Final Deployment

Work Package 8 ("Application 2: organ transplant management")

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All project partners involved

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Summary

This document describes the final deployment of the OTM demonstration system in months 12-24 of the project. OTM runs in a SOA environment and uses several services developed by different partners of the EU PROVENANCE project. Some of the services represent organizations from real life such as transplant authority or hospitals.
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Foreword

This document describes the final deployment of the demonstration applications in Work Package 8 "Application 2: organ transplant management". The document provides:

• short description of the OTM application and its components,
• detailed description of the final deployment of the OTM application,
• user manual of the OTM application.

The primary audience of this document includes: A) Grid computing practitioners seeking to understand how Provenance technologies might be applied and, B) Information technology practitioners in the health care domain interested in applying Provenance to their own medical systems.
Table of Contents

Foreword.................................................................................................................................................. 3

Table of Contents.................................................................................................................................. 4

List of Acronyms.................................................................................................................................. 5

1 Introduction........................................................................................................................................ 6
  1.1 Purpose of the Document and Overview.................................................................................... 6
  1.2 Links to other Provenance Documents....................................................................................... 6
  1.3 Short description of the OTM and EHCRS applications............................................................... 7
  1.3.1 Transplantation Management and Post-processing: The OTM Application............................... 7
  1.3.2 The EHCRS Application............................................................................................................ 9
  1.4 Summary...................................................................................................................................... 10
  2 Description of the OTM Demonstrator............................................................................................ 11
  2.1 The OTM Application.................................................................................................................. 11
  2.2 The Interface to the Provenance System through the Client Side Library................................. 11
  2.3 The EHCR Subsystem................................................................................................................ 13
  2.4 The Interface to the Provenance System through the Client Side Library.................................. 13
  2.5 The Interface between the OTM and the EHCR Subsystem....................................................... 13
  2.6 The Interface between the OTM Application and the Tool........................................................ 14

3 Deployment of the OTM Application................................................................................................. 15
  3.1 Deploying OTM........................................................................................................................... 15
  3.2 Deploying EHCRS....................................................................................................................... 15
  3.3 Deploying EHCR Auth.................................................................................................................. 16

4 Deployed OTM Demonstrator........................................................................................................... 17
  4.1 Humans...................................................................................................................................... 17
  4.2 Organizations.............................................................................................................................. 17
  4.3 Applications................................................................................................................................. 18
  4.4 Access points............................................................................................................................... 21

Appendix A User Manual...................................................................................................................... 23
  A.1 Installing applications.................................................................................................................. 23
  A.2 Initial status of the actors............................................................................................................ 23
  A.3 Start the medical history of Mr. Anderson..................................................................................... 23
  A.4 Treat Mr. Anderson....................................................................................................................... 24
  A.5 Query Mr. Anderson's whole EHCR from EHCRS3................................................................. 29
  A.6 Logging into the OTM GUI........................................................................................................... 29
  A.7 Listing the patients...................................................................................................................... 30
  A.8 Adding a new patient................................................................................................................... 31
  A.9 Managing a patient record.......................................................................................................... 32
  A.10 Managing a patient's donation status......................................................................................... 33
  A.11 Assigning an organ to a patient.................................................................................................. 35
  A.12 Selecting the organ destination................................................................................................ 36
  A.13 Managing test requests............................................................................................................. 37
  A.14 Querying events related to a patient.......................................................................................... 39

References.............................................................................................................................................. 40
# List of Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>Abstract level capability user requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>Constraint user requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSL</td>
<td>Client Side Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNI</td>
<td>Spanish National Identity Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHCR</td>
<td>Electronic Health Care Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHCRS</td>
<td>Electronic Health Care Record Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMPID</td>
<td>Global Medical Patient Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>General Practitioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUI</td>
<td>Graphical User Interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCR</td>
<td>Health Care Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLA</td>
<td>Human Leukocyte Antigens test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMPID</td>
<td>Local Medical Patient Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCATT</td>
<td>Organització Catalana de Transplantaments (Catalan Transplant Organisation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONT</td>
<td>Organización Nacional de Transplantes (Spanish National Transplant Organisation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTA</td>
<td>Organ Transplant Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTM</td>
<td>Organ Transplant Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF</td>
<td>Portable Document Format, Adobe Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>Patient Identifier</td>
</tr>
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<td>PS</td>
<td>Provenance Store</td>
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1 Introduction

This document describes the final deployment of the demonstration applications in Work Package 8 “Application 2: organ transplant management”. This document describes the components of the OTM demonstrator:

- the core OTM application,
- the EHCR Store application (EHCRS),
- the OTM GUI,
- the test OTM client of the EHCR Store,
- the EHCR Auth (the authorization service),
- databases of the core OTM application, EHCR Store and EHCR Auth.

