

Evaluation of DSML4PTM

Fulfilment of Requirements

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1 Introduction

This document describes the evaluation of DSML4PTM with respect to the elicited requirements.

The structure of the requirements is the same as the one proposed in the elicitation phase. Namely, requirements from the both the application scenario and the reference process model are divided into four sections:

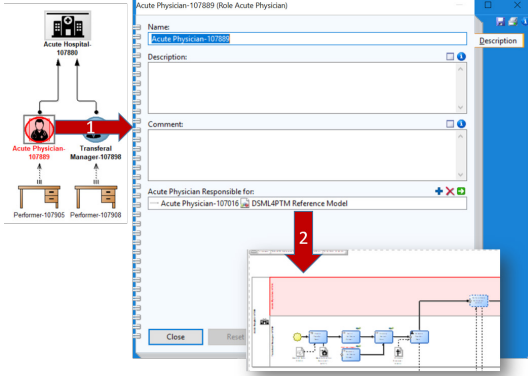
- (1) Process requirements,
- (2) Documents requirements,
- (3) Information systems and data requirements,
- (4) Decisions requirements.

Each section presents a table. Every row of the table has three columns in which the following is described, respectively:

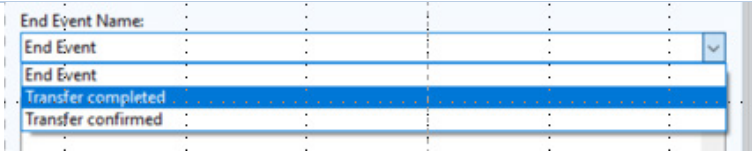
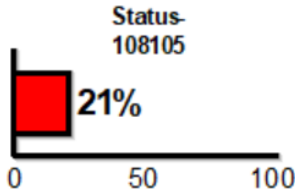
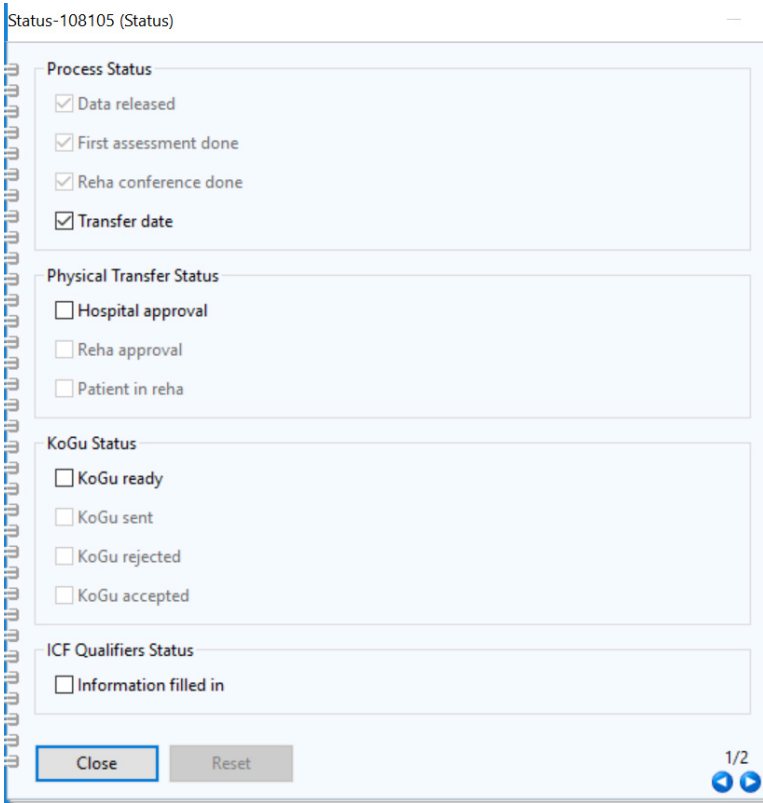
- 1) The number of requirement,
- 2) A small description of the requirement
- 3) A text (sometimes with graphical representation) describing how the DSML4PTM address the requirement.

