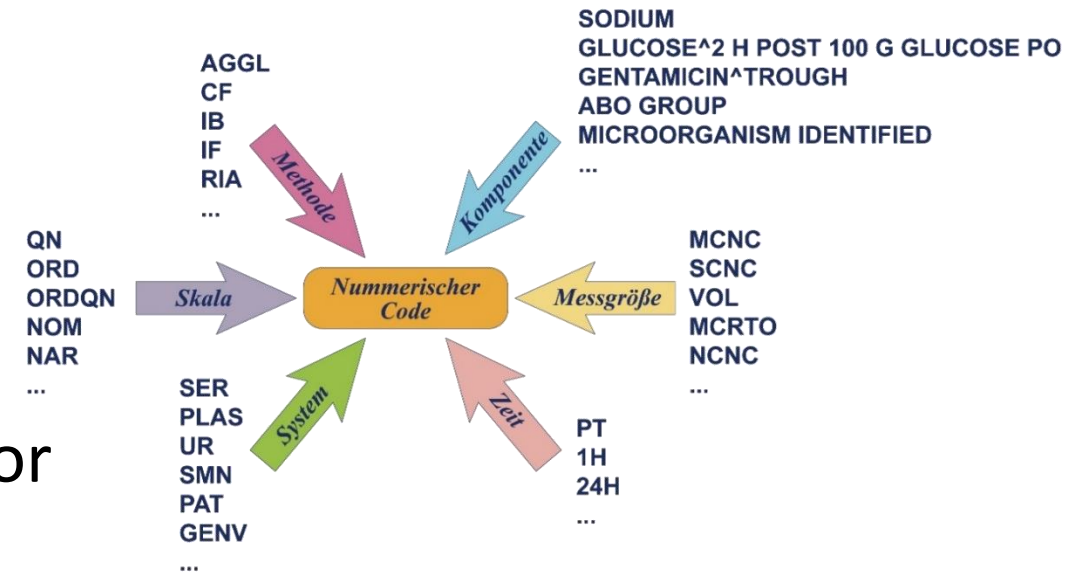
- ICD-10 and OPS for administrative coding
 - Coding: professional interpretation of a treatment episode
 - Certain level of abstraction due to a limited number of codes
 - Complex rules apply (contained in ICD / OPS and the coding guidelines): coding is laborious and error-prone
 - Incompatibilities between inpatient and outpatient coding, different subsets and extensions per country
 - Only what is relevant for the use case (billing, statistics) is coded
- SNOMED CT is not a coding system in the above sense
 - Representation of clinical information at the source
 - Codes for "everything", not only diseases / clinical conditions (ICD) and procedures (OPS)
 - Maximally fine-grained (> 350 000 codes, post-coordination mechanism)
 - Context given by information models, e.g. FHIR resources
 - No SNOMED expertise required by end users
 - International compatibility

SNOMED CT Mappings

- Due to the different architecture, often no clear mapping between SNOMED CT and ICD or OPS
 - Lexical mapping semantically problematic, z.B.
 - SNOMED CT: Urinary tract infection (68566005) is a parent of Urinary tract infection during pregnancy (307534009)
 - ICD-10: Urinary tract infection (N39.0) excludes Urinary tract infection during pregnancy (O23.9)
- SNOMED-ICD-10 Map by SNOMED International:
 - <https://confluence.ihtsdotools.org/display/DOCICD10>
- SNOMED-OPS Map:
 - for the 2150 most frequently use OPS-Codes*
- No SNOMED-ATC-Map

SNOMED CT and LOINC

- SNOMED CT can represent most LOINC codes as post-coordinated expressions
- Alternative: use codes under 122869004 (Measurement procedure) for Lab parameters
- Since 2023 Cooperation between SNOMED International and Regenstrief Institute: LOINC-Codes will be imported into SNOMED CT, receive a SNOMED code and be represented as pre-coordinated expressions



KHeitmann - CC BY-SA 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11918701>

Mary, M., Soualmia, L. F., Gansel, X., Darmoni, S., Karlsson, D., & Schulz, S. (2017, June). Ontological Representation of Laboratory Test Observables: challenges and perspectives in the SNOMED CT observable entity model adoption. In Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Medicine in Europe (pp. 14-23). Springer, Cham.