The primary audience of this document includes: A) Grid computing practitioners seeking to understand how Provenance technologies might be applied and, B) Information technology practitioners in the health care domain interested in applying Provenance to their own medical systems.

1.1 Purpose of the Document and Overview

The purpose of the document is to describe the final deployment of the demonstration application in the organ transplant scenario. This application is composed by two inter-connected applications: the Organ Transplant Management application (OTM) and the Electronic Health Care Record Store application (EHCRS).

In order to achieve this goals, the document aims to:

- Summarize components of the OTM and EHCRS applications
- Introduce actors involved in the demonstration
- Give the access points of all the components involved in the demonstration, including access points of components of provenance service and provenance tool as well

This document does not aim to:

- Describe the OTM and EHCRS applications in details.
- Describe provenance service and provenance tool used in the demonstration.
- Describe the demonstration of the applications.

1.2 Links to other Provenance Documents

The contents of this document are based on the following existing Provenance project documents:

- Requirements expressed for the OTM application in the WP2 Requirements deliverables D2.1.1 and D2.2.1.,
- The Provenance architecture document D3.1.1,
- Project internal note on “Representing Provenance in the OTM application” [Miles05],

• Deliverable D8.1.1 “Specification of mapping to provenance architecture, and domain specific provenance handling”;
• Deliverable D8.2.1 “Evaluation Report”,
• Deliverable D9.3.3a “Client Side Library Design and Implementation”,
Further supporting documents are provided in the references section.

1.3 Short description of the OTM and EHCRS applications

Electronic systems for transplant management should cover 2 aspects:

1. Transplantation Management: information systems used by medical staff during the process of a transplant incident (a single patient receiving an organ or tissue) to access existing case or background data, share it with colleagues, carry out matchmaking and/or otherwise provide decision support.

2. Medical Record management: the storage, access and modification of medical patient care records for patients in a given geographic region. Gathering, access and modification of such data is regulated by European, national and regional laws and forms an underlying information system for any treatment process management system.

Therefore the demonstration application developed in Work Package 8 is actually composed of two interconnected applications:

• transplant management is provided by the Organ Transplant Management (OTM) application,
• medical record management is provided by the Electronic Health Care Record (EHC) application.

Although in this document we will refer to each of these applications separately, both function together and can be seen from the user perspective as a single application, with the OTM application directly accessing and making use of the EHC functionality.

Following subsections present a short description of each of the applications.

1.3.1 Transplantation Management and Post-processing: The OTM Application

The Organ Transplant Management (OTM) Application aims to speed up the allocation process of solid organs to improve graft survival rates. Its policy implements the Spanish guidelines for organ and tissue procurement and Spanish regulations for allocation, as Spain is world leader in the area, followed as a model by other countries. OTM uses standard web service technology and has been adapted to be provenance-aware, by interacting with the provenance stores in order to keep track of the distributed execution of the allocation process for audit purposes.

Figure 1 summarizes the different administrative domains (solid boxes) and units (dashed boxes) that are modeled in the OTM application. Each of these interact with each other through Web Service interfaces (circles) that send or receive messages. The Organ Transplant Authority (OTA) is an administrative domain with no internal units. In a transplantation management scenario, one or more hospital units may be involved: the hospital transplant unit, one or several units that provide laboratory tests and the unit that is responsible for the patient records (which will use the EHC application services, see section 1.3.2). The diagram also shows some of the data stores that are involved: apart of the patient records, these include stores for the transplant units and the OTA
recipient waiting lists (WL). Hospitals that are the origin of a donation also keep records of the donations performed, while hospitals that are recipients of the donation may include such information in the recipient's patient record. The OTA has its own records of each donation, stored case by case.

More specifically, Figure 1 also shows an example of a typical interaction between these actors: a transplant management scenario starts with a potential donor in Hospital A's transplant unit. In order to evaluate the donor, this unit may request the patient records inside the hospital and order a number of tests, some of them to internal laboratory units and others to some specialized external laboratories. Once the donor is evaluated and, if valid, the transplant unit contacts the OTA, which sends first the offer to hospital C. As the transplant unit in hospital C rejects the donation, the OTA sends the offer to hospital B, which has a potential recipient for the organ offer (as in the case of Hospital A, all the medical data needed for the recipient was previously collected by hospital B by interacting with the ECHR application and the testing laboratories). During extraction and implantation, direct communication between hospital A and hospital B and also between the OTA and the hospitals occurs.

