

Combining Product Line Engineering and Service Oriented Architecture in Health Care Infrastructure Systems: Experience Report



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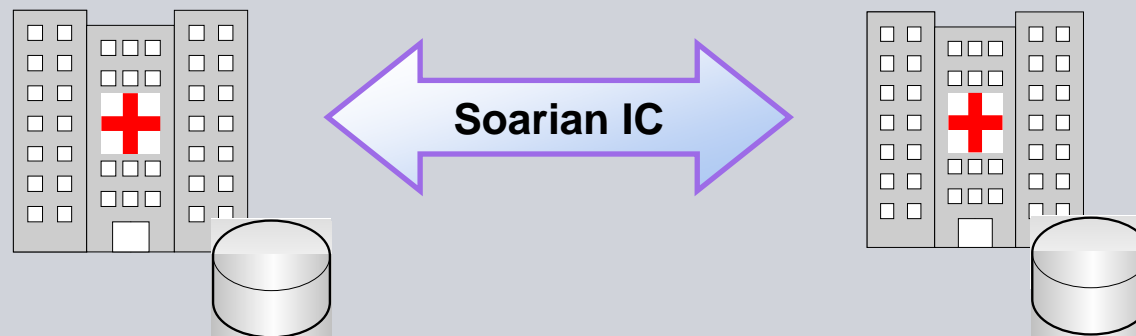
Business Case

Hospitals have a HIS (Hospital Information System).
Data is shared between departments (intra-hospital)

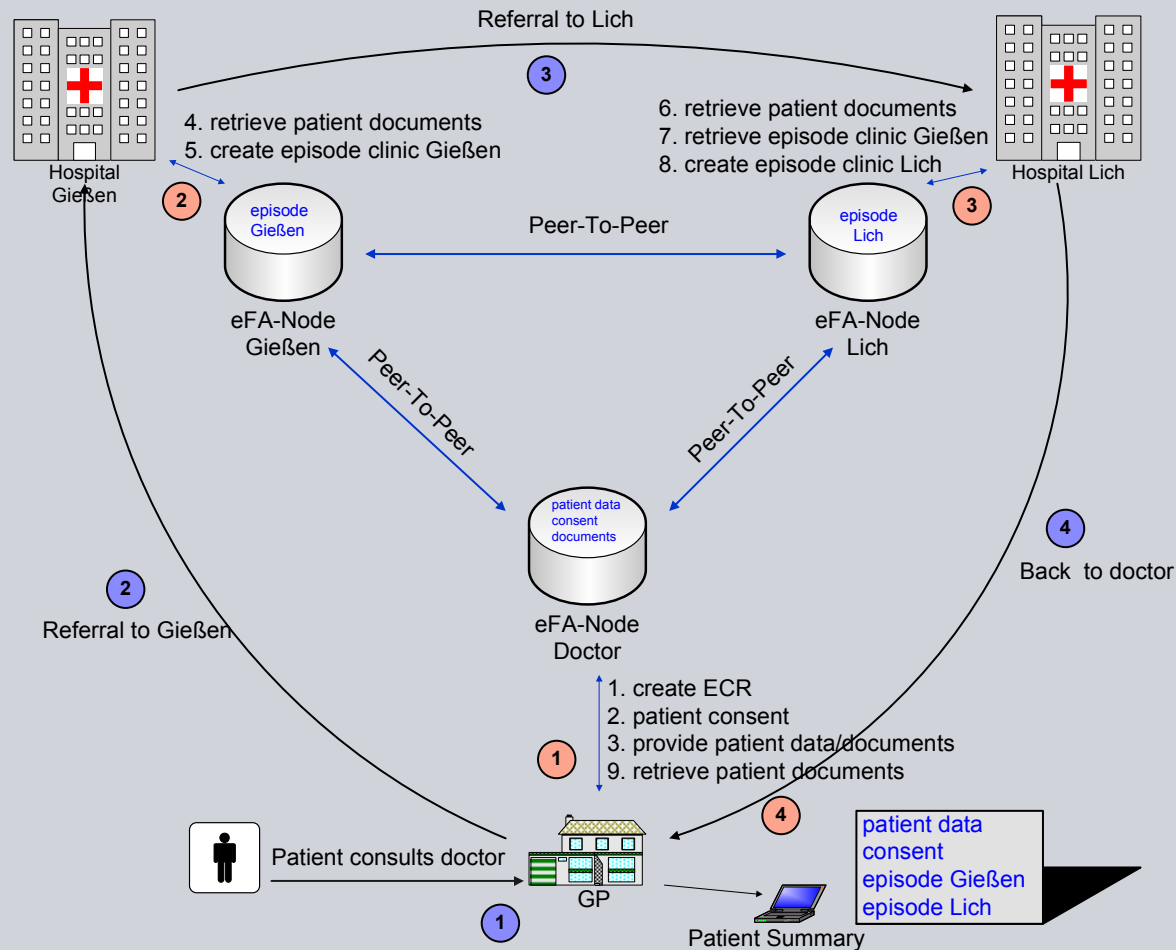
But what if it comes to transferring a patient to another hospital?
You carry your X-ray images with you

