

# LTCH Data Submission Specifications Overview

## Version 1.01.1

### 1 Introduction

Version 1.0 of the Long Term Care Hospitals (LTCH) Continuity Assessment Record & Evaluation (CARE) Data Set was implemented on October 1, 2012. Data submission specifications were developed to support the submission of this version of the LTCH CARE data. This document, as well as a set of supporting files and documents, details these requirements.

Submission of LTCH CARE data records are required for all patients admitted to the LTCH on or after October 1, 2012.

All users of the specifications are strongly urged to read this document carefully.

### 2 Version History

The table below summarizes the published versions of the data submission specifications, along with their effective dates.

**Table 1: Data Submission Specifications Version History**

<b>Data Specs Version</b>	<b>Effective Start Date</b>	<b>Effective End Date</b>
1.00	10/01/2012	06/30/2014
1.01	07/01/2014	

### 3 Version Implementation

Each published version of the data specifications is assigned a version number that is formatted as N.NN.N (e.g., "1.00.1"). The first portion of the version number (e.g., "1.00") is referred to as the major version number, and the last portion (e.g., ".1") is referred to as the minor version number. The major version number is incremented whenever there is a substantive change to the data specifications that requires software changes. Minor version numbers are incremented when minor changes or corrections are made to a major version.

When a new major version of the data specs is published, a starting effective date is assigned to it. The version that is in effect when the new specs are published is assigned an ending effective date equal to the day before the new version takes effect. The data specs effective dates, in conjunction with the target date (A0220 Admission Date when A0250 = 01 and A0270 Discharge Date when A0250 = 10, 11, or 12) for a submitted record, determine which version of the data specs applies to the record.

When a submitted record is validated by the Assessment Submission and Processing (ASAP) system, its target date is evaluated and is used to load the appropriate set of edits for the specifications in effect on the target date. If the submitted record does not conform to those edits, the appropriate warning and/or fatal error messages are issued. Once a new version of the data specs takes effect, data submission software typically handles records from the previous version (or versions) and the new version. Thus software must identify the target date for each record, determine which version of the specs applies, and use those specifications to validate the record prior to submission. Failure to do this may result in warnings, fatal errors, or unexpected results.

For example, a new item is defined and activated in a new version of the data specs. If that new item is included in a record with a target date that precedes the new version of the specs, then that new item is ignored. It is ignored because the new item is unknown to the data specs that are in effect and the ASAP system ignores unknown items. If the new item is omitted from a record with a target date that is on or after the effective date of the new specs, then a fatal error occurs and the record is rejected. This occurs

because the ASAP system applies the new version of the specs and determines that the new item was not included in the submitted record when it was required.

Note that the appropriate data specs version is determined regardless of the submission date. Thus, if a record is submitted in 2013 with a target date of 10/1/2012, version 1.00 applies. Note also that if a record is modified, then the version of the data specs is determined using the target date of the modified record, just as if it were a new record.

When submitting a record (new record, modification, or inactivation), the SPEC\_VRSN\_CD field in the control section must be included. The SPEC\_VRSN\_CD is an informational item that indicates the version of the data specs used to create the record. The allowable values of SPEC\_VRSN\_CD correspond to the published major version numbers, and the submitted value should match one of these values. If it does not, a warning is issued. Note that if the value submitted does not match the version that is in effect based upon the target date of the record, no warning is issued. Furthermore, the value submitted does not affect or control in any way the version of the data specs that is applied to the submitted record. As explained above, this is controlled solely by the target date of the submitted record.

On rare occasions, a change to the data specs may take effect based upon submission date rather than target date. When this occurs, it is noted in the data specs.

## 4 Overview of Data Specification Structure

- **Item labels.** A numbering scheme is used to label LTCH CARE data submission items. This scheme is designed to be logical and to allow flexibility if new items are added in the future. The beginning letter(s) of each item label reflect the section of assessment to which the item belongs (e.g., “A” for items in Section A and “GG” for items in Section GG). Following this, four digits are used to indicate the item’s number within the section (e.g., A0100 and GG0160). Gaps were intentionally left between these numbers so that additional items can be inserted at a later time, if necessary.

Some items contain one, two, or three levels of sub-items that divide the item into multiple questions or that provide response options. First level sub-items are designated with a letter (e.g., A0100A, A0100B, and A0100C). Second level sub-items are designated with a number following the letter (e.g., M0300C1, M0300C2, M0300D1, and M0300D2). Third level sub-items are designated with another letter following the number.

An additional labeling convention was applied to many checklist items. Checklist items are groups of “check all that apply” items that may be either checked or not and that have a “none of the above” item associated with them. The “none of the above” item is designated with the letter Z. Use of the “Z” designation allows easy addition of checklist items to the group, if necessary in the future. A response of “Other” in a list is assigned the “Y” designation.

All item labels on the item set form and in the data specifications utilize upper case letters exclusively.

- **Submission file format.** The ASAP submission system processes submission records in Extensible Markup Language (XML). Each XML submission record file must contain data for one and only one assessment. The XML tags that are used to identify the data for each item correspond to the item labels described above. Thus, if the value of item A1200 (marital status) is “2” (married), the tagged XML representation of that item is:

```
<A1200>2</A1200>
```

The XML file structure is described in more detail in a later section of this document.

- **Fixed file format.** As noted above, providers use XML files to submit data to CMS by means of the ASAP system. In addition, the data specs also define a fixed-format file layout utilized by CMS for other purposes. For example, CMS uses the fixed file format for data extracts, such as those sent to researchers.

- **Item Groups.** The data specifications address the following “item groups”: “control”, “assessment”, “calculated”, or “filler”. Control items are the items that are required but are not part of the clinical item set (e.g. the software vendor information). Assessment items are simply those that are contained in the published item sets. Assessment and control items are submitted. Calculated items are those items that are calculated by the Assessment Submission and Processing (ASAP) system (e.g., patient age and assessment ID). Calculated items are never submitted. Finally, filler items are reserved for future use on the fixed-format record.
- **Item subset codes.** Item subset codes reflect the fact that the entire set of LTCH CARE data items represents a superset of all of the possible assessment items that can be included on *any* type of assessment record. **Subsets** of these items are included on various types of assessment records (e.g., LTCH admission and LTCH unplanned discharge). Item Subset Codes (ISCs) are defined based on the reason for assessment (RFA) item. Item subset codes and the reasons for assessment are a key part of the data specifications and are explained further in a later section of this document.
- **Active and inactive items.** The concept of active and inactive items was implemented for LTCH. The ISC controls the set of items that are active for a particular type of assessment. Only active items must be included in the XML submission file. XML elements for any inactive items should be excluded from the submission file. Calculated items are always excluded from the submission file.
- **IDs assigned to edits.** Each edit (formatting and consistency) is assigned a unique ID. If an edit applies to more than one item, the Detailed Data Specifications Report lists the edit ID along with the text of the edit so that it is unambiguously clear that the same edit applies to a set of items. In addition, each edit is systematically listed with every item that is included in the edit. Another specification report contains an unduplicated list of edits along with a list of the items to which each edit applies. This report assists developers in creating and validating their software. Finally, the edit IDs that are used in the data specifications are included on the ASAP system validation (feedback) reports to assist those who reconcile errors and warnings.
- **LOINC codes.** In order to promote the use of electronic health records and standardized nomenclature systems, CMS plans to support the optional submission of LOINC codes that are associated with LTCH CARE data items and with each of the responses to those items. At this time, LOINC codes are not available to the ASAP system. When they are available, the relevant LOINC codes will be included in future data specifications.

