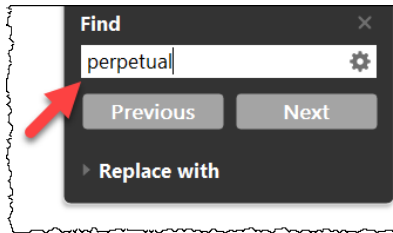**Tecsys Glossary**

Note: To look up a specific keyword in this document, hold down the "Ctrl" key, then press the "f" key to utilize the find function and find all instances of a word or phrase within the document.

ABC

See *Velocity*.

ABC Cycle Count

(WMS) Performance of cycle counts in reference to the velocity of product. ABC cycle counting may be set up through the use of zones, areas, inventory class, or product class through automatic, planned, and/or triggered cycle counts.

ADT

See *Admission, Discharge, and Transfer*.

Add-On Item

(SMS) Items that are not initially requested for a surgery, but must be recorded and delivered to the OR suite during the procedure. It is possible that during a surgery in the OR suite, a doctor will require an item that was not initially requested and cannot be found at a nearby par location. When this occurs, the doctor will inform the circulating nurse who will request the item from the SPD. A supply technician will then find, scan, and transfer the item to the OR suite.

The SMS allows for add-on items to be added to cases that have already been picked to support the dynamic needs of the OR suite.

Implants, trays, and buckets are not considered add-ons.

Admission, Discharge, and Transfer

(SMS) Admission, Discharge, and Transfer (ADT) and Electronic Medical Records (EMR) are medical systems that gather standard medical and clinical data (e.g. patient names, medical data, and procedures). The SMS allows importing medical data from many of the leading EMR/ADT systems. The SMS can also interface directly with Epic™.

Advance Shipment Notice

Typically referred to as an ASN. An ASN is a communiqué (e.g. EDI transmission, phone call, fax) from the vendor indicating what will be included in the upcoming shipment. Typically includes packing list and

invoicing information, such as which items, from which P/O, the ship via, the scheduled delivery date and time and any other pertinent information.

Aging

Aging is used with invoicing to define time intervals. For example: 30, 60 and 90 days. An invoice ages as soon as it passes the payment due date.

Aging intervals are used to monitor late payments and possibly add interest charges or change dunning messages according to the aging date.

AK

See *Alternate Key*.

Alias

(WMS) An alternate identification of product to item/package codes. The WMS supports an infinite number of aliases for any given item/package code. Generally used for receiving product with the vendor ID rather than the internal item/package code.

Allocation

(DMS) Stock allocation takes place after stock commitment and before printing pick/pack slips. It is a firmer commitment or reservation of goods for an order (as compared to commitment). Stock allocation reserves the stock for a specific customer order.

Depending on how your organization will allocate stock (per order or on a batch basis), the allocation method may be linked to the order type or be defined at the organization level.

(WMS) Inventory is allocated to commands. While allocated, inventory is unavailable for other uses, including inventory selection (i.e. inventory "hard" allocation).

Alternate Key

(Metadata)

1. An attribute or attributes that uniquely identify an instance of an entity.

2. If more than one attribute or group of attributes satisfies rule 1, the alternate keys are those attributes or groups of attributes not selected as the primary key.

See *Non-Key Attribute*.

Area

(WMS) A location attribute that controls the following:

- The locations a user can access during task management

- Cycle count characteristics

- Whether commands to perform commands in the location are to be destined for desktop or mobile computer users

- How commands are to be confirmed

- Task aging parameters

AS/RS

(WMS) Automatic Storage and Retrieval Systems. An automated system that stores and retrieves product from locations.

ASN

See *Advance Shipment Notice.*

Asynchronous

An asynchronous task implies that there is no timing requirement for the transmission of a file, i.e. the execution of a task is independent of other tasks.

Attribute

(Metadata) A type of characteristic or property associated with a set of real or abstract things (e.g. people, places and events).

Automatic Cycle Count

Cycle counts generated by the system in response to a period of time elapsing since the last cycle count performed on some location. Used to guarantee that every location in the warehouse will be cycle counted at least once every X number of days, where X is configurable by item and area.

(WMS) This allows configuration of automatic cycle counting in response to ABC velocity. May be disabled if desired.

Availability

(DMS) Every item that is placed on an order draws potential inventory from what is physically on hand, therefore reducing the sellable inventory quantity.

Stock availability of an item is calculated based on a setting defined in the Item Warehouses resource. The flag name is Availability Calculation Method. This setting determines which formula will be used to calculate the available stock for this item (in a particular warehouse). There are four different formulas.

Bar Code

(WMS) A machine-readable format for printing out information. Used in conjunction with mobile computers, bar codes may be printed on labels to be applied to inventory, locations, and containers for easy identification and reading of information. Bar coding is done in accordance with one of several different formats, including Code 2 of 5, Code 39, UPC, and Code 128.

(SMS) A machine-readable format for printing out information. Used in conjunction with mobile computers, bar codes may be printed on labels to be applied to inventory, locations, and containers for easy identification and reading of information. Common types of bar codes used in the healthcare industry are HIBC, GS1, and UPC. Mobile computers inject a prefix for GS1 bar codes and use the native

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prefixes for all other types of bar codes; these prefixes are then stored in the bar codes table. Scanning tasks are performed using the DataWedge™ application.

Baseline

(WMS) The Tecsys Elite Warehouse Management System (WMS) standard product.

Basic Receiving

(WMS) A process of receiving without use of purchase orders or any other system notification of incoming product. Also called *blind receiving*, basic receiving is distinguished from inbound receiving, which is the process of receiving against a purchase order or some other notification of incoming product. Beyond the use of basic receiving as a receiving process at a receiving location, basic receiving is also used to create inventory records for product found in the facility that is not entered in the system. This latter function can also be performed using demand cycle counts.

Batch Order

(WMS) A means of consolidating picks within a wave. The line items within a wave are consolidated into as few picks as possible by creating a dummy batch order for all products within the wave. Picks are then issued against the batch order rather than each individual order in the wave; for example, two line items requesting half loads each would be consolidated to a single pick request for a full load. Batch picking frequently involves a consolidation area, where the product is separated and packed into different shipments.

Batch Picking

(WMS) A method of picking that involves picking items for numerous orders at once and then bringing them to a consolidation area, where the product is separated and packed into different shipments.

Batch Replenishment

See *Replenishment*.

Bed

(SMS) The system keeps track of the many beds found in a hospital and records which rooms they are in and which patients are assigned to them. Exceptions exist for OR suites as only one bed is assigned per suite.

Bill of Lading

A document generated for any less than truckload or truckload shipments to be given to the driver of the trailer, indicating the contents of the trailer.

Blind Receiving

See *Basic Receiving*.

BLOB

(Metadata) Binary large object. Something that is treated and especially gets stored as a whole, without further structuring efforts.

Break Unit of Measure

(WMS) The unit of measure for an item/package code below which no commands may be generated. If desired, it is possible to construct units of measure for product, such that the lowest unit of measure defined is used for tracking purposes only, but not for handling. For example, a drum of liquid may be defined with two units of measure, drum and gallon, so that the number of gallons might be tracked. However, as shipping a gallon of liquid might be inconvenient or impossible, the break unit of measure might be set to drum so that no commands for quantities of gallons would be generated.