By transforming OTM into a provenance-aware application, OTM is augmented with a capability to produce at run-time an explicit representation of the process actually taking place (examples can be seen in section A.14). Such representation can be then queried and analysed in order to extract valuable information to validate, e.g., the decisions taken in a given case, or to make an audit of the system over a period of time.
1.3.2 The EHCRS Application

The Electronic Health Care Record System (EHCRS) provides a way to manage electronic health records distributed in different institutions. The architecture provides the structures to build a part of or the entire patient’s healthcare record drawn from any number of heterogeneous databases systems in order to exchange it with other healthcare information systems.

The EHCRS architecture has two external interfaces:
1. a Web Service that receives and sends messages (following ENV13606 pre-standard format [ENV13606]) for remote medical applications; and
2. a Web Service for local medical applications that can be used to access the EHCR store directly.

The application also uses an authentication Web Service to authorize request messages from remote health care parties.

![Diagram of EHCRS application](image)

**Figure 2 – EHCRS application.**

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1 In the case of the OTM application, OTM services may access to EHCR stores as local or remote medical applications, depending if there is local network access between the OTM service and the EHCR store or not.
The EHCRS application is used by the OTM application as its primary store of patient care data. But it is important to note that the EHCRS application was intended to be not only the application to store medical records for the needs of the OTM application, but a generic system for storing and collating health care records across multiple health care providers, usable by other health care grid applications. Making the EHCRS application provenance-aware provides a way to have a unified view of a patient’s medical record with its provenance (i.e. to connect each part of the medical record with the processes in the real world that originated it and/or the individuals, teams or units responsible for each piece of data).

1.4 Summary

In summary, the OTM demonstrator is divided into two parts: an underlying health care record management element (EHCRS) and the OTM application itself. These two applications are seen by the user as a single application that provides both the transplantation management and the medical record management integrated in OTM's user interface.

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2 In the case of the OTM application, OTM services may access to EHR stores as local or remote medical applications, depending if there is local network access between the OTM service and the EHR store or not.
2 Description of the OTM Demonstrator

This section provides a brief technical description about the OTM Demonstrator and its main components. Section 2.1 explains technical details about the OTM application before applying Provenance. Section 2.2 describes the Provenance interface used in the adaptation of the OTM Application. Section 2.3 introduces the EHCRS application, the data management part of OTM, which follows ENV13606 European pre-standard communicating with external medical institutions. Section 2.4 is similar to 2.3, but referring to the adaptation of the EHCRS application. Section 2.5 explains how the OTM and EHCRS applications interact between themselves. Finally, section 2.6 shows how the OTM application uses the Provenance Tool.

2.1 The OTM Application

The OTM Application is a distributed version of a Organ Transplant Management application being developed for the CARREL@FIS project. As mentioned in section 1.3.1, each organisational unit (a transplant unit in a hospital, an OTA, the testing laboratories) is a component of the OTM application composed by:

- a core subsystem that controls the event workflow for the component and the interactions with other components (such as the Provenance Store and the EHCRS application),
- a communication subsystem with other components, based in webservice communication.

The components in the OTM application receive and send interaction messages between themselves, and process the requests according to their programmed behaviours, using their core subsystems to control the execution workflow.

The OTM Application has been developed in Java 1.5 and the modular components are deployed as web services. The user interface of the OTM Application is the OTM GUI, a web application developed in Java 1.5 using the Google Web Toolkit. This application serves DHTML web pages that allow the user to interact with the OTM components representing the user's organizational unit. Communication between user and the OTM components consists of three steps:

Each DHTML web page uses Javascript to communicate with a Java Servlet using XML-RPC.

Each Java Servlet processes the user actions calling an OTM component using the component's webservice interface defined by its communication subsystem.

The OTM GUI has been designed as a client lightweight interface with no important information processing being carried out at the client side. Most of the event processing is handled at the server side. Therefore only the server side (the OTM Application components) had to be adapted to become provenance-aware.

