PHIN Message Quality Framework (MQF) Glossary

Version 3.0

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MESSAGE QUALITY FRAMEWORK (MQF) GLOSSARY

The following table provides definitions for terms or acronyms relevant to this document and to the Message Quality Framework application in a Glossary format.

Key Terms/ Acronyms	Definition
Arboviral	*Arboviral* (short for arthropod-borne) infections are caused by any number of viruses transmitted by arthropods such as mosquitoes and ticks. These infections generally occur during warm weather months, when mosquitoes and ticks are active.
APHL	*APHL* is an acronym for the Association of Public Health Laboratories. Refer to the complete definition below.
Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL)	The *Association of Public Health Laboratories* (APHL) is a non-profit, 501(C3) organization that works to safeguard the public's health by strengthening public health laboratories in the United States and across the world. In collaboration with members, APHL advances laboratory systems and practices, and promotes policies that support healthy communities. The association's founding members are directors of state and territorial public health laboratories. Others include state laboratory staff, city and county laboratory directors, and international representatives. Refer to the APHL Website at http://www.aphl.org/index.cfm
back	*Back* is a button in most browsers' Tool Button Bar, located in the upper left. Selecting 'Back' returns you to the previously viewed document.
breadcrumbs	*Breadcrumbs* or a *breadcrumb trail* is a navigation aid used in many Web interfaces. Breadcrumbs give users a way to keep track of their locations within programs or documents. Breadcrumbs provide a trail for the user to follow back to the starting or entry point. In MQF, breadcrumbs are located in the top-left corner of the window under the header.
browse	To *browse* through a page, exploring what is there and seeing where the links take you, is a bit like window-shopping. When you browse, you have to guess which words and links on the page pertain to your interests. The opposite of browsing is searching.
carriage return character	In computing, the *Carriage Return (CR)* is one of the control characters in ASCII code, Unicode or EBCDIC that commands a printer or other sort of display to move the position of the cursor to the first position on the same line. Carriage Return characters are mostly used along with line feeds, a move to the next line. The carriage return precedes the line feed to indicate a new line. The term derives from the above usage, as early printers often closely resembled typewriters; this control character would activate a physical carriage-return mechanism
case	A Case can be defined as a person or animal or an occurrence of a disease or disorder that meets the case definition in effect at the time of the occurrence.
Case Notification-ArboV1.0	*Case Notification-ArboV1.0* is a shortened way to express the Arboviral Human Case Notification Message Mapping Guide, Version 1.0.

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Case Notification-GenV1.01	*Case Notification-GenV1.01* is a shortened way to express the Generic Summary Case Notification Message Mapping Guide, Version 1.01.
Case Notification-MalV1.04	*Case Notification-MalV1.04* is a shortened way to express the Malaria Case Notification Message Mapping Guide, Version 1.04.
Case Notification SummV1.0	*Case Notification SummV1.0* is a shortened way to express the Generic Summary Case Notification Message Mapping Guide, Version 1.0.
Case Notification-TB V2.03	*Case Notification-TBV2.03* is a shortened way to express the Tuberculosis Case Notification Message Mapping Guide, Version 2.03
Case Notification-VarV2.01	*Case Notification Var2.01* is a shortened way to express the Varicella Case Notification Message Mapping Guide, Version 2.01.
CDC	*CDC* is an acronym for the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention. Refer to the complete definition below.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (or CDC) is a United States federal agency under the Department of Health and Human Services based in Atlanta, Georgia. It works to protect public health and safety by providing information to enhance health decisions, and it promotes health through partnerships with state health departments and other organizations. The CDC focuses national attention on developing and applying disease prevention and control (especially infectious diseases), environmental health, occupational safety and health, health promotion, Injury prevention and education activities designed to improve the health of the people of the United States. The CDC is one of the major operating components of the Department of Health and Human Services.
CDS	*CDS* is an acronym for Common Data Store.
clinical specimen	A *clinical specimen* is a sample of blood, secreta, excreta, or tissue fluid not known to contain or suspected to contain a pathogen
Common Data Store	The Centers for Disease Control *Common Data Store (CDS)* stores disease surveillance data from disparate systems across the CDC and its partners (e.g., States, National Sentinel Surveillance partners, etc.) to disseminate and collect information through coordinated data collection, compilation of historical and transactional data, and provisioning of data for analysis. Common Data Store collects and stores data from any CDC partner application that is compatible with Public Health Information Network (PHIN) or the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS) Base System (NBS). The CDS data warehouse l also receives data from National Electronic Telecom Surveillance System (NETSS). Currently, there are numerous databases containing information for a particular program and each of these databases has different access mechanisms, security protocols, visualization tools, case reporting tools, etc. CDS brings all this data to a common data warehouse and create data marts with specific data sets as requested by the end users. This process allows different programs to monitor and to analyze their data in a more comprehensive manner.
cursor	A *cursor is* a movable, sometimes blinking, symbol that indicates the position on a CRT or other type of display where the next character entered from the keyboard appears, or where user action is needed, as in the correction of an