Bietenbeck, A; Boeker, M; Schulz, S. NPU, LOINC, and SNOMED CT: a comparison of terminologies for laboratory results reveals individual advantages and a lack of possibilities to encode interpretive comments. J LAB MED. 2018; 42(6): 267-275.

SNOMED CT in a Nutshell

1. What is SNOMED? What is SNOMED CT ?
2. What medical knowledge is in SNOMED CT?
3. Given ICD, OPS etc. Why should we use SNOMED CT ?
4. **What languages does SNOMED CT speak?**



Stefan Schulz, Meduni Graz / Averbis GmbH, September 2024
<https://purl.org/steschu> steschu@gmail.com

International Editions

 Go browsing...
International Edition
2024-09-01

 Go browsing...
Spanish Edition
2024-03-31

 Go browsing...
International Derivatives
2024-01-01

Additional Information

Release Stats


MRCM Browser


Local Extensions

 Go browsing...
Argentinian Edition
2024-05-31

 Go browsing...
Australian Edition
2022-01-31

 Go browsing...
Austrian Edition
2024-08-15

 Go browsing...
Belgian Edition
2024-05-15

 Go browsing...
Canadian Edition
2024-08-31

 Go browsing...
Danish Edition
2024-03-31

 Go browsing...
Estonian Edition
2024-05-30

 Go browsing...
Finnish Edition
2023-12-15

 Go browsing...
French Edition
2024-06-21

 Go browsing...
Germany Edition
2024-05-15

 Go browsing...
Irish Edition
2024-04-21

 Go browsing...
Jamaican Edition
2024-07-25

 Go browsing...
Netherlands Edition
2024-03-31

 Go browsing...
New Zealand Edition
2024-04-01

 Go browsing...
Norwegian Edition
2024-05-15

 Go browsing...
Swedish Edition
2024-05-31

 Go browsing...
Swiss Edition
2024-06-07

 Go browsing...
United States Edition
2024-09-01

 Go browsing...
Uruguay Edition
2024-06-15

 Go browsing...
All Editions

OR [take the Tour...](#)