Soarian IC targets

- § inter-hospital communication
- § Special scenarios of external data integration



In future: target residential doctors, too



History

Product development was serialized

Previous version forms the bases for the next version (architecture erosion)

Results in monolithic application, interwoven dependencies

Assumptions:

Increased customer base (no serialization possible anymore)

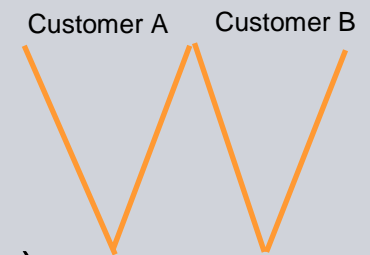
Focus on main selling assets

Make system ready for integration

Goal:

Introduce SOA-approach: import/export via interfaces, composition of features via service chaining

Introduce PLE: focus on core assets, allow for customer specific variations, introduce new features in core if proven at one customer



Challenges

1. *Increasing variability*
2. *Configurability/Subset-ability*
3. *Extensibility*
4. *Increased testability*
5. *Outsourcing*
6. *Risk effect mitigation*
7. *Exploitation of COTS (Common-Off-The-Shelf) products*
8. *Prioritization of features to be integrated in the platform*
9. *Positioning in the market (guide the customer)*
10. *Acceleration of tender preparation*
11. *Clinical workflows*
12. *Traceability*

Approach

1. Scoping (2,8,9,10):
 - § Increasing customer base requires focus on most profitable features
 - § Starting point: Group current requirements to features
 - § Use feature model for reasoning with product mgmt, sales, development, etc („common language“)
2. Variability Management (1,3,4,12):
 - § Reduce variability points (expensive!) pre-configurations
3. Building re-use culture (1,2,4,10):
 - § Keep clear product portfolio strategy
 - § Focus to market commonalities
 - § Quick hacks forbidden in the core assets

Approach

4. Self-containment (2,3,4,5,6,12):

- § Fosters decoupling of components
- § Allows for exchange to third-party components
- § Allows to be used as a system, not only by humans via Web-Interface
- § Improves testability