## 5 Data Specifications Files

Two sets of files are included in the data specifications. The first set consists of reports and documentation that describe the data specifications. The second set is the database and extracts of the data dictionary tables used to generate the data specifications. This latter set of files is useful to software developers. Note that in the file names below, *n.nn.r* stands for the version and revision number associated with the data specifications. The *n.nn* portion represents the version number, while *.r* represents the revision number. For example, *1.00.0* is the initial release of Version 1.00. The first revision is 1.00.1, the second would be 1.00.2, etc. In addition, the file names for draft versions of the documents contain the word “draft” after the version number.

### 5.1 Reports and Documentation

- **LTCH CARE data specs overview (vn.nn.r).pdf** This document.
- **Detailed data specs report (vn.nn.r).pdf** A report detailing the data specifications for every item in the LTCH CARE data set.

- **Undup edits report by ID (vn.nn.r).pdf** A report providing an unduplicated list of all edits (formatting rules, consistency checks, etc.) that apply to the item set. It is sorted by the edit ID number.
- **Item change report (vn.nn.r).pdf** A report listing changes that were made to items or item responses since the previous release of the data specs. This report was not produced for the initial release of the data specs, but is included in subsequent releases.
- **Edit change report (vn.nn.r).pdf** A report listing changes made to edits since the previous release of the data specs. This report was not produced for the initial release of the data specs, but is included in subsequent releases.
- **LTCH data specs HTML files (vn.nn.r).zip** A zip file containing a set of HTML files that display the same information as is in the detailed data specs document. To use these files, unzip them to an empty folder and use a browser to open the file called INDEX.HTML. A two-panel window opens. Use the left-hand panel to navigate a list of the LTCH items or LTCH edits. Select an item or edit to view detailed information about the selected entity in the right-hand panel. Hyperlinks allow easy navigation from one item or edit to another. This provides a convenient alternative to the PDF version of the data specs.

## 5.2 Data Dictionary Files

- **LTCH data dictionary (vn.nn.r).accdb** This is the Microsoft Access database that contains all of the LTCH data dictionary tables used to generate the reports listed above. Additional reports are also available in the database.
- **itm\_mstr (vn.nn.r).csv** A comma-separated value file containing data from the itm\_mstr table in the data dictionary. This is the master item table that contains one record for each LTCH item. This table may be useful for programmers who wish to build their own LTCH CARE data dictionary.
- **itm\_val (vn.nn.r).csv** A comma-separated value file containing data from the itm\_val table in the data dictionary. This table contains one record for every response option for each LTCH CARE item. This table can be used in a data dictionary when linked with the item master table described above. It can be used to generate reports or screens containing the text of each item's response options.
- **isc\_mstr (vn.nn.r).csv** A comma-separated value file containing data from the isc\_mstr table in the data dictionary. This table lists the ISC codes and is useful for generating reports that describe the item subset codes.
- **isc\_val (vn.nn.r).csv** A comma-separated value file containing data from the isc\_val table in the data dictionary. This table lists allowable combinations of the reason-for-assessment items and the ISC code that is associated with each combination. This table can serve as a useful lookup table for converting the reasons for assessment into item subset codes.
- **itm\_sbst (vn.nn.r).csv** A comma-separated value file containing data from the itm\_sbst table in the data dictionary. This table lists one record per assessment item and shows the item subsets for which each item is active or inactive. This table can be useful for determining which items are active on a particular type of record.

The fields within each of these tables are described in Appendix A of this document.

## 5.3 Microsoft Access Reports

As noted above, one of the files distributed with the data specifications is the Microsoft Access database that contains the LTCH 1.0 data dictionary. With this database you may generate additional reports that are not distributed with the data specifications. The following is a brief description of these reports.

- **Public: data dictionary report.** This report contains a description of each table and field that is part of the data specs data dictionary.
- **Public: data specs report.** This is the same as the data specs report that is part of the distribution package.
- **Public: edit change.** This is the same as the edit change report that is part of the distribution package.
- **Public: ISC-RFA report.** This report lists the RFA item and its associated ISCs. It is based upon the `isc_mstr` and `isc_val` tables.
- **Public: item change report.** This is the same as the item change report that is part of the distribution package.
- **Public: item list by item.** This report is a simple list of all items, sorted in logical order.
- **Public: item list by type.** This report is a simple list of all items, sorted by type (code, checklist, number, text, etc.).
- **Public: item subset matrix.** This report lists each item along with the item subsets for which it is active or inactive. It is based upon the `itm_sbst` table.
- **Public: item-response report.** The report lists each item along with its corresponding response options.
- **Public: undup edits by ID.** This is an unduplicated list of edits, sorted by edit ID number.
- **Public: undup edits by type.** This is an unduplicated list of edits, sorted by type (none-of-the-above, skip pattern, format, consistency, etc.).

## 6 Detailed Data Specifications Report

The Detailed Data Specifications Report contains at least one page for every item in the LTCH CARE item set. Each item begins on a new page. The report is divided into six major sections:

1. Basic information
2. Item subsets for which the item is active or inactive
3. Allowable responses or values for the item
4. Fatal and warning edits associated with the item
5. Supplemental information about the item (this section appears only for certain items)
6. Version notes describing changes to the item and the edits that apply to it.

These sections are described below.

