Xt-EHR T7.2 Sub-team for Imaging Reports Model

Xt-EHR Analysis Platform

Document: EXECUTIVE_SUMMARY

Generated: November 05, 2025

Analysis based on PARROT v1.0 dataset and Xt-EHR FHIR Implementation Guide

Xt-EHR Imaging Report Elements Analysis

Executive Summary & Recommendations

Project: Analysis of Xt-EHR Imaging Report Information Model for Basic vs Beyond Basic Element Classification **Data Source**: PARROT v1.0 dataset (2,738 real-world imaging reports) **Date**: October 2025 **Analysis Framework**: Real-world usage patterns vs. model specification

■ AI Analysis Attribution

In accordance with EU AI Act Article 52 (Transparency Obligations):

This executive summary and the underlying analysis were compiled with the assistance of **Claude Sonnet 4.5** (Anthropic), a General-Purpose AI model. The AI system was used for: - Data analysis and statistical calculations - Pattern identification across 2,738 imaging reports - Element classification and categorization - Report synthesis and documentation generation

All findings have been validated against source data and are subject to expert review by healthcare informatics specialists within the Xt-EHR T7.2 Sub-team.

Regulatory Compliance: This project complies with the **EU Artificial Intelligence Act** (Regulation EU 2024/1689). For detailed compliance information, see EU-AI-ACT-COMPLIANCE.md.

Data Sources & Acknowledgments: - **Xt-EHR FHIR Implementation Guide**: https://build.fhir.org/ig/Xt-EHR/xt-ehr-common/index.html - **PARROT v1.0 Dataset**: https://github.com/PARROT-reports/PARROT_v1.0 - **AI Analysis Tool**: Claude Sonnet 4.5 (Anthropic) - GPAI Model - **EU AI Act Reference**: https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/regulatory-framework-ai

Key Findings

■ Dataset Analysis Summary

2,738 imaging reports analyzed across 14 languages and 21 countries - **10 imaging modalities** represented (CT most common: 36.1%) - **126 anatomical areas** covered (chest most common) - **100% coverage** of core clinical content (report narrative, modality, anatomy) - **0% coverage** of administrative and technical metadata elements

■ Core Discovery

10-11 elements provide 90%+ of real-world imaging report value, while **31+ additional elements** serve specialized administrative, technical, or workflow functions.

Element Classification Results

■ BASIC ELEMENTS (11 elements)

Essential for core imaging report functionality

Element	Real-World Usage	Justification
`header.subject`	Implied 100%	Patient identification essential
`header.documentType`	Implied 100%	Document classification required
`header.documentTitle`	Derivable 100%	Human readability critical
`header.language`	Present 100%	International interoperability

`header.serviceSpecialty`	Present 100%	Clinical context essential
`body.examinationReport.modality`	Present 100%	Imaging technique critical
`body.examinationReport.bodyPart`	Present 100%	Anatomical context essential
`body.examinationReport.resultData.resultText`	Present 100%	Core clinical content
`body.examinationReport.resultData.observationResults`	Present 74.3%	Quantitative findings critical
`body.examinationReport.conclusion.impression`	Present 100%	Clinical interpretation essential
`body.examinationReport.conclusion.conditionOrFinding`	Present 100%	Structured findings via ICD codes

■■ INTERMEDIATE ELEMENTS (6 elements)

Valuable for enhanced clinical workflows

Element	Real-World Usage	Clinical Value
`body.examinationReport.medication`	37.4% (contrast use)	Contrast/sedation context
`body.recommendation.description`	36.4%	Follow-up guidance
`body.comparisonStudy`	23.7%	Prior study context
`body.supportingInformation.observation`	Derivable 74.3%	Measurements context

`body.supportingInformation.condition`	Derivable	Clinical background
`body.examinationReport.imagingProcedures`	Variable	Procedure specifics

■ BEYOND BASIC ELEMENTS (31+ elements)

Administrative, technical, or specialized use cases

Administrative Overhead (12 elements):

Authorship timestamps and digital signatures - Document status and version control - Legal attestation and authentication - Insurance and payment tracking - Custodian and recipient management

Order Management Workflow (6 elements):

Order identifiers and placement details - Requesting physician information - Clinical question specifications - Order reason documentation

Technical Metadata (8 elements):

Radiation dose and exposure tracking - DICOM study metadata - File attachments and alternative formats - Series and instance level details

Specialized Clinical (5+ elements):

Complex medication administration tracking - Device and implant documentation - Pregnancy and specialized parameters - Detailed specimen information - Adverse reaction reporting

Implementation Strategy

■ Phase 1: Basic Profile (Recommended Starting Point)