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	erroneous character already displayed.
Data Message Brokering	Components of *Data Message Brokering* include: • BioSense: hospital admission and discharge, census, lab test, and result data is received from over 500 facilities • NEDSS Public Health case notification reporting • PHLIP (Public Health Lab Interoperability Pilot): Received influenza lab results from state public health laboratories to the CDC influenza group
DMB	*DMB* is an acronym for Data Message Brokering. Refer to the glossary for a complete definition.
external MQF user	An *External MQF User* is an entity that accesses the MQF System from outside the CDC's firewall. Examples of External MQF users include: • State and Local Department of Health personnel working on the PHLIP and/or NND initiatives
FAQs	*FAQ* is an acronym for Frequently Asked Questions.
forward	*Forward* is the button in most browsers' Tool Button Bar, located in the upper left. By selecting Forward, you go to the next document, after you go Back.
HL7	*HL7* is an acronym for Health Level 7. Health Level 7 is a non-profit organization accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) that develops standards for the exchange, management, and integration of data supporting the management, delivery, and evaluation of healthcare. An ANSI-accredited group that defines standards for the cross-platform exchange of information within a health care organization, HL7 is responsible for specifying the Level Seven OSI standards for the health industry. The X12 275 transaction will probably incorporate the HL7 CRU message to transmit claim attachments as part of a future HIPAA claim attachments standard. The HL7 Attachment SIG is responsible for the HL7 portion of this standard.
HL7 Message Standard	The *HL7 message standard* is a specification for a health data-interchange standard designed to facilitate the transfer of health data resident on different and disparate computer systems in a health care setting. HL7 facilitates the transfer of laboratory results, pharmacy data and other information between different computer systems. HL7 is not designed to support the transfer of the entire patient record. HL7 does not support the transfer of image data (such as from a PACS).
http	*Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)* is the underlying protocol used by the World Wide Web. It defines how messages are formatted and transmitted, and what actions web servers and browsers should take in response to various commands.
https	*HTTPS* is an acronym for Hypertext Transfer Protocol over SSL (Secure Socket Layer). This protocol is a TCP/IP protocol used by Web servers to transfer and display Web content securely. The data transferred is encrypted so that it cannot be read by anyone except the recipient.

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	If you are accessing MQF outside the firewall, you must enter https://PHINMQF.cdc.gov.
ICD	*ICD* is an acronym for International Classification of Diseases
Initial detection	*Initial Detection* refers to finding a health event before it is found by a health care provider
International Standards Organization	The *International Standards Organization (ISO)* is the recognized international standard. ISO is a network of the national standards institutes of 148 countries, based on one member per country, with a Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland, that coordinates the system. ISO is a non-governmental organization: its members are not, as is the case in the United Nations system, delegations of national governments. Nevertheless, ISO occupies a special position between the public and private sectors. This is because, on the one hand, many of its member institutes are part of the governmental structure of their countries, or are mandated by their government. On the other hand, other members have their roots uniquely in the private sector, set up by national partnerships of industry associations.
internal MQF user	An *Internal MQF User* is an entity that accesses the MQF System from inside the CDC's firewall.
line feeds	A *Line Feed* is often abbreviated as *LF. A* line feed is a code that moves the cursor on a display screen down one line.
message specification	A *Message Specification* is a document that specifies the static structure and methodology for the use of the *Health Level 7 (HL7) Version 2.5 Unsolicited Result Message* (ORU^R01) to support electronic interchange of any Nationally Notifiable Condition message health limited data set from public health entities to the CDC.
Meaningful Use	The American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) was enacted on February 17, 2009. ARRA included many measures to modernize our nation's infrastructure, one of which was the "Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act". The HITECH Act gave birth to the concept of Electronic Health Record "Meaningful Use" [EHR-MU], an effort led by Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) for Health IT, which proposed the "meaningful use" of interoperable electronic health records throughout the U.S health care delivery system, as a critical national goal. Meaningful Use is defined as the Use of certified EHR technology in a meaningful manner (for example electronic prescribing); ensuring that the certified EHR technology is connected in a manner that provides for the electronic exchange of health information to improve the quality of care. The concept of "Meaningful Use" rests on the 'five pillars' of health outcomes policy priorities, namely: • Improving quality, safety, efficiency, and reducing health disparities.

