



# AIRA

AMERICAN IMMUNIZATION  
REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

## **MIROW Common Vocabulary**

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**Domain Diagrams +  
How to Read a Domain Diagram**

Version 2.0

September 2022

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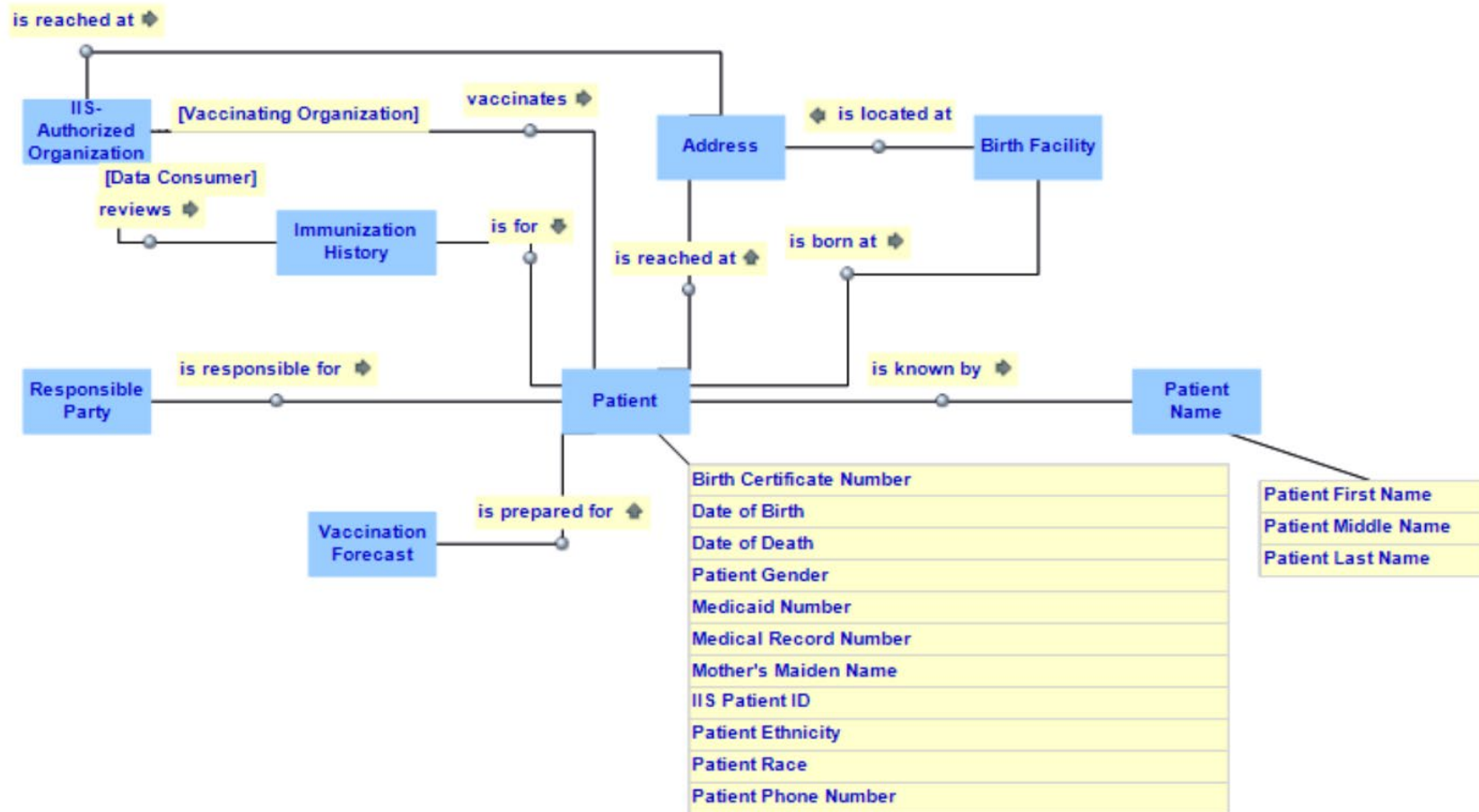
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### Version 2.0