A break unit of measure of NONE indicates that all inventory tags for this item may be split to satisfy the requested quantity. This value may be set by the DMS to support less than full unit (decimal) quantities. If set to NONE by the DMS, and the Upload flag in the WMS items table is set to Yes, it cannot be changed by a WMS user.

Build

A version of software that meets a specified subset of the requirements that the completed software will meet.

Bulk Location

(WMS) A location type. A bulk location is a location in the warehouse where multiple item/package codes can be stored. It is not designated for specific items. It can also be used to store many loads of a single item. Forward pick, FIFO, and LIFO location types only allow inventory of one item/package code to be stored at a time.

- The difference between a BULK TYPE location (many items in the same location) and the more generic BULK location is that the latter is used to store many loads of a single item (drive in racks, floor fronts, and so on).

Business Key (BK)

(Metadata) The key that is most meaningful to the user in uniquely identifying records. It may or may not be the same as the primary key. The business key is used especially in the process of creating records, both in the regular user interface and through APIs such as Web Services.

Business Rule

(Metadata) An expression of the business policies and procedures, often embedded within the logic of an application program.

Called-For Item

See *Add-On Item*.

Cardinality

(Metadata) The ratio of instances of a parent to instances of a child. A [relationship](#) may have one of three cardinalities:

- Zero one or more (optionally one or more child records per parent)

- One or more (one or more child records per parent)

- Zero or one (at most one child record per parent)

The first and second types can be referred to as *cardinality-many* for short.

The third type is also called *single-cardinality*.

Carrier

(WMS) A transportation company that either delivers inventory to the facility or is used to deliver outbound orders to a customer. Tecsys Elite WMS maintains a carriers table.

Cart

(SMS) A physical cart used to transport case supplies. The cart is loaded with the requested supplies in the SPD and is then brought to the OR suite. Carts use license plate numbers for identification purposes. The association between cases and carts is tracked by the case cart assignment before picking.

As of SMS 9.3.0, two carts are permitted per case.

Carton

(WMS) For reference on shipping documentation, a shipping unit that is less than a full skid.

Carton Unit of Measure

(WMS) The unit of measure for an item/package code at which inventory will be identified as a carton on any bill of lading generated that refers to that inventory. Cartons are differentiated from full skids on the bill of lading.

Case

(SMS) Contains information on the patient, procedure, and required supplies, and is automatically transferred into the system by Epic™, or manually transferred through another EMR system. Cases deal specifically with surgeries taking place in the OR suites and are therefore part of the OR Inventory Manager resource. Cases are planned, assigned to a cart, and picked before the procedure. After the procedure, leftover items are put away or sent to the SPD during case completion.

Case Cart

See *Cart*.

Case Putaway

(SMS) Returning an item (e.g. a tissue, tray, or non-compromised item) to its storage location after a procedure.

Case Reconciliation

(SMS) Functionality that allows the usage and waste data for new case items to be added, or existing case items to be modified.

Case Return

(SMS) Referred to as putaway. An item picked for a procedure but is not used and is returned to inventory (putaway).

Case Usage

(SMS) Usage that is recorded during a procedure.

Cascading Replenishment

(WMS) A replenishment scheme involving replenishment from one forward pick to a second forward pick of a lower unit of measure. This is used when multiple forward picks are used for a single item/package code, where each forward pick is set for a different unit of measure. Since the replenishment of any of the forward picks originates from a forward pick of a higher unit of measure, this helps decrease the number of partial loads in locations, because it is not necessary to take a partial from the higher unit of measure for the replenishment. When using a cascading replenishment, the system option Allow Order Planner to Break Forward Pick is set to No. See *Warehouse Search Path*.

Cash Disbursement

(DMS) Cash disbursement is the act of paying vendors. Disbursement can be performed according to a variety of parameters: priorities, aging, and so on.

Cath Lab

(SMS) Catheter Lab. An examination room with diagnostic imaging equipment used to visualize the arteries and chambers of the heart and to provide treatment.

Central Sterilization

(SMS) A location in a hospital where soiled reusable instruments (e.g. kits and tools) are cleaned and sanitized. The sanitized items are then returned to the SPD for future use.

Central Supply

See *Sterile Processing Department*.

Check Digit

(WMS) An alternate name for a location. Check digits are generally bar-coded. When bar-coded, and the confirm option for the location on the areas table is set only to check digit, the user is forced to scan the bar code, helping ensure that the user does not simply key the location name. Check digits may also be used as abbreviations for location names, so that the user may easily key the check digit rather than the location name.

Circulating Nurse

(SMS) Responsible for providing patient care before, during, and after surgical procedures; monitoring the procedures in OR suites during surgery; replenishing the surgical team's supplies; documenting the supply used during the procedure; helping the scrub nurse and other staff to clean and prepare the room for the next procedure.

Cluster Picking

(WMS) Picking into more than one container at a time. Frequently combined with pick and pass, so that the multiple containers, or *cluster*, is picked by one user in an area and passed to a second user to pick in another area. Also frequently combined with container selection, so that the system will direct the user(s) to pick into properly sized containers.

Tecsys Elite WMS supports two forms of cluster picking, system-directed and label-directed, both employing pick and pass and container selection. In system-directed cluster picking, the user performing picks is directed to pick for specific orders into specific containers. In label-directed cluster picking, the user chooses which containers to pick into after the system has determined how many containers of which sizes to pick into.

COD Order

(DMS) A COD order is a *cash on delivery* order. This order is payable by the customer upon receipt of the goods by cash or check. These orders are treated like regular orders for stock commitment and allocation. The only difference in entering a COD order into the system is the payment method (2 or 3).

- Some organizations may automatically add a special handling charge to process a COD order (if your organization sets it up this way). If applicable, this will automatically be added at Order Entry time.

- COD orders are NOT subject to regular credit verification, but ARE subject to all other hold conditions.

- COD orders are eligible for payment incentives (terms) established for the customer.

- Drop shipment orders cannot be paid by COD.

Code Column

(Metadata) One of the columns in a key may be identified as the code column. The code column is the column that is not inherited (does not migrate down from the identifying parent table—see Table Identifying Trees for more details), and typically contains the most fine-grained information of all the key parts.

Example:

Suppose we have a table called country, and a table called province, where the province is an identifying child table of country (see Table Identifying Trees for more details on the concept of identifying child table).

The country has a single-part PK consisting of the country_code column. The province has a two-part PK consisting of the country_code and province_code columns.

The country's PK's code column is the country_code. The province's code column is the province_code as it is the more fine-grained piece of information. Also, the country_code column in the province table is inherited from the parent table.

Command

(WMS) A task to be issued to a user either through a mobile computer or a desktop computer. Commands to be issued are to perform putaways, picks, replenishments, or cycle counts. Refer to the Queued Commands topic in the Tecsys Elite WMS Help system for a complete list of possible command statuses.

Command Sequence

(WMS) A sequential number assigned to locations to indicate the order in which commands of the same priority will be issued to users using mobile computers. By using a logical command sequence, the amount of time wasted through user travel from one location to another is decreased.