### 6.1 Basic Item Information

For each LTCH CARE item, the Detailed Data Specifications Report presents basic information about the item under the following headings:

- **Item ID.** The item identifier (e.g., B0100)
- **Item Label.** A brief description of the item (e.g., “Comatose”)
- **Item Group.** There are four groups of items:

- **Control items.** Control items are supplemental items that are included in the submission file and are used to control processing or for other purposes (e.g., the name of the software used to produce the submission file).
- **Assessment items (abbreviated “Asmt” on the report).** Assessment items are items that are part of the complete LTCH CARE Data Set. This includes the items defined by CMS for inclusion in submitted records.
- **Calculated items (abbreviated “Calc” on the report).** These items are calculated by the ASAP system, stored in CMS’s national database, and included in fixed-format files that are produced by CMS. ***These items are not submitted and are not to be included on the XML submission files.***
- **Filler items.** Filler is reserved for future use on fixed-format files containing LTCH CARE data. ***These items are not submitted and are not to be included on the XML submission files.***
- The structure and use of the fixed-format file layout is described in a later section of this document.
- **LOINC code.** At this time, LOINC codes are not assigned, but when they are available relevant LOINC codes will be displayed on the Detailed Data Specifications report.
- **Item type.** Items are classified into the following types (note that some of the item types discussed below may not be used in the data specs):
  - **Text.** Items are those that contain text (e.g., A0500C, patient last name).
  - **Code.** Coded items are those with a limited number of response options (e.g., B0100, Comatose, has four valid response options).
  - **Checklist.** Checklist items are a subset of coded items for which each component item in the checklist has response options of 0 (Not checked (No)), or 1 (Checked (Yes)). There are two types of checklists:
    - **None-of the-Above Checklists** where the component items include a “none of the above” component that is “checked” when all of the other component items are “unchecked”.
    - **Other Checklist** where the final item can be checked in addition to other items being checked. An example of this checklist is A1400 Payer Information.
  - **Number.** Numeric items can contain a range of numeric values (e.g., K0200A, height).
  - **Date.** Example of a date item is A0900, Birth Date.
  - **ICD.** Currently the ASAP system accepts only ICD-9 codes, but in the future ICD-10 codes will be accepted. ICD items must conform to the specific format defined in the data specifications.
- **Max length.** This property shows the maximum number of characters or bytes that the submitted item may contain.
- **Fixed-format start-end bytes.** This column displays the start and end bytes that are used to store the item on fixed-format files. The structure of the fixed-format file layout is described in a later section of this document.

## 6.2 Item Subsets

The Item Subsets section contains two lines: active and inactive. These two lines list the ISC codes that apply to the item. For example, the following ISCs are listed for item A1200:

Active: LA,

Inactive: LP, LU, LE, XX

This means that A1200 is active on LA (admission) assessments so is always included in XML files for LA assessments. It is inactive for LP (planned discharge), LU (unplanned discharge) and LE (expired) assessments and XX (inactivation request) records so it is not included in XML files for LP, LU, LE and XX records.

### 6.3 Item Values

The table in the Item Values section of the page lists the allowable values that may be submitted for the item. For example, two values are listed for item A0800: 0, 1. The text associated with each item value is taken directly from the LTCH CARE Data set, where available. Some values and their associated text are not listed on the item set itself (such as “-” and “^”) and are discussed in more detail in a later section of this document.

Note that when the text for a response option contains directions for a skip pattern, that text is omitted from the item value listed. For example, on the A1100A item, response “0” states “If **No** → *Skip to A1200, Marital Status*”. In the data specs report, the text after “No” is omitted. The reason for this is that the skip text may vary depending upon the type of assessment (ISC) and the items included on that assessment.

The LOINC code and the text associated with the value are listed. At this time LOINC codes are unavailable. They will be added in a later version of the data specifications.

### 6.4 Item Edits

The table in the Item Edits section of the page lists the fatal and warning edits that are associated with the item. This table contains the following four columns:

- **Edit ID.** Each edit is assigned an edit ID. These IDs begin with the number -1000 and increase sequentially in absolute value. The assignment of an edit ID to an edit was arbitrary. These edit IDs are included on the validation (feedback) reports that are produced by the ASAP system. This makes it possible to directly relate an error or warning on a validation report with a specific edit in the data specifications. Edit IDs between -1 and -999 are system-level warnings and errors. System errors encountered while reading or processing the submission file (.zip file) or any of the submission record(s) (.xml files) included in the submission file result in fatal errors. These system errors are listed in the Error Message section of the LTCH CARE Data Set Technical User’s Guide, but are not included in the data specifications reports.

Please note that ***in the Detailed Data Specifications Report, an edit is listed for each item to which it applies.*** Thus, a given skip pattern edit, for example, is listed for the item that triggers the skip pattern as well as for all items that may be skipped according to the value of the trigger item. The unique edit IDs specifically identify these edits that apply to more than one item.

A second report described below (the Unduplicated Edits Report), lists each edit only once and references all of the items to which each edit applies. This system of uniquely identifying edits is intended to assist developers in insuring that all required edits are incorporated in their software.

- **Edit Type.** As noted above, there are various types of edits, which are described below (note that some of the edit types discussed below may not be used in the data specs).
  - **Format.** Format edits specify special rules for formatting item values.
  - **Consistency.** Consistency edits define logical constraints among multiple items.
  - **Skip pattern (subset of Consistency).** Skip patterns always involve two or more items. The first item in the group is designated the trigger (or gateway) item. The value of the trigger item determines whether the remaining items are answered by the assessor or are skipped. If an item is skipped, it is blank (has no value). Items that are blank because they are skipped must be denoted with the “caret” character (^) in the submission file. If

an item is not skipped, it has a value other than the “caret” character. Item A1100A, for example, contains skip pattern edits -3572, -3022, -3023, and -3913. Edit -3572 is related to trigger item (A1100A) and to a dependent item (A1100B). This edit says that if A1100A is equal to zero [0] or nine [9], the dependent item A1100B must be skipped (must be blank [^]). Edit -3022 says that if A1100A is equal to [1], the dependent item A1100B must not be skipped (must not be blank [^]). Edit -3023 says that if A1100A is equal to dash [-], the dependent item A1100B must be equal to a dash [-]. Edit -3913 says if A100A = (=) (voluntary item), then dependent item A1100B must = (=)(voluntary item),. All skip patterns follow a similar pattern. Skip pattern edits are listed for every item involved, including both the trigger item and all dependent items.

- **None of the above (subset of Consistency).** These edits specify rules for “none of the above” checklist items. As noted above, checklist items consist of a group of component items all of which have values of 0 (Not checked (No)), and/or 1 (Checked (Yes)). Furthermore, the checklist group always includes a “none of the above” item. Three edits are always associated with checklist items. For example<sup>1</sup>, items A1810A through A1810Z contain edits -3860, -3861, and -3862, which are none-of-the-above edits. These edits consist of the following three parts. Edit -3860 says that if the “none of the above” item is equal to zero (is not checked), then at least one of the active component items must have a value of one (checked). Edit -3861 says that if the “none of the above” item is equal to one (checked), then all of the active component items must have a value of zero (not checked). Finally, the third edit -3862 says that if the “none of the above” item has a value of dash (not assessed or information not available), then at least one of the active component items must equal dash and the remaining active component items must equal zero or dash. All “none of the above” edits follow this pattern. The same none-of-the-above edits are listed on the report for every item in the checklist group.
- **Severity.** The severity column describes the impact of violating the edit. There are two possible values:
  - **Fatal.** Violation of a fatal edit results in rejection of the submission file. Format, none-of-the-above, and skip pattern edits are always fatal. Most consistency edits are fatal, but some are warnings.
  - **Warning.** Violation of a warning edit results in a warning message on the user validation (feedback) report. However, a warning does not prevent the submitted assessment data from being accepted and stored in the ASAP system.
- **Edit Text.** This column contains the text of the edit.