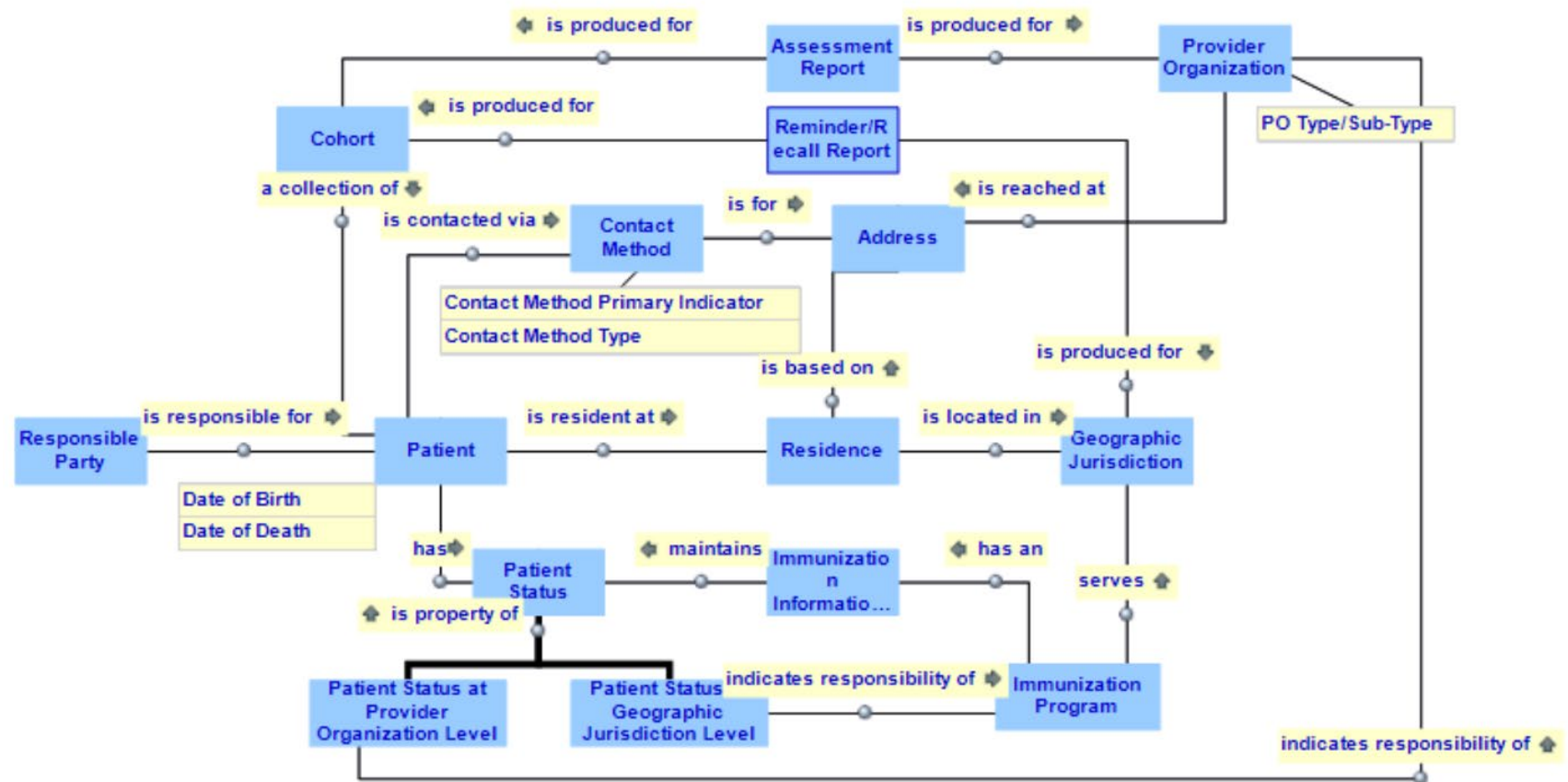
Project	MIROW Common Vocabulary
Version	2.0
Date	September 2022
Description	Primary diagrams focused on patient and vaccine

