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Healthcare Consignment Inventory
EDI Implementation Guidelines
Version 6020-2020

EDI Healthcare Consignment Inventory

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Document Summary

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Initial Contributors

Name	Organization
GS1 Canada Healthcare Task Group	See Acknowledgment

Log of Changes

Release	Date of Change	Changed By	Summary of Change
6020-2020	February 2020	GS1 Canada Global Standards	This document reflects the updated version of 6020 in 2020 for the consignment inventory process for EDI.

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EDI Work Request Submission On-Line:
http://www.gs1ca.org/apps/CRSystem/CRForm.aspx?RequestType=EDI

Disclaimer

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We wish to recognize **Edifecs, Inc.** for the use of the **SpecBuilder** product that was used in the development and publication of this document.

Section 1 Read Me First

This short section was created to provide the reader/user of this Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) implementation guideline for healthcare consignment inventory by highlighting critical information prior to starting.

Reference Documents Summary (in separate zip folder)

The suite of reference documents to be used for the Healthcare EDI Consignment Inventory Implementation are listed below for your convenience. All other external code sources used are available through X12.

Reference Document Name	Version	Reference Document Description
Canadian Healthcare Consignment Inventory Process Mapping Guideline	6020-2020	Provides mapping information for consignment inventory within the EDI order to cash process.
Country Codes ISO 3166	6020-2020	A list of the ISO Country Codes required to complete Segment N404 Country Code Data Element 26
Currency Mapping Example	6020-2020	This reference document is an example detailing the use of the CUR segment.
EDI Data Mapping Guideline	6020-2020	This reference document provides mapping information used in EDI.

If you have any additions, changes or questions regarding these guidelines, there are a few options to address them.

1. Contact GS1 Canada – Global Standards Department
   a. by email Global.Standards@gs1ca.org
   b. Subject Line to commence with Healthcare

2. Submit Work Request On-Line URL:
   https://www.gs1ca.org/apps/CRSystem/CRForm.aspx?RequestType=EDI
      Details of a work request submission are provided in the "Sample Work Request"

3. Contact GS1 Canada Help Desk
   a. by email info@gs1ca.org
   b. by phone 416.510.8039 or 1.800.567.7084.
         Hours of Operation Monday – Friday, 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM ET.

Key Requirement Information

The key requirement for this guideline is to identify and to ensure efficient and effective handling of the consignment inventory management process and specifically the communication of data via EDI.

Key Principals

1. ***Only*** Consignment Inventory Product process is applicable in this suite of Healthcare EDI Implementation Guideline

2. Consignment inventory and regular inventory ***may never be ordered*** on the same purchase order

3. Consignment Purchase Orders must separate

   - the "bill only (charge)" from

   - the "bill and replace (Replace)" product purchase order

   NOTE: NO MIXED Purchase Orders are permitted

4. Out of Scope and not addressed in this implementation guideline are exchange products such as expired product.

EDI Healthcare Consignment Inventory

Section II Overview

Statement of Direction

To achieve superior patient safety, interoperability and efficiency, the Canadian healthcare sector must adopt global supply chain standards. Global standards provide a clear set of rules for all trading partners to follow – from the point of manufacturing and procurement to inventory management and bedside scanning.

In 2008, GS1 Canada established a Canadian healthcare strategy to include the development of healthcare-specific standards that enhance supply chain safety and patient safety and interoperability, educating industry on how to implement these standards, and providing new services that enable supply chain efficiencies. This strategy also includes the development and maintenance of the healthcare industry standards and implementation guidelines.

The Canadian Healthcare Consignment Inventory Business Process Task Group was a collaborative team led by the Canadian Healthcare Technical Standards Work Group which reported to the GS1 Canada Healthcare Sector Board. The guideline enables suppliers and healthcare providers to implement standardized business processes and to exchange accurate information of the procurement process using EDI.

The healthcare implementation guidelines cover data mappings, business usage and associated benefits, transaction examples, as well as the suite of healthcare transactions sets. These guidelines also conform to all the Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 conventions.

Although compliance to these guidelines is voluntary, adherence is strongly encouraged to ensure that all transactions are aligned to a common standard in support of efforts to enable a sustainable, efficient and safe healthcare supply chain.

This suite has been specifically prepared for the **Canadian Healthcare Consignment Inventory** business process in version 6020 in the year 2020. The updates are reflected in the Section: Document Summary of this publication. Additional information and supporting / reference documents (See zip file Reference Documents).

Business Benefits of EDI version 6020-2020

Industry is increasingly moving to a global supply chain. In the Canadian Healthcare Consignment Inventory for EDI Version 006020-2020, the ability to handle new functionalities has been introduced and transaction sets were enhanced to enable businesses to communicate electronically in the healthcare community.

These standards allow for the global identification of both products and services via the Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) and Electronic Product Code™ (EPC), as well as location identification via the Global Location Number (GLN).

Business Enablers of EDI

The following industry enablers should be implemented across several business areas:

- Global Location Number (GLN) uniquely identifies locations to ensure the delivery of products to the right location
  - Examples:
    - ✓ Hospital or Distribution Centre
    - ✓ Operating Room
    - ✓ Manufacturing Plant
- Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) uniquely identifies a product or service
  - Examples:
    - ✓ Dispensing Unit or Unit of Use,
    - ✓ Shipping Case for selection, sorting and control
    - ✓ Pallet Identification for tracking and management

In 2020 the additional requirements identified for the consignment inventory have been reviewed and updated to address specific business requirements identified by the Canadian – Quebec EDI Users in Healthcare. This updated publication is available for all EDI Users to help standardize the method and identified business requirements. Any organization identifying new business requirements or any identified issues with the current publication, may submit directly the information using the "managing changes" in the next section.

  - 810 Invoice
  - 850 Purchase Order
  - 852 Product Activity Data
  - 855 Purchase Order Acknowledgment
  - 856 Ship Notice/Manifest
  - 997 Functional Acknowledgment

Managing Changes to the Standards and Implementation Guidelines

To submit business requirements that are not addressed in these guidelines, follow these steps:

1. Go on-line to the Standards Requirement Request for EDI form at
   http://www.gs1ca.org/page.asp?LSM=1&intNodeID=944&intPageID=733

2. Select the EDI Work Request Form. To download a working word form to prepare your data, select the Word document image next to the form link

   EDI Work Request Form

3. Complete all the necessary fields and then when submitting online, copy paste your EDI business requirements into the appropriate fields. This submission will then be reviewed and consideration by the GS1 Canada Healthcare Technical Standards Work Group.
   -
4. Note: Once you have submitted online, an email confirmation will be sent to confirm GS1 Canada has received your information request.