2.2 The Interface to the Provenance System through the Client Side Library

In order to make the OTM application provenance-aware, the OTM components record several p-assertions for any key event in the system. Figure 4 shows a diagram displaying a subset of a typical recording schema for a traditional OTM case workflow:
Once one of these key events is triggered, the OTM application uses the wrapper to record a p-assertion in the Provenance Store. The information stored in a p-assertion typically includes the event type, the session of the user that triggered the action, a time stamp, the parameters describing the event, and the relationship of that p-assertion with others related (in the form of relationship p-assertions).

The Client Side Library [D9.3.3, D9.3.3a] is a Java API that provides a complete set of classes and methods to manage, record and retrieve data to and from a Provenance Store. The CSL makes recording in the Provenance Store an easy task, but as the OTM application records many p-assertions (approximately 200 during a typical patient case) with a very similar structure and common parameters, the OTM Application uses a wrapper implementing some higher-level routines for recording p-assertions. Most of the wrapper recording routines consist of the following steps:

1. Create a view record
2. Add one interaction p-assertion and zero or more relationship p-assertion(s) to the view record
3. Record the view record into the Provenance Store

Using the wrapper routines simplifies the provenance recording in the OTM application as it provides higher-level routines adapted to the application domain. It also reduced the dependencies between the OTM code and the different versions of the CSL interface during its development: each time a significant change was made in the CSL, it only impacted the wrapper, not the OTM application code.

An extra role of the wrapper is to ease recording of the communication events between the OTM application and the EHCRS application and itself. The EHCRS needs special Provenance information in order to make bindings between the OTM events and EHCRS ones. The wrapper includes several methods to handle this, using the p-header component of the Provenance structure. This p-header...
contains information generated by the OTM Application and is used by the EHCRS application (see section 2.4.).

### 2.3 The EHCR Subsystem

The EHCR Store serves as the data management part of OTM. It follows ENV13606 European pre-standard communicating with external medical institutes. This subsystem is also provenance aware and using the Client Side Library to assert p-assertions.

There are two main interfaces of EHCR Store:
- EHCRS interface is for local OTM (and possibly other local medical applications).
- ENV13606 interface is for remote EHCR Stores (and possibly other remote medical applications, prepared for ENV13606)

### 2.4 The Interface to the Provenance System through the Client Side Library

Although the Client Side Library (CSL) provides a good set of functions to record and query p-assertions to and from a provenance store, the EHCRS application uses a wrapper similar to the OTM one to simplify recording of the p-assertions. Doing this reduces the steps needed for lines of code needed: four to create an assertion and one for each extra p-assertions in the same view record.

In case of EHCRS receiving a message, the recording steps are as follows:
1. extract the p-header from the message received
2. create a new view record, based on the p-header
3. add one interaction p-assertion and zero or more actor state or relationship p-assertion(s) to the view record
4. record the view record into the provenance store

In case of EHCRS sending a message, the recording steps are the following:
1. create a view record
2. create a p-header, based on the view record
3. add one interaction p-assertion and zero or more actor state or relationship p-assertion(s) to the view record
4. record the view record into the provenance store

When an interaction p-assertion is added to a view record, the wrapper also adds an actor state p-assertion containing a timestamp to the same view record.

### 2.5 The Interface between the OTM and the EHCR Subsystem

Communication between OTM and EHCRS is deployed over SOAP/XML and HTTP as normal, however a limited generic interface corresponding roughly to the Agent Communication Language FIPA-ACL [FIPA02b, FIPA02c] is used for all messages between OTM and EHCRS services. Using
this device all messages are generated using general classes of message such as Inform, Request, Agree etc. which characterize the type of message being sent (following Speech Act theory).

More concretely, both OTM and EHCRS provide the following list of web service operations:

- **AGREE**: an acknowledgment over a (previous) given message.
- **REFUSE**: a refusal over a (previous) given message.
- **INFORM DONE**: response to a (previous) message, informing that the requested action has been done.
- **FAILURE**: response to a (previous) message, informing that there was a failure while generating a result.

Apart of the above operations, the EHCRS webservice interface provides extra operations:

- **LOGIN_REQUEST** and **LOGOUT_REQUEST**: logging in and out used for authenticating the doctor and the OTM,
- **STARTCASE_REQUEST**: starting a case of patient, to open a subsession for the patient avoid using the public patient ID in messages where sensitive medical data can travel,
- **GETEHCR_REQUEST** and **SETEHCR_REQUEST**: requesting and updating electronic health care record (EHCR) of the patient.

### 2.6 The Interface between the OTM Application and the Tool

The Provenance Tool, as a web application, is linked using hypertext in both the OTM GUI and the EHCRS GUI. Once inside the Tool, the user can follow the specific instructions for Provenance Tool to navigate and configure the portal.

