



Lexicon Utility

User Manual



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1. Preface

1.1 Scope of the Manual

This manual provides descriptions of menus, options, and other information required to effectively use the Lexicon Utility.

1.2 Audience

This manual's intended audience is Information Resource Management (IRM) personnel, Applications Coordinators (ADPACs), Clinical Coordinators, and users of packages that include the Lexicon Utility.

At this printing, Problem List, Text Integration Utility (TIU), and Automated Information Collection System (AICS) V. 2.1 use the Lexicon Utility. Clinical users of these packages would especially benefit from the 'User Defaults' and 'Creating a Default' sections of this manual.

1.3 Related Manuals

Lexicon Utility Technical Manual/Developer's Guide
Lexicon Utility Installation Guide

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2. Introduction

2.1 The Lexicon Utility Package

- Provides a basis for a common language of terminology so that all members of a healthcare team may communicate with each other.
- Provides terminology that is well-defined, understandable, unique in concept, and encodable, using a variety of coding schemes.
- Provides the ability to upgrade coding systems (for example, ICD9-CM to ICD-10) and to add, change, and delete codes.
- Provides for a limited view of vocabulary in the form of Lexicon subsets.

2.2 Use with other applications

The Lexicon Utility is a clinical resource tool useful to other applications. Current VistA applications using the Lexicon Utility include the Problem List, the Text Integration Utility (TIU), and the Automated Information Collection System (AICS).

2.3 Direct use by clinicians

The only clinical user interfaces with this package are in the Lexicon Utility menu option. This menu allows simple searches of the Lexicon Utility in a “stand-alone” environment and lets clinical users set private user defaults.

2.4 Direct use by managers

Management user interfaces included with this package allow for editing the definition of an expression, setting or listing user defaults for a single user or user group, and simple searches of the Lexicon in a “stand-alone” environment.

3. Orientation

3.1 How to use this manual

1. Make sure you (or your users) know how to log on, navigate among the menu and options, and respond to prompts for data entry. If necessary, ask your Application Coordinator (ADPAC) or an IRM staff member to help you. The *DHCP User's Guide to Computing* provides basic information about general computing and your computer system.
2. Review the *Preface*, the *Table of Contents*, and the *Introduction*, to understand the organization of the Lexicon Utility and this manual.

Note: The *Introduction* section in this manual presents an overview of the Lexicon Utility program.

The *Package Management* section in this manual describes some of the special issues for managing the program.

The *Package Operation* section describes how to use the Lexicon Utility program.

3. If you are the Application Coordinator, review the *Package Operation* section and then copy and distribute the manual or appropriate sections to individual users, according to the menus assigned by IRM/ADPAC.
4. Review the specific VistA and Lexicon Utility manual conventions on the following pages.

3.2 VistA and Lexicon Utility Conventions

Lexicon Utility uses the same conventions as Lab, Pharmacy, and other VistA packages (see *DHCP User's Guide to Computing* for complete details). Only a few of the special keys and commands are described here.

- <Enter>** End of response. This indicates the return key in examples of computer dialogs. (On ANSI Standard keyboards, it's the Return or ↵ key). Enter it after every response, when you bypass a prompt, take a default (/), or return to a previous action.
- ?** Help with a prompt. If you enter a question mark after a prompt, the computer displays instructions or a list of choices for responding to the current prompt.

- ?? Detailed Help with a prompt. Two (2) question marks usually cause more detailed instructions to appear, or a list of choices.
- // The Lexicon Utility provides a default response. Double slashes mean the program has a default response. This response prints in the prompt immediately before the double slashes. It is either the most likely choice, a previously entered response, or the least harmful choice.
- Example:
- Are you sure you want to remove this problem? NO// <Enter>
- If you wish to select the default response, "NO," just press the enter key, indicated in this manual by <Enter>; otherwise, enter a different choice.
- ^ Return to the previous level. A single up-arrow terminates a **series** of questions and returns you to a previous level. You may need to enter ^ several times to exit the program or return to the level you wish. To return to a previous prompt or option, enter ^ and the name of the prompt or option.
- ^(#) Start a selection list over beginning with number #. The Lexicon Utility lists entries when the response to a query references more than one entry. If there are more than one group of matches to display, you can type ^ followed by an entry number and the display goes backward or forward to that entry on the list.
- ?(#) Print the definition of an entry. The Lexicon Utility lists entries for the user to select. If the entry has a definition, you may view that definition by typing "?" followed by the number of the entry. Entries having a definition are displayed on the selection list and marked with an asterisk "*" .

3.3 Option examples

Menus and examples of computer dialog that you see on the CRT screen are depicted in plain boxes:

Select Lexicon Utility Menu Option:

User responses: In computer dialogs, the user response is in boldface.

Select NEW PERSON NAME: **LUuser, One**

The reader is encouraged to work through these examples as a first step in understanding the Lexicon Utility and its capabilities.

4. Package Management

4.1 Legal Requirements

There are no specific legal requirements for the Lexicon Utility software (routines and Data Dictionaries). However, the data stored in the globals contains copyright materials taken directly from the VA's File 81, Current Procedural Terminology (CPT-4). The following copyright notice applies to this package:

© 1988 American Medical Association

This also applies to such other date of publication of CPT-4 as defined in the Berne Implementation Act of 1988 (formerly the Copyright Revision Act of 1976). CPT-4 does not include any fee schedules, basic unit values, relative value guides or related listings. The AMA assumes no responsibility for the consequences attributable to or related to any use or interpretation of information contained in or not contained in this publication. The AMA shall not be deemed to be engaged in the practice of medicine or dispensing medical services.

Printing of any CPT information that is external to the VA (excluding areas of billing or fee basis processing, administrative management, clinical management including research, and patient coding and summarizing) must include the following notice:

“CPT five-digit codes and descriptions © 1988 AMA.”

(Or such other date of publication of the work as defined in the Berne Implementation Act of 1988, formerly the Copyright Revision Act of 1976).”

4.2 Links and Relationships with Other Packages

Lexicon Utility is closely linked to other applications (e.g., Problem List, TIU). This linkage should remain transparent to users. See the user and technical manuals of those packages for further instructions.