Approved Work Requests will be submitted to the ASC X12 to be incorporated in the next X12 Standards Publication and GS1 Canada will update the implementation guidelines effected by the approved work request.

For additional assistance, contact GS1 Canada Global Standards (see page 2 for contact information) to discuss the completion of the EDI Work Request Form prior to your on-line submission.

WORK REQUEST Submission Information

Should you identify any issues, errors, or need additional information to be included in this implementation guideline, please follow the steps below.

1. Collect and document all relevant information for your work request submission. An outline of the requested information is below. Document the information electronically.

2. Submit the work request information online by copy pasting your proofed data to the GS1 Canada Work Request system.

   a. You will receive an email confirming submission and a tracking number to use for status updates.
   b. The on-line system is updated as the request is processed through the steps and closed out.

3. GS1 Canada will contact you either by email, phone or both to confirm the understanding of your submission and provide you information of the work request submission and processing.

4. Discussions will be held by community and electronic voting will to take place to ensure community has adequate time to review, collaborate internally and conclude by a vote.

5. If the approved work requires changes to the X12 EDI Standards, GS1 Canada will organize and process them. Upon completion you and the community which voted on the standards changes will be advised on which version and when the X12 Standard update will be published along with when the GS1 Canada Healthcare EDI Implementation Guidelines Suite for Consignment Inventory will be published for implementation.
   *
   Note: If the Healthcare Community Task Group is meeting, the information will also be presented and documented in the minutes for reference.

6. Your Work Request will be updated on the GS1 Canada On-Line Work Request System to the Work Request Tracking Number issued when your submission was made. The close out includes one of the following:

   a. *Approved as submitted*

   b. *Approved as modified*
      This approval will be different from the original submission as a different solution may have been presented or discussed before agreed to and approved with a vote**.**

   c. *Disapproved*

7. Completion of the EDI Work Request Form & Submission

Sample EDI Requirements Work Request Form - Data Collection Document

Canadian GS1 Canada Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Requirements Work Request Form

Overview:
This working form is provided to individuals who have identified a business requirement to discuss with community and allows the opportunity for collection and recording of information before submitting the information to the on-line "GS1 Canada – Standards Requirement Request" system. (On-line URL at bottom)

Please complete all fields on the form. This provides a complete picture of the business need you are requesting. If you have any questions, please contact GS1 Canada Healthcare

Work Request subject/Title:			
SUBMITTER – Mandatory completion			
Name:		Postal Code:	
Representing Company:		Phone:	
Title:		Extension:	
Address:		Email:	
Suite:		Company Type:	
City & Province		Industry Type:	
CO-SUBMITTER, if applicable			
Name:		Postal Code:	
Representing Company:		Phone:	
Title:		Extension:	
Address:		Email:	
Suite:		Company Type:	
City & Province		Industry Type:	
LEGAL OR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT – Optional Completion			
Describe identified regulation and provide the relevant regulation text with a link (Example: Carbonated Beverage Glass Containers Regulation SOR/2016-166; https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2016-166/index.html)			
Regulation Implementation Date:		YYMMDD	
PROBLEM STATEMENT AND BUSINESS IMPACT DESCRIPTION – Mandatory completion			
Describe the business problem and impact on business processes, products and/or product categories			

WHAT IS THE PROPOSED ACTION OR CHANGE – Mandatory completion
Provide information of the specific new requirement or identify a current requirement's changes.
EDI Version Number: Transaction Set ID & NAME: Segment ID & NAME: Data Element ID & NAME: Data Element Name: Additional Details
Provide details for each change if more than one transaction or area affected:

RISK ASSESSMENT – Optional completion
Provide details of the risks of not implementing the requirement presented (Example: Not implementing this requirement will negatively impact my ability to do business with X Company; resulting in lost revenues.
Are there any risks in implementing the requirement presented? If yes, please provide details.

Critical Dates or Deadlines to be Considered	YYMMDD

PRIORITY LEVEL JUSTIFCATION – Mandatory completion
Priority Levels: High   Critical addition or modification to the business process or a new or existing regulation Medium   Must have Business process requirements for data synchronization e.g. new class codes, code list values, new attributes for a sector, etc. Low   Need to add or correct requirements e.g. change in definition, attribute or code list names, etc. These will improve usage or understanding of the requirement
Provide detailed justification for the priority level identified

Priority (H,M,L):	Justification:

ATTACHMENTS – If yes, up to 10 attachments are allowed

On behalf of the Company or Industry Group identified above, the submitter warrants that he/she has the right to submit the above material for changes to existing, or development of new, standards. By submitting the above material, you warrant that either the material is not copyrighted or that the owner of any copyrighted material hereby gives a royalty free license to GS1 Canada to use the submitted material in a GS1 standard.

GS1 standards are open and available for use. Our standards are copyrighted to prevent misuse of the standard. GS1 will freely grant any legitimate request for use of its standard

On-Line Submission
https://www.gs1ca.org/apps/CRSystem/CRForm.aspx?RequestType=EDI

Section III   Introduction to Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

Introduction

The intent of this section is to assist companies in the implementation of EDI into their business processes using the Canadian Healthcare EDI Implementation Guidelines.

Many companies are already using information management systems to send business documents, replacing the need for mailing paper documents. Since computerized transmission of business data will ultimately replace traditional paper-based systems, it is important for the Canadian healthcare industry to establish and maintain guidelines for these activities.

This publication has been developed through the cooperative efforts of representatives from involved healthcare industry in Canada under the umbrella of GS1 Canada. Any comments or questions concerning this publication may be directed to GS1 Canada

The different sections of this document have been written for different audiences, ranging from the information technology director – who will be faced with the decision to implement the EDI project with all of the attendant business considerations – to the technicians who will perform the data requirements and the programming efforts.

EDI: The Concept

In order to evaluate the decision to implement EDI, it is important to review its capabilities and benefits. EDI, put simply, is the means to communicate between organizations from one computer to another.

In 1979, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) formed the Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 to eliminate the confusion in electronic communication between trading partners. The ASC X12 standards are recognized by the United Nations as the standard for North America. The VICS EDI Retail and Healthcare Industry format for EDI follow the ASC X12 standards.