## Domain Diagrams

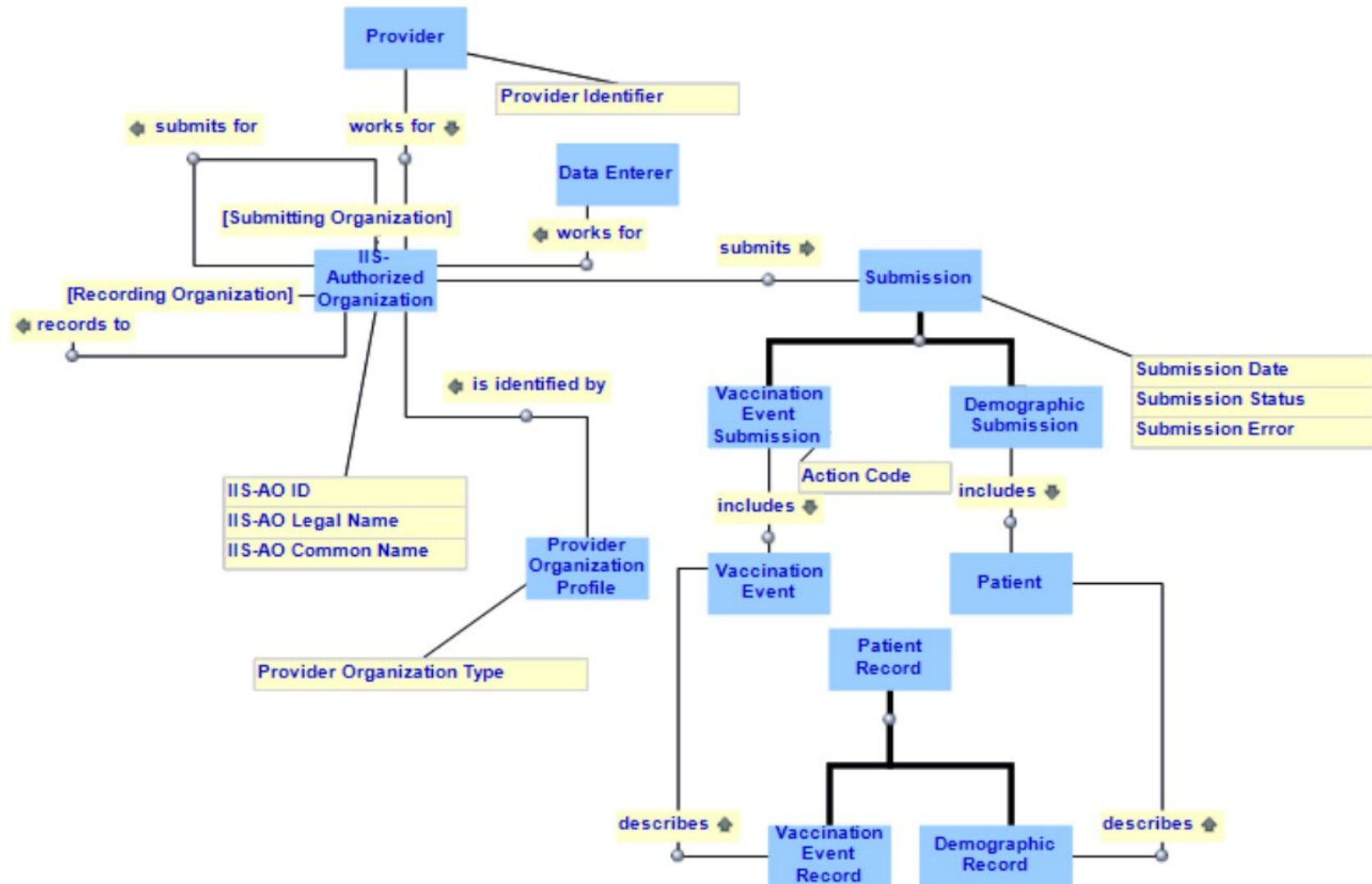
### Patient



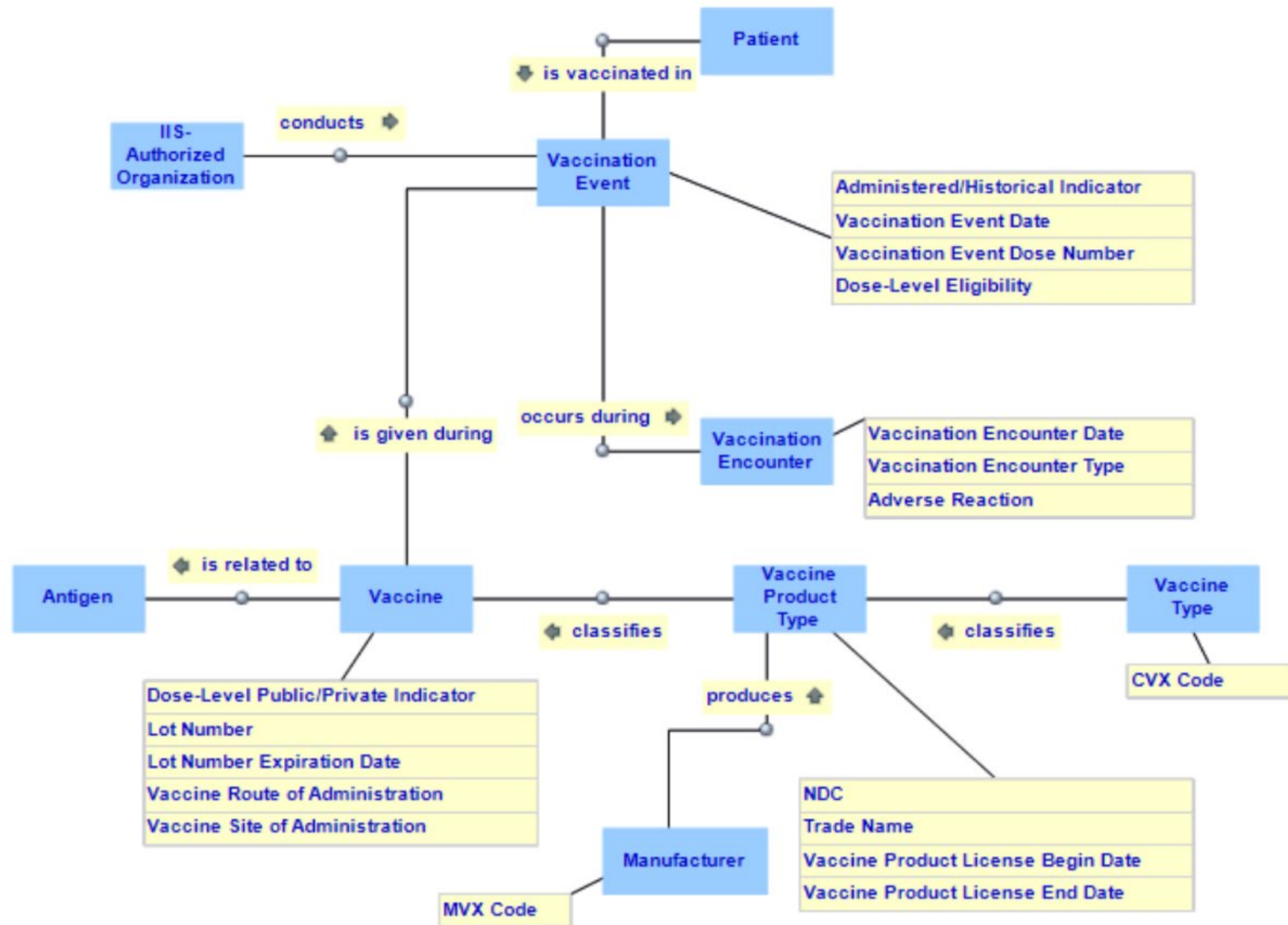
## Patient Status



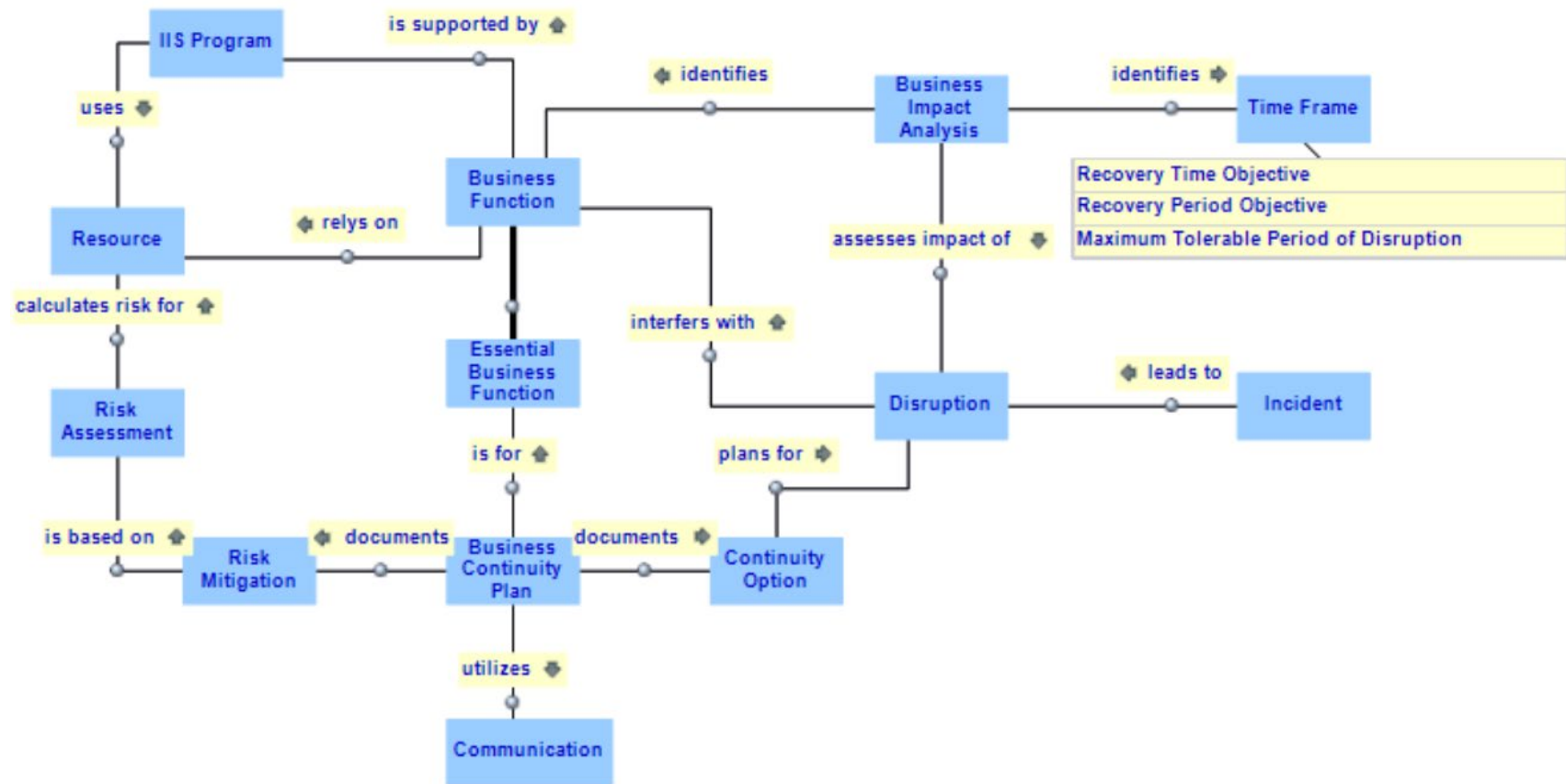
## Submission and Patient Record



## Vaccination Event



## Business Continuity



## How to Read a Domain Diagram

### Domain Diagram Basics

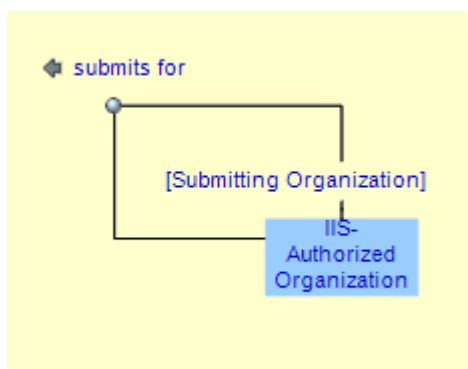
A domain diagram is a high-level representation of the main “things” (entities/concepts), including a description of how these “things” (entities/concepts) are related. It is important to note that the domain diagram is not a technical specification. Instead, the domain diagram provides the foundation (in the form of a vocabulary) for other modeling diagrams and materials.

### How to Read and Interpret a Domain Diagram

- Relationships between terms are visualized by connecting lines. Names associated with these lines describe the types of relationships between terms and should reflect how the business talks about itself.