## 6.5 Supplemental Information

When appropriate for an LTCH CARE item, another section of the report presents a Supplemental Information table. This table only appears if there is additional information related to the item. It may include one or more informative messages that provide background information or additional instructions that are related to the item. These messages are not issued by the ASAP system. At this time, there are only a few items with supplemental information. This table contains the following columns:

- **Info ID.** This is a unique ID assigned to the message. Info IDs begin with the number -9001 and increase sequentially in absolute value. The assignment of each Info ID to an informational message was arbitrary.
- **Type.** The type of message is always “Information” for information messages.
- **Text.** This column contains the text of the message. For example, item A0100C, State provider number, has a supplemental information entry.

<sup>1</sup> Note that the items and edits discussed in this paragraph were discontinued in version 1.01.0 of the data specs.



## 6.6 Version Changes

The final section of the report lists any changes that were made to the item or the edit since the previous version of the data specs was released. This section appears only for items that were changed. This section did not appear in the initial release of the data specifications, but is included in subsequent releases.

## 7 Unduplicated Edits Report

The Detailed Data Specifications Report lists all of the edits that are associated with each item in the LTCH CARE data set. Because most edits apply to multiple items, there is a great deal of duplication on this report. For this reason, a second report is provided listing each edit only once. The Unduplicated Edits Report lists each edit and indicates the items to which it applies.

For each edit listed, the edit ID, type, and text of the edit are displayed. After this, the items to which the edit applies are listed.

The Unduplicated Edits Report serves as a resource for developers who wish to ensure that their software incorporates all required edits and that each of those edits is applied to the proper set of items.

## 8 Conventions Used in the Data Specification Reports

Certain conventions were adopted in the data specification reports in order to make them clear and unambiguous. These conventions are described below:

- On the Detailed Data Specifications Report, the “Item Values” table lists all allowable values for each item. If a submission file contains any values other than those listed in this table, a fatal error occurs and the file is rejected. For example, for item A0800 (gender) the values 0 and 1, are listed in the “Item Values” table. If any other value is submitted for A0800, a fatal error occurs. Note that edits may constrain the list of allowable values based upon specific logical conditions (e.g., if Item A has certain values, then only a subset of Item B’s values may be allowed); however, it is never allowable to submit a value that is not listed in the “Item Values” table.
- If the item is a numeric item, then the “Item Values” table may not list every individual value since enumerating all possible values is not practical. Instead, the first two rows of the “Item Values” table list the minimum and maximum allowable values. Restrictions on the values between the minimum and maximum values are listed in the edits for the item. Any additional rows list special values that may be submitted. For example, the “Item Values” table for M0300A (Number of Stage 1 pressure ulcers) has five rows. The first row lists a value of “0” which is labeled “minimum” and the second row lists a value of “9” which is labeled “maximum”. The last rows list special values that may be submitted. M0300A has an edit (-1013) with a format restriction that requires that the numbers be integers. Decimal points are not allowed.
- Three special values are reserved for use on certain items:
  - Dashes (-) are used to indicate that an item was not assessed or the information was not available. For example, if a patient is in an LTCH only for a few days, it may not be possible to complete the entire assessment. In this case, the assessor may indicate for certain items that the item was not assessed. Dashes are allowed on most, but not all, items. When a dash is allowed for an item, it is listed in the “Item Values” table. A dash must not be submitted for items where the “Item Value” table does not list it as an allowable value; submitting a dash for such an item results in a fatal error. When a dash is allowed for “not assessed”, a single dash should be submitted for the item regardless of the item’s normal length.
  - Equal signs (=) are used by an LTCH to indicate that they choose not to submit information for an item that has been designated by CMS as voluntary. Note that an equal sign may be used only on those items where it is specifically listed as a valid value.

- Carets (^) are used in the submission file to indicate that an item was left blank due to a skip pattern or, for certain text items, the item was left blank by the assessor. If an item is active for a given type of assessment but was skipped because it is in a skip pattern, then the XML tags for the item must be included in the XML file and a single caret must be submitted as the value between the element's tags. Note that carets are allowed for only some items, as indicated by the "Item Values" table.
- Where edits refer to values of an item, those values are always enclosed in brackets. For example, an edit might say, "If M0300C1 = [0, ^], then M0300C2 must equal [^]". This statement means, "If M0300C1 is active and equals "0" (zero) or blank "^", then the value of M0300C2 must be equal blank "^". The values contained within brackets should be understood to be character literals even though quotation marks were omitted. Furthermore, when more than one value is listed, they are implicitly connected by a logical "OR". The following summarizes the conventions that are used when specifying values:
  - [1,2,3] means "1" or "2" or "3".
  - [00-15] means "00" through "15" (inclusive).
  - [^] means the caret character, which indicates a blank.
  - "Not equal [^]" refers to any legal value for an item other than the caret character, which indicates a blank.
  - [-] refers to a dash, which indicates that an active item was not assessed or no information was available.
  - [=] refers to a voluntary item, which means information was not submitted for an active item that has been designated by CMS as voluntary.
- The relational edits that are included in the data specifications apply only to items that are active for a particular item subset. Items that are not active on a particular item subset should not be submitted and are not edited if they are submitted.

For example, consider an edit that says "If Item A = [1], then Items B, C, and D must equal [2]". If Item A were equal to [1], then any of the items B, C, and D that were active must equal [2]. However, if any of these three items (e.g., Item B) was inactive, it would not be submitted, would not have a value, and would not be edited. The edit would therefore not apply to the inactive item but would continue to apply to the remaining active items, if any. Similarly, if Item A was not active, the entire edit would not apply.

There are exceptions to this general rule. One exception is that "none-of-the-above" edits apply only if all items involved are active. None-of-the-above edits do not apply if any of the component items was inactive.

All other exceptions to the general rule are handled explicitly in individual edits.

## 9 XML File Structure

As noted above LTCH CARE data is submitted using XML files. XML files must employ ASCII character encoding. Figure 1, below, shows how LTCH CARE XML submission files are structured.

**Figure 1: Example LTCH 1.0 XML File**

```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="yes"?>
<ASSESSMENT>
  <ASMT_SYS_CD>LTCH</ASMT_SYS_CD>
  <ITM_SBST_CD>LA</ITM_SBST_CD>
  <ITM_SET_VRSN_CD>1.00</ITM_SET_VRSN_CD>
  <SPEC_VRSN_CD>1.00</SPEC_VRSN_CD>
  <STATE_CD>IA</STATE_CD>
  <CRCTN_NUM>0</CRCTN_NUM>
  <FAC_ID>1231_B</FAC_ID>
  <SFTWR_VNDR_ID>12321345</SFTWR_VNDR_ID>
  <SFTWR_VNDR_NAME>SOME VENDOR</SFTWR_VNDR_NAME >
  <SFTWR_VNDR_EMAIL_ADR>SUPPORT@VENDOR.COM</SFTWR_VNDR_EMAIL_ADR>
  <SFTWR_PROD_NAME>LTCH ENTRY SYSTEM</SFTWR_PROD_NAME>
  <SFTWR_PROD_VRSN_CD>V2.44</SFTWR_PROD_VRSN_CD>
  <FAC_DOC_ID>A1334001</FAC_DOC_ID>

  <A0050>1</A0050>
  <A0100A>1234567890</A0100A>
  <A0100B>123456</A0100B>
  <A0100C>M33298483</A0100C>
  .
  .
  .
  <A0800>1</A0800>
  <A0900>19350621</A0900>
  .
  .
  <M0210>--</M0210>
  .
  .
  .
  <Z0500B>20111001</Z0500B>
</ASSESSMENT>
```

The XML file depicted in Figure 1 shows only a subset of the elements (items) that might be submitted. The dots are meant to depict additional elements that would be included in the submission file.