The Lexicon Utility contains terminology representing major clinical concepts. Each major concept can be expressed in numerous forms such as a definition, a synonym, or lexical variant. These expressions are updated from multiple clinical and non-clinical terminology sources such as Social Work, Nursing, etc., along with the Lexicon itself, which captures terms entered by healthcare providers that are unrecognized by the Lexicon Utility program.

VA Medical Records Technicians (MRTs), with the help of standardized VA classification system files (e.g., ICD-9, CPT-4, or DSM), update the classification systems. The ability to link multiple codes to a single term allows the flexibility to update

classification systems as new terminology and coding schemes become available (e.g., ICD 10). The Lexicon Utility does this while retaining backward compatibility with older terms and coding systems. Updates to the Lexicon Utility are sent simultaneously to all VA sites.

4.3 Menu and Option Assignment

Lexicon Utility contains two major menus: the Lexicon Utility menu and the Lexicon Management Menu. Menus and options can be assigned as follows:

4.3.1 Options Recommended for Managers

Lexicon Management Menu	Menu
Defaults	Menu
Edit User/User Group Defaults	LEXDMG
List User/User Group Defaults	LEXDD1
Edit Lexicon	Menu
Edit Term Definition	LEXEDF1
Edit Shortcuts by Context	LEXSC
Lexicon Utility	Menu
Look-up Term	LEXLK
User Defaults	Menu
Filter	LEXDFL
Display	LEXDCC
Vocabulary	LEXDVO
Shortcuts	LEXDCX
List Defaults	LEXDDS

Lexicon Management Menu **Menu**

LEX MGT MENU

This menu option contains three sub-menus.

Defaults Menu **Menu**

LEX MGR DEFAULTS

This menu option contains two sub-options.

Edit User/User Group Defaults **LEXDMG**

LEX MGR USER DEFAULTS

This option allows a manager to modify user defaults for either a single user or a user group (based on service).

List User/User Group Defaults **LEXDD1**

LEX MGR LIST DEFAULTS

This option allows a manager to list user defaults to a device for either a single user or a user group (based on service).

Edit Lexicon Menu **Menu**

LEX MGR EDIT LEXICON

You may only edit certain fields in the Lexicon. This menu option contains sub-options that allow managers to edit those [few] fields.

Edit Search Threshold for a Coding System **LEXDMGS**

LEX MGR EDIT SEARCH THRESHOLD

This allows a manager to edit the search threshold for a coding system. That is the default number of record to examine before prompting the user to continue or refine the search.

Edit Term Definition **LEXEDF1**

LEX MGR EDIT DEFN

This option lets managers edit the definition of an expression. This definition is accessible during searches using the Lexicon help routine.

Edit Shortcuts by Context **LEXSC**

LEX MGR EDIT SHORTCUTS

This option lets managers add or delete shortcuts (by context).

Lexicon Utility Menu

Menu

LEX UTILITY

This menu option contains two sub-options, "Lexicon Look-up" (to perform simple searches of the Lexicon outside an application) and "Lexicon Look-up Defaults" (to edit a single user's defaults). These options are described below under "Options recommended for all users."

4.3.2 Options Recommended for All Users

Lexicon Utility	Menu
Look-up Term	LEXLK
User Defaults	Menu
Filter	LEXDFL
Display	LEXDCC
Vocabulary	LEXDVO
Shortcuts	LEXDCX
List Defaults	LEXDDS

Lexicon Utility Menu

Menu

LEX UTILITY

This menu option contains two sub-options: "Lexicon Look-up" (to perform simple searches of the Lexicon outside an application) and "Lexicon Look-up Defaults" (to edit a single user's defaults).

Look-up Term **LEX LOOK-UP**

LEXLK

This option lets a user perform a simple look-up in the Lexicon (outside an application) and displays all the information known about the expression selected (i.e., definitions, classification codes, semantic classifications, etc.).

User Defaults

Menu

LEX USER DEFAULTS

This option lets a single user modify his/her defaults (including filter, display format, vocabulary and keywords).

Filter

LEXDFL

LEX USER FILTER

This option lets the user either select or create their own filter to use while conducting searches in the Lexicon. This filter limits the response of the look-up based on the conditions found in the filter.

Display

LEXDCC

LEX USER DISPLAY

This sets the user default that formats the selection list during searches of the Lexicon.

Vocabulary

LEXDVO

LEX USER VOCABULARY

This option lets the user select a default vocabulary (or subset) of the Lexicon to use during look-up (i.e., Nursing, Social Work, etc.).

Shortcuts

LEXDCX

LEX USER SHORTCUTS

This option lets the user select a default set of shortcuts to use to rapidly access the Lexicon without the benefit of the special look-up.

List Defaults

LEXDDS

LEX USER DEFAULT LIST

This option lets the user list their current defaults to a device (terminal or printer).

4.3.3 Options for working with ICD/CPT

Code Sets

ICD-9 Diagnosis Code Set Query
 ICD-9 Procedure Code Set Query
 CPT/HCPCS Procedure Code Set Query
 CPT Modifier Code Set Query
 ICD/CPT Code Set Change List
 Code History

Menu

LEXQID
 LEXQIP
 LEXQCP
 LEXQCM
 LEXQC
 LEXQH

Code Sets
[LEX CSV]

Menu

ICD Diagnosis Code Set Query
[LEX CSV ICD QUERY]

LEXQID

This option displays a single versioned entry from the ICD Diagnosis file #80 based on a date provided by the user. The date may be a future date.

ICD Procedure Code Set Query
[LEX CSV ICP QUERY]

LEXQIP

This option displays a single versioned entry from the ICD Operations/Procedure file #80.1 based on a date provided by the user. The date may be a future date.

CPT/HCPCS Procedure Code Set Query
[LEX CSV CPT QUERY]

LEXQCP

This option displays a single versioned entry from the CPT/HCPCS file #81 based on a date provided by the user. The date may be a future date.

CPT Modifier Code Set Query
[LEX CSV MOD QUERY]

LEXQCM

This option displays a single versioned entry from the CPT Modifier file #81.3 based on a date provided by the user. The date may be a future date.

ICD/CPT Code Set Change List
[LEX CSV ICD/CPT CHANGE LIST]

LEXQC

This option produces a listing of ICD/CPT changes effective on the date provided by the user.