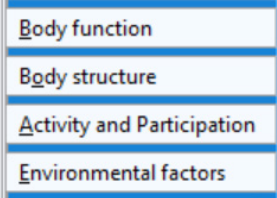
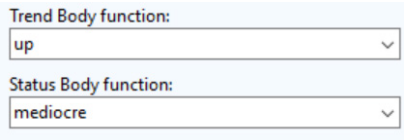
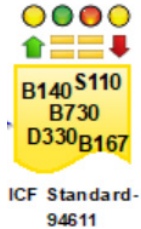
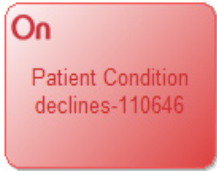

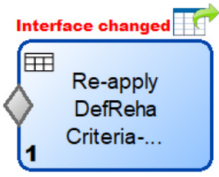
2 Requirements from the application scenario

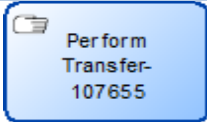
2.1 Process Requirements

Number	Requirement	Fulfillment
R1.1.1	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model different actors.	<p>The following domain-specific concepts are available in DSML4PTM:</p> <p>In the process modeling view- Nurse, acute physician, rehabilitation physician, transferal manager and patient disposition.</p> <p>In the organizational modeling view - Nurse, acute physician, rehabilitation physician, transferal manager, administrative staff, patient and patient disposition.</p> <p>DSML4PTM would still allow to model general actors as the related modeling construct is available.</p> <p>Bridging properties were created to make possible the navigation from the main process view to the organizational model and vice versa. In particular, this applies between roles and lanes.</p> <p>The below figure shows the result of the implemented bridging connector, which in ADOxx is called INTERREF. In particular the screenshot shows the identification of the pool in the main view starting from the physician role in the organizational model.</p> 
R1.1.2	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model different units.	<p>The following domain specific concepts are available in DSML4PTM:</p> <p>In the process modeling view - Acute hospital, rehabilitation clinic and health insurance.</p> <p>In the organizational modeling view: Acute hospital, rehabilitation clinic, health insurance, care unit, non-intensive care unit, intensive care unit and emergency room. These can be used to model respective units while other relevant units can be modelled with the general pool/organizational unit concept.</p> <p>Like in R1.1.1, bridging properties between pools and organization units are possible.</p>
R1.1.3	The DSML should accommodate modeling constructs to model specific activities.	<p>DSML4PTM features a task that can be modeled in the process modeling view. All tasks from the reference process are available for modelling.</p> <p>In the ADOxx modeling toolkit, after a task is instantiated the user can select a specific task (see screenshot (a)), specific type (see screenshot (b)) and loop type.</p> <p>(a)</p>

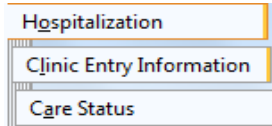
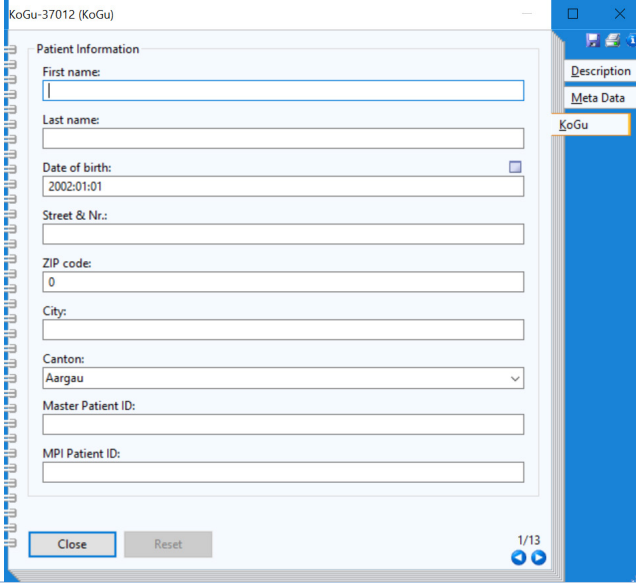
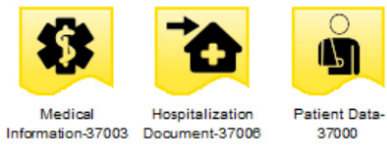
		<div data-bbox="537 150 853 398" data-label="Form"> <p>Task Name:</p> <p>Prepare Transfer</p> <p>Task</p> <p>Discretionary Task</p> <p>Create Transfer Case Record</p> <p>Apply DefReha Criteria</p> <p>Re-apply DefReha Criteria</p> <p>Choose Rehab Clinic</p> <p>Release Transfer Case Record</p> </div> <div data-bbox="537 398 1013 571" data-label="Form"> <p>(b)</p> <p>Task type:</p> <p>Not specified</p> <p>Not specified</p> <p>Manual</p> <p>Business rule</p> <p>User</p> <p>Service</p> </div>
R1.1.4	<p>The DSML should accommodate constructs to model a suitable rehabilitation type.</p>	<p>DSML4PTM foresees the integration of DMN. A business rule task leads to the decision modeling view.</p> <div data-bbox="529 631 817 790" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <p>In ADOxx modeling toolkit, this was implemented as an INTERREF that from the top-right decision icon of the business rule task leads to a decision construct.</p> <p>In the decision modeling view, modeling constructs from the DMN standard are adapted to accommodate specific aspects used to model suitable rehabilitation types.</p> <div data-bbox="529 1010 1197 1435" data-label="Diagram"> </div>
R1.1.6	<p>The DSML should accommodate constructs to model time.</p>	<p>DSML4PTM features a timer event that can be modeled in the process modeling view. All timer events from the reference process are available for modelling. In ADOxx, when a timer event is instantiated, the appropriate name and event type can be chosen.</p> <div data-bbox="537 1628 1256 1962" data-label="Form"> <p>Start Event Name:</p> <p>Start Event</p> <p>Start Event</p> <p>Patient admission available</p> <p>Intermediate Event Name:</p> <p>48-24 hours before transfer</p> <p>Intermediate Event</p> <p>KoGu accepted</p> <p>48-24 hours before transfer</p> <p>Transfer date</p> <p>Patient in reha</p> </div>