- Read the relationships in the direction of the arrow. For example, a **birth facility** is located at an **address**.



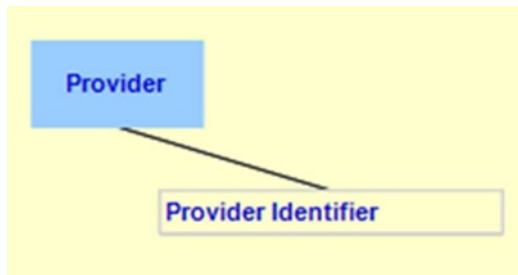
- Birth facility and address are both defined in the term report that is included with the domain diagrams.
- An entity (term) may also be acting in a role. For example, an **IIS-Authorized Organization** that submits for an **IIS-Authorized Organization** is acting in the role of **Submitting Organization**—the term in [ ] on the diagram.



- This allows us to use the term **Submitting Organization** in a rule statement and know that it is an **IIS-Authorized Organization** submitting information that is being referenced.



- **Provider Identifier** is an attribute of **Provider**. It has a very close relationship with the term, and the relationship when written out is **Provider** has a **Provider Identifier**. Rules will describe the circumstances under which a **Provider** should have a **Provider Identifier**. You may have a **Provider** without a **Provider Identifier**, but you should not have a **Provider Identifier** without a **Provider**.



- Additional information is provided using categorization schemes. As an example, the following diagram shows that **Vaccination Event Submission** and **Demographic Submission** are types of **Submission**.
- The two terms all share the same characteristics of **Submission** (known as inheritance), such as **Submission Status** and **Submission Date**, etc. Each term will also have information that is specific to it. For example, a **Demographic Submission** includes a **Patient**, whereas a **Vaccination Event Submission** includes a **Vaccination Event**.