Code History
[LEX CSV HISTORY]

LEXQH

5. Package Operation

The Lexicon Utility contains clinical major concepts that are expressed in numerous forms such as: Synonyms, Lexical variants, etc.

It is not a coding system itself, but a mapping utility to link text to standard terminology and codes.

Version 1.0, called the Clinical Lexicon, was released with Problem List Version 2.0. Version 2.0 of the Lexicon Utility makes major advances over Version 1.0.

Most users are only aware of the Lexicon Utility when they add a new problem to a patient's problem list. The problem name that the clinician, nurse, or clerk enters is matched by the computer against a term in the lexicon. If there is an exact match, the program adds it to the problem list. If there is more than one term that matches the clinician's entry (for example, there are many variations on Diabetes and Cardiac Arrest), the clinician is prompted to select the closest match. An * (asterisk) by a term indicates that a definition for that term is available.

Lexicon Utility options are used primarily for customizing the lexicon to the needs of specific users, to make related applications such as Problem List work more efficiently. The Lexicon Utility is described by sub-menu on the following pages. Numerous examples are included.

5.1 Editing

5.1.1 Edit Lexicon Menu

[LEX MGR EDIT LEXICON]

This menu currently contains two options: one to edit the definition of a term and one to edit the shortcuts used to access the Lexicon.

5.1.2 Edit Search Threshold for a Coding System

[LEX MGR EDIT SEARCH THRESHOLD]

This allows a manager to edit the search threshold for a coding system- That is, the default number of records to examine before prompting the user to continue or refine the search.

5.1.3 Edit Term Definition [LEX MGR EDIT DEFN]

You can add a definition or edit an existing definition for any expression in the Lexicon Utility. We recommend that this option be given only to managers since it changes the definition of an expression in the Lexicon Utility for all users. The Lexicon Utility places all definitions added or edited at a site into an electronic mail message and sends them back to the Salt Lake City Information Resource Management Field Office (IRMFO). The Lexicon Utility can be updated from these messages.

```
Select OPTION NAME: LEX MGT MENU Lexicon
Management Menu

1 Defaults...
2 Edit Lexicon...
3 Lexicon Utility...

Select Lexicon Management Menu Option: 2 Edit Lexicon

1 Edit Term Definition
2 Edit Shortcuts by Context

Select Edit Lexicon Option: 1 Edit Term Definition

Enter a concept to edit definition: MANIC DEPRESSION
Searching for MANIC DEPRESSION

Bipolar Disorder NOS *

Ok? YES// <Enter> YES Bipolar Disorder NOS *

10 expressions were found representing the selected
concept:

1: Concept - Bipolar Disorder NOS
2: Synonym - Affective Psychosis, Bipolar
3: Synonym - Bipolar affective disorder
4: Synonym - Bipolar Affective NOS
5: Synonym - Depression, manic

Select 1-5: 5

Depression, manic

DEFINITION:
1> Currently, more commonly known as Bipolar Disorder.
Make changes permanent? YES// <Enter>
Definition Added

1 Edit Term Definition
2 Edit Shortcuts by Context

Select Edit Lexicon Option: <Enter>
```

Your terminal enters your default FileMan editor.

5.1.4 Edit Shortcuts by Context [LEX MGR EDIT SHORTCUTS]

A shortcut is a frequently used text string that maps directly to one and only one expression in the Lexicon. If a user elects to use shortcuts (selectable as a default) and enters the shortcut during a search, the Lexicon Utility returns the single expression it is mapped to in the database. For instance, if the text string "HTN" was mapped to the expression "Hypertension" then a search for "HTN" would return only "Hypertension" and not the 74 entries in the Lexicon that deal with various forms of hypertension. The Shortcut Context defines how and when the shortcuts are used by the Lexicon Utility; it is possible to define the shortcut "HTN" to retrieve "Hypertension" for the Problem List application, and define "HTN" to retrieve "Essential Hypertension" for another application or clinic.

```
Select OPTION NAME: LEX MGT MENU                               Lexicon Management Menu
1      Defaults ...
2      Edit Lexicon ...
3      Lexicon Utility ...

Select Lexicon Management Menu Option: 2  Edit Lexicon
1      Edit Term Definition
2      Edit Shortcuts by Context

Select Edit Lexicon Option: 2  Edit Shortcuts by Context

Only 1 SHORTCUT CONTEXT found which can be edited

PROBLEM LIST *

Ok?  // YES

Edit shortcuts for:  PROBLEM LIST

Enter shortcut keyword(s):  HTN

Select a term for the shortcut:  HYPERTENSION
Searching ...

The following 74 matches were found:

1:  Gestosis, EPH *
2:  Hypertension, Goldblatt (ICD 440.1)
3:  Hypertension * (ICD 401.9)
4:  Hypertension due to oral contraceptive
5:  Hypertension, Malignant *

Press <Ret> or Select 1-5: 3

Add "HTN" as a short cut (in the context of PROBLEM LIST) pointing to
the term "Hypertension"
```



```
Add shortcut: NO// YES
Enter shortcut keyword(s): <Enter>
```

6. Defaults

6.1 Defaults Menu [LEX MGR DEFAULTS]

This menu contains two options: one to modify user defaults and one to list user defaults to a device. The manager default options differ from the user default options, which can only modify a single user (self). The manager default options can list and modify user defaults for another user other than yourself, or for a group of users based service.

Edit User/User Group Defaults [LEX MGR USER DEFAULTS]
List User/User Group Defaults [LEX MGR LIST DEFAULTS]

These options are described on the following pages.