		 <p>Events can also be modeled as conditions in a sentry in the control element modeling view.</p>
R1.1.7	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model alternative process flow.	<p>DSML4PTM features exclusive and non-exclusive gateways to model alternative process flow in the process modeling view. Additionally, it is possible to start a flow based on conditions evaluating to true. Conditions are modeled in a sentry in the control element modeling view.</p>
R1.1.8	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model a status.	<p>DSML4PTM features a new status element in the business process modeling view (see picture below). In ADOxx, this status element aggregates six sub-status elements, which contains crucial steps of the transferal management process.</p>   <p>Additionally, status are also expressed in the document modeling construct representing the ICF standard. Namely, for each of the four categories (i.e. body function, body structure, activity and participation and environmental factors) it is shown the trend and the actual status.</p>

		 <p>A change in either the actual status or the trend correspond to a change in the color or the symbol, respectively. For instance, if trend is up a green arrow is shown while if status is mediocre a yellow round is shown.</p>   <p>Changes in the condition of a patient are also expressed via the on-part of the sentry.</p> 
R1.1.9	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model an information exchange.	<p>DSML4PTM features concepts in the process modeling view to model data/document and message flow. Four new domain specific data objects can be instantiated, i.e. KoGu data object, medical data object, process progress data object, administrative data object, care status data object, hospitalization document data object.</p> 
R1.1.10	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model condition-based activities and conditions.	<p>DSML4PTM features sentries that can be attached to any task in the process modeling view. These are implemented in ADOxx with an INTERREF connection that leads to the control and element modeling view. In the latter conditions can be explicitly modelled.</p>
R1.1.11	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model a reoccurring activity.	<p>DSML4PTM features the loop marker in the process modeling view. Additionally, it is possible to restart an activity or an entire path of a process when conditions in a sentry are valued as true. For instance, see task «Re-apply DefReha Criteria». The number on the bottom left of the below task expresses the number of times a task has reoccurred.</p> 
R1.1.12	The DSML should ac-	<p>DSML4PTM features a manual task to represent the transfer of a patient.</p>

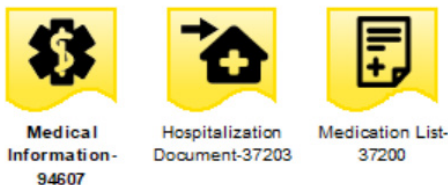
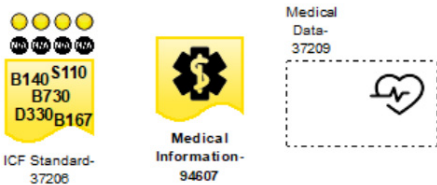
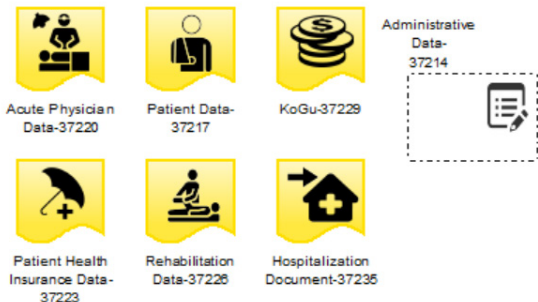
	commodate constructs to model the transfer of a patient.	
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2.2 Documents requirements