Command Unit of Measure

(WMS) The unit of measure at which commands are issued during picking and replenishment. How this is to be set depends largely on operational requirements; for example, for an item/package code defined with each, case, and pallet units of measure, where 50 cases make a pallet, a command to pick a pallet might be issued as 1 pallet, which is easier to read, or might be issued as 50 cases, to suggest that the user actually verify the number of cases physically residing on the pallet.

Commitment

(DMS) Commitment is recognition of demand against an item, not a promise. It is a *soft reservation* of goods. Commitment of stock can occur as soon as the line item has been added to an order (depending on settings). Stock cannot be allocated to a sales order until it is committed. It cannot get onto a pick/pack slip until it is allocated.

Example: A company may be taking *show orders* for delivery in six months. They would not want to allocate the stock as they could not sell it to anyone else. They would probably want to commit it so that the forecasting would pick it up.

Compliance Labeling

(WMS) The generation of shipping labels that conform to customer formatting requirements. As there is no standard format across customers, compliance labeling potentially requires maintenance and generation of a different labeling format for each customer.

Consignment Item

(SMS) Items that are not owned by the hospital until they are consumed. The vendor-owned items are controlled and distributed by a vendor representative in the hospital. Though not part of the inventory, these items are the responsibility of the hospital and need to be tracked as a pending liability. These items include patient-specific surgical trays, surgical instruments, and implants.

The SMS is configured to handle consignment items as non-stock items. Consigned items are tracked at the location item level throughout the system without any financial transactions generated for the items. When used, the actual financial transactions are generated and processed to the G/L. For financial purposes, consigned items are only received and consumed at the time of usage. Once a consigned item is consumed, a purchase order is generated for the replenishment and is sent to the item vendor.

Consolidation

(WMS) Storing inventory of the same item/package code in a location. Consolidation of inventory in locations creates as many empty locations within the warehouse as possible, where the partially full locations are held to a minimum. In a randomized storage environment, consolidation is very useful, especially if the warehouse is not using the BULK location type; if product is to be stored in the warehouse, and many locations are partially full, the system will not perform storage location selection as efficiently as if consolidation is performed. Consolidation opportunities are specified both by item/package code and by storage rule. Several rules govern consolidation opportunities, including ensuring that expired product is not stored with unexpired product, ensuring that product assigned a hold code is not mixed with product with no hold code, and ensuring that multiple lots are not stored in the same location, among others.

Consumer

(SMS) Another word for *patient*.

Container

(WMS) A container is generally a box, a tote, or a pallet used to either transport multiple tags from one location to another or to track multiple tags together in storage or shipping. See *Transport Container* and *Non-Transport Container*.

Container Packing List

(WMS) A list of the contents of a shipping container.

Container Selection

(WMS) An algorithm the Tecsys Elite WMS uses to direct a user to pick directly into a container, generally a shipping container. The container selection algorithm uses fit calculations to determine the smallest container to pick product into, and the fewest number of containers possible. Container selection may be used to decrease traffic within a consolidation area.

Container Type

(WMS) There are different kinds of containers used in the WMS outbound order process. They are:

- Permanent: Maintained by the system (Example: Totes).

- Temporary: ID is deleted once command is completed (Example: Cardboard shipper).

- Transport: Used to transport multiple inventory records through the warehouse.

- Non-Transport: Used to track multiple inventory records as a single unit.

Contract Pricing

(DMS) The application includes the ability to capture and reference the results of customer contract negotiations between a manufacturer or a distributor and a buying group or an individual customer. If the customer's price strategy is set up to look for contract pricing, and appropriate contract-related definitions have been established, these special price agreements are then automatically reflected during capture or inquiry operations, regardless of an order's origin (i.e. OMS or EDI).

Cookie

A small amount of state data stored permanently or temporarily by the client. Cookies are transmitted to and from the server and allow a Web site to remember things about the client (e.g. whether or not the user has previously visited the site).

Co-Op Agreement

(DMS) A co-op agreement is a cooperative advertising agreement between an organization and a customer in which the organization agrees to pay back to the customer a percentage of the purchases that the customer has made over a period of time. Co-op agreements are defined in Co-Ops.

You may set up an agreement that affects a single item or a group of items. The amounts earned and owed are maintained by the system and are reflected in the Co-Op History view. These statistics are accumulated at the source in Order Entry as soon as pricing is determined.

Core Location

(SMS) A central location just outside of, or connected to, the OR suites. Usually contains various par locations and specialty carts that are accessed frequently by the circulating nurse during the course of a procedure. The supply areas found in the core location typically carry additional stock that is commonly needed during surgery (e.g. sutures). The core location can also contain a vendor consignment storage location for vendors to easily access specialty items during surgery.

Cost Center

(SMS) The department that absorbs the expense for item usage. Cost centers can be associated with locations, units, and supply areas. Supply technicians and clinicians are prompted to specify a cost center before scanning inventory when using the kiosk solution, depending on the setting of the Prompt for Cost Center flag defined in the supply area. If the SMS is used in conjunction with the DMS application, cost centers are equivalent to divisions.

Credit Memo

(DMS) An accounting term used to indicate that an adjustment has been made to the vendor's account. It can be specific to an invoice or a general credit memo. A credit memo is a document you receive from a vendor that reduces your outstanding balance (you owe them less).

Cross Dock

(WMS) A method of filling backorders. When insufficient product exists within a facility to fulfill line items in an outbound order, and product that may be used to fulfill the line item is received into the facility, the product is picked to fulfill the order instead of being stored to a storage location. This functionality may be disabled if desired. See *Potential Cross Dock*.

Cycle Count

A method of checking and maintaining inventory accuracy. As opposed to a physical inventory, in which all inventory in a facility is counted in a single day or weekend once every six months or year, which requires that the facility be closed for business and frequently paying overtime to employees, cycle counts are performed a location at a time during regular operations.

(WMS) Cycle counts are issued to users as commands, either on a desktop or a mobile computer, in the same way that any other command is issued to users.

Tecsys Elite WMS supports five kinds of cycle counting: automatic cycle count, triggered cycle count, discrepancy cycle count, demand cycle count, and planned cycle count.

DC

See *Distribution Center*.

Daily Logged Transactions

(WMS) A table maintaining records of transactions performed. Records track inventory changes and completed tasks by the user who performed the task. Daily transaction log records are written to the Historical Logged Transactions at the end of each day and purged.

Data Dictionary

(Metadata) A collection of definitions of a data in a certain field. In the same way as a user's guide, it provides a strict definition of what can be included in the data and, if need be, the rules that must be respected, along with the list of possible values that can be attributed to data, the precision with which a figure must be entered, and so on.

Data Element

(Metadata) A named identifier of each of the entities and their attributes that is mapped to a column in a database table. See *Domain*.

Debit Memo

(DMS) An accounting term used to indicate that an adjustment has been made to an invoice. A debit memo increases your vendor balance (you owe them more).

Delivery

(SMS) Deliveries are used to track the receipt and storage of items from a vendor, a warehouse, or another location in the hospital. They are typically linked to one or many supply orders.

