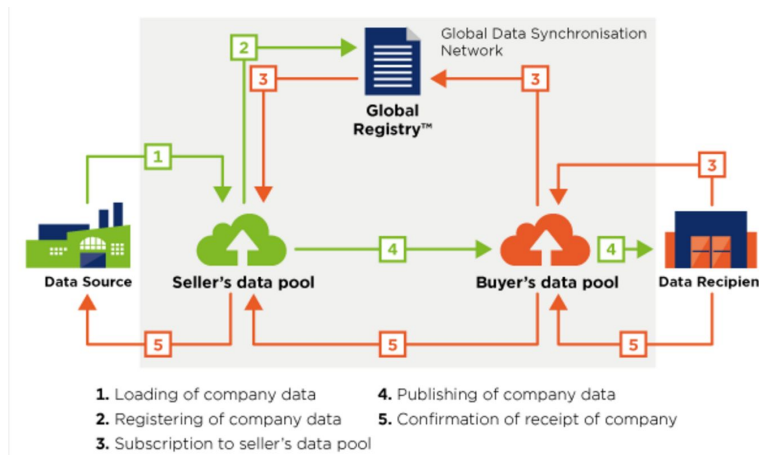


OpenLMIS and GS1

What is GS1?~

GS1 uses the viewpoint of standards being utilized by many partners within the context of the supply chain. This viewpoint is reflected in who is intended to own an identity and how data is intended to be shared. The Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) is a trade item that may be priced, or ordered, or invoiced at any point in the supply chain and can be used to generate barcodes to facilitate the flow of commodities. Each location where the stock of that item is ordered, warehoused, delivered and stored can be associated with a Global Location Number (GLN). GS1's Global Data Synchronisation Network (GDSN) enables trading partners to share trusted product data globally in an automatic and efficient way that ensures brand integrity.

More info at: <http://bit.ly/2BHyRKj> (OpenLMIS wiki)



OpenLMIS and GS1

OpenLMIS provides functionality for medical commodity logistics: ordering, shipping, receiving, and managing stock. In the OpenLMIS version 3 series, the model for storing and managing this data has been redesigned to align with the Global Standards One (GS1) standards and the Global Health Logical Reference Model.

OpenLMIS is currently working to support the identification of trade items which can be ordered, invoiced, fulfilled, shipped, and inventoried using GTINs. To fully utilize the benefits of GTINs, a product must provide support for finding Product Master data by subscribing to a GDSN. In addition to identifiers supplied through a capture device, certain readers and carriers support *application identifiers* that can give a few applicable pieces of data such as lot number, expiration date, and serial code. To ensure proper routing, OpenLMIS will link health facilities to the GLN and link to a country's Health Facility Registry.

More info at: <http://bit.ly/2BGyrnj> (OpenLMIS wiki)





The Product Master and Global Health Logical Reference Model

As a continuation of existing efforts to collaborate on a concept known as the Global Visibility and Analytics Network (VAN), USAID and UNFPA agreed on the need for end-to-end visibility of health commodities from donor funding and procurements through to deliveries to recipient countries and programs. One such focus area was the development of a reference data model and data dictionary (the “Logical Model”) to standardize on a common language the understanding of the underlying data elements of a Global VAN and define a reference model that can be used during the development of a system for end-to-end visibility.

More info at: <https://usaidbia.intellicog.com/global-health-logical-reference-model>

The USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program-Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) project is implementing a Product Master for identification, labeling, and data exchange requirements for commodities and for leveraging the GDSN. The Product Master conforms to rules agreed upon with partners on naming conventions and standard classifications and will be maintained and updated through a controlled governance process.

More Info at: <http://bit.ly/2i89EQQ> (USAID GHSC portal)



OpenHIE and Further Interoperability Opportunities

Whereas the GS1 standards are core to the supply chain business domain, OpenLMIS works in a broader health information ecosystem. OpenLMIS is expanding support for standards based data sharing with the health sector using the OpenHIE Supply Chain Community as a platform for consensus building.

OpenLMIS will be expanding interoperability support utilizing OpenHIE identified standards for interaction with other health information services including:



OpenHIE

- **Facility Registries** OpenLMIS should be able to synchronize health facility data with a country’s Facility Registry (Master Facility List) to ensure synthesis of health systems data across health facilities. The mCSD standard, a profile based on HL7 FHIR, defines the synchronization workflows and provides the means to share and cross-reference multiple health facility identifiers such as GS1’s GLNs.
- **Health Management Information Systems** OpenLMIS should be able to readily report indicators to a HMIS (including but not limited to DHIS2) using the ADX standard.
- **Terminology Services** A terminology service facilitates the sharing indicator definitions and supports mapping between local and standardized terminologies, for example mapping a CVX code onto the identifier for an indicator in a country’s HMIS.
- **Asset Management and Remote Temperature Monitoring** OpenLMIS will use HL7 FHIR Device resources for capturing the WHO’s Performance, Quality and Safety (PQS) data fields required for management and remote monitoring of Cold Chain Equipment (CCE).

More info at: <https://wiki.ohie.org/display/resources/Supply+Chain+Subcommunity>