Number	Requirement	Fulfillment
R1.2.1	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the patient admission form.	<p>DSML4PTM features a new data object in the modeling process view and in the document and knowledge modeling view, which is called hospitalization document. As it is shown in the below screenshot, three notebook sections are available to enter relevant data.</p> 
R1.2.2	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the rehabilitation form for cost reimbursement, i.e. KoGu.	<p>DSML4PTM features a new data object in the process modeling view and in the document and knowledge modeling view called KoGu. Thirteen pages are available in the notebook and in each section presents dedicated relevant data.</p> 
R1.2.3	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the long report.	<p>DSML4PTM features new documents Medical Information, Hospitalization Document and Patient Data. Each of them contain dedicated attributes.</p> 

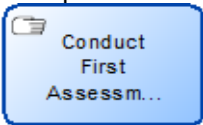
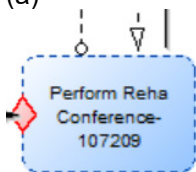
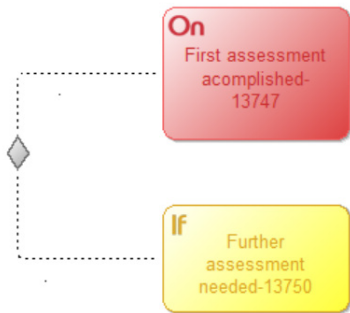
2.3 Information systems and data requirements

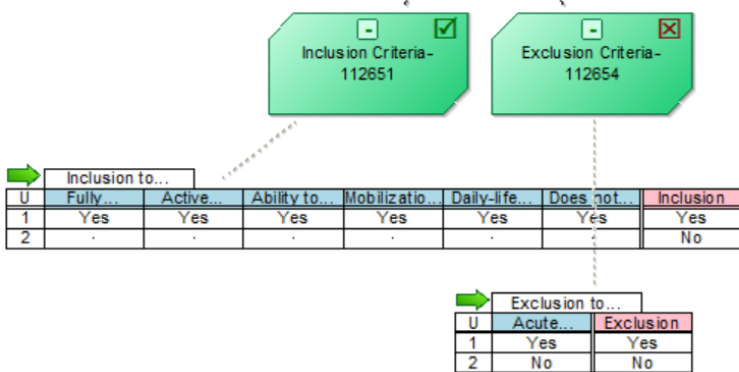
Number	Requirement	Fulfillment
R1.3.1	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the Hospital Information System (HIS) that includes the short	DSML4PTM features the Medical Information, Hospitalization Document and Medication List modeling constructs. These are available in the document and knowledge modeling view. The

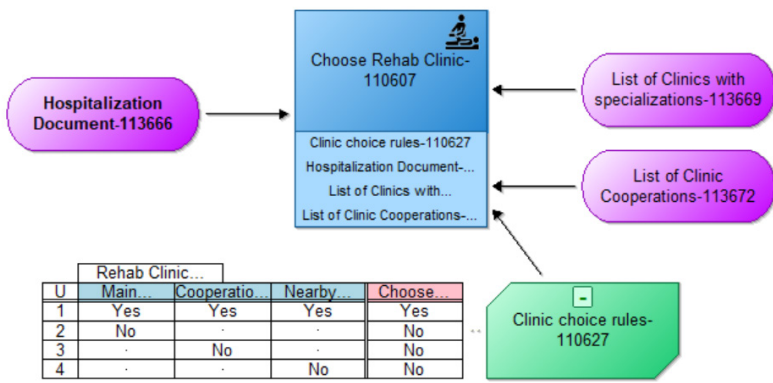
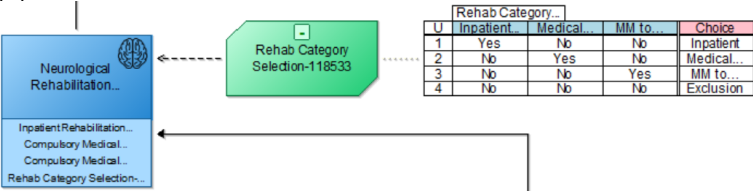
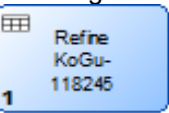
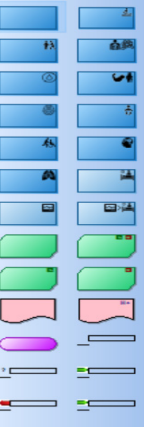
	<p>report.</p> <p><i>This requirement was amended to accommodate relevant data related to the short report.</i></p>	<p>content of the short report is contained in the form of attributes in these modeling constructs.</p> 
R1.3.2	<p>The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the Hospital Information System (HIS) that includes the medical data.</p> <p><i>This requirement was amended to accommodate relevant data related to the medical data.</i></p>	<p>In DSML4PTM, the ICD standard is contained in the form of attributes in the Medical Information modeling construct. The ICF standard is contained in the form of attributes in the ICF Standard modeling construct. Both are available in the document and knowledge modeling view and are part of the specialized group Medical Data. The latter presents a bridging connector (in ADOxx interref) that leads to the correspondent data object Medical Data in the process modeling view.</p> 
R1.3.3	<p>The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the Patient Administrative System (PAS) that includes the administrative data / master data.</p> <p><i>This requirement was amended to accommodate relevant data related to the administrative data.</i></p>	<p>DSML4PTM features the following six specializations of the document construct, which are available in the document and knowledge modeling view: acute physician data, patient data, KoGu, patient's health insurance data, rehabilitation data and hospitalization document. They all belong to the specialized group Administrative Data. The latter presents a bridging connector (in ADOxx interref) that leads to the correspondent data object Administrative Data in the process modeling view.</p> 
R1.3.4	<p>The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the Hospital Information System (HIS) that includes the care status.</p> <p><i>This requirement was amended to accommodate relevant data related to the care status.</i></p>	<p>DSML4PTM features a specific group Care Status, which includes two specialized data/document modeling constructs: Assistance Data and Special Medication Data. A bridging connector is implemented in ADOxx (i.e. interref) connecting the group Care Status with the data object Care Status in the process modeling view.</p>