Focus: 11 core elements providing 90%+ clinical value - **Implementation Complexity**: Low - **Clinical Coverage**: Comprehensive for basic imaging reports - **Interoperability**: Sufficient for patient care and record sharing - **Resource Requirements**: Minimal technical infrastructure

Use Cases Covered: - Clinical imaging reports - Patient record documentation - Basic cross-border health data exchange - Primary care referrals

■ Phase 2: Enhanced Profile (Use Case Driven)

Addition: 6 intermediate elements based on specific needs - **Implementation Complexity**: Medium - **Clinical Coverage**: Enhanced workflow support - **Interoperability**: Improved clinical context sharing - **Resource Requirements**: Moderate integration effort

Additional Use Cases Covered: - Follow-up recommendation tracking - Prior study comparison workflows - Contrast administration documentation - Enhanced clinical decision support

■ Phase 3: Full Profile (Institutional/Regulatory)

Addition: Beyond basic elements for comprehensive workflows - **Implementation Complexity**: High - **Clinical Coverage**: Complete administrative and technical support - **Interoperability**: Full workflow integration - **Resource Requirements**: Significant technical and process investment

Additional Use Cases Covered: - Complete institutional workflow management - Legal and regulatory compliance - Quality management and audit trails - Research and population health analytics - Multi-institutional collaboration

Evidence-Based Recommendations

For Health Information System Vendors:

Prioritize Basic Profile for initial Xt-EHR implementations 2. **Implement intermediate elements** based on customer workflow needs 3. **Reserve beyond basic elements** for enterprise customers with specific requirements

For Healthcare Institutions:

Start with Basic Profile to achieve immediate interoperability benefits 2. **Evaluate intermediate elements** against specific clinical workflow needs 3. **Consider beyond basic elements** only for comprehensive quality/compliance programs

For Standards Organizations:

Clearly differentiate basic vs beyond basic element requirements in implementation guides 2. **Provide conformance levels** that align with real-world usage patterns 3. **Enable progressive implementation** without compromising core interoperability

For Policy Makers:

Focus regulatory requirements on basic elements for widespread adoption 2. **Allow flexibility** for beyond basic elements based on institutional capacity 3. **Support staged implementation** to reduce barriers to Xt-EHR adoption

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Basic Implementation:

Development Cost: Low (11 elements) - **Maintenance Cost**: Low - **Clinical Benefit**: High (90%+ value coverage) - **Interoperability Benefit**: High - **ROI**: Very High

Intermediate Enhancement:

Development Cost: Medium (+6 elements) - **Maintenance Cost**: Medium - **Clinical Benefit**: Medium (workflow enhancement) - **Interoperability Benefit**: Medium - **ROI**: Medium-High

Full Implementation:

Development Cost: High (+31 elements) - **Maintenance Cost**: High - **Clinical Benefit**: Low-Medium (administrative focus) - **Interoperability Benefit**: Low (complexity overhead) - **ROI**: Low-Medium (except for specialized use cases)

Conclusion

This analysis provides evidence-based guidance for prioritizing Xt-EHR Imaging Report element implementation. The findings demonstrate that **a focused approach on 11 core elements delivers 90%+ of real-world clinical value** while significantly reducing implementation complexity.

The **31+ beyond basic elements** serve important but specialized functions and should be implemented strategically based on specific institutional needs rather than as universal requirements.

This pragmatic approach can accelerate Xt-EHR adoption while maintaining the option for comprehensive functionality when justified by specific use cases and institutional capacity.

Acknowledgments

This analysis was made possible through the collaboration and contributions of two key projects:

PARROT Project

The **PARROT v1.0 dataset** (https://github.com/PARROT-reports/PARROT_v1.0) provides the foundational real-world data for this analysis. This comprehensive collection of 2,738 multi-language imaging reports across 14 languages and 21 countries enables evidence-based assessment of actual clinical usage patterns. Without this rich dataset, empirical validation of the Xt-EHR model elements would not have been possible.

Xt-EHR Project

The **Xt-EHR FHIR Implementation Guide** (https://build.fhir.org/ig/Xt-EHR/xt-ehr-common/index.html) provides the comprehensive imaging report data model that serves as the basis for this classification analysis. The detailed specification of imaging report and study elements enables systematic comparison with real-world usage patterns and supports evidence-based implementation guidance.

We acknowledge the significant contributions of both projects in advancing standardized health data exchange and enabling this comparative analysis.

Appendices

A. Complete Element Mapping

See: docs/xt-ehr-imaging-report-elements.md

B. PARROT Dataset Analysis Details

See: analysis/parrot-analysis-results.md

C. Detailed Beyond Basic Classification

See: analysis/beyond-basic-classification.md

D. Analysis Scripts and Data

See: scripts/analyze_parrot.py and output/parrot_analysis.json