Apart of the usage of the Provenance Tool as an independent application, there are some key user actions of the OTM GUI which give direct access to a specific portlet of the Tool, parametrized with some contextual queries related to a given user action. For instance, when the user is checking a specific donation case record, a "Check donation case history" button is shown as one of the contextual action buttons in the OTM GUI. This button redirects to the Tool webpage, with the donation case Provenance query already executed. The user can then navigate through the Tool portlets, so he can check the result of the query in text or graphical visualizations.
3 Deployment of the OTM Application

Source of OTM and EHCRS is stored in the CVS of EUProveance. After a checkout ANT can be used to compile, build and deploy the components (web applications, web services and databases). OTM and EHCRS can be handled separately.

3.1 Deploying OTM

The OTM application has two main components that can be deployed separately: the core system (OTM) and the graphical interface (OTM GUI). Code is divided in two ANT projects: the OTMAplication project and the OTMGui project. Each instance of OTM represents a specific organisational unit (such as hospitals, laboratories or transplant management units), and therefore has to be installed in each one of the entities. OTM GUI provides a web interface to interact with the distributed OTM system, and one deployed OTM GUI can be shared by more than one OTM instance.

The OTMAplication and OTMGui projects can be compiled using ANT. Both projects use a build.properties file which define some important parameters that should be changed for each specific instance, such as the hospital name, the list of its units for OTM and the URL of the EHCRS Store to be used as data source.

The result of the ANT build for OTMAplication is a WAR file that has to be deployed in a Tomcat server, copying it into the webapps directory. After a few seconds, it will be automatically deployed. The ANT build.xml file of the project also has some tasks for automatic deployment and context refresh in the case the Tomcat server is running locally.

The OTMGui project ANT file generates a www directory and an otmgui.jar file. This file should be copied into the WEB-INF/lib directory of the OTM context in the Tomcat server. The www directory is a web page that can be deployed in any web server. The ANT build.xml file for this project includes tasks that do this process automatically, deploying everything into the OTMA context of a local Tomcat server.

3.2 Deploying EHCRS

In case of EHCRS, an ANT property file is provided to choose which tasks (e.g. compile sources, create database, install web application, ...) should be performed during the three basic ANT processes, namely install, uninstall and reinstall.

All instances of EHCRS have their own property file for deploy process. In this file the access points of the other components (such as Provenance Service) should be set.

During the deployment, an EHCRS database can be created and initialized along with the user of this database. The EHCRS core and the 'Test OTM' applications can be built into a web archive (WAR) file, which can be then installed into a Tomcat web server.

After this process both the EHCRS and 'Test OTM' applications should be fully functional. This can be checked with an specific web page to check the installed web applications (see figure 5).
Figure 5 Interface to check the running services.

For more details on installation, please see the install.txt file in the root directory of the OTM-EHCR distribution

3.3 Deploying EHCR Auth

In the case of EHCR Auth the deployment process involves both the installation of the EHCR Auth web (service) application and the installation of the application's eXist database system.

The deployment of the EHCR Auth application can be done with the help of the Ant build tool, resulting in a web archive (war) file, which can be directly installed as a Tomcat server application.

The deployment of the eXist database system should be carried out separately, as it is described in the eXist manuals.

A very important step of the deployment is the editing of the appropriate properties by which the various environmental settings (like the address of the Provenance Store to be used) can be given.

For details of installation, see the readme.txt and install.txt files in the root directory of the code distribution.
4 Deployed OTM Demonstrator

OTM runs in a SOA environment and uses several services developed by different partners of the EUProvenance project. These services can run on different computers. As mentioned in previous chapters, these services represent organizations from real life such as transplant authority or hospitals.

4.1 Humans

The human actors in this prototype application are three doctors and four patients. The tables below:

- describe real name, user name and password of the doctors
- describe real name, type of the medical ID and the medical ID itself of the patients

The doctors already introduced in the OTM demonstrator are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Username</th>
<th>Password</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marta Sánchez Sánchez</td>
<td>msanchez</td>
<td>msanchez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javier Vázquez Salceda</td>
<td>jvazquez</td>
<td>jvazquez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergio Alvarez Napagao</td>
<td>salvarez</td>
<td>salvarez</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The patients already introduced in the OTM demonstrator are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Medical ID type</th>
<th>Medical ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramón Pérez Pérez</td>
<td>Catalanian Insurance Number</td>
<td>36347834E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Gómez Ruiz</td>
<td>Catalanian Insurance Number</td>
<td>47347342F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlos García Quiñones</td>
<td>Catalanian Insurance Number</td>
<td>34378433B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Anderson</td>
<td>EU Insurance Number</td>
<td>12345678A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Organizations

In the demonstrator four organizations are already modeled: three hospitals (Hospital de Sant Pau, Hospital de la Vall d’Hebron and Hospital Clinic) and the Organización Catalana de Trasplantes (OCATT), which is the transplant authority in Catalonia.

