

## Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
<b>EMR</b>	Electronic Medical Record
<b>GDTI</b>	Global Document Type Identifier
<b>GIAI</b>	Global Individual Asset Identifier
<b>GLN</b>	Global Location Number
<b>GMP</b>	Good Manufacturing Process
<b>GRAI</b>	Global Returnable Asset Identifier
<b>GSRN</b>	Global Service Relation Number
<b>GTIN</b>	Global Trade Item Number
<b>HRI</b>	Human Readable Interpretation
<b>SRIN</b>	Service Relation Instance Number
<b>SSCC</b>	Serial Shipping Container Code

## Terms and definitions

Term	Definition
<b>Allocation</b>	Allocation is the association of the issued GS1 Identification Key with an object of the type supported by the GS1 Identification Key in accordance with the GS1 rules.
<b>Batch or lot number: AI (10)</b>	The GS1 Application Identifier (10) indicates that the GS1 Application Identifier data field contains a batch or lot number. The batch or lot number associates an item with information the manufacturer considers relevant for traceability of the trade item to which the element string is applied. The data may refer to the trade item itself or to items contained. The number may be, for example, a production lot number, a shift number, a machine number, a time, or an internal production code.
<b>Compounding products</b>	When a “person under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist, combines, mixes, or alters ingredients of a drug to create a medication tailored to the needs of an individual patient.” The US FDA defines compounding to require a change or alteration to a commercially available drug.
<b>Expiration date: AI (17)</b>	The GS1 Application Identifier (17) indicates that the GS1 Application Identifier data fields contain an expiration date. The expiration date is the date that determines the limit of consumption or use of a product/coupon. Its meaning is determined based on the trade item context (e.g., for food, the date will indicate the possibility of a direct health risk resulting from use of the product after the date, for pharmaceutical products, it will indicate the possibility of an indirect health risk resulting from the ineffectiveness of the product after the date). It is often referred to as "use by date" or "maximum durability date."

Term	Definition
<b>Global Document Type Identifier (GDTI)</b>	<p>The Global Document Type Identifier (GDTI) is used to identify any document for document control purposes. A separate, unique GDTI is required whenever any of the characteristics of a document are different in any way that is relevant to the business process.</p> <p>The identification of each individually issued document requires a unique serial component in addition to the document type. Any duplicates of the individually issued document should use the same serial component as the original. The serial component is optional and assigned by the document issuer and is unique in a series of documents issued under the same Document Type. This means that for each new prescription a new serial component and thus a new GDTI should be assigned.</p> <p>The Global Document Type Identifier (GDTI) is assigned by the document issuer. The GDTI is used as a key to access database information (normally held by the issuing organisation).</p>
<b>Global Individual Asset Identifier (GIAI)</b>	<p>The Global Individual Asset Identifier (GIAI) is used to identify a particular physical entity as an asset. It must not be used for other purposes and must be unique for a period well beyond the lifetime of the relevant asset records. In this guideline, the GIAI is used to identify the repackaging robot.</p> <p>The GIAI comprises the GS1 Company Prefix of the company assigning the asset identifier and an individual asset reference.</p>
<b>Global Returnable Asset Identifier (GRAI)</b>	<p>The Global Returnable Asset Identifier (GRAI) is used to identify a returnable asset. A returnable asset is a reusable package or transport equipment of a certain value, such as a beer keg, a gas cylinder, a plastic pallet, or a crate.</p> <p>The GRAI enables tracking as well as recording of all relevant data. The GRAI is composed of the GS1 Company Prefix (of the company assigning the asset identifier) and the asset type. The latter is assigned to uniquely identify, together with the GS1 Company Prefix, a particular kind of asset. The GRAI remains the same for all identical returnable assets. Although consecutive numbering is recommended, the structure is left to the discretion of the assigning company. An optional serial component may be used to distinguish individual assets within a given asset type.</p> <p>The single or multiple medicinal product doses are often distributed and dispensed in a reusable plastic box or Webster pack. This reusable package needs an identification number to trace the reusable packaging for inventory control of that packaging and to locate the packaging in various locations for financial recording. This is where the GRAI is used for.</p>
<b>Global Service Relation Number (GSRN)</b>	<p>The GSRN is used to identify either the recipient or individual provider of services in the context of a service relationship. In order to provide identification for both roles in a service relationship, recipient and provider, two GSRN AIs are available. The resultant element string provides a means for the service provider to store data relevant to services provided to the recipient and by the individual provider.</p>
<b>Service Relation Instance Number (SRIN)</b>	<p>The GS1 Application Identifier (8019) indicates that the GS1 Application Identifier data field contains a Service Relation Instance Number (SRIN). The SRIN is used when the identification of a "Subject of Care" Global Service Relation Number for the Service Recipient (GSRN - RECIPIENT) needs to be further qualified with a sequence indicator during the episode of care. In our guideline, the specific instance of a repackaged medicinal product.</p>
<b>Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)</b>	<p>The GTIN is the GS1 identification key used to identify trade items. In this guideline, it is used to identify the single repackaged unit. The key comprises a GS1 Company Prefix, an item reference and check digit.</p>
<b>GS1-128</b>	<p>The GS1-128 barcode is a subset of the Code 128 barcode symbology. Its use is exclusively licenced to GS1. This extremely flexible symbology encodes element strings using GS1 Application Identifiers.</p>