Benefits of EDI

The reasons for implementing EDI by hospitals, their suppliers and other healthcare facilities fall increasingly within the tactical rather than the strategic category, with patient safety acting as the driving force behind this decision and also including:

- Improved data accuracy
- More effective customer service
- Increased improvement in patient safety
- Reduced manual data entry
- Reduced postage and handling cost
- Reduced cost of printing forms
- Reduced mail time
- Reduced labour processing cost
- Reduced order cycle time
- Reduced lead times
- Reduced filing of paperwork
- Reduced inventory carrying cost

Another compelling reason to implement EDI is to comply with major trading partners' requests to establish electronic communication links in order to realize the benefits listed above.

Cost of Implementing EDI

The cost to implement EDI varies widely among organizations, determined by the skills of the business and technical personnel, the design and condition of existing computer systems and – most importantly – the organization's ability to absorb and adapt to change. Those companies that have implemented EDI realize that the benefits are tangible and outweigh the costs, illustrating EDI's position as a leading business practice.

The EDI Implementation Considerations and Checklist that follows provides organizations with a guideline for implementing the EDI project, helping to identify the associated costs and benefits.

EDI Implementation Considerations

Implementation Introduction

This section provides a guideline for the successful implementation of EDI in your organization. EDI impacts many areas of a company's structure. Management must be involved in the approval phases of the project to ensure the commitment of needed personnel, resources and cross-functional cooperation.

While the requirements for implementation vary from one organization to another, the following information endeavors to present major areas for consideration within the implementation strategy.

Problems to Avoid

- Deviating from the published standards

Without exception, **avoid** any deviations from the published Canadian Healthcare EDI Implementation Guidelines. Deviations will cause unnecessary customization to your system, complicating the process of adding new trading partners and therefore increasing time and costs.

- Too much, too soon

Do not begin your EDI implementation prematurely. Provide adequate time for education and exposure to the relevant business issues and standards. Talk to potential trading partners and other organizations that have already implemented similar EDI functions to learn from their experiences. For additional educational opportunities, contact GS1 Canada

- Be certain that the systems interfacing with EDI are working properly

EDI is not a cure for the problems you may have in your existing systems. These problems may be accentuated by the EDI method of transmitting and receiving data for these systems.

Communication Guidelines

This publication does not define a single communication standard. Instead, these guidelines describe the most commonly used methods for communicating between healthcare trading partners. The communication of the message syntax is accomplished through a commercial network gateway or a direct trading partner interface.

Commercial Network Gateway/Value Added Network (VAN)

The commercial network acts as an intermediary for information passing between trading partners. The network's data management function works like a large mailbox where each user has an assigned slot. The network accepts messages from all participants and stores them in the appropriate slots – where only the assigned users may access them. This simplifies EDI for trading partners who only need to interface with their slot on the network rather than with that of each individual trading partner. This service is provided by solution providers who may be referred to as a VAN, service bureau or gateway.

EDI over the Internet

The contemporary standard used is Applicability Statement 2 (AS2), which allows for secure, trading partner to trading partner communication over the Internet.

Direct Communication

Direct communication is a trading partner-specific electronic communication link. No other organization is involved with the transmission and management of the EDI message. This method of communicating eliminates the ongoing expense of a commercial network, resulting in the elimination of VAN intervention. However, direct communication with trading partners requires an in-house communication system and resources capable of providing the required business services. Additionally, it necessitates managing individual communications interfaces with each trading partner.

These services include electronic mailbox capability, security to limit system access, and the ability to handle a variety of protocols and data transmission requirements. EDI Healthcare Consignment Inventory

EDI Implementation Checklist

The following steps highlight the critical considerations for the successful implementation of EDI (see the next section for each step details).

1. Obtain commitment from management
2. Establish a plan
3. Education
4. Establish project team and define responsibilities
5. Designate EDI business contacts
6. Designate EDI technical contacts
7. Review internal system and business procedures
8. Secure appropriate reference materials
9. Establish trading partner contact
10. Conduct an EDI survey with trading partners
11. Review data contained in the documents to be exchanged
12. Determine what product information will be provided
13. Determine what partnership identification scheme will be used
14. Develop an overall systems design
15. Decide on translation software strategy
16. Decide on communication solution
17. Code and test the interface with respect to in-house systems
18. Finalize network provider's optional services
19. Implement the translation software
20. Network connection implementation
21. Conduct system test with translation and network
22. Conduct system test with trading partners
23. Establish production cutover date criteria
24. Implementation
25. Re-evaluate the checklist for future implementations
26. Legal

1. Obtain commitment from management
   Identify and obtain senior management commitment and support for your organization's EDI project. Involve all the departments that will be impacted by the implementation (e.g. accounts payable and receivable, pharmacy, procurement, information technology, logistics, warehouse management, customer care, contracts, biomedical, sales and marketing, among others). Each department should be included in the analysis, testing, and implementation to ensure the accuracy of the test results and promote the support of each distinct department.

2. Establish a plan
   - Identify project – purpose, scope, and out of scope components
   - Identify which business documents are to be traded
   - Develop a work plan
   - Identify as many tasks as possible
   - Provide cursory estimates to each task
   - Define current document process costs to facilitate cost-benefit analysis to be included in the project's postmortem analysis

3. Education
Take the time to learn what similar organizations are doing with EDI. This may help you to avoid the pitfalls that other companies have experienced. Education efforts should focus on software, network and communication topics, and adjustments to business practices by similar organizations. One of the best opportunities to refine a basic understanding of EDI is to participate in the user groups and standards-setting bodies in your organization's industry.

4. Establish project team and define responsibilities
Construct a project plan to help determine if enough resources have been identified to accomplish the EDI implementation project and its ongoing maintenance. Be specific about the deliverables expected from each task.

Ensure communication and acceptance of the project and the defined responsibilities receive executive sign-off.

5. Designate EDI business contacts
The core of the EDI Implementation Project Team should be in-house. Additional project personnel may be supplemented by contracting external experts who have previously participated in other successful EDI implementations.

Identify and list people who will be primary and secondary contacts for all areas of the project – including complete contact information with major responsibilities clearly defined and signed off.

6. Designate EDI technical contacts
As with business contacts, this group should include representatives from each trading partner organization and your organization's own staff. A contact list should be established with names, contact information and major responsibilities.