The services provided by OCATT in the system include:

- authenticating doctors
- authenticating applications
• registering patients
• identifying patients
• organ transplant management mediation between the hospitals.

Services in the hospitals include
• querying and updating the EHCR of a patient
• organ transplant management services.

4.3 Applications

The demonstrator consists of the following applications:
• **OTM**: The Organ Transplant Management application

![](image)

**Figure 6** The OTM application GUI.

• **EHCRS**: the EHCR store. It provides services for querying and updating the EHCR of a patient. It has no GUI.
• **EHCR_Auth**: the application providing the authentication services to the other applications
• TEST_MA: an application that provides a GUI for testing EHCRS without the use of OTM.

EHCR_Auth, EHCRS and OTM are provenance aware applications, while TEST_MA is not. All the installed provenance aware applications use a provenance store to document the processes they are doing.

Apart of these applications, the Provenance Tools (developed in Workpackage 6) are used to help humans inspect and query the content of the provenance stores.

Most of the application components are installed on three computers: ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu, copan.lsi.upc.edu and tulum.lsi.upc.edu. For each computer there are four server applications which host all the demonstrator components. An additional MySQL database is installed in tulum.lsi.upc.edu and acts as a cache database for OTM in case the EHCR Store is not accessible at a certain moment.

Figure 9 shows a high-level view of the server applications installed in ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu.
Figure 9 Server applications and communications between each other in ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu

Figure 10 shows the connections between the components of each OTM instance. To simplify the diagram, in figure 10 all instances are deployed in the same computer, but it can also be deployed on several computers.
Finally, figure 11 shows an example of the connectivity between OTM instances when deployed in the same computer.

![Diagram of OTM connectivity](image)

**Figure 10** Organizations and communications inside them.

**Figure 11** Organizations and communications between each other.

### 4.4 Access points

The following table lists all the access points to the installed components in the OTM demonstrator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCATT</td>
<td>EHCR_Auth GUI</td>
<td><a href="http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/EHCR_Auth/userLogin.jsp">http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/EHCR_Auth/userLogin.jsp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital de Sant Pau</td>
<td>EHCR Store</td>
<td><a href="http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/ehcrs1">http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/ehcrs1</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital de Sant Pau</td>
<td>TEST_MA</td>
<td><a href="http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/otma1">http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/otma1</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital de Sant Pau</td>
<td>OTMA</td>
<td><a href="http://tulum.lsi.upc.es/otm/services/">http://tulum.lsi.upc.es/otm/services/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owner</strong></td>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
<td><strong>URL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital de la Vall d'Hebron</td>
<td>EHCR Store</td>
<td><a href="http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/ehcrs2">http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/ehcrs2</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital de la Vall d'Hebron</td>
<td>TEST_MA</td>
<td><a href="http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/otma2">http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/otma2</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital de la Vall d'Hebron</td>
<td>OTMA</td>
<td><a href="http://copan.lsi.upc.es/otm/services/">http://copan.lsi.upc.es/otm/services/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Clinic</td>
<td>EHCR Store</td>
<td><a href="http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/ehcrs3">http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/ehcrs3</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Clinic</td>
<td>TEST_MA</td>
<td><a href="http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/otma3">http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8080/otma3</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance Store</td>
<td>Provenance Service</td>
<td><a href="http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8980">http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8980</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Provenance Store             | eXist database | http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8880  
Collection: ProvenanceStore |
| Tool                         | Tool       | http://ibm04.ilab.sztaki.hu:8780/portal     |
Appendix A User Manual

A.1 Installing applications
For details please see install.txt in root directory of the OTM distribution.

A.2 Initial status of the actors

After the application are installed the doctors are registered in OCATT and in every EHCR Stores. Patients are not registered in OCATT. EHCR Stores, TEST_MAs and OTMs are registered in OCATT. Provenance Store is empty.