The example above begins with the standard XML header line which is followed by the <ASSESSMENT> element that contains the data for a single assessment. Only one assessment may be included in an XML file. Each assessment must be in an uncompressed XML file with an extension of .xml. If a provider wishes to submit data for multiple assessments during an upload session, separate files must be created for each assessment. One or more of these separate files must be zipped together into a single standard compression ZIP file (not zipx) which can then be submitted. This submitted file must be a zipped file with the extension of .zip. Assessment files submitted as a .zipx receive a fatal error and the file is rejected by the ASAP system.

All submission files must be 5 MB or less in size. Any submission file exceeding this size limitation is rejected by the ASAP system. If a ZIP file contains multiple XML files, the ASAP system sorts the data within the ZIP file before processing. This allows proper processing of LTCH records when multiple records are submitted for the same patient, as long as those multiple records are included in the same ZIP file. If multiple records for the same patient and target date are submitted at the same time, these records should be included in the same ZIP file. If they are spread across two or more ZIP files, unexpected timing errors may occur.

The following rules must be followed when naming XML and ZIP submission files:

1. File names for ZIP files cannot exceed 260 characters, including the file extension. A file extension of “.zip” is required.
2. File names for XML files cannot exceed 260 characters, including the file extension. A file extension of “.xml” is required.

The <ASSESSMENT> beginning tag and the </ASSESSMENT> ending tag are used to enclose the elements for individual items that belong to the assessment. These tags are required. The file must include elements for every item that is active for the type of assessment that is being submitted. Any other elements that are included in the submission file are ignored by the ASAP system and any data contained in those elements is not stored in CMS's database.

The tag for each item corresponds to the item IDs that are listed in the Detailed Data Specifications Report. For example, the beginning tag for item A0100A is <A0100A> and the ending tag is </A0100A>. The submitted value for each item is included within that item's tags. For example, in Figure 1 the value of A0800 is “1”. The <ASSESSMENT> beginning tag, the </ASSESSMENT> ending tag, and all intervening tags must be upper case. These tags are required.

For numeric items, leading and trailing zeroes may be omitted. For items that can contain a decimal value, the decimal point must be included if fractional amounts are included, but may be omitted if an integer value is being submitted. For example, item M0610A<sup>1</sup> is used to report the length of a pressure ulcer in centimeters and includes up to one decimal value. If the value being submitted is 1.2 centimeters, then the following alternatives are acceptable:

```
<M0610A>1.2</M0610A>
<M0610A>01.2</M0610A>
```

If the value being submitted is 1.0 centimeters, then the following alternatives are acceptable:

```
<M0610A>1.0</M0610A>
<M0610A>1.</M0610A>
<M0610A>1</M0610A>
<M0610A>01.0</M0610A>
<M0610A>01.</M0610A>
<M0610A>01</M0610A>
```

For items that can contain only an integer value, no decimal point is allowed in the submitted value. For example, item M0300A is used to report the number of Stage 1 pressure ulcers. This is an integer item so only the following integer values are acceptable:

```
< M0300A>0</M0300A>
< M0300A>1</M0300A>
< M0300A>2</M0300A>
< M0300A>3</M0300A>
< M0300A>4</M0300A>
< M0300A>5</M0300A>
< M0300A>6</M0300A>
< M0300A>7</M0300A>
< M0300A>9</M0300A>
```

Note that these rules do not apply to the diagnosis code items<sup>2</sup> (e.g. A1820), which are not numeric and which have specific formatting rules (refer to the specifications for those items for details).

<sup>1</sup> Note that item M0610 was discontinued beginning with version 1.01.0 of the data specs.

<sup>2</sup> Note that the use of diagnosis codes was discontinued in version 1.01.0 of the data specs.

Dates must be submitted in YYYYMMDD format (see item Z0500B in Figure 1 for an example). The exception is a birth date for which the day or the month and day may be unknown. If the full birth date is known, it must be submitted as YYYYMMDD, like any other date. For example, if the birth date is April 17, 1935, it is submitted as:

`< Z0500B>19350417</Z0500B>`

If the year and month were known, but not the day, it is submitted as:

`< Z0500B>193504</Z0500B>`

If only the year were known, it is submitted as:

`< Z0500B>1935</Z0500B>`

Note that for all items except the diagnosis codes, leading and trailing blanks should be trimmed. In addition, alphabetic text in any item (such as patient name) may be submitted in upper, lower, or mixed case. The ASAP system trims leading and trailing blanks on all submitted values except the diagnosis codes (e.g. A1820) and converts alphabetic text except for the software vendor's e-mail address (SFTWR\_VNDR\_EMAIL\_ADR) to upper case without issuing any warnings. These converted values are displayed on submission feedback reports and other database reports. Thus, users should be aware that even if a text item (such as patient name) is submitted as a lower case string or with leading or trailing blanks, it appears trimmed and in upper case on the validation report.

Some LTCH items (such as A0500C, patient last name) can contain special characters, such as apostrophes. A properly formatted XML file may encode these characters using "entity references". For example, the name "O'NEAL" can be encoded using the "&apos;" entity reference which substitutes for the apostrophe. If this entity reference is used, the name would be encoded as "O&apos;NEAL".

ASAP's use of entity references follows existing XML standards. According to these standards, entity references are required for the less-than and ampersand symbols, but are optional for three other special characters (the greater-than, apostrophe, and quotation-mark symbols). Thus, the last name "O'NEAL" may be submitted either as "O'NEAL" or as "O&apos;NEAL". Note that if an entity reference is used, it must be lower case; using upper case or mixed case characters may result in XML parsing errors or unexpected results.

It is possible that such an item, in its raw, XML form before it is parsed, could violate LTCH edits. For example, a string such as "O&apos;NEAL" could be longer than the maximum allowed length for an item or might contain characters (such as the ampersand) that are not allowed for the item. Such items **are** accepted, however, because the edits are applied **after** the XML file is parsed. The parsing converts the XML coding of the special characters to the desired character. In the case of A0500C, "O&apos;NEAL" is parsed to "O'NEAL" before any edits are applied.