Industry groups (e.g. GS1 Canada), network providers, and other hospitals/providers and suppliers/vendors are a good source to provide direction to in-house staff.

7. Review internal system and business procedures
Undertake a thorough current system analysis. Record the present business documents and flow of documents development processes, as well as the rules/procedures for maintaining documents.

- Determine how to integrate EDI into existing systems
- Develop a preliminary scope of the effort to achieve integration

8. Secure appropriate reference materials
Appropriate reference materials should include:

- Canadian Healthcare EDI Implementation Guidelines
- EDI architecture guides
- Internal systems documentation

For additional information or questions, contact GS1 Canada

9. Establish trading partner contacts
    This step will serve to initially establish the contacts within each trading partner organization for both business and communication-related requirements.

    For each contact, obtain the following information:

    -   Name of contact and position
    -   Responsibilities in relation to EDI
    -   Contact method (i.e. email, phone)

10. Conduct an EDI survey with trading partners
    Survey trading partners to identify their current EDI capabilities, including:

    -   EDI transactions
    -   EDI standards and versions
    -   Communication methods (i.e. commercial network, direct connection, EDI over the Internet)

11. Review data contained in the documents to be exchanged
    Perform a thorough review of the data mapping requirements for each business document against the Canadian Healthcare EDI Implementation Guidelines.

    This process will determine if your internal system documents contain all of the mandatory data elements, help identify optional data elements for discussion with each trading partner to determine applicability and assist in the identification and follow-up of outstanding issues with each trading partner.

12. Determine what product information will be provided
    Product information and identification varies widely between different hospitals/providers and suppliers/vendors. At this point in the process, unique product code structures and other existing options should be identified.

13. Determine what partnership identification scheme will be used
    Establish a unique trading partner identifier for each trading division of your organization (e.g. GLN (Global Location Number), unique sequence of characters to identify trading partners).

14. Develop an overall systems design
    Elements may include:
    -   General systems narrative
    -   System data flow diagram
    -   Functional analysis
    -   Inputs/outputs
    -   Processing
    -   Controls
    -   Backup/restart specifications
    -   Program descriptions
    -   Impact on facilities
    -   Detailed specifications of the computer programs
    -   Specifications of the data formats and data mappings
    -   Specifications of the communications mechanisms
    -   Specifications of billing procedures and any back up statistical reports

- Details of security procedures
- Operational procedures
- Documentation of all processes and programs

15. Decide on translation software strategy
The two options that currently exist are to purchase translation software or outsource the services to a third-party solution provider.

Factors to consider for either option include:
- Estimated transaction volume
- Current technology infrastructure
- Internal resource availability
- Analyze the costs and maintenance for initial and future development
- Integration to existing systems

16. Decide on communication solution
The results of surveying your trading partners' EDI engagement will influence your choice of communication solution. The timing of this decision should be made very early as it will influence many of the future decisions you will have to make.

3rd party Value Added Network (VAN) Solution Providers have standard cost contracts and commercial price lists, all of which should be reviewed before making your decision.

Direct connection is an alternative to using commercial networks (i.e. VANs, gateways). This decision requires trading partners to accept the burden of maintaining the connection, coordinating the polling schedule, providing audit reports, generating invoices if the costs (if any) are to be shared, and other related responsibilities.

EDI over the Internet is another communication solution. Investigate the cost and maintenance of the Internet solution.

17. Code and test the interface to in-house systems
It will be necessary to develop programs or purchase solutions which interface between your internal applications and files generated by translation software in order to process the business information. It is also important to test that these programs are functioning properly on a regular basis.

18. Finalize network provider's optional services
Compliance checking is one of the many services offered. Various reports that could be useful to determine the status of transmissions can be made available. Be sure to establish the cost of the optional services — they are not always offered for free!

19. Implement the translation software
The implementation time will vary. If a vendor has supplied you with this software, make sure implementation and education support is available.

20. Network connection implementation
If you have contracted with a network service provider, follow the installation checklist that has been provided.

Many of the networks offer a facility through which you may send an EDI transmission into the network and receive the transmission back for validation.

Note: Some networks have a facility for data validation of transmissions on a per-request basis. This resource can be particularly useful in initial testing for your pilot and subsequent trading partners.

21. Network Connection Implementation
Follow the installation checklist provided should have contracted a network service provider. Many networks offer a facility through which you may send an EDI transmission into the network and receive the transmission back for validation.

Note: Some networks have a facility for data validation of transmissions on a per-request basis. This resource can be particularly useful in the initial testing/pilot phase.

22. Conduct system test with translation and network
The purpose of this test is to verify the following capabilities:

- o Sending Documents
  - Generate the data from the internal system
  - Translate the data into the EDI document format
  - Send document to the network
  - When applicable, receive 997 Functional Acknowledgment (FA)
- o Receiving Documents
  - Receive transmission from the network
  - Translate/integrate the document into your data files
  - Interface data into internal system
  - When applicable, generate and send a 997 Functional Acknowledgment FA)
- o Determine the costs associated with testing.

23. Conduct system test with trading partners
The purpose of this test is to be able to verify the following capabilities:

- Send and receive transmission to and from your trading partner(s) through your selected communication provider and process functional acknowledgement
- For received documents, translate/integrate into internal files and interface with your systems
- For sent documents, receive data from the internal systems and translate into required document formats
- Validate that received or sent documents were successfully transmitted
- Validate the content of the documents against the specific business event (i.e. order, invoice etc.)
- Send paper documents in parallel to your trading partner for validation of the documents sent electronically. You may wish to extend this practice for some pre-determined period following your EDI implementation
  - o Extensive system testing should be conducted prior to implementation.

24. Establish production cutover date criteria
Develop a sign-off document that includes all the participants (e.g. internal departments and all external trading partners) in the EDI implementation project. Following the testing and resolution of all outstanding issues, the cutover date can be defined.

Implementation
One document transmitted successfully will be more rewarding than hundreds with problems. Selecting your initial trading partner for piloting will be key to the overall success of the project.

It is recommended that you collect data during the first few months for use in a postmortem review of the project. This information will be useful for your management team, as well as new or potential trading partners. It will also provide a benchmark tool to show improvements.

25. Re-evaluate the checklist for future implementations
Eliminate unnecessary tasks and simplify the process of establishing new trading relationships.