Demand Cycle Count

(WMS) A user using a mobile computer may demand a cycle count. To do so, the user simply specifies a location to cycle count and demands the count.

Demand Pick

(WMS) A function that allows a user either to specify an item/package code or a tag to pick an exit location. Upon delivery, the inventory will be deleted from the WMS. Generally used in kitting to specify product to be consumed in some rework process. Only works if the item's Upload flag is set to No.

Destination Stop

(DM) The stop identified as the final stop which must be visited in order to complete a delivery route.

Dimensions

(WMS) One of two ways Tecsys Elite WMS uses in determining whether inventory will *fit* into a location, the other being size code. Both the item/package code and location are defined with length, height, width, and weight. During storage location selection, the WMS will use the dimensions specified for the item, the dimensions of the location, and the dimensions of any inventory already in the location to calculate the fit. If a size code is specified for either the item/package code or the location, no dimension calculations will be used to determine fit.

Direct Store

(WMS) The process through which inventory is received into a FIFO location, LIFO location, bulk location, or forward pick location, rather than a receiving location. When received into one of those locations, the system will not execute the storage location selection algorithm, but simply records the inventory as being within that location.

Discrepancy Cycle Count

(WMS) Cycle counts generated by the system in response to a pick short or replenishment short. Any time a user reports an insufficient quantity to perform the pick or replenishment issued to that user, a discrepancy cycle count is generated.

Distribution Center

A point in the supply chain. Distribution centers are used to receive product for a single company that must be shipped to multiple locations. Distribution centers are frequently used in retail operations, where a company will order large quantities of product to receive discounted pricing. The product is then broken into smaller quantities to be shipped to individual retail outlets. A trend in the warehousing industry is a move away from the use of distribution centers and toward smaller quantities shipped directly to the smaller locations.

Domain

(Metadata) The part of the data element that establishes a structure and limits the allowable set of values of a data element. Domains define and classify data elements. See *Data Element*.

Door Location

(WMS) A location type. Trailers from carriers are assigned to door locations to load trailers. Inventory being trailer-loaded is moved to the door location.

Driver

(DM) A variable that can be linked to specific users to allow for detailed and transparent tracking.

Drop Shipment

A drop shipment order is a customer order that is shipped directly from the vendor to the customer instead of being shipped from the distributor's stock.

Dynamic Replenishment

See *Replenishment*.

Dynamic Slotting

(WMS) The functionality that changes the item/package codes dedicated to forward pick locations based on changes in demand for product, especially seasonal changes in demand.

EDI

Electronic Data Interchange. A standardized format for computer-to-computer communications of business documents, frequently the vehicle for ASN communications.

Electronic Medical Records

(SMS) Electronic Medical Records (EMR) and Admission, Discharge, and Transfer (ADT) are medical systems that gather standard medical and clinical data (e.g. patient names, medical data, and procedures). The SMS allows importing medical data from many of the leading EMR/ADT systems. The SMS can also interface directly with Epic™.

EMR

See *Electronic Medical Records*.

Entity

(Metadata) A set of real or abstract things (e.g. people, places, and events) which have common attributes or characteristics. Entities may be either independent or dependent.

Epic™

(SMS) An EMR/ADT system that interfaces with the SMS to transmit relevant patient, procedure, and supply usage data. Epic™ commands a large market share and the SMS has an embedded view within Epic™ for certain processes. Epic™ sends information to the SMS about patients, items, and surgical procedure scheduling.

Equipment Class and Type

(WMS) When a user signs on to a mobile computer, the user will specify the equipment type the user is using. Locations are defined with an equipment class that may access the location, the equipment class being a group of equipment types. Users will only receive commands from a mobile computer if operating an equipment type that is of the equipment class specified for the location to be accessed.

Equipment Servicing Area

(WMS) Specifies how commands are to be issued within a given area, whether on a desktop computer, a mobile computer, or mechanically (if using AS/RS). It is not necessary that all commands be issued in the same way; if desired, picks might be performed from a mobile computer but cycle counts might be performed from a desktop computer within the same location.

Explant

An item that was previously implanted into a body and that was subsequently removed from the body.

Event

(DM) Every activity performed is tracked as an event and can be viewed in the Events Log in DM.

Exit Location

(WMS) A location type. If inventory is delivered to an exit location, the inventory is deleted from the WMS, and upload and transaction log records are created. Generally used in kitting operations, where raw materials are consumed to create finished product.

Expensed Location

(SMS) A par location expensed at the time of delivery, prior to any actual usage. Actual usage is determined though the par location supply counts.

Expiration Date/Time

The date and time at which product is to expire, or already has expired. Expiration date and time is calculated by adding the shelf life to the receipt date and time.

Expression Column

(Metadata) A logical table column, which is not persisted into the physical database, but is associated with a physical table and for which the value is calculated by a database query (i.e. computed/derived using physical columns within a single table or a table within the table's identifying tree). Expression columns may be grouped on and sorted in the Results tab of the Personalization window.

Extension Column

(Metadata) A type of column that is computed by code (ie by a Java class) or is needed to compute another extension column. Such columns are only available at the record level or as parameters to a search operation.

FEFO Inventory Management

(WMS) A standardized inventory management control for proper stock rotation of expiration sensitive inventory. Allocation for picking and shipment of product is based on the system rotation date for all items. This date is determined by taking the product's expiration date and subtracting an appropriate lead time (in days) to ensure the product is delivered with sufficient remaining shelf life for end consumer use. FEFO is the acronym for First Expiration Date, First Out. Expired inventory will not be selected.

FIFO Location

(WMS) A location type. If inventory is selected from a FIFO location during inventory selection, the WMS will check the order in which all inventory was stored to the location to find the tag first stored to that location. If the inventory originally selected in inventory selection is not the inventory first stored to the location, Tecsys Elite WMS will select the inventory first stored to the location instead of the inventory originally selected. This functionality may be disabled in System Options and is not recommended for use with inventory that is date-sensitive. FIFO locations also prohibit storage of multiple item/package codes within the location.

FIFO Window Warehouse Search

(WMS) In material selection, a set of rules appended to the warehouse search path. Any rule specified in a warehouse search path may append a FIFO window search path, a second collection of rules analogous to the warehouse search path. While the warehouse search path will find the oldest inventory for the specified rule, the FIFO window search path will conduct an additional search for any inventory in the section that is older than the inventory already selected in the warehouse search path. If the second inventory record is older than the first by a specified number of days called a *FIFO window*, that age difference being specified by item, the WMS will select the second inventory record rather than the first. If it is not older by the FIFO window, the original inventory record is selected. The intent of the FIFO window warehouse search is only to select the older inventory record if it is older by a significant time frame; otherwise, the inventory selected by the warehouse search path is preferred.

Fillable

(WMS) A flag that appears during order planning indicating whether or not all line items in an order have been allocated inventory. This flag indicates 100% allocation; if a single *each* is missing from one line item out of fifty in an order, the flag will indicate No.

FOB

See *Free On Board*.

Forecasting

(DMS) A way to predict how much inventory is needed and at what time. Forecasting can be performed by various methods, but each is used to determine the same thing. Forecasting can also be used to generate requisitions, which can then be associated with replenishment orders.