6.1.1 Edit User/User Group Defaults [LEX MGR USER DEFAULTS]

This option allows management to change the Lexicon Utility look-up defaults for a single user, a user group based on service, or all users. These defaults can be set for one or more applications. In the following example, all of the defaults (filter, display, vocabulary, and shortcuts) are being set for all users within the Nursing service, for the Lexicon Utility only (this does not change any user defaults for the Problem List application). In each case, the default is chosen from a list of exported default values. It is also possible to delete a default value and in some cases create a new default value (i.e., filter and display).

```
Select OPTION NAME: LEX MGT MENU Lexicon Management Menu

1 Defaults ...
2 Edit Lexicon ...
3 Lexicon Utility ...

Select Lexicon Management Menu Option: 1 Defaults

1 Edit User/User Group Defaults
2 List User/User Group Defaults

Select Defaults Option: 1 Edit User/User Group Defaults
```

Applications

- 1 Lexicon
- 2 Problem List
- 3 All of the Above

Select (1-3): **1**

Lexicon Defaults:

- | | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| 1 | Filter | Unselected |
| 2 | Display | Unselected |
| 3 | Vocabulary | Unselected |
| 4 | Shortcuts | Unselected |

Select default to modify (1-4): **1**
User default search filter

- 1 Modify
- 2 Delete

Select: **1//** Modify Default Filter

Search filters (screens) to limit the response

- 1 Select from predefined filters
- 2 Create your own filter

Select: **1//** Predefined Set

8 Filters found

- 1. CPT Only *
- 2. DSM Only *
- 3. ICD Only *
- 4. ICD/CPT Only *
- 5. Nursing Problems/Diagnosis (Less Nursing Interventions) *

Select FILTER 1-5: **5**

Lexicon Defaults:

- | | | |
|---|------------|---|
| 1 | Filter | Nursing Problems/Diagnosis (Less Nursing Interventions) |
| 2 | Display | Unselected |
| 3 | Vocabulary | Unselected |
| 4 | Shortcuts | Unselected |

Select default to modify (1-4): **2**
User default display format

- 1 Modify
- 2 Delete

Select: **1//** Modify Default Display

Display format to be used during look-up

- 1 Select from predefined display formats
- 2 Create your own display format

Select: **1//** Predefined Set

9 Displays found

1. All Classification Systems *
2. ICD Diagnosis (only) *
3. ICD Diagnosis and Procedures *
4. ICD and CPT codes *
5. ICD, CPT and DSM *

Select 1-5: **<Enter>**

6. Mental Health (DSM w/ICD) *
7. Nursing Diag/Interventions *
8. Nursing Diagnosis *
9. VA Commonly Used Systems *

Select 1-9: **7**

Lexicon Defaults:

- | | | |
|---|------------|---|
| 1 | Filter | Nursing Problems/Diagnosis (Less Nursing Interventions) |
| 2 | Display | Nursing Diag/Interventions |
| 3 | Vocabulary | Unselected |
| 4 | Shortcuts | Unselected |

Select default to modify (1-4): **3**

User default vocabulary

- 1 Modify
- 2 Delete

Select: **1//** Modify Default Vocabulary

5 Subsets found

1. Dental *
2. Immunologic *
3. Nursing *
4. Social Work *
5. Lexicon *

Select SUBSET 1-5: **3**

Lexicon Defaults:

- | | | |
|---|------------|---|
| 1 | Filter | Nursing Problems/Diagnosis (Less Nursing Interventions) |
| 2 | Display | Nursing Diag/Interventions |
| 3 | Vocabulary | Nursing |

```

4 Shortcuts Unselected

Select default to modify (1-4): 4
User default shortcut context

1 Modify
2 Delete

Select: 1// Modify Default Shortcut Context

3 SHORTCUT CONTEXT(s) found

1. GENERAL CLINIC *
2. DIAGNOSIS/PROCEDURES *
3. PROBLEM LIST *

Select SHORTCUT CONTEXT 1-3: // 1

Lexicon Defaults:

1 Filter Nursing Problems/Diagnosis (Less Nursing
Interventions)
2 Display Nursing Diag/Interventions
3 Vocabulary Nursing
4 Shortcuts GENERAL CLINIC

Select default to modify (1-4): <Enter>

User/User groups:

1 Single User
2 Group based on Service
3 All Users

Select 1-5: 1// 2

Select users by service: INTERMEDIATE MEDICINE NURSING SERVICE 118
NURSING SERVICES

Replace existing user defaults? No// YES

Set user defaults:

1 Filter Added, Nursing Problems/Diagnosis
2 Display Added, Nursing Diag/Interventions
3 Vocabulary Added, Nursing
4 Shortcuts Added, GENERAL CLINIC

For users in Service/Section: NURSING SERVICE

Replace existing defaults: Yes, existing defaults will be changed

Existing filter will be replaced
Existing display will be replaced
Existing vocabulary will be replaced
Existing shortcuts will be replaced

```

```

Is this correct?  Yes// <Enter> YES

Task has been created to update user defaults
Do you wish to set the currently selected user
defaults to another user or group of users?  No// <Enter>

1      Edit User/User Group Defaults
2      List User/User Group Defaults

Select Defaults Option: ^

```

6.1.2 List User/User Group Defaults [LEX MGR DEFAULTS]

This option allows managers to display Lexicon Utility defaults that have been set for users. You can display them for all users, a single user, or users in a specific service or section.

```

Select Lexicon Management Menu Option: 1 Defaults

1      Edit User/User Group Defaults
2      List User/User Group Defaults

Select Defaults Option: 2 List User/User Group Defaults

Show User Defaults for

1: All users with defaults
2: A Single User
3: Users in a Service

Select (1-3): 2// <Enter> 2

Select a single user: LUuser,One
DEVICE: HOME// <Enter> VAX

Lexicon User Defaults (Single User)

One LUuser

Service: PSYCHIATRY

Lexicon:

Vocabulary: Lexicon

Display: ICD, CPT and DSM
Display codes from ICD-9-CM, ICD Proc, CPT-4 and
DSM-IV coding systems.

Filter: Problem/Diagnosis
Include expressions which relate to Behaviors and
Diseases or Pathologic Processes. Exclude expressions

```

which relate to Unknown or Untyped, Governmental or Regulatory Activity, Machine Activity, Manufactured Object, Medical Device, Conceptual Entity, Spatial Concept, Functional Concept, Intellectual Product and Language. Also include expressions which are linked to ICD-9-CM, CPT-4 and DSM-IV coding systems.

Shortcuts: PROBLEM LIST
Use the PROBLEM LIST shortcut set

Problem List:

Vocabulary: Lexicon

Display: ICD and CPT codes
Display codes from ICD-9-CM, ICD Proc and CPT-4 coding systems.