A.3 Start the medical history of Mr. Anderson

1. Open OCATT in a browser.
2. Login with “ehcrauth” as username and password to “patient administration”
3. Fill the form on page “Patient Administration”
   1. Patient name: “Mr. Anderson”
   2. Insurance type: “Catalonian Insurance Number”
   3. Insurance number: 363478234E
4. Click on "Insert" button.

Mr. Anderson is now registered in OCATT. You can check this event in the Provenance Store with the Tool.

1. Open the Tool in a browser.
2. Use the Tool according to the documentation of the Tool.
3. You can see that “New Patient is created” in the Text Visualization Portlet

A.4 Treat Mr. Anderson

1. Open TEST_MA of Hospital de la Vall d'Hebron in a browser.
   1. Choose “Automatic refresh ON” if your browser supports AJAX.
   2. Login with “msanchez” as username and password.
3. Keep pressing “Refresh Messages” button (or wait if “Automatic refresh” is ON) till you see the “informDone” answer.

4. Choose “StartCase” menu item in the “Operations” menu (on the left side).

5. Choose “03_301_01” as case ID and click on “StartCase” button.

6. Keep pressing “Refresh Messages” button (or wait if “Automatic refresh” is ON) until you see the “informDone” answer.

7. Choose “SetEHCR” menu item in the “Operations” menu.

8. Edit the XML representing the EHCR as you wish and click on “SetEHCR” button.

9. Keep pressing “Refresh Messages” button (or wait if “Automatic refresh” is ON) till you see the “informDone” answer.

10. Choose “Logout” menu item in the “Operations” menu.

11. Click on “Logout” button.

You can check the following sub-processes in Provenance Store with the Tool:

a) After the 3rd step: the login process in Relationship Portlet

b) After the 6th step: the new case process in Relationship Portlet. You can see that the new case is connected to the new patient event.

c) After the 9th step: the setEHCR process in the Text Visualization Portlet. You can see that the setEHCR process is connected to the new case process.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Interaction/Context</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>user1</td>
<td>create new project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>OTH1</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>update project status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>user1</td>
<td>view project details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>user1</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>request project update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>user1</td>
<td>approve project update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>user1</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>request project status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>user1</td>
<td>provide project status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>user1</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>request project approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>user1</td>
<td>grant project approval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**PROVENANCE**

Enabling and Supporting Provenance in Grids for Complex Problems

Contract Number: 511085

Public Final Version V1.0, dated November 30th, 2006

Page 26
d) After the 9th step: the setEHCR process in Relationship Portlet. You can see that the setEHCR process is connected to the new case process.

You can repeat the process with (TEST) OTM of Hospital Clinic with jvazquez, with case ID “03_301_02” and with a different content of EHCR XML.
A.5 Query Mr. Anderson's whole EHCR from EHCRS3

1. Open TEST_MA of Hospital de Sant Pau in a browser.
   1. Choose “Automatic refresh ON” if your browser support AJAX.
2. Login with ”salvarez” as username and password.
3. Keep pressing “Refresh Messages” button (or wait if “Automatic refresh” is ON) till you see the “informDone” answer.
4. Choose ”StartCase” menu item in the “Operations” menu (on the left side).
5. Choose “03_301_03” as case ID and click on “StartCase” button.
6. Keep pressing “Refresh Messages” button (or wait if “Automatic refresh” is ON) till you see the “informDone” answer.
7. Click on the ”GetEHCR” menu item in the “Operations” menu.
8. Click on “GetEHCR” button.
9. Keep pressing “Refresh Messages” button (or wait if “Automatic refresh” is ON) till you see the “informDone” or “Failure” answer.
10. Check the answers from EHCRS3:
    1. You can see that there are no data stored locally for Mr. Anderson.
    2. You can see EHCRS1 and EHCRS2 will be queried for more data.
    3. You can see the medical data from EHCRS1.
    4. You can see the medical data from EHCRS2.
11. Click on the „Logout” menu item in the “Operations” menu.
12. Click on „Logout” button.

Check the medical history of Mr. Anderson in Provenance Store with the Tool (Relationship Portlet).

A.6 Logging into the OTM GUI

1. Open the OTM GUI in a browser.
2. Select the institution ('Institución') and the unit ('Unidad') to connect to a specific OTM Application.

3. If the username and the password are correct and there are permissions to access the institution, the main menu page is shown.