Forced Interleaving

(WMS) A feature of task management used to alternate tasks. Tasks of equal priority configured in task management are issued such that the highest priority command of one task is issued, and then the highest priority command of the second task, and then the highest priority command of the third task, and so on. After issuing one command of each task type, a command of the first task type is issued, repeating the pattern. Commonly used to alternate stores and picks; if the shipping and receiving docks are near each other, the user may take inventory to store from the receiving dock, and then pick something from a storage location to take to the shipping dock, etc., so that the user is performing work both to and from the docks. See *Interleaving* and *Standard Interleaving*.

Foreign Key

(Metadata) An attribute that has migrated through a relationship from a parent entity to a child entity. A foreign key represents a secondary reference to a single set of values; the primary reference being the owned attribute. See *Non-Key Attribute*.

Forward Pick Location

(WMS) A location type. Forward picks are used to maintain inventory that has high velocity and/or is frequently picked in less than load unit of measure. Forward picks are dedicated to a single item/package code and may, if desired, be further restricted to specific lots and user codes. Forward picks are generally located in close proximity to shipping docks, for efficient picking of high velocity inventory. Inventory is maintained in forward picks through putaway of received product and replenishment.

Free On Board

This is the point at which liability for the product changes from the point of origin.

This is not associated with any freight charges or delivery expenses, but is the declaration of where liability changes hands.

Full Skid

(WMS) Specification of a quantity of inventory to be printed on a bill of lading. Full skids are differentiated from cartons on the bill of lading.

Future Orders

(DMS) Future orders are orders that are so far in advance that they are exempt from affecting the current availability of the inventory, yet users still have visibility of the demand. The future order date window is a setting determined by the organization in the Future Order Days flag in Organization OMS Setups.

Stock for orders that are dated in this fashion is not committed, and therefore cannot be shipped. This flag is set depending on an organization's stocking practices and order fulfillment policies.

Future orders are managed in much the same way as other orders except that they must go through the stock commitment and allocation processes prior to processing. The procurement function will normally look at future orders to ensure that enough stock will be ordered to satisfy those future orders.

Global Trade Item Number

(SMS) A Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) is a unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items and units of measure, products, or services. This is stored in the GS1 bar code. As of SMS 9.3, multiple GTINs for an item's UOM are permitted to reflect stock items replenished from multiple vendors.

GTIN is also an umbrella term that refers to the entire family of UCC.EAN data structures. The entire family of data structures within the GTIN is as follows:

- GTIN-12 (UPC)
- GTIN-13 (EAN-13)
- GTIN-14 (EAN/UCC-128 or ITF-14)
- GTIN-8 (EAN-8)

GS1

(SMS) A type of bar code used in the healthcare industry. It is composed of a 01 prefix, followed by 14 characters for the GTIN, followed by additional numbers for lots or other information. The GTIN code is stored in the item UOM GTINs table in the SMS.

GTIN

See *Global Trade Item Number*.

Hazardous Material (Hazmat)

Product that is restricted as to how it may be transported and where in a facility it may be stored; such product also requires special labeling.

Health Level Seven

(SMS) Health Level Seven (HL7) refers to a set of international standards for the transfer of clinical and administrative data between software applications used by various healthcare providers. These standards focus on the seventh layer ("Application Layer") of the Application Level of the Open System Interconnection (OSI) model which is closest to the end-user. This layer provides application services for file transfers, email, and other network software services. Tiered architectures as well as Telnet™ and FTP™ also exist on this application layer.

Helper Application

Within the context of a browser, a helper application is another software program that is used by the browser to perform additional functions. For instance, Windows Media Player and Macromedia Flash Player are helper applications to render content not handled directly by the browser. A helper application can be a plug-in or an external application.

In general, a helper application is a software application that supports another software application.

HIBC

See *Hospital Industry Bar Code*.

HIBC LIC Primary Data Structure

(SMS) A bar code format that is composed of a "+" sign identifier, a 4-character LIC code, a product or catalog number (PCN) between 1 and 13 characters, followed by a single numerical character identifying the UOM. The Barcode Professional™ application automatically calculates the checksum for added validation.

HL7

See *Health Level-7*.

Hold Code

(WMS) An inventory attribute. Typically used to differentiate inventory that either requires some quality assurance check or is damaged from inventory that may be allocated in material selection. If inventory is assigned a hold code, the storage rules used in storage location selection will treat the product differently from inventory not on a hold code. If it is desirable to allocate inventory with a hold code to line items during material selection, the line item must request inventory with that specific hold code, or the order planner will have to manually allocate that inventory during order planning.

Hold Location

(WMS) Typically, a hold type location is a location in which product on hold code may be held until removed from the hold code status. In the WMS, the hold type location is a receiving location. If product is received into the location without a hold code, it behaves as if received into a receiving location. If product is received into the location with a hold code, it may not be released for putaway until the hold code is removed. When the hold code is removed, the product is automatically released for putaway.

Hospital Industry Bar Code

(SMS) The Hospital Industry Bar Code (HIBC) is a type of bar code used in the healthcare industry. It is composed of a "+" sign identifier, 4 characters for the manufacturer, followed by the manufacturer reference number, and 2 characters at the end representing the UOM (not supported by Tecsys Elite at this time). The manufacturer reference number is stored in the manufacturer items table in the SMS.

Identifying Relationship

(Metadata) A relationship whereby an instance of the child entity is identified through its association with a parent entity. The primary key attributes of the parent entity become primary key attributes of the child.

Implant

(SMS) A device that is placed into a naturally or surgically formed cavity of the human body and is intended to remain there for a period of 30 days or more. Implants are typically considered tracked items.

Inbound Order

(WMS) A record of an expected receipt maintained within the WMS, such as a purchase order.

Inbound Receiving

(WMS) The process of receiving against an inbound order. See *Basic Receiving*.

Instrument Processing

See *Central Sterilization*.

Interleaving

(WMS) In task management, a method of assigning tasks to users, where more than one task is of equal priority. For tasks of equal priority in the task management profile, those tasks must be interleaved either through forced interleaving or standard interleaving.

In Transit Location

(WMS) A location type. The in transit location represents the *location* product resides in when it is being moved from one location to another. For example, after product has been picked but not delivered to the destination location, the product is tracked in the in transit location.

Inventory

Anything in a facility that must be tracked and accounted for.

(WMS) Inventory is *created* through receiving or cycle count adjustments, and is *deleted* through ship completes, cycle count adjustments, or when delivered to an exit location.

Inventory Hard Allocation

See *Material Selection*.

Inventory Status Modification

(WMS) Functionality that allows a user to change the hold code, lot, or any of the three user codes for an inventory record. These inventory attributes may impact inventory selection, as the inventory selection algorithm may seek inventory with specific attributes; these attributes also affect consolidation of product.

Inventory Selection

(WMS) The process through which the WMS selects inventory to allocate to line items for outbound orders or to allocate inventory for replenishment. Material selection is performed through the use of warehouse search paths.

Inventory Substitution

The process through which an acceptable substitute may be shipped to a customer in place of the actual item/package code ordered by the customer, if the order for the original item/package code cannot be filled.