Filter: ICD/CPT Only

Shortcuts: DIAGNOSIS/PROCEDURES
Use the DIAGNOSIS or PROCEDURES shortcut set

7. Lexicon Utility

7.1 Lexicon Utility Menu [LEX UTILITY]

This menu contains the Lexicon Utility's Look-up and the User Default options. These options are described on the following pages.

Look-up Term	[LEX LOOK-UP]
User Defaults	[LEX USER DEFAULTS]
Filter	[LEX USER FILTER]
Display	[LEX USER DISPLAY]
Vocabulary	[LEX USER VOCABULARY]
Shortcuts	[LEX USER SHORTCUTS]
List Defaults	[LEX USER DEFAULT LIST]

7.2 Look-up

7.2.1 Look-up Term

[LEX LOOK-UP]

This option lets you look up an expression (term/concept) to see if it exists in the Lexicon, or what variations on the term exist. You can also enter a classification code (i.e., ICD, CPT, etc.) when prompted to “Enter Term/Concept.”

```
Select OPTION NAME: LEX UTILITY      Lexicon Utility

  1      Look-up Term
  2      User Defaults ...

Select Lexicon Utility Option: 1 Look-up Term

Enter Term/Concept:  TETANUS VACC
Searching for TETANUS VACC

16 matches found

  1      Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Vaccine *
  2      Active Immunization of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and
         Pertussis Vaccine (DTP)
  3      Active Immunization of Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Acellular
         Pertussis Vaccine (DTAP)
  4      Active Immunization of Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DTP)
         and Injectable Poliomyelitis Vaccine
  5      Active Immunization of Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DTP)
         and Hemophilus Influenza B (HIB) Vaccine

Select 1-5:  1

Do you want more information? Yes//  <Enter>  (Yes)

TERMS:

  Concept:  Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Vaccine
            Directly Linked to Concept/Major Concept

  Synonym:  DPT Vaccine
            Directly Linked to Concept/Acronym

  Variant:  Di Te Per Vaccine
            Directly Linked to Concept/Undefined Form

  Variant:  Di-Te-Per Vaccine
            Directly Linked to Concept/Undefined Form

  Variant:  Vaccine, Di-Te-Per
            Directly Linked to Concept/Undefined Form

  Variant:  DTP Vaccine
            Indirectly Linked (via Synonym)/Undefined Form
```

DEFINITION:

A vaccine consisting of diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis vaccine. It is usually given to infants three times at two-month intervals, generally at 2, 4, and 6 months of age. The vaccine protects against diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough. In most cases the vaccine causes only a temporary fever and discomfort, but in a few cases serious neurological side effects have been observed.

SEMANTICS:

CLASS	TYPE
Chemical and Drugs	Pharmacologic Substance Immunologic Factor

Try another? Yes// **<Enter>** (Yes)

Enter Term/Concept: 300.1
Searching for 300.1

16 matches found

- 1 Hysteria * (ICD-9-CM 300.10)
- 2 Conversion Disorder * (DSM-IV 300.11) (ICD-9-CM 300.11)
- 3 Psychogenic amnesia * (ICD-9-CM 300.12)
- 4 Dissociative Amnesia (DSM-IV 300.12)
- 5 Psychogenic fugue (ICD-9-CM 300.13)

Select 1-5: **2**

Do you want more information? Yes// **<Enter>** (Yes)

TERMS:

Concept: Conversion Disorder
Directly Linked to Concept/Major Concept

Synonym: Conversion disorder (or Hysterical neurosis, conversion type)
Directly Linked to Concept/Other Form

Synonym: Conversion disorder, psychologic
Directly Linked to Concept/Other Form

Synonym: Conversion Reaction
Directly Linked to Concept/Other Form

Synonym: Hysteria, Conversion
Directly Linked to Concept/Other Form

Variant: Conversion Disorders


```

Directly Linked to Concept/Plural Form

Variant: Conversion Reactions
Indirectly Linked (via Synonym)/Plural Form

DEFINITION:
A disorder whose predominant feature is a loss or alteration in
physical
functioning that suggests a physical disorder but that is
actually a
direct expression of a psychological conflict or need.

SEMANTICS:

CLASS                                TYPE

Diseases/Pathologic Processes        Mental or Behavioral
Dysfunction

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS/CODES:

COSTART          Coding Symbols Thesaurus for Adverse Reaction Terms
HYSTERIA

DSM-IIIR         Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
300.11

DSM-IV           Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
300.11

ICD-9-CM         International Classification of Diseases, Diagnosis
300.11

SNOMED 2         Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine
F-95400

Try another? Yes// N (No)

```

7.2.2 User Defaults [LEX USER DEFAULTS]

This option lets you change your personal Lexicon User Defaults (this is similar to the management option LEX MGR DEFAULTS except it only affects the current user). In this example, all of the defaults are being set (filter, display, vocabulary and shortcuts) for the current user and only for the Lexicon Utility (the Problem List defaults for this user remain unchanged). At the end of the example, the user chose to display the default values for the current user.

```

Select OPTION NAME: LEX UTILITY      Lexicon Utility

1      Look-up Term
2      User Defaults ...

```

```
Select Lexicon Utility Option: 2 User Defaults

1 Filter
2 Display
3 Vocabulary
4 Shortcuts
5 List Defaults

Select User Defaults Option: 1 Filter

Select application: ??

Choose from:
Lexicon          LEX
Problem List     GMPL

Select application: LEXICON Lexicon          LEX

User default search filter

1 Modify
2 Delete

Select: 1// <Enter> Modify Default Filter

Search filters (screens) to limit the response

1 Select from predefined filters
2 Create your own filter

Select: 1// <Enter> Predefined Set

8 Filters found

1. CPT Only *
2. DSM Only *
3. ICD Only *
4. ICD/CPT Only *
5. Nursing Problems/Diagnosis (Less Nursing Interventions) *
```

Select FILTER 1-5: **?4**

ICD/CPT Only

This screen will filter out all entries not linked to either the International Classification of Diseases and Diagnosis (ICD) or the Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) classification systems.

```
1. CPT Only *
2. DSM Only *
3. ICD Only *
4. ICD/CPT Only *
5. Nursing Problems/Diagnosis (Less Nursing Interventions) *
```

Select FILTER 1-5: **4**

- 1 Filter
- 2 Display
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Shortcuts
- 5 List Defaults

Select User Defaults Option: **2** Display

Select application: **LEXICON** Lexicon LEX

User default display format

- 1 Modify
- 2 Delete

Select: 1// **<Enter>** Modify Default Display

Display format to be used during look-up

- 1 Select from predefined display formats
- 2 Create your own display format

Select: 1// **<Enter>** Predefined Set

9 Displays found

1. All Classification Systems *
2. ICD Diagnosis (only) *
3. ICD Diagnosis and Procedures *
4. ICD and CPT codes *
5. ICD, CPT and DSM *

Select 1-5: **?4**

ICD and CPT codes

Displays diagnostic and procedural classification codes from the International Classification of Diseases/Diagnosis (ICD), and procedural codes from the Current Procedural Terminology (CPT).