This is also a good time to review whether assumptions about the benefits have been realized (e.g. reductions in data entry/data validation/data corrections, lower inventory levels etc.).

26. Legal
Take time to understand contractual arrangements. Be clear on what responsibilities and what liability is being accepted by each partner.

Trading partners need to consider letters of agreement and terms and conditions that exist on physical business documents.

EDI Healthcare Consignment Inventory

Section IV   External Code Source

This section provides a list and details of the external code sources used within any of the Healthcare Consignment Inventory EDI Transaction Sets included in this publication.

5 - Countries, Currencies and Funds

SIMPLE DATA ELEMENT REFERENCE: 26 100 1715
SIMPLE CODE REFERENCE: 66/38 235/CH 235/HA 235/HB 955/SP

Source
Codes for Representation of Names of Countries, ISO 3166-(Latest Release) Codes for Representation of Currencies and Funds, ISO 4217-(Latest Release)

Available From
American National Standards Institute
25 West 43rd Street, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10036

Abstract
Part 1 (Country codes) of the ISO 3166 international standard establishes codes that represent the current names of countries, dependencies, and other areas of special geopolitical interest, on the basis of lists of country names obtained from the United Nations. Part 2 (Country subdivision codes) establishes a code that represents the names of the principal administrative divisions, or similar areas, of the countries, etc. included in Part 1. Part 3 (Codes for formerly used names of countries) establishes a code that represents non-current country names, i.e., the country names deleted from ISO 3166 since its first publication in 1974. Most currencies are those of the geopolitical entities that are listed in ISO 3166 Part 1, Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries. The code may be a three-character alphabetic or three-digit numeric. The two leftmost characters of the alphabetic code identify the currency authority to which the code is assigned (using the two character alphabetic code from ISO 3166 Part 1, if applicable). The rightmost character is a mnemonic derived from the name of the major currency unit or fund. For currencies not associated with a single geographic entity, a specially-allocated two-character alphabetic code, in the range XA to XZ identifies the currency authority. The rightmost character is derived from the name of the geographic area concerned and is mnemonic to the extent possible. The numeric codes are identical to those assigned to the geographic entities listed in ISO 3166 Part 1. The range 950-998 is reserved for identification of funds and currencies not associated with a single entity listed in ISO 3166 Part 1.

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17 - Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC)

SIMPLE DATA ELEMENT REFERENCE: 140 206 296 298
SIMPLE CODE REFERENCE: 66/2 66/ND 309/RS

Source
Directory of Standard Carrier Alpha Codes (SCAC), NMF 101 Series

Available From
National Motor Freight Traffic Association, Inc.
1001 North Fairfax Street, Suite 600
Alexandria, VA 22314-1798
(703) 838-1810

Internet Address
http://www.nmfta.org

Abstract
The Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC) is a unique two-to-four-letter code used to identify transportation companies. The SCAC program contemplates that each company will be assigned a unique code, based on the company name, for data processing or other identification purposes.

Certain groups of SCACs are reserved for specific purposes. Codes ending with the letter "U" are reserved for the identification of freight containers. Codes ending with the letter "X" are reserved for the identification of privately owned railroad cars. Codes ending with the letter "Z" are reserved for the identification of truck chassis and trailers used in intermodal service.

The Standard Carrier Alpha Codes are published in the Directory of Standard Carrier Alpha Codes (SCAC). The Directory is updated on a quarterly basis and is reissued annually. The SCAC data is also available via an online search engine, on CD-ROM, via a Data Distribution Service utilizing FTP or email, and a web service.

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22 - States and Provinces

SIMPLE DATA ELEMENT REFERENCE: 156
SIMPLE CODE REFERENCE: 66/SJ 128/PCJ 128/SOJ 235/A5 771/009

Source
U.S. Postal Service or Canada Post or Bureau of Transportation Statistics

Available From
The U.S. state codes may be obtained from:
U.S. Postal Service
National Information Data Center
P.O. Box 2977
Washington, DC 20013
www.usps.gov

The Canadian province codes may be obtained from:
http://www.canadapost.ca

The Mexican state codes may be obtained from:
www.bts.gov/ntda/tbscd/mex-states.html

Abstract
Provides names, abbreviations, and two character codes for the states, provinces and sub-country divisions as defined by the appropriate government agency of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.
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41 - GS1 US Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)

SIMPLE CODE REFERENCE: 23/1 88/UC 88/UP 235/AV 235/DB 235/EN 235/EO 235/GW 235/GX 235/UC 235/UJ 235/UK 235/UL 235/UP 235/UR 235/UZ 235/V7 559/FD 1321/UU1 1321/UU2 1321/UU3 1321/UU4 1321/UU5 1321/UU6 1321/UU7 1321/UUA 1321/UUB 1321/UUC

Source
GS1 US Solutions Center

Available From
GS1 US, Inc.
7887 Washington Village Drive, Suite 300
Dayton, OH 45459

Abstract
The GS1 Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) is a globally unique number for the identification of products and services. The Universal Product Code (U.P.C.) encodes a 12-digit GTIN.
The identification number may be 8, 12, 13 or 14 digits in length using the GTIN EAN/UCC-8, GTIN UCC-12, GTIN EAN/UCC-13, and GTIN EAN/UCC-14 data structures respectively. The GTIN EAN/UCC-8 comprises (from left to right) a GTIN EAN/UCC-8 Prefix, Company and Item Reference, and a Check Digit. The GTIN UCC-12 comprises (from left to right) a GS1 US Company Prefix, an Item Reference, and a Check Digit. The GTIN EAN/UCC-13 comprises (from left to right) a GS1 Company Prefix, an Item Reference, and a Check Digit. The GTIN EAN/UCC-14 comprises (from left to right) an Indicator Digit, a GS1 Company Prefix, an Item Reference, and a Check Digit. Its Application Identifier (AI) is '01'.
Some existing EDI Codes make specific assumptions about the construction of the GTIN, including eliminating certain digits. A specific GTIN may not conform to these construction assumptions. A GTIN must be used in its entirety to ensure uniqueness.
There also exist EDI codes related to a GTIN for coupons, product variants and additional product identification.
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51 - ZIP Code

SIMPLE DATA ELEMENT REFERENCE: 116
SIMPLE CODE REFERENCE: 66/16 309/PQ 309/PR 309/PS 771/010

Source
National ZIP Code and Post Office Directory, Publication 65 The USPS Domestic Mail Manual

Available From
U.S Postal Service
Washington, DC 20260

New Orders
Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

Abstract
The ZIP Code is a geographic identifier of areas within the United States and its territories for purposes of expediting mail distribution by the U.S. Postal Service. It is five or nine numeric digits. The ZIP Code structure divides the U.S. into ten large groups of states. The leftmost digit identifies one of these groups. The next two digits identify a smaller geographic area within the large group. The two rightmost digits identify a local delivery area. In the nine-digit ZIP Code, the four digits that follow the hyphen further subdivide the delivery area. The two leftmost digits identify a sector which may consist of several large buildings, blocks or groups of streets. The rightmost digits divide the sector into segments such as a street, a block, a floor of a building, or a cluster of mailboxes.