Inversion Entity

(Metadata) An attribute or attributes that do not uniquely identify an instance of an entity, but are often used to access instances of entities. See *Non-Key Attribute*.

Invoice Frequency

(DMS) This is used to group customers together for invoice creation.

Invoicing can be performed at various time intervals. It all depends on how the customer wants to be invoiced. This is defined by the Invoice Frequency flag in Customers.

The invoice frequencies are defined by your organization in Invoice Frequencies. Examples: Daily, Monthly, and Weekly.

Invoice Generation Method

(DMS) Invoice Creation looks at this field (found in Customers) to determine what will appear on a customer invoice. Will shipments be combined? Will each shipment be invoiced separately? There are five options available.

The available options are:

- Single order; each shipment invoiced individually

- Single order; combine shipments onto the same invoice if possible

- Single order; invoice only when the order is fully shipped

- Multiple orders; combine all shipments onto the same invoice

- Multiple orders; combine only fully shipped orders onto the same invoice

Invoicing

(DMS) Invoicing involves generating an invoice to the customer (customer who is paying for the goods) for a particular shipment or group of orders for a particular time period. An invoice indicates the amount that the customer owes the distributor for the goods received. The payment terms are also indicated to notify the customer of the due date and of any possible discounts.

Item

An identification of a type of inventory handled within a facility.

(WMS) The combination of the item number and package code indicate a unique inventory type. Also called a SKU.

JC

See *Joint Commission*.

Joint Commission

(SMS) An organization which credits and certifies healthcare facilities. The Joint Commission (JC) was previously known as the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO).

Just-in-Time (JIT)

A relatively recent business practice process, which seeks to decrease the amount of inventory maintained on hand as much as possible. As inventory maintenance incurs costs, JIT suggests that producing product in as close a response to demand as possible will cut costs. JIT and other associated business practice philosophies have had a major impact on the warehousing industry.

Key

(Metadata) A key is a minimal set of columns (at least one), belonging to the same table, that uniquely identify records in that table.

All key definitions in Itopia are unique keys.

Kit

(SMS) See *Tray*.

Kitting

The process through which inventory of multiple items is combined to create inventory of an item different from any of the original inventory. This may be a finishing process, through which, for example, paint or labels are applied to some inventory, or a production process through which raw materials are used to create a finished product.

Label

(WMS) Labels are used to identify inventory, locations, containers, or addresses to which product is to be shipped. Inventory labels are also called tag labels, license plates, or putaway labels. If bar-coded, inventory, location, and container labels may be scanned using mobile computers for easy identification. See *Compliance Labeling*.

Label-Directed Cluster Picking

See *Cluster Picking*.

Labeler Identification Code

(SMS) A labeler identification code (LIC) for manufacturers in the healthcare industry. It is composed of a single alphabetic character followed by 3 alphanumeric characters.

Label Unit of Measure

(WMS) The unit of measure for which tag labels are generated. Not to be confused with the load unit of measure, for which tag IDs are generated. For an item/package code configured for pallet, carton, case, and each units of measure, a load unit of measure might be set to pallet, where the label unit of measure might be set to carton. In such a scenario, for any pallet received, a single tag ID would be generated for the pallet, but a tag label (also frequently called a license plate) would be generated for each carton in the pallet. Generally used for items that are received in pallets, but picked in less than pallets.

Lawson™

(SMS) A typical financial back-end application used by hospitals to track inventory and financial data. The DMS can be used in place of Lawson™ as the SMS is capable of interfacing with either system. Lawson™ sends information to the SMS about items, locations, location items, vendors, and deliveries. The SMS sends information to Lawson™ concerning supply orders, receipt confirmation for vendor P/Os, and item movements.

Less than Truckload (LTL)

A shipment of product that does not fill a trailer. LTLs are differentiated from truckloads and small parcel shipments.

LIC

See *Labeler Identification Code*.

License Plate

(WMS) A label showing some ID, generally a tag ID, which is used to reference a unique piece of inventory as it moves through a facility.

LIFO Location

(WMS) A location type, used when the most convenient pick in the location is the one last stored to the location. If inventory is selected from a LIFO location during inventory selection, the WMS will check the order in which all inventory was stored to the location to find the tag last stored to that location. If the inventory originally selected in inventory selection is not the inventory last stored to the location, the WMS will select the inventory last stored to the location instead of the inventory originally selected. This functionality may be disabled in System Options and is not recommended for use with inventory that is date-sensitive. LIFO locations also prohibit storage of multiple item/package codes within the location.

Load Unit of Measure

(WMS) The normal handling unit of measure for a given item/package code. Tag IDs are assigned at receiving to each load received.

Loading

(DM) A process of scanning packages and sort areas onto a vehicle to prepare it for delivery.

Location

(SMS) Several location types exist in the SMS application:

- Core locations

- Par locations

- Perpetual locations

- Vendors

- Warehouses

- Tracked locations

- Two-Bin locations

Location Item

(SMS) An association between supply locations and items. Items can be found in multiple locations with varying setups. Within the location item record, the bin and bin sequence are assigned to create picking and putaway paths for replenishment. The record also contains information about the current on-hand quantity, the count frequency, and the minimum and maximum quantities permitted.

Lot

An ID associated with some group of inventory, generally inventory produced within a single production run. Lot tracking is performed when product may vary slightly from one production run to another, such as in the paint industry, or when accountability of production runs is important, such as in the pharmaceutical industry.

Lowest Unit of Measure

(SMS) The lowest unit of measure (LUM).

Manifest

A listing of the contents of a trailer.

Manufacturer

(SMS) A company that produces goods for sale.

Material Safety Data Sheet

This is an official document prepared at shipping time for items that require special safety and handling procedures. It is extremely important for hazardous material, chemicals, aerosol canning items, and so on. It declares the contents that have potentially dangerous or harmful effects and how to proceed with recovery and treatment should an accident or spill occur.

MSDS group codes are defined in MSDS Groups and identify the instructions applicable for the particular kind of product. The document to be printed and sent by the shipper is stored as an attachment.

The MSDS group is linked to an individual item in Items.

Material Selection

(WMS) The process through which Tecsys Elite WMS selects inventory to allocate to line items for outbound orders or to allocate inventory for replenishment. Material selection is performed through the use of warehouse search paths.

Merging

(WMS) Merging is the process of placing one container into another container without keeping track of it. The WMS loses all visibility of the child containers (unlike nesting, which keeps track of the all of the containers within another container).

Minimum/Maximum

(WMS) Functionality in Tecsys Elite WMS that allows definition of the quantity constituting a load unit of measure for an item/package code to be within a range of values. Not to be confused with tolerance, min/max is used during inventory selection. If an outbound order line item requests a quantity of inventory that constitutes a load, for example, a pallet or reel of inventory, the inventory selection algorithm will seek a quantity inventory to allocate to the line item that falls within the range of values expressed by the minimum and maximum, but not necessarily the exact quantity requested by the line item. Generally used for inventory for which delivery of exact quantities requested is difficult, such as reels of expensive cable that would be both inexact lengths and inconvenient to break.

MSDS

See *Material Safety Data Sheet*.

Multi-Part Key

A key that is made up of more than one column.