1. All Classification Systems *
2. ICD Diagnosis (only) *
3. ICD Diagnosis and Procedures *
4. ICD and CPT codes *
5. ICD, CPT and DSM *

Select 1-5: **4**

- 1 Filter
- 2 Display
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Shortcuts
- 5 List Defaults

Select User Defaults Option: **3** Vocabulary

Select application: **LEXICON** Lexicon LEX

5 Subsets found

1. Dental *
2. Immunologic *
3. Nursing *
4. Social Work *
5. Lexicon *

Select SUBSET 1-5: **?5**

Lexicon

This subset contains the entire Lexicon. While it is not a true subset (i.e., part of the whole), it is defined here as the default when a more precise subset has not been selected.

1. Dental *
2. Immunologic *
3. Nursing *
4. Social Work *
5. Lexicon *

Select SUBSET 1-5: **5**

- 1 Filter
- 2 Display
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Shortcuts
- 5 List Defaults

Select User Defaults Option: **4** Shortcuts

Select application: **LEXICON** Lexicon LEX

3 SHORTCUT CONTEXT(s) found

1. GENERAL CLINIC *
2. DIAGNOSIS/PROCEDURES *
3. PROBLEM LIST *

Select SHORTCUT CONTEXT 1-3: // **?2**

DIAGNOSIS/PROCEDURES

Keywords for the DIAGNOSIS/PROCEDURES context will always map to a unique concept in the Expression file which has either an ICD code or a CPT code associated with it.

1. GENERAL CLINIC *
2. DIAGNOSIS/PROCEDURES *
3. PROBLEM LIST *

```
Select SHORTCUT CONTEXT 1-3: // 2

1      Filter
2      Display
3      Vocabulary
4      Shortcuts
5      List Defaults

Select User Defaults Option: 5 List Defaults

Select application:  LEXICON  Lexicon          LEX

DEVICE: HOME// <Enter>  VAX

User defaults for:  One LUser

1.  Vocabulary:  Lexicon

2.  Display:  ICD and CPT codes

      ICD  International Classification of Diseases, Diagnosis
      ICP  International Classification of Diseases, Procedures
      CPT  Current Procedural Terminology

3.  Filter:  ICD/CPT Only

4.  Shortcuts:  DIAGNOSIS/PROCEDURES

1      Filter
2      Display
3      Vocabulary
4      Shortcuts
5      List Defaults

Select User Defaults Option: ^^
```

7.2.3 Creating a Default

The Lexicon Utility exports several defaults from which the user may select. In the case of the look-up display and filter, the user may select an option to create their own tailor made display or filter. Creating a display or filter is done by selecting display or filter values from tables supplied with the Lexicon Utility and saving them as a look-up default.

7.2.4 Creating a Default Display

During a search of the Lexicon, you may elect to have classification codes (e.g., ICD, CPT, DSM, etc.) displayed, along with the terms on the selection list. You may select from a list of predefined displays or create your own. If you create your own display, you are asked which classification coding systems to include in your display. The following example creates a default display which shows North American Nursing Diagnosis Association (NANDA) codes and ICD codes with the terms during a search:

```
Select OPTION NAME:  LEX UTILITY           Lexicon Utility

 1      Look-up Term
 2      User Defaults

Select Lexicon Utility Option:  2  User Defaults

 1      Filter
 2      Display
 3      Vocabulary
 4      Shortcuts
 5      List Defaults

Select User Defaults Option:  2  Display

Select application:  LEXICON  Lexicon           LEX

User default display format

 1  Modify
 2  Delete

Select:  1//  <Enter>  Modify Default Display

Display format to be used during look-up

 1  Select from predefined display formats
 2  Create your own display format

Select:  1//  2  Create your own set

Display codes belonging to the following classification systems:
```

ACR Index for Radiological Diagnosis
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

AIR Disease/Findings Knowledge Base
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

COS Computer Stored Ambulatory Records Term File
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

CPT Current Procedural Terminology
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

CSP Computer Retrieval of Info. on Scientific Projects
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

CST Coding Symbols Thesaurus for Adverse Reaction Terms
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

DS3 Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

DS4 Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

DXP Diagnostic Prompting System
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

ICD International Classification of Diseases, Diagnosis
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **Y** (Yes)

ICP International Classification of Diseases, Procedures
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **Y** (Yes)

MCM Glossary of Epidemiology Terms
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

NAN Classification of Nursing Diagnosis
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **Y** (Yes)

NIC Nursing Intervention Classifications
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

OMA Omaha Nursing Diagnosis and Interventions
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

SNM Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

UMD Universal Medical Device Nomenclature System
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

UWA Glossary of Neuronames
 Display these codes during look-up? No// **<Enter>** (No)

Display name: **NANDA/ICD**

```

1      Filter
2      Display
3      Vocabulary
4      Shortcuts
5      List Defaults

Select User Defaults Option: ^^

```

7.2.5 Creating a Default Filter

During a search of the Lexicon, you may elect to filter your search and exclude terms which do not meet the filtering criteria. You may select from a list of predefined filters or create your own.

Currently, there are three types of filters:

- Filter based on semantic class and semantic type of a term
- Filter based on classification coding system linked to a term (e.g., ICD, CPT, etc.)
- Filter on a combination of semantics and classifications coding systems

Classification Coding System Filter

Creating a filter based on classification coding systems is very similar to creating a display but, instead of displaying the codes, the filter only considers terms in the search which are linked to the selected classification coding systems.

