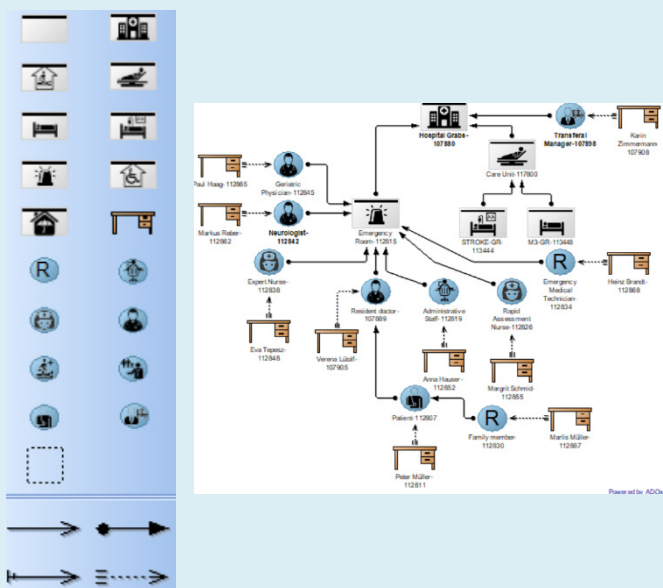
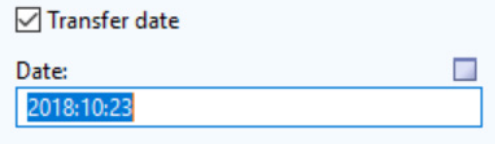
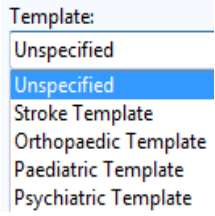


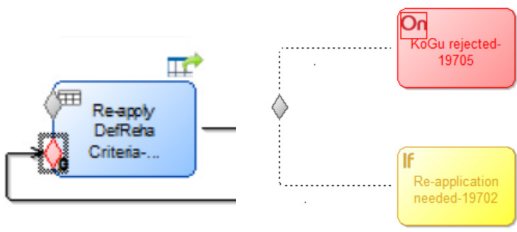
Fulfilment of the Additional Requirements for DSML4PTM

The below table describes the fulfilment of each additional requirement elicited for DSML4PTM.

Number	Additional Requirement	Fulfilment
R3.I.1	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model organization and roles in a hierarchical way.	<p>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 modelling view.</p> <p>For example, see Organization Model Hospital of the use case scenario in the ADOxx models.</p> 
R3.I.2	The DSML should accommodate constructs to allow an automation in a later stage.	<p>DSML4PTM features new data/document modelling 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. For example, see Document and Knowledge Model of the use case scenario in the ADOxx models (row 9 of Appendix A).</p>																								
R3.1.3	<p>The DSML should accommodate constructs to reflect the different rehabilitation types according to the DefReha© standard.</p>	<p>DSML4PTM features the specific data/document Rehabilitation Data containing the rehabilitation type with historization. The modelling construct is available in the document and knowledge modelling view.</p> <div>Assigned Rehab Clinic:<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></div> <p>The same data values appear in the KoGu modelling construct. In the decision modelling 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 knoweldge cosntructs (i.e. Combination Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria, Inclusion Criteria and Exclusion Criteria), knwoledge source DefReha© and input data (with bridging connector tot he correspondent data/document). For example, see Scenario DMN “Apply DefReha Criteria” of the use case scenario in the ADOxx models (row 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	<p>The DSML should accommodate constructs to model criteria according to the DefReha© standard.</p>	<p>In the decision modelling 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 be used. For example, see Scenario DMN “Apply DefReha Criteria” of the use case scenario in the ADOxx models (row 9 of Appendix A).</p>																								
R3.1.5	<p>The DSML should accommodate constructs to reflect attributes corresponding to the attributes the mockups.</p>	<p>Fulfilled in R3.1.2</p>																								
R3.1.6	<p>The DSML should accommodate constructs to model documents/data elements correspond-</p>	<p>As mentioned from R1.2.3 to R1.3.4, DSML4PTM features four groups Medical Data, Administrative Date, 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</p>																								

	ing to the mockups.	<p>in the business process modelling.</p> <p>For example, see Document and Knowledge Model of the use case scenario in the ADOxx models (row 9 of Appendix A).</p>
<i>R3.I.7</i>	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 modelling 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 modelling 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 (row 9 of Appendix A).</p>
<i>R3.I.8</i>	The DSML should accommodate constructs to model KoGu templates.	<p>DSML4PTM features the KoGu data object in the process modelling 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 modelling view contains five different KoGu documents constructs.</p>
<i>R3.I.9</i>	The DSML should accommodate constructs to differentiate between tasks performed by a user or by a system	<p>In the process modelling 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.</p>

		<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 modelling view that can be used to execute activities based on conditions. One example is the re-application of the Def-Reha criteria to a patient's case KoGu gets rejected.</p> <p>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 modelling 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 (row 9 of Appendix A).</p>	