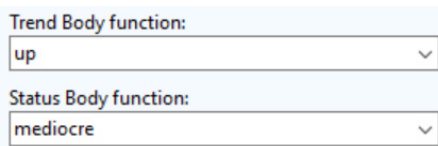
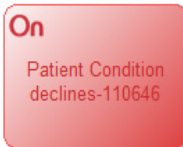
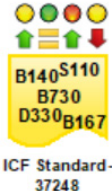
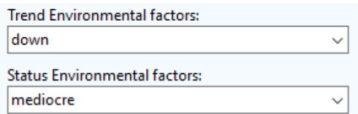
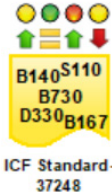
		<div>  <p>Assistance Data-94624</p> </div> <div>  <p>Special Medication Data-94628</p> </div> <div> <p>Care Status-94531</p>  </div> <p>Additionally, the two care status information are also included in the form of attributes in the modeling constructs KoGu and Hospitalization documents.</p>
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2.4 Decisions requirements

Number	Requirement	Fulfillment
R1.4.2	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the examination conducted by a specialist physician.	<p>DSML4PTM features a specific task to model the first assessment, which is available in the process modeling view. In ADOxx it is defined as a manual task type. The Medical data object is used in this specific task.</p> 
R1.4.3	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the complexity assignment of a case.	<p>DSML4PTM features the specific task Perform Rehab Conference (see (a) screenshot below), which can be performed for complex patient's cases. It is a discretionary task and in ADOxx it is displayed as one of the task name. The sentry attached to it leads to the specification of conditions for which this task can be executed. In particular, a bridging connector leads to the control element modeling view, in which it is modeled the on-part (i.e. first assessment accomplished) and if-part (i.e., if further assessments are needed) of the sentry (see (b) screenshot below).</p> <p>(a)</p>  <p>(b)</p> 
R1.4.4	The DSML should ac-	DSML4PTM features the specialized data/document modeling construct Medical Information in the document and knowledge