Semantics Filter

Each concept in the Lexicon has been semantically classed and typed. You may elect to include a semantic class in the search by including it in the default filter (include by class); however, you may not want to include all of the semantic types belonging to the class in the search (exclude by type). Consider the semantic class “DISEASE/PATHOLOGIC PROCESS”:

Class	Type
Disease/Pathologic Process	Pathologic Function
	Disease or Syndrome
	Mental or Behavioral Dysfunction
	Experimental Model of Disease
	Finding
	Laboratory or Test Result
	Sign or Symptom
	Injury or Poisoning

You may wish to include the semantic class “DISEASE OR PATHOLOGIC PROCESS” but exclude the semantic type, “EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF DISEASE”. When creating a filter based on semantic classes and type, you are asked to “INCLUDE” semantic classes (14 classes), and then asked if you wish to exclude any semantic types.

The following example includes the semantic classes “BEHAVIORS” and “DISEASE OR PATHOLOGIC PROCESS” and excludes the semantic type “EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF DISEASE”:

```
Select OPTION NAME:  LEX UTILITY          Lexicon Utility

  1      Look-up Term
  2      User Defaults

Select Lexicon Utility Option:  2  User Defaults

  1      Filter
  2      Display
  3      Vocabulary
  4      Shortcuts
  5      List Defaults

Select User Defaults Option:  1  Filter

Select application:  LEXICON  Lexicon          LEX

User default search filter

  1  Modify
  2  Delete

Select:  1//  <Enter> Modify Default Filter

Search filters (screens) to limit the response

  1  Select from predefined filters
  2  Create your own filter

Select:  1//  2  Create your own set

Filter based on:

  1.  Semantic Types
  2.  Classification Coding Systems
  3.  Semantic Types and Classification Codes

Select:  1  Filter on Semantic Types

You will be provided with 14 semantic classes.  By selecting a semantic
class, each term which is found during a search of the Lexicon, and
belongs to that class will be displayed for your selection.
Additionally, each semantic class contains semantic types (or
sub-category) which may be excluded during the search.  Terms belonging
to an "included" semantic class will be displayed unless they also
```

belong to an "excluded" semantic type.

Do you wish to continue: YES// <Enter>

1: ACT Activities

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTAR	COSTART
CPT-4	CRISP	DSM-IIIR
ICD-9	NANDA	NUR INTERV
CODES		
SNOMED		

Semantic Types:

Event, activity, daily or recreational activity, occupational activity, health care activity, research activity, governmental or regulatory activity, educational activity, machine activity, phenomenon or process, human-caused phenomenon or process, environmental effect of humans, natural phenomenon or process

Include this class: YES// **NO**

2: ANT Anatomy

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	AMER COL RADIOLOGY	COSTAR
COSTART	CPT-4	CRISP
ICD-9	NUR INTERV CODES	SNOMED
UNIV MED DEV		

Semantic Types:

Anatomical structure, embryonic structure, congenital abnormality, acquired abnormality, fully formed anatomical structure, body system, body part, organ or organ component, tissue, cell, cell component, body location or region, body space or junction, body substance

Include this class: YES// **NO**

3: BEH Behaviors

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

COSTAR	COSTART	CRISP
DSM-IIIR	ICD-9	NANDA
NUR INTERV CODES	SNOMED	

Semantic Types:

Behavior, social behavior, individual behavior

Include this class: YES// **<Enter>**

Do you want to "exclude" any of
the semantic types listed above: NO// **<Enter>**

4: CHM Chemical and Drugs

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to,
the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTART	CPT-4
CRISP	ICD-9	NUR INTERV
SNOMED	UNIV MED DEV	

Semantic Types:

Chemical, chemical viewed structurally, inorganic chemical, element or ion, isotope, inorganic compound, organic chemical, steroid, eicosanoid, lactam, alkaloid, organophosphorus compound, carbohydrate, lipid, chemical viewed functionally, pharmacologic substance, biomedical or dental material, biologically active substance, neuroreactive substance or biogenic amine, hormone, enzyme, vitamin, prostaglandin, immunologic factor, indicator or reagent, hazardous or poisonous substance

Include this class: YES// **NO**

5: CON Concepts/Ideas

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to,
the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTAR	COSTART
CPT-4	CRISP	DSM-IIIIR
ICD-9	NUR INTERV CODES	SNOMED
UNIV MED DEV		

Semantic Types:

Conceptual entity, idea or concept, temporal concept, qualitative concept, quantitative concept, spatial concept, functional concept, intellectual product, language, regulation or law, group attribute

Include this class: YES// **NO**

6: DIS Diseases/Pathologic Processes

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to,
the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTAR	COSTART
CPT-4	CRISP	DSM-IIIIR
ICD-9	NANDA	NUR INTERV CODES

SNOMED

Semantic Types:

Pathologic function, disease or syndrome, mental or behavioral dysfunction, experimental model of disease, finding, laboratory or test result, sign, symptom, injury or poisoning

Include this class: YES// **<Enter>**

Do you want to "exclude" any of the semantic types listed above: NO// **YES**

Semantic Type: Finding

This Semantic Type contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTAR	COSTART
CPT-4	CRISP	DSM-IIIIR
ICD-9	NANDA	NUR INTERV CODES
SNOMED		

Examples of Semantic Type: Finding

- 1: Abdominal Mass
- 2: Abdominal or pelvic swelling, mass, or lump
- 3: Abnormal Chest X-Ray

Exclude this type: NO// **<Enter>**

Semantic Type: Laboratory or Test Result

This Semantic Type contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTAR	COSTART
CPT-4	CRISP	ICD-9
NUR INTERV CODES	SNOMED	

Examples of Semantic Type: Laboratory or Test Result

- 1: Electrocardiogram Abnormal
- 2: Accommodation Error
- 3: Achlorhydria

Exclude this type: NO// **<Enter>**

Semantic Type: Injury or Poisoning

This Semantic Type contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTAR	COSTART
CRISP	DSM-IIIIR	ICD-9
NANDA	SNOMED	

Examples of Semantic Type: Injury or Poisoning

- 1: Abdominal Injuries
- 2: Drug-Induced Abnormalities
- 3: Radiation-Induced Abnormalities