Term	Definition
<b>GS1 Application Identifier</b>	The field of two or more digits at the beginning of an element string that uniquely defines its format and meaning.
<b>GS1 Company Prefix</b>	The GS1 Company Prefix is a unique string of four to twelve digits used to issue GS1 identification keys. The first digits are a valid GS1 Prefix, and the length must be at least one longer than the length of the GS1 Prefix. The GS1 Company Prefix is issued by a GS1 Member Organisation.
<b>GS1 Data carriers</b>	<p>GS1 data carriers or barcodes are symbols that can be scanned electronically using laser or camera-based systems. They are used to encode information such as product numbers, serial numbers and batch numbers. Barcodes play a key role in supply chains, enabling parties like retailers, manufacturers, transport providers and hospitals to automatically identify and track products as they move through the supply chain.</p> <p>GS1 manages several types of barcodes. Each is designed for use in a different situation. The relevant GS1 data carriers in this guideline are the GS1 DataMatrix and the GS1-128.</p>
<b>GS1 DataMatrix</b>	<p>GS1 DataMatrix is a standalone, two-dimensional matrix symbology that is made up of square modules arranged within a perimeter finder pattern. GS1 DataMatrix symbols are read by two-dimensional imaging scanners or vision systems. Most other scanners that are not two-dimensional imagers cannot read GS1 DataMatrix.</p> <p>In healthcare the GS1 DataMatrix is often used because they can be printed on a small surface.</p>
<b>Human Readable Interpretation (HRI)</b>	<p>HRI (human readable interpretation) text, which represents all the information encoded within the GS1 barcode symbol, serves as back-up information in case the barcode cannot be scanned.</p> <p>Printing the GS1 barcode symbol and all associated HRI may not always be possible, for example due to space limitations. In such situations non-HRI text, which represents other text (not confined to a standard format), may be used.</p> <p>It is important to note that non-HRI text may be also included elsewhere on the label or packaging, while HRI text needs to be presented adjacent to the GS1 barcode symbol.</p> <p>Characters, such as letters and numbers, which can be read by persons and are encoded in GS1 AIDC data carriers confined to a GS1 standard structure and format. The human-readable interpretation is a one-to-one illustration of the encoded data. However, start, stop, shift and function characters, as well as the symbol check character, are not shown in the human-readable interpretation.</p>
<b>Identification key</b>	A unique identifier for a class of objects (e.g., a trade item) or an instance of an object (e.g., a logistic unit).
<b>Intravenous medication</b>	A solution administered directly into the venous circulation via a syringe or intravenous catheter (tube).
<b>Medication administration</b>	The process to administer a treatment containing medicinal product(s) to a patient.
<b>Medicinal product dose package</b>	The packaging that contains a single medicinal product dose or multiple medicinal product dose. This could be a pouch, bubble pack or blister.
<b>Medicinal product dose roll or blister package</b>	Medicinal product dose pouches and blisters can be collected in a roll or large blister that contains doses for a longer period, e.g., a week, which is called 'medicinal product dose roll or blister package'.