	commodate constructs to assign the ICD-10 code to a case.	<p>modeling view. The construct includes the ICD code in the form of value entries for the attributes Code and related Description.</p> <p>Diagnose ICD:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Code</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Code	Description			
	Code	Description						
R1.4.5	The DSML should accommodate constructs to assign the SwissDRG code to a patient case.	<p>DSML4PTM features the specialized data/document modeling construct Patient Data, which contains the DRG code – primary and secondary one. The construct is available in the document and knowledge modeling view.</p> <p>DRG primary code:</p> <div></div> <p>DRG secondary code:</p> <div></div>						
R1.4.6	The DSML should accommodate constructs to assign ICF qualifiers.	<p>DSML4PTM features the specialized data/document construct ICF standard, which has enumeration attributes to specify the ICF qualifiers and related severity. Further codes can be manually added to support the evolution of the standard. The construct is available in the document and knowledge modeling view.</p> <p>Body structure:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>ID & Category</th><th>Qualifier</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>S110 - Structure of Brain</td><td>3 Severe problem</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		ID & Category	Qualifier	1	S110 - Structure of Brain	3 Severe problem
	ID & Category	Qualifier						
1	S110 - Structure of Brain	3 Severe problem						
R1.4.7	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the need or not need for rehabilitation.	<p>DSML4PTM features the decision modeling view that implements the DefReha© standard. Decisions on whether a patient should be included into rehabilitation or not are modeled. In particular, the domain-specific decision tables allow to make inclusions and exclusions decision criteria explicit.</p>  <p>For a complete example, the reader can refer to the DMN diagram “Apply DefReha Criteria” from the use case scenario implemented in ADOxx.</p>						
R1.4.8	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the decision for the type of rehabilitation clinic and for the specific rehabilitation clinic.	<p>DSML4PTM features the decision modeling view that implements the DefReha© standard. Concepts for modeling decisions on type of rehabilitation clinic and specific one are made available. These are the following: the specific decision modeling construct Choose Rehab Clinic, input data, business knowledge and decision table.</p> <p>(a)</p>						

		 <p>(b)</p>  <p>For a complete example, the reader can refer to the DMN diagram “Apply DefReha Criteria” and “Choose Rehab Clinic” from the use case scenario implemented in ADOxx ((a) and (b), respectively).</p>
R1.4.9	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the activity of checking correctness of KoGu and checking compliance with respect to DefReha© standard.	<p>In the business process modeling view, the specific business rule task Refine KoGu, which has the bridging connector to the decision Decide on Rehabilitation Suitability, which is in the decision modeling view.</p>  <p>For a complete example, the reader can refer to the DMN diagram “Apply DefReha Criteria” from the use case scenario implemented in ADOxx.</p>
R1.4.10	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the assessment for the admission to a rehabilitation.	<p>The new domain-specific DefReha© concepts enable to model the criteria for the admission to a rehabilitation.</p>  <p>For a complete example, the reader can refer to the DMN diagram “Apply DefReha Criteria” from the use case scenario implemented in ADOxx.</p>
R1.4.11	The DSML should accommodate constructs to	<p>DSML4PTM features the specialized data/document modeling construct ICF standard, which is available in the document and knowledge modeling view. Changes on the patient conditions are displayed on the graphical notation of the modeling construct, i.e.</p>

	model the status of the patient getting worse.	<p>see red arrow.</p>  <p>Additionally, in the control element modeling view presents the On-part Patient Conditions Declines. When this element evaluates to true, is the related also condition evaluates to true the task to which the sentry is attached is executed. For instance if re-assessment of the case is needed. This allows to deviate from the prescribed process flow and initiate a new process flow.</p>  
R1.4.12	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the status of a patient getting better.	<p>See ICF standard in R1.4.11. Status in the graphical notation displays whether patient's conditions are improving with a green up arrow.</p>  

3 Requirements from the reference process model

3.1 Process requirements

Number	Requirement	Fulfillment
R2.1.1	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model different actors.	Fulfilled in R1.1.1.
R2.1.2	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model different units/processes.	Fulfilled in R1.1.2.
R2.1.3	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model activities.	Fulfilled in R1.1.3.
R2.1.4	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model a decision/business rule activity.	Fulfilled in R1.1.4.
R2.1.5	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model parallel activities.	DSML4PTM features the parallel marker for a task and non-exclusive gateway. These are available in the business process modeling view.
R2.1.6	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model manual activity.	DSML4PTM features a manual task, which is implemented as a type of task in ADOxx. The construct is available in the process modeling view.
R2.1.7	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model time.	Fulfilled in R1.1.6.
R2.1.8	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model separate paths (AND and XOR).	Fulfilled in R1.1.7.

R2.1.9	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model information.	Fulfilled in R1.1.9
R2.1.10	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the transfer of a patient.	Fulfilled in R1.1.12.
R2.1.11	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the activity rehab conference, which can start at any time on request of the rehab physician	Fulfilled in R1.4.3

3.2 Documents requirements

Number	Requirement	Fulfillment
R2.2.1	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the patient admission form.	Fulfilled in R1.2.1.
R2.2.2	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the rehabilitation form for cost reimbursement (KoGu).	Fulfilled in R1.2.2.