Each XML element may contain one of two attributes: (a) LOINC\_ITEM (the LOINC code associated with the item) or (b) LOINC\_RESP (the LOINC code associated with the item's response value). These attributes are optional; both, either, or neither of these attributes may be included with each element. No editing of these attributes occurs at this time. If these attributes are included, they must be syntactically correct (according to XML rules). In no other respect does their presence affect the processing of the XML file. LOINC codes that are included in the submission files are not checked to insure that they correspond to the LOINC codes that are assigned to the items or values. These LOINC attributes are allowed solely to allow software developers to include them in the submission file if they are needed for other purposes. The LOINC attribute tags ("LOINC\_ITEM" and "LOINC\_RESP") should be upper case for consistency.

Figure 1 also illustrates the use of the special characters described above: dashes and carets. Item M0210 contains a dash, indicating that the item was not assessed or the information was not available.

## 9.1 Determining the ISC for an LTCH Record

Item subset codes (ISCs) correspond to the various types of LTCH CARE data records. Table 2, below, defines the ISCs that are used for the LTCH CARE Data Set.

**Table 2: Item Subset Codes**

ISC	Description	LTCH Reason for Assessment	Demographic and Administrative Items	QM items
LA	LTCH Admission	A0250 = 01	X	X
LP	LTCH Planned Discharge	A0250 = 10	X	X
LU	LTCH Unplanned Discharge	A0250 = 11	X	X
LE	LTCH Expired	A0250 = 12	X	
XX	Inactivation	A0050 = 3	X	

The first four rows of the table describe the LTCH CARE data set ISCs (those beginning with “L”). The last row represents the inactivation ISC. Items that are included on a particular type of record are only those that are active on the ISC. The following two sections describe how one determines the ISC of an LTCH record and how one then determines which items are active on that ISC.

The ISC is determined from the reasons for assessment for the record. The ISC items are as follows:

- A0050 Type of Record
- A0250 Reason for Assessment

There are four combinations of possible values for these two ISC items. The combinations can be mapped to the ISC codes. The assessment ISCs are defined in the lookup table that is supplied with the data specifications. In the Access database, this table is called `isc_val`. The contents of this table are supplied with the data specs in a comma separated value file called `isc_val.csv`. This table contains one record for each of the four combinations of the ISC items. These ISCs are used for new or modified records (A0050 = 1,2). Each record contains a unique value of the RFA item “\_val” (i.e., in A0250\_val). The ISC that is associated with the RFA combination is in the field called `isc_id`. The inactivation ISC (XX) is used when A0050 = 3 is not included in the table.

### 9.1.1 Determining the LTCH Items Associated with an ISC

Once the ISC is ascertained, the items that are active and inactive for the LTCH record can be determined. The Access database includes a table called `itm_sbst` that contains the necessary information. The contents of this table are supplied with the data specs in a comma separated value file called `itm_sbst.csv`.

This table contains one record for each LTCH CARE submission item, and the columns correspond to the various ISCs. Each item/ISC combination in this table can have one of two values:

- x = the item is active on the ISC
- blank = the item is inactive on the ISC

As noted in 6.2, items that are active must be included in the XML submission file. Items that are inactive should be omitted from the XML file; if they are included they are ignored by the ASAP system. Developers should note that the ISC assignments contained in the itm\_sbst table is the definitive list to use for software development. A simplified version of this table may be included with the manual, but may not contain all of the information required by developers.

## 10 Fixed-Format File Layout

### 10.1 Uses for the Fixed-Format Layout

As noted above, LTCH providers use XML files to submit LTCH CARE data to CMS. However, the data specs also define a fixed-format file layout which is used in other circumstances. For example, CMS uses the fixed file format for data extracts, such as those that are used to periodically extract data from the national database. The format is also used to produce data extracts for other users (such as researchers or individual providers who need to rebuild their assessment database). This fixed format is useful for anyone who wishes to transfer large batches of assessment data, and software vendors may find it useful to support this format for importing LTCH CARE data. The data specifications provide information about starting and ending bytes for each item in the fixed-format record. This information is also contained in the itm\_mstr table in the Access database or in the itm\_mstr.csv file that is supplied with the data specs. Each item's starting byte, ending byte, and length are contained in the following fields: fixed\_rec\_strt\_byte, fixed\_rec\_end\_byte, and fixed\_rec\_lngth. The table must be sorted by the itm\_srt\_id field to order items as they appear in the fixed-format record.

Note that the table contains items that are not included in XML submission files. The itm\_grp\_cd field identifies the item group: "control", "asmt" (assessment), "filler", and "calc" (calculated). Only control and assessment items are to be included in XML submission files. When a record is accepted by the ASAP system, certain calculated values are stored in CMS's national database. These calculated values are contained in the "calc" items at the end of the fixed-format string. The filler items provide space for future Federal assessment items.

### 10.2 Rules for Creating the Fixed-Format String

The rules below describe how the fixed-format string must be formatted.

1. The string must be 2271 bytes in length.
2. The last three bytes of the string must contain the following characters:
  - a. Byte 2269 must contain the percent sign ("%") to indicate the end of data.
  - b. Byte 2270 must contain a carriage return (CR) character (ASCII 013).
  - c. Byte 2271 must contain a line feed (LF) character (ASCII 010).
3. Except for the three items listed above, all items that are defined as calculated items (that belong to the item group called "Calc") may be left blank. These items are contained in bytes 1707 through 2268. These calculated items are populated in export files that are created by CMS for various purposes.
4. Any items belonging to the item group called "Filler" should be left blank. Data for each item must be contained within the start and end bytes defined in the data specifications.
5. Items that are inactive on a particular record should be filled with blanks. Any data contained in the fields for inactive items is ignored.
6. Items that are active on an assessment record but are blank due to a skip pattern must contain a single caret (^). If the length of the item is greater than 1 byte, then the single caret must be left justified and the remaining bytes in the field must be filled with blanks. For example, if a patient does not need or want an interpreter (item A1100A = [0,9]), then item A1100B is skipped. If this item is **active** for a given assessment, then A1100B, a fifteen-byte item located in bytes 564-578 of the fixed-format record, would contain "^", (a caret followed by a 14 spaces).

On the other hand, if both of these items were **inactive** on a given record, then both would be blank (not caret) filled.