Term	Definition
<b>Multiple medicinal product dose</b>	A 'multiple medicinal product dose' is more than one distinct medicinal product (e.g., paracetamol and omeprazole) in a medicinal product dose package. There could be more or less than one item of that medicinal product form, e.g., half, one, 1.5 tablet.
<b>Non-HRI text</b>	Characters such as letters and numbers that can be read by persons and may or may not be encoded in GS1 AIDC data carriers and are not confined to a structure and format based on GS1 standards (e.g., a date code expressed in a national format that could be used to encode a date field in a GS1 AIDC data carrier, brand owner name, consumer declarations).
<b>Prescription bag</b>	A bag or box which are packed at a central location or by the hospital or retail pharmacist in accordance with a prescription and can contain different kinds of medication, often for a longer period (e.g., a week or month).
<b>Repackaging</b>	Repackaged Medicinal products are taken out of their original package and put in a new package to support dispensing and administration since it often makes it easy for the patient to keep on track with their medication schedule.
<b>Reconstituted products</b>	Reconstitution (ISO TS 16791) is the manipulation to enable the use or application of a medicinal product with a marketing authorization (e.g. solving a powder to a solution) in accordance with the instructions given in the summary of product characteristics or the patient information leaflet. The identification of the separate products that are used to make the final product shall be available and linked to the reconstituted product for traceability of the process.
<b>Serial number: AI (21)</b>	The GS1 Application Identifier (21) indicates that the GS1 Application Identifier data field contains a serial number. A serial number is assigned to an entity for its lifetime. When combined with a GTIN, a serial number uniquely identifies an individual item. The brand owner and the manufacturer are responsible for ensuring the non-duplication of serial numbers for a GTIN.
<b>Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)</b>	<p>The Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC) is the GS1 Identification Key for logistic units in the GS1 System. The SSCC provides a single, global means of uniquely identifying logistic units, which can be any combination of items packaged together for shipment. In some cases, a brand owner may consider a logistic unit an orderable trade item. In that case, the logistic unit should also be identified with a GTIN. However, the GTIN may not replace the SSCC as the logistic unit identifier for shipment.</p> <p>The SSCC is a unique 18-digit number that comprises an Extension Digit, GS1 Company Prefix, Serial Reference and Check Digit, which remains the same for the life of the logistic unit to which it is assigned. While SSCCs may be re-used, they may not be assigned within one year of the shipment date.</p>
<b>Single medicinal product dose</b>	A 'single medicinal product dose' is one dose of one medicinal product (e.g., paracetamol), with more or less than one item of that medicinal form, e.g., half, one, 1.5 tablet contained in a medical product dose package
<b>Single unit</b>	Single medicinal item without any package, for example a single tablet.
<b>Special preparations</b>	Formulation that a pharmacy could prepare, e.g., dilution of a cough syrup for children).
<b>Repackaged single unit package/blister</b>	A healthcare primary package that contains one discrete pharmaceutical dosage form, i.e. a tablet, a certain volume of a liquid or that is the immediate package for a medical device like a syringe.
<b>Unique identification</b>	Depending on the scope or context the term unique identification may be used to refer to a globally unique identification key for an object class, an instance group or an instance. A GS1 identification key is a unique identifier for a class of objects (e.g., a trade item) or an instance of an object (e.g., a logistic unit).