Negative Picking

See *Opportunistic Replenishment*.

Nesting

(WMS) Nesting is the process of placing one container into another container while allowing the system to keep track of it. Nesting is used at the packing stage of the WMS outbound order process. The Tecsys Elite WMS will permit you to drill down to view the contents of the parent container. The Tecsys Elite WMS supports 99 levels of nesting. Container contents can be verified through the Container Content Query.

Non-Conveyable

(WMS) Product that is awkward to handle, particularly in reference to product that cannot be placed on a conveyor system.

Non-Identifying Relationship

(Metadata) An entity whose instance can be uniquely identified without determining its relationship to another entity.

Non-Key Attribute

(Metadata) Any attribute that is not part of the entity's primary key. Non-key attributes may be part of an inversion record or alternate key, and may also be foreign keys.

Non-Specific Relationship

(Metadata) Both parent-child connection and subtype relationships are considered to be specific relationships because they define precisely how instances of one entity relate to instances of another. However, in the initial development of a model, it is often helpful to identify *non-specific relationships* between two entities. A non-specific relationship, also referred to as a *many-to-many relationship*, is an association between two entities in which each instance of the first entity is associated with zero, one, or many instances of the second entity and each instance of the second entity is associated with zero, one, or many instances of the first entity.

Non-Transport Container

(WMS) A container type. Any kind of container that is used to track multiple instances of inventory together as a *single* unit, either for the purposes of shipping or storing product together, is a non-transport container. See *Transport Container*.

Note

(SMS) Instructions related to a surgical procedure that are either manually created in the SMS or received from Epic™. The notes typically relate to how a patient should be positioned for the procedure and are included in the packing list.

Open Item

(SMS) Case items are defined as either open or PRN. The Open descriptor indicates that the item should be removed from any packaging and prepared for immediate use.

Opportunistic Replenishment

(WMS) The process through which, during overpicking, the remainder of inventory not being picked is replenished to a forward pick location. For example, if 99 cases of product are ordered, and a pallet holds 100 cases; it may be convenient to pick the entire pallet and deliver one case to a forward pick, where the rest of the pallet would be delivered to the pick destination. Opportunistic replenishment is also called negative picking.

Optional Relationship

(Metadata) A relationship's Is Optional flag is set to Yes when it supports orphaned records. This means the child table's relationship columns may have values, yet not reference any record in the parent table.

OR Inventory Management

(SMS) A Tecsys™ product specifically designed to address the supply chain needs, terminology, and work patterns of a hospital procedural area (i.e. the OR, IR, or the Cath Lab).

OR Suite

(SMS) The operating room (OR) suite is a room where surgical procedures take place. Items are brought into the OR suite for surgical procedures via cases on carts.

OR Supply Technician

(SMS) Operating room (OR) supply technicians have a similar role to supply technicians with a focus on the OR suites. They are responsible for preparing carts for surgical procedures, responding to requests for add-ons, returning unused supplies after a procedure, counting supply locations in the unoccupied SPD, core, and OR suites, and putting away OR suite deliveries.

Order

An order is a customer purchase order. A sales order contains various pieces of information that identify the customer, the items, delivery dates, quantities, prices, taxes and additional charges and any special instructions or comments.

Order Detail

A line item for a given order. All order details must be associated with some order header. Where the order header specifies information about the customer, the order detail specifies the product ordered and the quantities ordered.

Order Header

The order header contains information about the customer placing the order and information about how the order as a whole is to be handled. Order details associated with the order header specify the product ordered and quantities ordered.

Order Planning

(WMS) The process through which a user determines which outbound orders are to be picked and shipped in a given time period. This can only be performed via a desktop computer.

Order Type

(DMS) Order types define how an order is processed within the application. There are an endless amount of order types that can be entered and/or defined within the application. Example: will call order, rush order, and so on. These types are defined by the organization that is using the application in the Order Types resource.

Order types define the rules that will apply to the order and the items on the order, including order entry and shipment edit scopes, commitment and allocation methods, shipping priorities, hold reason codes, and out of stock methods.

Order Well

(WMS) A term used to indicate a location where orders that are ready for order planning are waiting to be selected. As sales orders are sent down from the host, they collect in the order well until they are selected for planning and release.

Originating Stop

(DM) The stop identified as the current stop when starting a delivery route.

Outbound Order

(WMS) An order placed by a customer to be shipped from the facility.

Overpick

(WMS) The process of picking more than the system directs. For example, a pick may be issued for less than, but almost a full pallet of product. It may be easier for the user to pick the full pallet than the partial. Employing overpicking requires some operational method of restoring the excess product. Overpicking may be enabled by item/package code.

Pack

(SMS) Supplies which are bundled together for a procedure and tracked as one item within the SMS.

Package

(DM) A unique number created either automatically by Delivery Management, from an import from the WMS/Delivery Management or other host, or by the user (after validation). When fully integrated with the WMS, DM uses the WMS container number as the DM package number.

Package Code

(WMS) When combined with the item number, indicates a unique item ID. Package codes are used to differentiate inventory that has the same item number, but must be tracked separately from inventory of the same item number. Examples of the use of package codes includes multiple packaging configurations of the same product and tracking identical product received from multiple vendors.

Package Status

A view used to see the current status of a delivery (e.g. Created, Loaded, Delivered, Missing, In Transit etc.).

Packing

Packing is the next step that follows picking in a warehouse. Packing can involve several tasks that may include; packing the picked goods into a container for shipping, generating address labels to identify the shipping destination and the container (box), and even identifying the shipping door where the product will be loaded onto the trailer.

Packing List

Either a container packing list or a master list indicating the contents being shipped for a specific shipment.

(SMS) Printed after case picking and accompanies the case cart into the OR suite. It contains any missing items, substitute items, and case notes.

Packing Location

(WMS) A location type. Packing locations are generally used for consolidation of picked product to be shipped, palletizing/packing of product to be shipped, and/or application of address labels to product to be shipped.

Par Location

(SMS) Locations that are not perpetually monitored by the SMS. Par locations are periodically counted to determine supply usage and the necessary replenishment. They generally carry items with low UOMs and low value (e.g. gauze and suture) and are often found within the OR suites. The core location may house carts and buckets defined as par locations. Counting a par location is considered usage, while counting a perpetual location is considered an inventory adjustment.

Part

See *Item*.

Partial

(WMS) A tag of inventory of a quantity that is less than a load.

Patient Return

(SMS) An item that is picked for a patient but not used and is subsequently returned to inventory. A patient return transaction removes any patient billing for the item.

Patient Usage

(SMS) Billable usage that is applied to the patient.

PCD

See *Potential Cross-Dock*.

Perioperative

(SMS) The three phases of surgery: (1) preoperative, (2) intraoperative, and (3) postoperative. The goal of perioperative SMS-OR is to provide the correct supplies when needed, before the procedure, during the procedure, and after the procedure.

Perpetual Location

(SMS) Location items from perpetual locations are updated constantly as inventory is added and removed. The SPD is an example of a perpetual location. Counting a perpetual location is considered an inventory adjustment, while counting a par location is considered usage.

Personalization

The capability given to users to modify views by being able to customize and adapt views as they please.