7. Many LTCH CARE items may be coded with a single dash (“-”) if the item was not assessed or information was not available to the assessor or with an equals sign (“=”) if the LTCH declines to submit data for a voluntary item. If the length of the item is greater than 1 byte, then the single dash or equals sign must be left justified and the remaining bytes in the field must be filled with blanks. For example, if item K0200A, which is 2 bytes in length, was coded with a dash, then “- ” (a dash followed by a blank) would be inserted in bytes 656-657 in the fixed-format record.
8. The rules below define formatting rules that are specific to each of the different data types.
  - a. **Checklist items.** Each of these items is one byte in length. The value that is contained in the record (i.e., [0,1,-,^,=]) must be inserted in the correct byte of the fixed-format record. No special formatting is required.
  - b. **Code items.** The value inserted in the fixed-format record for a coded item must match exactly one of the values allowed in the data specifications for that item. For example, item A1802 is a two-byte coded item that allows the following values: [01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,99]. The value inserted in bytes 616-617 of the fixed-format record must match exactly one of the eleven values listed. For example, it is not acceptable to insert “ 1” (blank followed by a “1”) or “1 ” (“1” followed by a blank) for a value of “01”. For a few items, the allowed values that are listed are shorter than the length of the item. For example, the data specs version code, SPEC\_VRSN\_CD, lists an allowed value of “1.00” even though the item is 10 bytes in length. In these cases, left-justify and blank fill the value (i.e., put “1.00” followed by six blanks in bytes 24-33 of the fixed-format record).
  - c. **Date items.** All date items are eight bytes in length and are coded as YYYYMMDD. These date values must be inserted in the fixed-format string exactly as coded. For example, if a date item contains “20101108” (11/08/2010), then “20101108” must be inserted in the appropriate bytes in the fixed-format string. There are several exceptions:
    - i. Item A0900 (birth date) can have a missing day (in which case it is coded YYYYMM), or a missing month and day (in which case it is coded YYYY). In these cases, left-justify the coded value and fill the remainder of the field with blanks. For example, if the date of birth was coded as “1920” (i.e., the month and day were unknown), then bytes 548-555 of the fixed-format record must contain “1920 ” (“1920” followed by 4 blanks). Note that for any fixed-format file created by CMS, the birth date does not contain a partial date because the month and/or day are imputed where necessary.
    - ii. Several date items can be dash filled. For example, item M0300B3<sup>1</sup> (date of oldest Stage 2 pressure ulcer) can be dash filled if the date is unknown. Dash-filling these items should not be confused with entering a single dash when the item was not assessed or the information could not be obtained. When a date item is dash filled, all eight dashes must be inserted in the fixed-format record. For example, if M0300B3 was coded as dash-filled, then “-----” (eight dashes) would be inserted in bytes 665-672 of the fixed-format record.
  - d. **ICD items.** The ICD diagnosis code items (e.g. A1820<sup>2</sup>) have specific coding requirements that are described in detail in the data specs. These coding requirements do not allow for left- or right-trimming of the items. Characters of the ICD code must be in specific positions within the item and carets (which stand for blanks) are an integral part of the coded item. These items must be inserted in the fixed-format record exactly as coded and in conformance with the rules described in the data specs. For example, if item A1820 contained the value “^^123.4^”, then that exact value would be inserted in bytes 631-638 of the fixed-format string.

<sup>1</sup> Note that item M0300B3 was discontinued in version 1.01.0 of the data specs.

<sup>2</sup> Note that item A1820 was discontinued in version 1.01.0 of the data specs.



- e. **Number items.** The value inserted in the fixed-format string for a numeric item must match exactly one of the values (or the range of values) allowed in the data specifications for that item. This means that numeric values must be right-justified and zero-filled. For example, item A1802 can have the following values: [00-10,99]. If the value for an LTCH record is “01”, then “01” must be inserted in bytes 616-617 of the fixed-format record; “1 ” (one followed by a blank) and “ 1” (a blank followed by one) are not allowed. As with other items, however, special codes (dash, the equals sign, and caret) must be left-justified and blank filled. Therefore, if the value of a 2-character response for an LTCH item is “-”, then “- ” (dash followed by a blank) must be inserted in the fixed-format record.

The fixed-format numeric values for items that contain decimals (e.g., item M0610A<sup>1</sup>) must also match exactly the values listed in the data specs. For example, if M0610A had a value of “01.0”, then “01.0” must be inserted in bytes 683-686 of the fixed-format record.

Alternative representations which omit zeroes or the decimal are not allowed.

Note that these rules for numeric (not coded) items differ from the rules that apply to XML submission files. For example, if the value of an item on a record is “01”, a value of either “01” or “1” may be submitted in an XML file. However, for the fixed-format record, a value of “01” must be used. Similarly, if the value of M0610A is equal to “01.0”, then values such as “1”, “1.”, “1.0” may be submitted in the XML file. However, the value “01.0” must be used in the fixed-format record.

- f. **Text items.** Text items (such as A0500C, patient last name) can have a large set of possible values and the data specifications therefore cannot delineate all allowed values. Furthermore, the values for these items can be shorter than the maximum allowed length. Text values must therefore be left-justified and blank filled in the fixed-format record. For example, if a patient’s last name is “Smith”, then “SMITH ” (“SMITH” followed by 13 spaces) must be inserted in bytes 491-508 of the fixed-format record. For consistency, all text items (except SFTWR\_VNDR\_EMAIL\_ADR, software vendor email address) should be converted to upper case before inserting them in the fixed-format record, although this is not required. It is acceptable to use lower case characters for SFTWR\_VNDR\_EMAIL\_ADR, since email addresses are typically lower case.

## 11 Additional Documentation

In order to understand the submission process completely, software developers may need information that is not contained within the data specs themselves or in this document. This additional information is available in the LTCH Quality Reporting Manual that is published by CMS. The LTCH manual contains information about topics such as completing the items, submission timing, record sequencing rules, and record modification and inactivation procedures.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that item M0610 was discontinued beginning with version 1.01.0 of the data specs.

## Appendix A: Data Dictionary Files

As noted above, the data dictionary files used to produce the data specifications are distributed to assist software developers. The first of these files is the Microsoft Access database (.accdb file) in which the data dictionary tables are stored. The data dictionary tables are also distributed as a set of comma-separated value (CSV) files. The most useful tables contained in the database are described below.

**Table A1: Database Table Descriptions**

Table Name	Description
isc_mstr	Master table containing one record for every item subset code (ISC).
isc_val	Detail table that lists the values of the reason for assessment items that are associated with each item subset code (ISC). This table is linked to the isc_mstr table using the isc_mstr_key field.
itm_mstr	Master table containing one record for every item that is contained in the LTCH CARE Data set.
itm_sbst	Contains one record per LTCH CARE item and one column per ISC. Indicates whether each item is active or inactive on each ISC. An "x" indicates the item is active, and a blank indicates the item is inactive on the ISC. This table is linked to the itm_mstr table through the itm_mstr_key field.
itm_val	Detail table that contains one record for every value (response option) that is allowed for each item. This table is linked to the itm_mstr table using the itm_mstr_key field.
rltn_mstr	Contains one record for every edit or information message.
rltn_txt	Contains one record for every edit or information message. The text of each message is stored in each record.
rltn_itms	Contains one record for every edit or information message ID associated with each item.
rltn_itm_txt	Contains one record for every edit or information message that is associated with every item. This table was used to generate the detailed data specifications report, the unduplicated edits report, and the supplemental information report.

The following table describes the fields that are contained in each of the database tables described above.