3.3 Information systems and data requirements

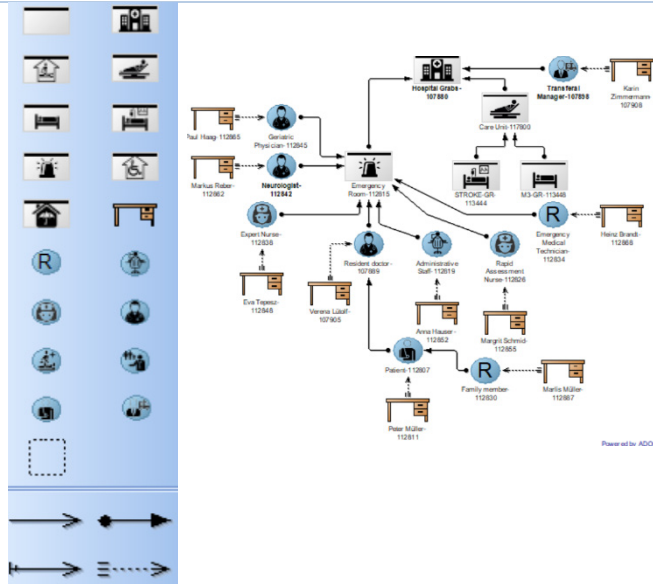
Number	Requirement	Fulfillment
R2.3.1	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the Hospital Information System (HIS) that includes medical data. <i>This requirement was amended to accommodate relevant data related to the short report.</i>	Fulfilled in R1.3.2.
R2.3.2	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the Patient Administrative System (PAS) that includes administrative data. <i>This requirement was amended to accommodate relevant data related to the administrative data.</i>	Fulfilled in R1.3.3.
R2.3.3	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the Hospital Information System (HIS) and Administrative System (PAS) that include documents.	Fulfilled in R1.3.2 and R1.3.3.

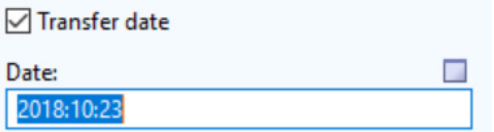
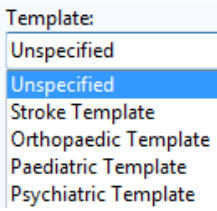
3.4 Decisions requirements

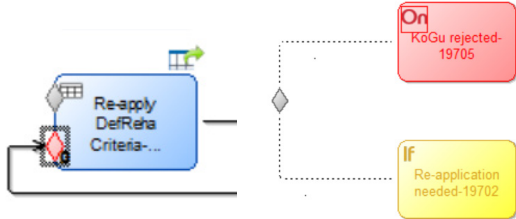
Number	Requirement	Fulfillment
R2.4.1	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model the creation of the transferal case.	DSML4PTM features two specific tasks “Apply DefReha Criteria” and “Choose Rehab Clinic”. These are available in the process modeling view and lead to the decision modeling view. The latter enables to model decisions about the correct rehabilitation type and clinic. See requirements from R1.4.7 to R1.4.9.

3.5 Additional requirements

Number	Requirement	Fulfillment
R3.1.1	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model organization and roles in a hierarchical way.	DSML4PTM features domain-specific concepts for roles and organization units (e.g. see R1.1.1 and R1.1.2) that allow to model the organization in the organizational modeling view.