Externally Hosted Extensions

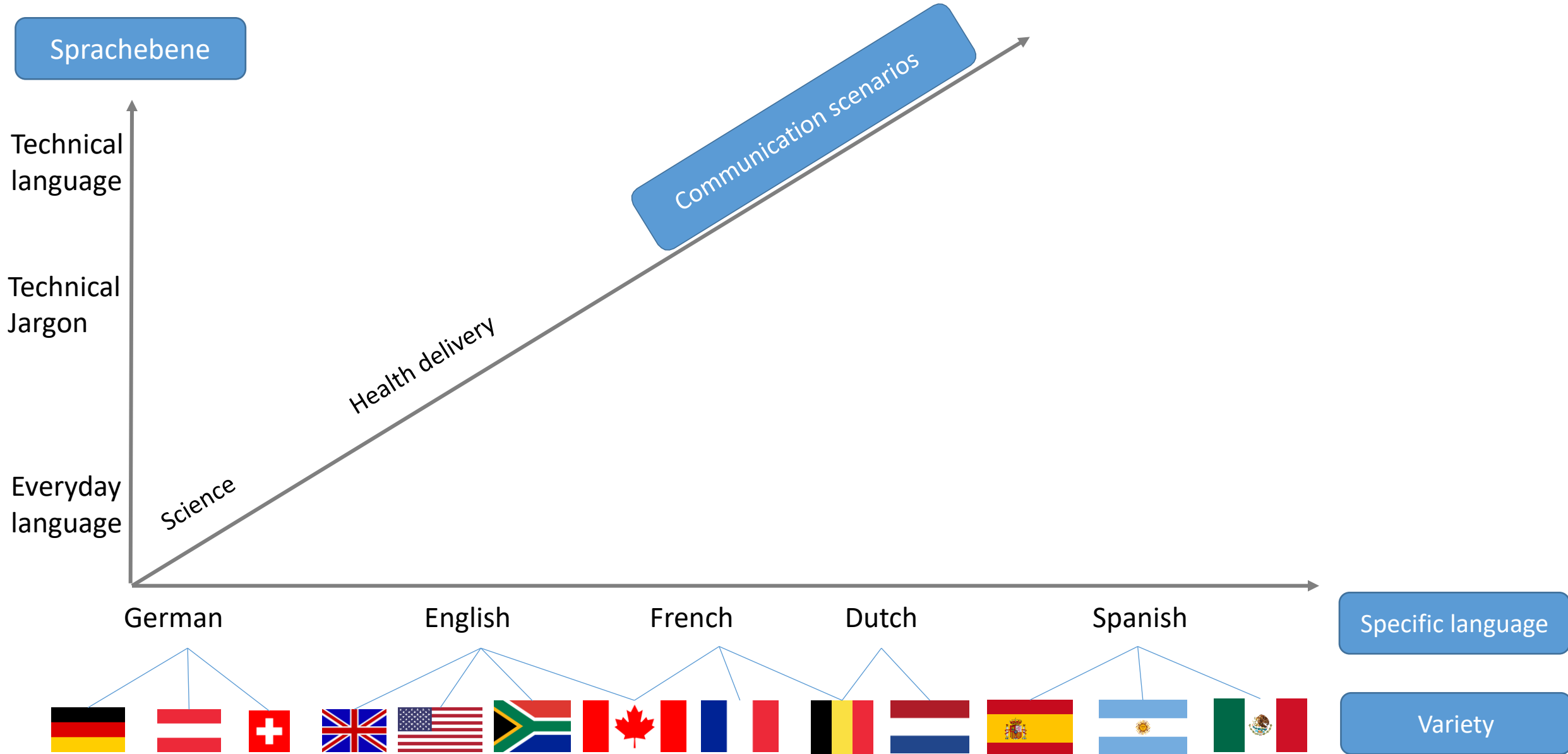
 Go browsing...
United Kingdom edition
(hosted by the UK)

 Go browsing...
Spain edition
(hosted by Spain)