A.7 Listing the patients

1. Select the Patient Management ('Gestión de pacientes') submenu.
2. Click on “List patients” (‘Listar pacientes’)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listado de pacientes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identificacion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36347834E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343784338B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47347342F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12345678A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.8 Adding a new patient

1. To add a new patient, select the Patient Management (‘Gestión de pacientes’) submenu.

2. Select the “Add a new patient” (‘Dar de alta un paciente’) option. An empty form will appear.
3. Fill in the form and click on the “Add patient” (‘Añadir paciente’) button.

A.9 Managing a patient record

1. Click on the identification number of the desired patient in the patient list. The patient record appears on screen.
2. You can navigate through the records tab on top to see specific test results and other information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datos administrativos</th>
<th>Informe</th>
<th>Bioquimica de sangre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clave</td>
<td>Valor 1</td>
<td>Valor 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOT</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPT</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fosfatasa_alcalina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGT</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDH</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilirrubina_total</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilirrubina_directa</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amonio</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodio</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potasio</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amilasa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lipasa</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glucosa</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemoglobina_glicesada</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calcio</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>troponinaT</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>fosfato</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnesio</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creatinina</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloroquina_cretinina</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mioglobina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acido_lactic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proteinas</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albunina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colesterol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trigliceridos</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>fosfatasa_acida_total</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fosfatasa_acida_prostica</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alfaFP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. While inspecting a test result, you can order a new test of the same type by clicking on the “Request a new test” (‘Solicitar nuevo test’) button.

**A.10 Managing a patient's donation status**

1. In a patient record, you can change the donation status. To do so click on the “Potential Donor” button (‘Donante potencial’) or the “Potential Recipient” one (‘Receptor potencial’) on the action button list.
2. If the patient is already a potential recipient, you can manage the list of organs to be requested by clicking on the “Manage Waiting List” ('Gestionar lista de espera') button.

1. You will be asked for the list of organs. Just check or uncheck the organs on the list.

3. If the patient is already a potential donor, you can manage the donation process of the patient by clicking on the “Offer to OCATT” ('Ofrecer a la OCATT') button

1. Select the organs to be offered on the organs tab and check the offer confirmation.
2. Select a test from the list if that test is supporting the offering decision.

![Test selection interface]

**A.11 Assigning an organ to a patient**

1. If you are a doctor or an organ transplant management staff of a hospital that has received an organ offer, you can manage such offer by selecting the “Manage Waiting List” suboption (‘Gestionar la lista de espera’) on the main menu.

![Patient and organ selection interface]

2. The recipient list has a list of the patients and a list of the asked organs for each one. Select a patient and an organ.
3. If there has been an offer for that organ to the hospital, you will see a list of the donors.

![Pulmon izquierdo Pulmon derecho Rinon izquierdo Rinon derecho Corazon Higado]

4. In order to accept the offer, click on the “Accept Offer” (‘Aceptar oferta’) button. The organ will be then assigned to that recipient.

![Pulmon izquierdo Pulmon derecho Rinon izquierdo Rinon derecho Corazon Higado]

A.12 Selecting the organ destination

1. If you logged as a member of the OCATT, you will have access to the donor list from all hospitals. Select the “Manage Donors” (‘Gestión de donantes’) submenu option.

![Listado de donantes]

2. You will see the donor list. Select the organ of the patient you want to manage.
3. The list of possible destinations will appear. Select a hospital from the list.

4. Once you click the “Assign Hospital” button (‘Asignar hospital’), the assignment will be sent to that hospital.

A.13 Managing test requests

1. When you log in as a laboratory staff member, you can see the list of test requests (‘Listado de peticiones de test’).
2. Click on an unfinished test request. You will see an empty form with the parameters of the request test type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valores</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Id. Test</td>
<td>1586092860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipo Test</td>
<td>bioquimicas_sangre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id. Paciente</td>
<td>47347342F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Hospital de Sant Pau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fosfatasa_alcalina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilirubina_total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilirubina_directa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amonio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potasio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amilasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lipasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glucosa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemoglobina_glicosada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxiuros</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Fill in the form and click on the “Update Test” (‘Actualizar test’) button. It will be updated in the system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCG</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSA</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEA</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sFtFP</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.14 Querying events related to a patient

1. If you are inspecting a patient record in OTM Application, follow the hyperlink to the Provenance Tool.

2. Open the Relationship Portlet to see the graphical result of the query.³

³ Check the Provenance Tools user manual to learn more about querying the Provenance Store.
References