The USPS Domestics Mail Manual includes information on the use of the new 11-digit zip code.
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98 - EAN.UCC Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)

SIMPLE CODE REFERENCE: 88/AA 88/GM 235/UO

Source
a) ANSI/UCC6: Application Standard for Shipping Container Codes b) GS1 US Solutions Center

Available From
GS1 US
7887 Washington Village Drive, Suite 300
Dayton, OH 45459

Abstract
The EAN.UCC SSCC is a globally unique number for the identification of logistic units. The identification number is 18 digits in length and comprises (from left to right) an Extension Digit, and EAN.UCC Company Prefix, a Serial Reference, and a Check Digit. The Application Identifier used is "00".
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102 - Languages

SIMPLE DATA ELEMENT REFERENCE: 819
SIMPLE CODE REFERENCE: 66/LE

Source
Code for the representation of names of languages (ISO 639)

Available From
American National Standards Institute
25 West 43rd Street, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10036

Abstract
A set of symbols used to designate languages.
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583 - GS1 Global Location Number (GLN)

SIMPLE CODE REFERENCE: 66/UL 66/UM 771/GLN I05/07

Source
GS1 US

Available From
GS1 US
7887 Washington Village Drive, Suite 300
Dayton, OH 45459

Abstract
The GS1 Global Location Number (GLN) is a globally unique number for the identification of a legal entity, functional entity or physical location. The identification number is 13 digits in length and comprises (from left to right) an GS1 Company Prefix, a Location Reference and a Check Digit. The Application Identifier (AI) used is dependent on function. The GLN with extension component includes up to an additional 20 alphanumeric characters.
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Section V   Glossary

ABBREVIATION/EXPRESSION	DESCRIPTION/EXPLANATION
American National Standards Institute (ANSI)	American National Standards Institute
ANSI Standard	A document published by ANSI that has been approved through the consensus process of public announcement and review. Each of these standards must have been developed by an ANSI committee and must be revisited by that committee within five years for update. Referred to as "Draft Standards" For Trial Use.
Application Acknowledgment	A transaction set whose purpose is to respond to a transaction set which has been received and processed in an application program. The Purchase Order Acknowledgment Transaction Set (855) is an example of an application acknowledgment and can be used to respond to the Purchase Order Transaction Set (850) presenting information such as whether the receiver can fulfill the order and it can be done on time.
ASC X12	Accredited Standards Committee, X12 comprised of industry members for the purpose of creating EDI standards.
Authentication	A mechanism which allows the receiver of an electronic transmission to verify the sender and the integrity of the content of the transmission using an electronic "key" or algorithm which is shared by the trading partners. May be referred to as an electronic signature.
Communication Protocol	The rules or specifications allowing computers to communicate with each other
Communication System	Computer programs and hardware used for transmitting information electronically.
Compliance Checking	The process used to ensure that a transmission complies with "**EDI**" standards syntax rules.
Composite Data Element	A composite data structure consists of two or more component data elements preceded by a data element separator.
Control Segment	A control segment has the same structure as a data segment but is used for transferring control information for grouping data segments. Control Segments are Loop Control Segments (LS/LE), Transaction Set Control Segments (ST/SE), Functional Group Control Segments (GS/GE), and Interchange Control Segments (ISA/IEA).
Control Validation	Confirmation that information within the control segments is correct.
Customer	An individual or firm purchasing goods and/or services from a supplier
Data Element	A data element can represent a qualifier, a value, or text (such as a description). Each data element is identified by a number used for reference in the Data Element Dictionary, which defines specifications for each simple data element.
Data Element Description	Each data element is defined in a description statement that specifies the purpose of the data element.

ABBREVIATION/EXPRESSION	DESCRIPTION/EXPLANATION
Data Element Length	This is the range, minimum to maximum, of the number of character positions available to represent the data element value. A data element may be of variable length with range from minimum to maximum, or it may be of fixed length in which the minimum is equal to the maximum. The range length is shown in the standard as MIN and MAX (minimum and maximum, respectively). Length may be defined differently for different types of data elements.
Data Element Reference Number	Data elements are assigned unique reference numbers. This reference number is used in all segments to aid in locating the data element definitions in the Data Element Dictionary. If the reference number begins with a "C", this indicates that the data element is a composite data structure.
Data Element Requirement Designator	The code defining the need for a data element value to appear in the segment if the segment is transmitted. The codes available are mandatory (M), optional (O), or conditional (X).
Data Element Separator	Each data element in a segment is preceded by a separator character, or, in the case of composite data structures, a sub-element separator, both specified by the interchange sender in the Interchange Control Header segment (ISA). The data element separator and sub-element separator have ranges of influence from this header to the next Interchange Control Trailer segment (IEA). The data element separator and sub-element separator must be different from the segment terminator and, once specified in the ISA, must not appear in a data element value except for their possible appearances in Data Element #785, Binary Data. If optional data elements occurring at the end of a segment are not used, the data element separators need not be transmitted. If optional data elements at the end of a composite data structure are not used, the sub-element separators need not be transmitted.
Data Element Position	Data elements are assigned a specific position within a segment. In a transmission, the segment is terminated after the last data element used. In this case, the transmission of the segment terminator signifies that the remaining data elements have been omitted. The omission of data elements other than at the end of a segment is signified by successive data element separators or, in the case of a composite data structure, sub-element separators.
Data Mapping	The Data Mapping is the format in which the EDI message is transmitted.
Delimiters	The delimiters consist of two levels of separators and a terminator. The delimiters are an integral part of the transferred data stream. Delimiters are specified in the interchange header and may not be used in a data element value elsewhere in the interchange. From highest to lowest level, the separators and terminator are segment terminator, data element separator, and sub-element separator.