			<p>For example, see Organization Model Hospital of the use case scenario in the ADOxx models (raw 9 of Appendix A).</p>																							
R3.1.2	The DSML should accommodate constructs to allow an automation in a later stage.	<p>DSML4PTM features new data/document modeling constructs containing attribute values that can be filled with patient's data. This was done in accordance to the Patient Radar mockups, the KoGu and the Hospitalization Document.</p> <p>In total, DSML4PTM contains about 300 domain-specific attributes.</p> <p>For example, see Document and Knowledge Model of the use case scenario in the ADOxx models (raw 9 of Appendix A).</p>																								
R3.1.3	The DSML should accommodate constructs to reflect the different rehabilitation types according to the DefReha© standard.	<p>DSML4PTM features the specific data/document Rehabilitation Data containing the rehabilitation type with historization. The modeling construct is available in the document and knowledge modeling view.</p> <p>Assigned Rehab Clinic:</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Clinic name</th><th>Street & Nr.</th><th>ZIP code</th><th>City</th><th>Rehab category</th><th>Rehab subcategory</th><th>Since</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Clinic Valens</td><td>Rehabilitationszentrum</td><td>7317</td><td>Valens</td><td>Neurological</td><td>Inpatient</td><td>2017-01-01</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Clinic Valens</td><td>Rehabilitationszentrum</td><td>7317</td><td>Valens</td><td>Neurological</td><td>Medical Monitoring</td><td>2017-01-01</td></tr></table> <p>The same data values appear in the KoGu modeling construct.</p> <p>In the decision modeling view, each rehabilitation type presents a decision (i.e. Inpatient Rehabilitation Suitability, Compulsory Medical Monitoring Rehabilitation Suitability, Compulsory Medical Monitoring to Inpatient Rehabilitation Suitability), the business knowledge constructs (i.e. Combination Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria, Inclusion Criteria and Exclusion Criteria), knowledge source DefReha© and input data (with bridging connector tot he correspondent data/document).</p> <p>For example, see Scenario DMN “Apply DefReha Criteria” of the use case scenario in the ADOxx models (raw 9 of Appendix A).</p>		Clinic name	Street & Nr.	ZIP code	City	Rehab category	Rehab subcategory	Since	1	Clinic Valens	Rehabilitationszentrum	7317	Valens	Neurological	Inpatient	2017-01-01	2	Clinic Valens	Rehabilitationszentrum	7317	Valens	Neurological	Medical Monitoring	2017-01-01
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R3.1.4	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model criteria according to the DefReha© standard	<p>In the decision modeling view, decision tables allow to model DefReha©. Four prefilled examples according to the DefReha© criteria can be reused (case Inpatient Geriatric). For all other cases, the three decision tables Entry Criteria, Exit Criteria and Suitability Decision Tables are to</p>																								

		<p>be used. For example, see Scenario DMN “Apply DefReha Criteria” of the use case scenario in the ADOxx models (raw 9 of Appendix A).</p>
R3.1.5	The DSML should accommodate constructs to reflect attributes corresponding to the attributes the mockups.	Fulfilled in R3.1.2
R3.1.6	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model documents/data elements corresponding to the mockups.	<p>As mentioned from R1.2.3 to R1.3.4, DSML4PTM features four groups Medical Data, Administrative Data, Care Status and Process Progress. These contain a total of twelve domain-specific documents. The groups can be referenced (i.e. via bridging connectors) to the new respective data objects in the business process modeling.</p> <p>For example, see Document and Knowledge Model of the use case scenario in the ADOxx models (raw 9 of Appendix A).</p>
R3.1.7	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model relevant status elements and their attributes corresponding to the mockups.	<p>As mentioned in R1.1.8, DSML4PTM features a new overall status element in the business process modeling view. This includes 16 attributes, from which the data collection progress is derived. The six sub-concepts of data object are connected with an interref to the respective group of documents in the document and knowledge modeling view. For each status attribute the date is stored.</p>  <p>For example, see Document and Knowledge Model of the use case scenario in the ADOxx models (raw 9 of Appendix A).</p>
R3.1.8	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model KoGu templates.	<p>DSML4PTM features the KoGu data object in the process modeling view. A specific template (stroke, orthopaedic, paediatric, psychiatric) can be selected from a list box. According to the chosen one, the graphical notation will change.</p>  <p>Each KoGu template can be referenced to the respective document via the bridging connector (i.e. interref in ADOxx). Hence, the document and knowledge modeling view contains five different KoGu documents constructs.</p>
R3.1.9	The DSML should accommodate constructs to differentiate between tasks performed by a user or by a system	In the process modeling view, a task can be defined as a user or service task. These are implemented as types of task in ADOxx and according to the chosen one, the graphical notation will change.

		<div>Task type:</div> <div>Not specified</div> <div>Not specified</div> <div>Manual</div> <div>Business rule</div> <div>User</div> <div>Service</div>
R3.1.10	<p>The DSML should accommodate constructs to execute activities based on conditions.</p>	<p>DSML4PTM features the sentry in the process modeling view that can be used to execute activities based on conditions. One example is the re-application of the DefReha criteria to a patient's case KoGu gets rejected. In such a case (as mentioned in R1.1.11), the graphical notation of the task has a number in the bottom-left part to express the number of times the task is being performed in a process instance (e.g. see "0" in the below task). As mentioned in R1.4.3, the sentry leads to the control element modeling view through a bridging connector (i.e. interref in ADOxx). In the below example, the on-part of the sentry expresses the rejection of KoGu whereas the if-part the need of re-apply the DefReha criteria.</p>  <p>For example, see Reference Model CEM "Re-apply DefReha Criteria" on Rejection of the Process Reference Model – KoGu rejected in the ADOxx models (raw 9 of Appendix A).</p>