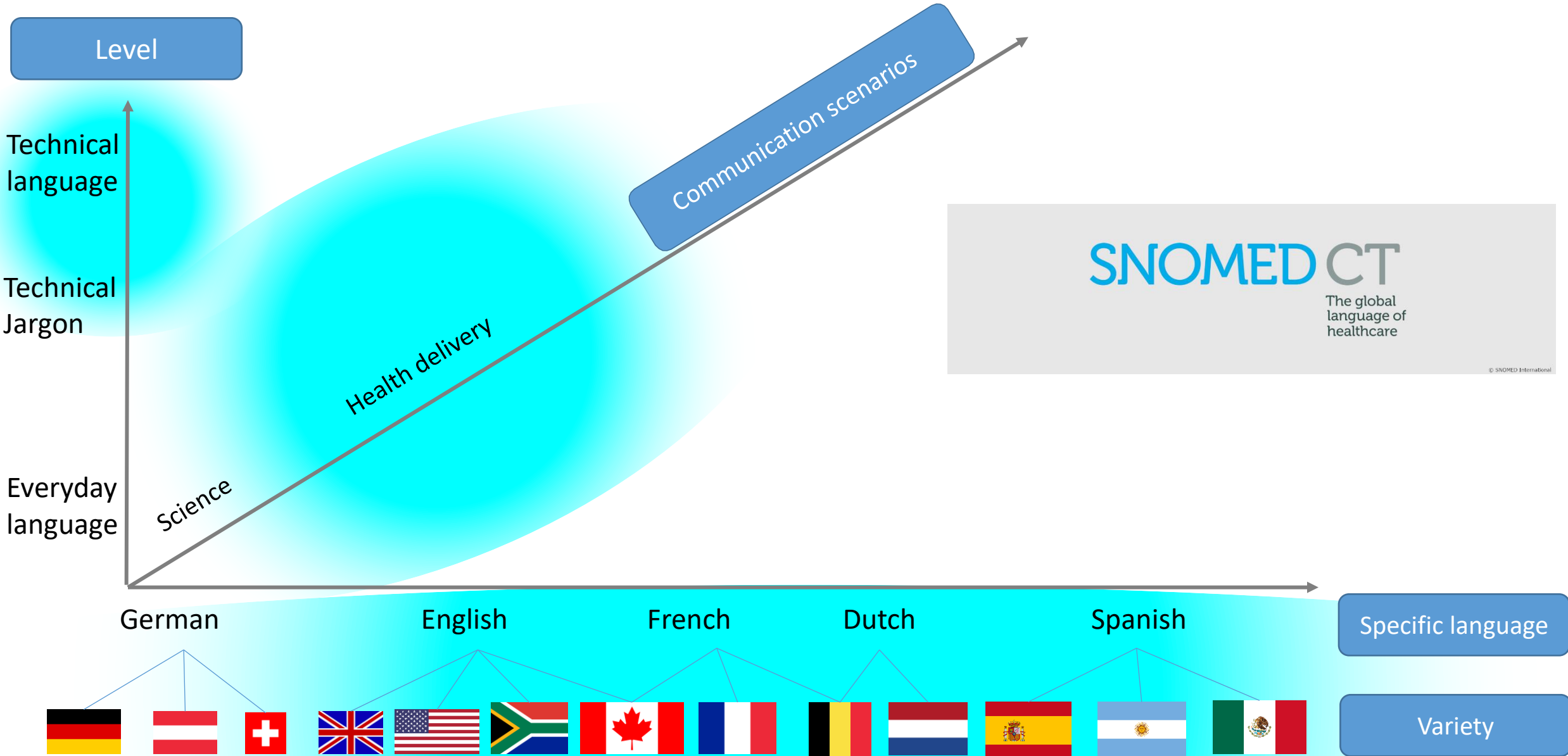
SNOMED CT Browser	
Search	Favorites
Search 	
Type at least 3 characters  Example: <i>shou fra</i>	
93880001 	
15 matches found in seconds.	
 longkanker	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
 Lung cancer	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
  primär malign tumör i lunga	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
  Primært malignt neoplasme i lunge	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
 tumeur maligne primaire du poumon	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
 Tumeur maligne primaire du poumon	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)

  tumeur maligne primaire du poumon	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
 Primary malignant neoplasm of lung	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
  primair maligne neoplasma van long	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
  primair maligne neoplasma van long	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
  neoplasia maligna primaria de pulmón	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
 tumeur maligne primaire du poumon (trouble)	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
 Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
  primair maligne neoplasma van long (aandoening)	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
  neoplasia maligna primaria de pulmón (trastorno)	Primary malignant neoplasm of lung (disorder)
All results are displayed	

Aspects of human language



Aspects of human language



Lokalisation of SNOMED CT

- Adaptation to local requirements
 - German language
 - Clinical terminology including clinical jargon
 - Strategies
 1. Complete translation according to SNOMED International guidelines
(<https://confluence.ihtsdotools.org/display/DOCTRA+NSLATE>)
 2. Use-case-driven translation
 3. Mapping of existing value sets / thesauri to SNOMED CT
 4. Creation of locale interface terminologies, particularly for text mining and term retrieval

St.p. Appendektomie

Code-ID Suche in: ☐ Keiner ☐ ICPC2 ☒ SNOMED CT ☐ ICD-10 ☐ Inkl. Orphanet

Kapitelwahl:

Farbauswahl:

Anzeige: ☐ ICPC2 ☒ SNOMED CT ☐ ICD-10 ☒ Interfacebegriffe

Thesaurus	SNOMED CT
Notfall-Appendektomie	174036004 Emergency appendectomy (procedure)
Appendektomie	80146002 Excision of appendix (procedure)
Laparoskopische Appendektomie	6025007 Laparoscopic appendectomy (procedure)
Zustand nach: Appendektomie	428251008 History of appendectomy (situation)
Zustand nach: Laparoskopischer Appendektomie	1156321000 History of laparoscopic appendectomy (situation)