ABBREVIATION/EXPRESSION	DESCRIPTION/EXPLANATION
Detail (Transaction Set Level)	The detail area used within a transaction set containing various segments and attributes. The Detail area is after the header and before the summary area of the transaction set.
Direct Transmission	Direct transmission is the exchange of data from computer to computer.
EAN/UCC-13	See GTIN-13
EAN/UCC-8	See GTIN-8
EDI	See Electronic Data Interchange
EDI Translation	The conversion of application data to and from the **EDI** standard format
EDI Translator	Computer software used to perform the conversion of application data to and from the **EDI** standard.
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is the computer-to-computer exchange of business information in a standard format.
Electronic Envelope	Electronic information which groups a set of transmitted documents being sent from one sender to one receiver
Element Delimiter	Single character delimiter follows the segment identifier and each data element in a segment except the last.
Electronic Mailbox	A term used to refer to the place where an EDI transmission is stored for pickup or delivery within a third-party service provider's system. Trading partners can also maintain mailboxes within their own domain.
Encryption	A process of transforming cleartext (data in its original, unencrypted form) into ciphertext (encrypted output of a cryptographic algorithm) for security or privacy
Functional Group	A group of one or more transaction sets bounded by a functional group header segment and a functional group trailer segment.
Functional Group Segments	GS/GE segments identify a specific functional group of documents such as purchase orders.
GLN (Global Location Number)	The GS1 Identification Key used to identify physical locations or legal entities. The key is comprised of a GS1 Company Prefix, Location Reference and Check Digit.
GS1 Canada	GS1 Canada is a not-for-profit, industry-led association that develops, promotes and maintains global standards for the identification of goods, service, locations, and related e-commerce communication. (Formerly the Electronic Commerce Council of Canada (ECCC))
GTIN (Global Trade Item Number)	The GS1 Identification Key used to identify trade items. The key is comprised of a GS1 or U.P.C. Company Prefix, followed by an Item Reference and a Check Digit.
GTIN-12	The 12-digit GS1 Identification Key composed of a U.P.C. Company Prefix, Item Reference, and Check Digit used to identify trade items. Also known as the Universal Product Code (U.P.C.).
GTIN-13	The 13-digit GS1 Identification Key composed of a GS1 Company Prefix, Item Reference, and Check Digit used to identify trade items.

ABBREVIATION/EXPRESSION	DESCRIPTION/EXPLANATION
GTIN-14	The 14-digit GS1 Identification Key composed of an Indicator Digit (1-9), GS1 Company Prefix, Item Reference, and Check Digit used to identify trade items.
GTIN-8	The 8-digit GS1 Identification Key composed of a GS1-8 Prefix, Item Reference, and Check Digit used to identify trade items.
Header (Transaction Set Level)	The header area used within a transaction set containing various segments and attributes. The Header area is at the start of Transaction Set.
Industry Guideline	Defines the EDI environment for using conventions within an industry. It helps on how to implement the Canadian VICS EDI standard.
Interchange Control Segments	ISA/IEA segments identify a unique interchange being sent from one sender to one receiver.
Interchange Control Structure	The interchange header and trailer segments envelope one or more functional groups or interchange related control segments and perform the following functions: 1) defines the data element separators and the data segment terminators, 2) Identifies the sender and receiver, 3) provides control information for the interchange, and 4) allows for authorization and security information.
ISO	International Standards Organization
Loop	A group of semantically related segments; these segments may be either bounded or unbounded. The N1 loop, which includes segments N1 to PER for name and address information, is an example of a loop.
Mailbox	Computer system to deposit EDI documents into and extract from, with each trading partner having a unique address.
Mandatory (M)	A data element/segment requirement designator which indicates the presence of a specified data element/segment is required.
Max Use	Specifies the maximum number of times a segment can be used at a given location in a transaction set.
Message	Entire data stream including the outer envelope.
Modem	A device that modulates and demodulates signals transmitted over communications facilities.
Network	A central hub for EDI communications, providing computer power, communications facilities and interfaces with trading partners and applications
Optional (O)	A data element/segment requirement designator which indicates the presence of a specified data element/segment is at the option of the sending party, which can be based on the mutual agreement of the interchange parties.
Pallet Identification	Pallet is a portable platform for transporting and storing loads. These pallets may be marked with a unique reference as its "identification".
Qualifier	A data element which identifies or defines a related element, set of elements, or a segment. The qualifier contains a code taken from a list of approved codes.

ABBREVIATION/EXPRESSION	DESCRIPTION/EXPLANATION
Relational (X)	A data element requirement designator indicates that the presence of a specified data element is dependent on the value or presence of other data elements in the segment.
Security	System screening which denies access to unauthorized users and protects data from unauthorized uses.
Segment	A segment is the intermediate unit of information in a transaction set. Segments consist of logically related data elements in a defined sequence. Segments have a unique segment identifier that comprises the first characters of the segment. When segments are combined to form a transaction set, their relationship to the transaction set is defined by a segment condition designator and a segment sequence. Some segments may be repeated, and groups of segments may be repeated as loops. The transaction sets in which the segments are used are listed under the heading "TRANSACTION SETS USED IN," referenced by transaction set ID.
Segment Identifier	A unique identifier for a segment composed of a combination of two or three uppercase letters and digits. The segment identifier occupies the first character positions of the segment. The segment identifier is not a data element. The segment identifier in EDIFACT is a component data element — part of a composite data element consisting of a segment identifier and an explicit looping designator.
Segment Terminator	A unique character appearing at the end of a segment to indicate the termination of the segment. Each segment ends with a segment terminator specified by the interchange sender in the Interchange Control Header segment (ISA). The segment terminator has a range of influence from this header to the next Interchange Control Trailer segment (IEA). The segment terminator must be different from the data element separator and, once specified in the ISA segment, it must not appear in a data element value except for its possible appearance in Data Element #785, Binary Data.
Shipping Case	Within the shipping environment, this represents the container that holds product being shipped between trading partners.
SKU	Stock Keeping Unit, a SKU usually identifies an item at the color and size level through one code or a set of codes.
Sub Element Separator	A unique character used to delimit the component data elements within a composite data element.
Summary (Transaction Set Level)	The summary area used within a transaction set containing various segments and attributes. The Summary area is at the end of Transaction Set.
Syntax	The grammar or rules that define the structure of the EDI standards. (e.g., the use of loops, qualifiers, etc.)
Trading Partner	The sending and/or receiving party involved in the exchange of electronic data interchange transmissions.