**Table A2: Database Field Descriptions**

Table	Field	Data Type	Field Size	Description
isc_mstr	isc_mstr_key	Number	4	primary key for table
isc_mstr	isc_id	Text	3	ISC ID code
isc_mstr	isc_txt	Text	55	ISC text
isc_val	isc_id_key	Number	4	primary key for table
isc_val	isc_id	Text	10	ISC ID code
isc_val	isc_mstr_key	Number	4	foreign key
isc_val	A0200_val	Text	255	type of provider value
isc_val	A0200_txt	Text	25	type of provider text
isc_val	A0250_val	Text	255	reason for assessment value
isc_val	A0250_txt	Text	255	reason for assessment text

Table	Field	Data Type	Field Size	Description
itm_mstr	itm_mstr_key	Number	4	primary key for table
itm_mstr	sys_cd	Text	10	"LTCH"
itm_mstr	form_vrsn	Text	10	form version (e.g., "1.00.0")
itm_mstr	spec_vrsn	Text	20	data specs version (e.g., "1.00.0")
itm_mstr	itm_srt_id	Number	10	item sort sequence (e.g., 12600)
itm_mstr	itm_id	Text	30	item ID (e.g., "B0100")
itm_mstr	itm_db_id	Text	30	item database ID (e.g., " CMTS_CD")
itm_mstr	itm_shrt_label	Text	50	item short label (e.g., "Comatose")
itm_mstr	itm_sect_srt_id	Text	2	item section sort ID (e.g., "01", "02")
itm_mstr	itm_sect_label	Text	10	item section label (e.g., "A")
itm_mstr	itm_grp_cd	Text	10	Item group code (e.g., "Asmt", "Control")
itm_mstr	itm_loinc_id	Text	20	LOINC item code
itm_mstr	itm_type_cd	Text	10	Item type code (e.g., "Text", "Date"),
itm_mstr	fixed_rec_srt_id	Number	10	sort sequence for fixed-format items (e.g., 12600)
itm_mstr	fixed_rec_strt_byte	Number	10	starting byte for fixed-format record (e.g., export record)
itm_mstr	fixed_rec_end_byte	Number	10	ending byte for fixed-format record (e.g., export record)
itm_mstr	fixed_strt_end_bytes	Text	10	string showing start and end bytes
itm_mstr	fixed_rec_lngth	Number	10	field length for fixed-format record (e.g., export record)
itm_mstr	itm_vrsn_notes	Memo		notes describing edit changes since previous specs version
itm_mstr	isc_active	Text	80	ISC list: item is active
itm_mstr	isc_inactive	Text	80	ISC list: item not active
itm_sbst	itm_sbst_id	Number	4	primary key for table
itm_sbst	itm_mstr_key	Number	4	foreign key to the rltm_mstr table
itm_sbst	itm_id	Text	255	item ID (e.g., "B0100")
itm_sbst	itm_srt_id	Number	10	item sort sequence (e.g., 12600)
itm_sbst	itm_grp_cd	Text	10	Item group (e.g., "Asmt", "Control")
itm_sbst	LA	Text	1	Long term care hospital admission
itm_sbst	LP	Text	255	Long term care hospital planned discharge
itm_sbst	LU	Text	1	Long term care hospital unplanned discharge
itm_sbst	LE	Text	1	Long term care hospital expired
itm_sbst	XX	Text	255	Inactivation
itm_val	itm_val_key	Number	4	primary key for table
itm_val	itm_mstr_key	Number	4	foreign key to the rltm_mstr table
itm_val	val_srt_id	Number	10	value sort order within item
itm_val	itm_id	Text	30	item ID (e.g., "B0100")
itm_val	val_id	Text	20	item value (e.g., "1")
itm_val	val_txt	Text	255	text associated with value (e.g., "Female")
itm_val	val_loinc_id	Text	20	LOINC value code
rtln_mstr	rltn_key	Number	10	primary key for table
rtln_mstr	rltn_id	Number	10	relation message ID
rtln_mstr	rltn_srt_id	Text	10	relation sort ID (e.g., "01", "02")
itm_mstr	rltn_src_cd	Text	1	source code: "M"=manual, "G"=generated
rtln_mstr	rltn_trgr	Text	20	triggering field

Table	Field	Data Type	Field Size	Description
rtln_mstr	rltn_type_cd	Text	10	relation type code (e.g., "SKIP", "FORMAT")
rtln_mstr	rltn_svrty	Text	10	relation message severity (e.g., "Fatal", "Warning")
rtln_mstr	rltn_vrsn_notes	Memo		notes describing edit changes since previous specs version
rtln_itms	rltn_itm_key	Number	10	primary key for table
rtln_itms	rltn_key	Number	10	foreign key to the rtln_mstr table
rtln_itms	rltn_itm	Text	20	item label of item associated with relation
rtln_txt	rltn_txt_key	Number	10	primary key for table
rtln_txt	rltn_type_cd	Text	10	relation type code (e.g., "SKIP", "FORMAT")
rtln_txt	rltn_type_txt	Text	10	relation type text (e.g., "Consistency", "Format")
rtln_txt	rltn_svrty	Text	10	relation message severity (e.g., "Fatal", "Warning")
rtln_txt	rltn_key	Number	10	foreign key to the rtln_mstr table
rtln_txt	rltn_id	Number	10	relation message ID
rtln_txt	rltn_srt_id	Text	10	relation sort ID (e.g., "01", "02")
rtln_txt	rltn_src_cd	Text	5	source code: G=generated, M=manual
rtln_txt	rltn_txt	Memo		relation message text
rtln_txt	rltn_vrsn_notes	Memo		notes describing edit changes since previous specs version
rtln_itm_txt	rltn_itm_txt_key	Number	10	primary key for table
rtln_itm_txt	itm_mstr_key	Number	4	foreign key
rtln_itm_txt	itm_id	Text	30	item ID code (e.g., "B0100")
rtln_itm_txt	itm_srt_id	Number	4	item sort sequence (e.g., 12600)
rtln_itm_txt	rltn_key	Number	10	foreign key to rtln_mstr table
rtln_itm_txt	rltn_src_cd	Text	5	source code: "M"=manual, "G"=generated
rtln_itm_txt	rltn_id	Number	10	relation message ID
rtln_itm_txt	rltn_srt_id	Text	10	relation sort ID (e.g., "01", "02")
rtln_itm_txt	rltn_type_cd	Text	10	relation type code (e.g., "CONSIST", "FORMAT")
rtln_itm_txt	rltn_type_txt	Text	10	relation type text (e.g., "Consistency", "Format")
rtln_itm_txt	rltn_svrty	Text	10	relation message severity (e.g., "Fatal", "Warning")
rtln_itm_txt	rltn_txt	Memo		relation message text
rtln_itm_txt	rltn_vrsn_notes	Memo		notes describing edit changes since previous specs version
rtln_itm_txt	itm_vrsn_notes	Memo		notes describing item changes since previous specs version