Exclude this type: NO// <Enter>

Semantic Type: Pathologic Function

This Semantic Type contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTAR	COSTART
CRISP	ICD-9	NANDA
SNOMED		

Examples of Semantic Type: Pathologic Function

- 1: Abnormal hard tissue formation in pulp
- 2: Abnormal loss of weight
- 3: Abnormal weight gain

Exclude this type: NO// <Enter>

Semantic Type: Disease or Syndrome

This Semantic Type contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTAR	COSTART
CPT-4	CRISP	DSM-IIIIR
ICD-9	NANDA	NUR INTERV CODES
SNOMED		

Examples of Semantic Type: Disease or Syndrome

- 1: Abacterial meningitis
- 2: Acute Abdomen
- 3: Abdominal Cramps

Exclude this type: NO// <Enter>

Semantic Type: Mental or Behavioral Dysfunction

This Semantic Type contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTAR	COSTART
CRISP	DSM-IIIIR	ICD-9
NANDA	NUR INTERV CODES	SNOMED

Examples of Semantic Type: Mental or Behavioral Dysfunction

- 1: Child Abuse NEC

- 2: Academic skills disorders
- 3: Adjustment Disorder with Anxiety

Exclude this type: NO// **<Enter>**

Semantic Type: Experimental Model of Disease

This Semantic Type contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

CRISP	ICD-9	SNOMED
-------	-------	--------

Examples of Semantic Type: Experimental Model of Disease

- 1: Alloxan Diabetes
- 2: Arthritis, Adjuvant
- 3: Avian Leukosis

Exclude this type: NO// **YES**

Semantic Type: Signs and Symptoms

This Semantic Type contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTAR	COSTART
CRISP	DSM-IIIIR	ICD-9
NANDA	NUR INTERV CODES	SNOMED

Examples of Semantic Type: Signs and Symptoms

- 1: Abdominal Cramps
- 2: Abdominal Distention
- 3: Abdominal Pain

Exclude this type: NO// **<Enter>**

7: GEO Geographic Areas

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

CRISP

Semantic Types:

Geographic areas

Include this class: YES// **NO**

8: GRP Groups

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

CRISP	DSM-IIIIR	ICD-9
-------	-----------	-------

NUR INTERV CODES SNOMED

Semantic Types:

Group, professional or occupational group, population group, family group, age group, patient or disabled group

Include this class: YES// **NO**

9: MOL Molecular Biology

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTAR	COSTART
CPT-4	CRISP	ICD-9
SNOMED		

Semantic Types:

Macromolecular structure, gene or genome, molecular function, genetic function, cell or molecular dysfunction, molecular biology research technique, molecular sequence, nucleotide sequence, amino acid sequence, carbohydrate sequence, nucleic acid, nucleoside or nucleotide, amino acid, peptide or protein, gene product

Include this class: YES// **NO**

10: OBJ Physical Objects

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

	COSTAR	COSTART	CPT-4
	CRISP	ICD-9	NUR INTERV
CODES	SNOMED	UNIV MED DEV	

Semantic Types:

Entity, physical object, manufactured object, medical device, research device, substance, food

Include this class: YES// **NO**

11: OCC Occupations/Organizations

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

COSTAR	CPT-4	CRISP
ICD-9	NUR INTERV CODES	SNOMED

Semantic Types:

Occupation or discipline, biomedical occupation or discipline,

organization, health care related organization, professional society, self-help or relief organization

Include this class: YES// **NO**

12: ORG Organisms

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

COSTAR	CRISP	ICD-9
SNOMED	UNIV MED DEV	

Semantic Types:

Organism, plant, alga, fungus, virus, rickettsia or chlamydia, bacterium, animal, invertebrate, vertebrate, amphibian, bird, fish, reptile, mammal, human

Include this class: YES// **NO**

13: PHY Physiology

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTAR	COSTART
CPT-4	CRISP	DSM-IIIR
ICD-9	NANDA	NUR INTERV

CODES

SNOMED

Semantic Types:

Biologic function, physiologic function, organism function, mental process, organ or tissue function, cell function, organism attribute

Include this class: YES// **NO**

14: PRO Procedures

This Semantic Class contains terms from, or mapped to, the following classification systems:

AI/RHEUM	COSTAR	COSTART
CPT-4	CRISP	DSM-IIIR
ICD-9	NUR INTERV CODES	SNOMED
UNIV MED DEV		

Semantic Types:

Laboratory procedure, diagnostic procedure, therapeutic or preventive procedure

Include this class: YES// **NO**

Filter name: Behaviors and Diseases

- 1 Filter
- 2 Display
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Shortcuts
- 5 List Defaults

Select User Defaults Option: ^^

7. Glossary

TERM	MEANING
ADPAC	Automated Data Processing Application Coordinator-The person assigned by a service to coordinate computer activities for that service.
CPT	Current Procedural Terminology, a coding system of medical terms, used for billing purposes.
DSM	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.
Display Codes	In Lexicon Look-up options, <i>Display Codes</i> is a parameter users can set that allows for the display of Classification codes (such as ICD, CPT, DSM, NANDA, etc.) on the selection list during searches.
Expression	The textual means to convey a concept to the user. It can be a major concept, a synonym, or a lexical variant.
Filter	The purpose of a filter is to limit the responses displayed on a selection list during searches to specific categories of terminology.
ICD	International Classification of Diseases.
IRM	Information Resource Management; the VAMC service and the people in it who manage VistA and other computer services for the medical center.
Major Concept	A unique concept which may have several synonyms or lexical variants (i.e., plural, acronym, etc.)
NANDA	North American Nursing Diagnosis Association
NIC	Nursing Intervention
Omaha	Omaha Nursing Diagnosis/Intervention
Semantic Class/Type	A semantic class can be a subjective grouping of related semantic types (e.g., all chemicals) or a categorical grouping of terms with a common theme.
SNOMED	Systematic Nomenclature of Medicine. A coding system used mostly by the Anatomic Pathology module of the Laboratory package.
Vocabulary	A parameter in Lexicon look-up defaults that allows the user to specify look-up on either the main file containing over 92,241 concepts or a subset of the main file containing a limited number of concepts based on a service, discipline, or other clinical concept (e.g., Nursing or Social Work subsets).

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