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	• Engage patients and families in their health • Improve care coordination • Improve population and public health • Ensure adequate privacy and security protection for personal health information
MQF	*MQF* is an acronym for Message Quality Framework. The Message Quality Framework (MQF) is a flexible framework of services and utilities designed to assist public health partners with preparing and communicating quality, standard electronic messages as defined by the applicable messaging, vocabulary, and programmatic standards.
MSH	*MSH* is an acronym for Message Header – usually used in reference to a segment of an HL7 Message. Standard message header is always the same format for all notification types.
MU	*MU* is an abbreviation for Meaningful Use.
NND	*NND* is an acronym for National Notifiable Disease.
NND CN	*NND CN* is an acronym for National Notifiable Disease Case Notification
NEDSS	NEDSS is an acronym for National Electronic Disease Surveillance System. This system is an Internet-based infrastructure for public health surveillance data exchange that uses specific PHIN (Public Health Information Network) and NEDSS Data Standards. NEDSS also relies heavily on industry standards (including standard vocabulary code sets such as LOINC, SNOMED, and HL7), policy-level agreements on data access, and the protection of confidentiality. NEDSS represents an ongoing close collaboration between the CDC and its public health partners. NEDSS is not a single, monolithic application, but a system of interoperable subsystems, components and systems modules that include software applications developed and implemented by the CDC; those developed and implemented by State and Local health departments and those created by commercial services and vendors.
OBR	*OBR* is an acronym for Observation Request – usually used in reference to a segment of an HL7 Message. The Investigation OBR identifies the type of notification and serves to group the related set of surveillance questions that are carried as observations (OBXs). O*BR- 4-Universal Service ID* carries either "NOTF" (for individual case notification), "ENVNTF" (for environmental investigation notifications), "LABNTF" (for National Lab Report Notification), or "SUMM" (for Summary Case Notification). The OBR for Notification Type must be the second OBR in the message.
OID	*OID* is an acronym for an Object Identifier. An Object identifier, or OID, is a globally unique string representing an ISO (International Organization for Standardization) identifier in a form that consists only of numbers and dots (e.g., "2.16.840.1.113883.3.1"). OIDs are the preferred scheme for unique identifiers in HL7 and should always be used except if one of the inclusion criteria for other schemes applies.

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	HL7 Version 3 artifacts use OIDs to identify coding schemes and identifier namespaces. HL7 has established an OID registry and has assigned OIDs for HL7 users and vendors upon their request. HL7 also assigns OIDs to public identifier-assigning authorities nationally and internationally.
OBX	*OBX* is defined as Observation related to OBR (for Investigation n Group) The OBX for Investigation Group is used to carry the set of non-subject-related PHIN Questions detailed in the program's Message Mapping Guide.
parse	In computer science, *parsing,* or, more formally, syntactic analysis, is the process of analyzing a text, made of a sequence of words, to determine its grammatical structure with respect to a given (more or less) formal grammar or syntax.
PHIN Certification	The *PHIN Certification* Program verifies that state and local public health departments have the capability to exchange public health data across jurisdictional lines based on national standards of interoperability and data exchange electronically. The PHIN Certification process uses program specific requirements for the evaluation of message structure and content, as well as security and data integrity. The two documents that govern the PHIN Certification process are PHIN Requirements v2.0 and PHIN Certification Process v1.0. Meeting PHIN Certification is currently a requirement of CDC's Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement, which funds 62 jurisdictions. Components of this program include the following: • Development and maintenance of PHIN Requirements (providing national standards for electronic exchange of public health data); • Development and maintenance of PHIN Certification Criteria (measuring compliance of state and local partners in meeting PHIN Requirements); • Refining of PHIN Data Exchange Standards (PHIN Message Mapping Guides) development and implementation processes within NCPHI and across CDC); • Programmatic partnerships within CDC; • Technical Assistance to 62 Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement Grantees (state and local partners) to achieve PHIN Requirements; and, • Objective assessment of 62 Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement Grantees (state and local partners) ability to meet PHIN Certification Criteria
PHIN	*PHIN* is an acronym for Public Health Information Network. The *Public Health Information Network (PHIN)* is a network based on a comprehensive architecture of data and information systems standards intended to advance the development of efficient, integrated, and interoperable public