ICPC2: D28 Kriterien: kein Eintrag

Indexterme aus der SNOMED-CT-Interfaceterminologie der Meduni Graz:

History of laparoscopic appendectomy (situation)
Zustand nach laparoskopischer Blinddarmoperation
anamnestisch laparoskopische Blinddarmoperation
Z.n. laparoskopischer Blinddarmoperation
Zn laparoskopischer Blinddarmoperation
anamnest. laparoskopische Blinddarmoperation
Vorgeschichte einer laparoskopischen Blinddarmoperation
St.p. laparoskopischer Blinddarmoperation
History of laparoscopic appendectomy

Beispiel: Komplette Übersetzung der Vorzugsterme

- Sweden, 2007 - 2011
- cost and time intensive (10 SEK $\cong$ 1 €)
- Important clinical terms are not covered

 primär malign tumör i lunga  

SCTID: 93880001

93880001 | primär malign tumör i lunga |

 **WIKIPEDIA**
Den fria encyklopedin

Artikel Diskussion Visa Redigera Redigera wikitext

Lungcancer

[\[redigera\]](#) [\[redigera wikitext\]](#)

Lungcancer är en [cancersjukdom](#) som orsakas av

Annual cost of project for the period 2007-2010 and for 2011
(thousands of SEK)

Year	2007 *)	2008	2009	2010	2007-2010	2011
Project management – project manager, administration, including communication and coordination of information	2 700	4 600	4 600	4 600	16 500	1 300
International participation in IHTSDO – board, committees.	500	730	730	730	2 690	750
Web-based training in Snomed CT including development. 1)	500	1 000	500		2 000	
SNOMED CT licence - including startup costs. 2)	2 600	1 050	1 050	1 050	5 750	1 050
Translation of Snomed CT, including IT solution and administration. 3)	6 700	21 200	21 200	21 200	70 300	10 500
Mapping and harmonisation. 4)	1 200	5 350	6 350	4 350	17 250	500
Multi-professional terminology work	1 900	5 650	5 650	1 000	14 200	500
National cooperation and exchange of experience	200	700	700	700	2 300	500
Administration. 5)		1 400	1 400	1 400	4 200	2 400
Evaluation of the project on two occasions. 6)			1 250		1 250	1 250
Support in order to encourage use, pilot project. 7)		5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000	
TOTAL	16 300	46 680	48 430	40 030	151 440	18 750

Example: SNOMED CT – Graz Interface Terminol



- Interface terminologies are...
„collections of language expressions that actually occur in medical documentation. Such interface terms are typically the building blocks of clinical narratives but also are used as text values for structured data entry”¹
- German Interface-Terminology für SNOMED CT²
 - Currently maintained at Medical University of Graz (since 2015)
 - Semi-automatic creation
 - Currently ~ 4 million terms mapped to SNOMED codes
 - Main purpose
 - Index vocabulary for manual coding
 - Text mining

1. Schulz S, Rodrigues JM, Rector A, Chute CG. Interface Terminologies, Reference Terminologies and Aggregation Terminologies: A Strategy for Better Integration. Stud Health Technol Inform. 2017;245:940-944.

2. Hashemian Nik D, Kasáč Z, Goda Z, Semlitsch A, Schulz S. Building an Experimental German User Interface Terminology Linked to SNOMED CT. Stud Health Technol Inform. 2019 Aug 21;264:153-157.

Further Information

- MI-I: FAQs
 - <https://www.medizininformatik-initiative.de/de/snomed-ct-haeufig-gestellte-fragen>
- SNOMED International:
 - Homepage <http://www.snomed.org/>
 - Events (<http://www.snomed.org/news-and-events/events>): Annual (October): SNOMED Expo. Half-yearly: Business meetings (Advisory Groups, Special Interest Groups)
 - Starter Guide:
<https://confluence.ihtsdotools.org/display/DOCSTARTDE/SNOMED+CT+Starter+Guide>
 - SNOMED CT Browser: <https://browser.ihtsdotools.org/>