5. Integration (2,7):

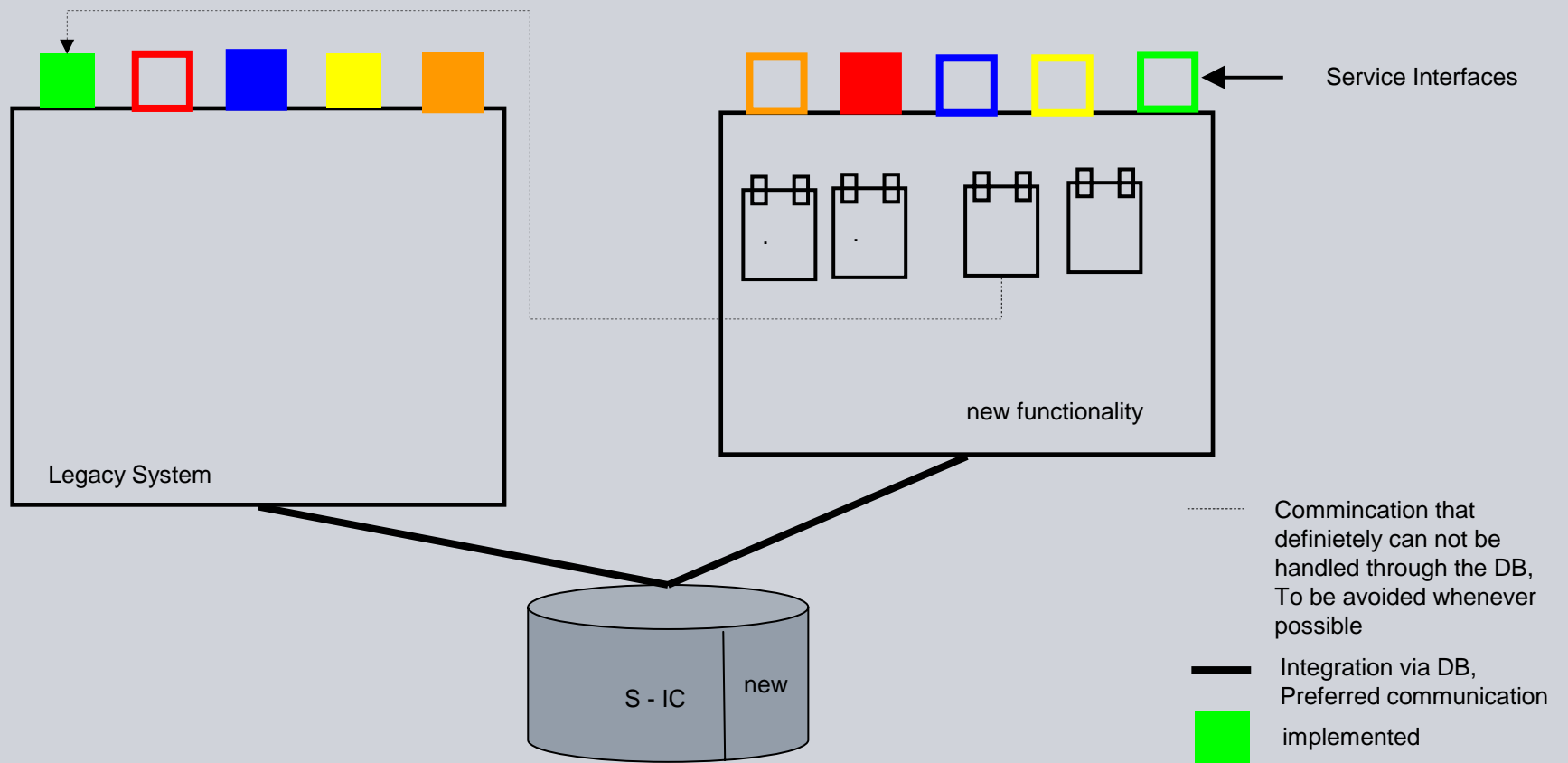
- § More freedom to tailor to customer needs
- § Face the fact that Siemens is not the only supplier

6. Flexibility (5,11):

- § Adding workflow or rule engines
- § support specifics of each customer (ideally by the customer)
- § Late (dynamic) binding

Approach

Other projects showed the likelihood of failure in a big-bang approach
 We favor a migration strategy



Conclusion

- 😊 SOA build a prominent, natural variation point with late (dynamic) binding capabilities
- 😊 Services as a variation point means flexible tooling available (Workflow engines, BPEL)
- 😊 Self-containment reduces coupling and fosters variation
- ⚡ We will not follow the total unawareness of the usage context implied by SOA protagonists.

Future challenges

- § Data model can not be changed as long as old application components exist
- § Restructure the organization (nobody wants to loose influence, learning-curve)
- § Wrap legacy system with new service interface without side-effects

Questions & Answers



Now, or later ...

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