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	health information systems. Refer to the document entitled "Introduction to PHIN Health Level Seven (HL7) Implementation Guides" under Messaging on the PHIN Website at http://www.cdc.gov/phin/messaging/. *PHIN* is the vision of the CDC for advancing fully capable and interoperable information systems in many organizations that participate in public health. PHIN is a national initiative to implement a multi-organizational business and technical architecture for public health information systems.
PHIN Messaging	*PHIN Messaging* is the method used for the electronic exchange of data between computerized information systems as part of the Public Health Information Network (PHIN). Refer to the Public Health Information Network (PHIN) in this document. Refer to the PHIN Website at http://www.cdc.gov/phin/messaging/index.htm
PHINMS	*PHINMS* is an acronym for the Public Health Information Network Messaging System. Public health involves many organizations throughout the PHIN (Public Health Information Network), working together to protect and advance the public's health. These organizations need to use the Internet to exchange sensitive data between varieties of different public health information systems securely. The exchange of data (messaging) is enabled through creating messages using text or binary file formats (.doc, .xls, .zip, .txt. .jpeg, .gif, and others) and a standard vocabulary such as HL7 message format. The exchange uses a common approach to security and encryption, methods for dealing with a variety of firewalls, and Internet protection schemes. The system provides a standard way for addressing and routing content. A standard and consistent way for information systems to confirm an exchange is also provided. The PHINMS (Public Health Information Network Messaging System) is the software, which makes this work. The system securely sends and receives encrypted data over the Internet to public health information systems using Electronic Business Extensible Markup Language (ebXML) technology.
PHIN VADS	*PHIN VADS* is an acronym for Public Health Information Network Vocabulary and Distribution System. The PHIN VADS System is a Web-based enterprise, vocabulary system for accessing, searching, and distributing vocabularies used within the Public Health Information Network.
PHLIP	*PHLIP* is an acronym for Public Health Laboratory Interoperability Project. Refer to a complete definition in the glossary.
PID	*PID* is an acronym for Patient Identification – usually used in reference to a segment of an HL7 Message. The PID segment identifies the subject of the Notification Message. The type of subject (person, non-person living subject, or location) is identified in the Subject OBR. Additional subject information may also be associated with the Subject OBR.

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Public Health	*Public Health* is the "science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting physical and mental health through assessment, policy development and assurance." Public health agencies promote and protect the health of entire populations, rather than particular individuals.
Public Health Laboratory Interoperability Project	The goals of the *Public Health Laboratory Interoperability Project* include: • Achieve bi-directional laboratory data exchange between state PHL's and CDC • Establish electronic test ordering and result reporting • Improve data quality and accessibility • Reduce turnaround time • Improve data sources for active surveillance • Develop and test future system approaches
Public Health partners	*Public Health Partners* refer to the nation, state, and local public health officers
search	You can *search* any individual Web page using the CTRL-F command. Many Websites also offer search boxes that let you search all the pages in the site, or records in its database. Searching is usually the most efficient way to find information, but sometimes you can find things by browsing that you might miss otherwise because you might not think of the "right" term to search.
Syndromic surveillance	*Syndromic surveillance* applies to surveillance using health-related data that precede diagnosis and signal a sufficient probability of a case or an outbreak to warrant further public health response. Though historically Syndromic surveillance has been used to target investigation of potential cases, its utility for detecting outbreaks associated with bioterrorism is increasingly being explored by public health officials.
TB	*TB* is an acronym for Tuberculosis.
user	Depending on the role of the *User*, the user will only see the projects and functionalities assigned.
Varicella	*Varicella* (chickenpox) is a common illness that causes an itchy rash and red spots or blisters (pox) all over the body. It is most common in children, but most people will get chickenpox at some point in their lives if they have not had the chickenpox vaccine.