ABBREVIATION/EXPRESSION	DESCRIPTION/EXPLANATION
Transaction Set	The transaction set unambiguously defines, in a standard syntax, information of business one or more segments in a specified sequence. The various areas used within a transaction set are header, detail and summary containing specific segments and attributes.
Transaction Set Id	An identifier that uniquely identifies the transaction set. This identifier is the first data element of the transaction set header segment.
Translation	The act of accepting documents in other than standard format and translating them to the standard.
Value Added Network (VAN)	Value Added Networks are third party service organizations for Electronic Data Interchange.
Vendor	Any individual, firm or corporation from whom purchases are made.
Vendor Pack	Package of two or more retail selling units which has been pre-defined by the retailer and the vendor. Retailers often order merchandise by pack instead of by selling unit.
Version/Release	Identifies the publication of the standard being used for the generation or the interpretation of data in the **VICS EDI** standard format. May be found in the Functional Group Header Segment (GS) and in the Interchange Control Header Segment (ISA). See Control Segment.
X12	The Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 was chartered in 1979 by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) to develop uniform standards for inter-industry electronic exchange of business transactions – specifically electronic data interchange (EDI).

Section VI Transaction Set Introductions

810   Invoice

This transaction set is used to provide for established healthcare business practices relative to the billing for goods and services provided.

- The Invoice (or EDI transaction 810) is generated by the supplier to bill the buyer for products and services provided.

- The invoice allows a buyer to record payment-request information and can automatically updates applicable systems. The EDI invoice transaction contains the original purchase order number, along with the line item details associated with the purchase order.

- The benefits of the electronic invoice are to provide the integration of financial information and eliminate manual intervention, by eliminating further key entry. In addition, transmitting EDI transaction 810 provides the ability to reconcile the purchase order with the invoice electronically.

- By having an electronic communication of the invoice, you reduce or eliminate both mail handling costs and the labour costs. For example, when a paper invoice is mailed, it may take up to four business days to arrive, while the electronic invoice can be delivered in minutes.

850   Purchase Order

This transaction set is used to provide for established healthcare business practices relative to the placement of purchase orders for goods and services. This transaction set should not be used to convey purchase order changes nor purchase order acknowledgment information.

- The Purchase Order (or EDI transaction 850) is used by the buyer to advise a trading partner (such as a vendor) of a request for the delivery of product or service.

- For each purchase order, the buyer must supply multiple pieces of information, including:

  - A purchase order number and date;
  - Delivery information, including the address;
  - Billing information;
  - Either a requested delivery date or a shipping/pickup date;
  - Identification of the product or service being ordered; and
  - Quantity, price and packaging of the product.

852   Product Activity Data

The purpose of the Product Activity Data Transaction Set (852) is to report inventory counts and changes to that inventory at predetermined intervals.

This data is primarily used to support a supplier managed stock replenishment program (stock modeling) or to provide input to a sales analysis and forecasting systems.

In addition to inventory counts and units sold, other data may be sent that is pertinent to the analysis being performed by the receiver. Total dollar volume for sales may be reported in the same manner as quantities by using a unit of measure for dollars. Prices associated with the

GTIN are specified in the CTP segment(s). There are various prices available. Within the Healthcare Community the Consignment Inventory may be managed with this transaction set.

855   Purchase Order Acknowledgment

This transaction set is used to provide for established healthcare business practices relative to a seller's acknowledgment of a buyer's purchase order. This transaction set may also be used as notification of a vendor generated order. This usage advises a buyer that a vendor has or will ship merchandise as prearranged in their partnership.

A Purchase Order Acknowledgment (or EDI transaction 855) can be used by a seller to:

- Confirm the receipt of a purchase order
- Notify a buyer of corrections or changes to a **Purchase Order**
- Confirm the delivery date of the order

The Purchase Order Acknowledgment may contain all information associated with a purchase order or may contain only the exception items

856   Ship Notice / Manifest

This transaction set can be used to list the contents of a shipment of goods as well as additional information relating to the shipment, such as order information, product description, physical characteristics, type of packaging, marking, carrier information, and configuration of goods within the transportation equipment. The transaction set enables the sender to describe the contents and configuration of a shipment in various levels of detail and provides an ordered flexibility to convey information.

The sender of this transaction is the organization responsible for detailing and communicating the contents of a shipment, or shipments, to one or more receivers of the transaction set. The receiver of this transaction set can be any organization having an interest in the contents of a shipment or information about the contents of a shipment.

- In the delivery business process **-** which encompasses procuring, handling, tracking and delivering products - multiple electronic transactions are used to link the business functions to the physical product flow. Critical information such as the delivery date and time (if applicable), quantities, weight, measurement, and packaging type etc. may be shared with the data recipient.

- Within the delivery business process, a **Ship Notice/Manifest** (known as EDI transaction 856) is a business transaction used to advise a buyer or a warehouse of shipment information prior to physical delivery of the pro. This transaction set is also referred to as an Advance Ship Notice, or ASN.

997   Functional Acknowledgment

This transaction set can be used to define the control structures for a set of acknowledgments to indicate the results of the syntactical analysis of the electronically encoded documents. The encoded documents are the transaction sets, which are grouped in functional groups, used in defining transactions for business data interchange. This standard does not cover the semantic meaning of the information encoded in the transaction sets.

- The Functional Acknowledgment (or EDI transaction 997) is used to respond automatically to each transaction set received; the healthcare industry has adopted the business process of creating a functional acknowledgment to be returned after receiving any other EDI transaction

- The functional acknowledgment confirms the delivery of a transaction set to the trading partner and validates the syntax of the transaction. ***It does not validate the semantic of the transaction set.*** It is important to note that the functional acknowledgment does not confirm that the receiver's application system was able to process the original EDI message.

EDI Healthcare Consignment Inventory

Section VII   Transaction Sets

The Canadian *Healthcare Consignment Inventory EDI Suite* of 6 transaction sets include:

810 Invoice

850 Purchase Order

852 Product Activity Data

855 Purchase Order Acknowledgment

856 Ship Notice/Manifest

997 Functional Acknowledgment

EDI Healthcare Consignment Inventory