Physical Inventory

The process of performing a count of all inventory within a facility at one time. Generally contrasted against cycle counting.

Pick

(WMS) A command to move allocated inventory from a location to either a ship type location or to an exit location (in the case of demand picking) to ultimately deliver the inventory to a customer.

Pick and Pass

(WMS) The process through which one user begins picking into a container and *passes* the container to another user, who continues picking into the same container in a second area.

Pick Destination

(WMS) The location to which product is to be picked. Product may pass through route points to arrive at the pick destination; however, the pick command is not considered to be completed until product arrives at the pick destination. Pick destinations must be assigned to orders before waves are created in order planning. Pick destinations must be ship locations.

Pick Face

See *Forward Pick Location*.

Picking

Picking the product is locating and taking the correct product off out of the warehouse storage location and bringing it back to a packing area before it is shipped.

Picking can only start after a pick/pack slip has been generated. This slip identifies which items to pick, their quantities, and which location to pick the items from.

- If Pick by Label functionality is being used (WMS only), then an individual label is generated for each unit at picking time with the required information. No pick/pack slip will be generated if picking using a desktop computer.

Picking is performed quite differently depending on what kind of warehouse you are running (DMS- or WMS-run warehouse).

Pick/Pack Slip

(DMS) In a DMS-run warehouse, the PPS is a slip that is generated with a unique number to identify an order to the warehouse. This identifies which items to pick and then pack (for Tecsys Elite DMS shipping) in the warehouse.

(WMS) In a WMS-run warehouse, the PPS is an electronic file passed down to the Tecsys Elite WMS. It is the outbound order.

Pick Short

(WMS) A situation in which a user who is picking picks less than the quantity the system directs the user to pick. Frequently, picking short is the process through which a user reports during picking that the inventory the system directed the user to pick either does not exist or is not of sufficient quantity to complete the pick. In this situation, the system generates a discrepancy cycle count for the location.

Planned Cycle Count

(WMS) Planned cycle counts are orders to count a range of locations based on some criteria specified by a user using a desktop computer. The cycle count orders may be planned in advance of release, so that orders may be queued and only released when convenient. When released, cycle counts are issued to users using either a desktop or a mobile computer. **Note:** Unreleased automatic cycle counts may be released through the planned cycle counting functionality.

Cycle count commands issued to users, no matter how they are generated, are either printed on a paper-based list, or, if issued via a mobile computer, appear either as a command to count a tag-tracked location or a non-tag-tracked location. If a user reports and confirms a discrepancy between the quantity actually found in a location and the quantity the system reports as being in the location, a cycle count adjustment is created to change the quantity the system reports to the quantity reported by the user.

Potential Cross-Dock

(WMS) A function that reserves inventory that is to be received for putaway to some location close to the shipping dock. Generally used for expected inventory that will be immediately staged for shipping or immediately trailer loaded after receipt. Upon release for putaway, Tecsys Elite WMS checks for PCDs before checking for any other backorder or storage opportunity. May only be used for inventory received in load unit of measure.

Pre-Tag Receiving

(WMS) In Tecsys Elite WMS, the process through which product is received through scanning a single bar code applied to the product to be received. The bar code generally matches an ASN sent to the facility and downloaded to the WMS before receipt, which specifies the inbound order information and any inventory attributes to be associated with the received product, such as any hold code, lot numbers, manufacture dates, and user codes.

Preference Card

(SMS) A record maintained in Epic™ (or another EMR/ADT system) detailing the different surgical materials, equipment, instructions, and setup that a specific surgeon needs for a procedure. See *Procedure Card*.

Primary Key (PK)

(Metadata) An attribute or attributes that uniquely identify an instance of an entity. If more than one attribute or group of attributes can uniquely identify each instance, the primary key is chosen from this list of candidates based on its perceived value to the business as an identifier. Ideally, primary keys should not change over time and should be as small as possible. See *Non-Key Attribute*.

PRN Item

(SMS) Case items are defined as either open or PRN (pro re nata or "as needed"). The PRN descriptor indicates that the item should be included on the case cart as it may be required. PRN items are tracked in the system as part of the on-hand quantity as they are usually returned unused to the SPD.

Procedure Card

(SMS) A record maintained in Epic™ (or another EMR/ADT system) detailing the different surgical materials, equipment, instructions, and setup for a procedure. A procedure card is not surgeon-specific. See *Preference Card*.

Purchase Order

A request/agreement to purchase goods. A request for product either from a customer or to a vendor, ultimately resulting in either an outbound order or inbound order, respectively.

Putaway

(WMS) The process through which received inventory is stored to storage locations, generally locations of types FIFO, LIFO, bulk, or forward pick. Inventory that is not put away is not available for inventory selection.

Radio Frequency

(WMS) Online communications between the Tecsys Elite WMS and portable or on-board radio frequency (RF) computers used to direct real-time tasks via sequential instructions to the user. RF units (or guns) are electronic, hand-held units that perform real-time processing. In Tecsys Elite WMS, RF guns can be used to perform the majority of warehouse tasks.

Recalled Item

(SMS) A product exhibiting defects or safety issues that might endanger the consumer or put the maker/seller at risk of legal action. A product recall is a request to return the item.

Receiver

(DMS) A receiver is the representation of an inbound container (whether ocean-bound, truck trailer or parcel carrier package) to which various charges can be assigned (e.g. duty, freight, brokerage) that will

allow the calculation of a meaningful landed cost when the merchandise is received into the warehouse. A DMS receiver is comprised of valid purchase order lines, charges and, when fully received, will include accrual summary records by vendor.

Receiving

Receiving is the act of accurately entering the goods that have been received into the warehouse.

(WMS) Tecsys Elite WMS completely tracks each piece of inventory on an individual basis from receiving to storage to shipping, thereby ensuring inventory accuracy.

(DMS) Tecsys Elite DMS completely tracks inventory totals from receiving to shipping.

Receiving Location

(WMS) A location type. When product is received into a receiving location, and the product has been released for putaway, Tecsys Elite WMS will check for any potential cross docks and cross docks that inventory might fulfill. If no such opportunity exists, Tecsys Elite WMS will then perform the storage location selection algorithm. Note that the receiving location for repair is not currently being used.

Reconciliation

(DMS) Invoice reconciliation is performed at payables entry time. The receipt lines and charges can be viewed to compare against the vendor invoice.

The user may reconcile:

- many invoices from many vendors to a single DMS receiver; or,
- many invoices from a single vendor to a single DMS receiver.

Referential Integrity

(Metadata) The assertion that the foreign key values in an instance of a child entity have corresponding values in a parent entity.

Relationship

(Metadata) A relationship identifies how two tables are related to each other. It typically represents a foreign key relationship in the database. The parent columns of a relationship must map to a complete key (no more, no less) in the parent table.

Release for Putaway

(WMS) During basic and inbound receiving, the user may choose to set this flag either to Yes or No. If set to Yes, Tecsys Elite WMS will check for any potential cross docks or cross docks the received inventory may be used to fulfill; if the inventory may not be used for such opportunities, Tecsys Elite WMS will execute the storage location selection algorithm and generate a putaway command. If release for putaway is set to No, inventory will not be available for inventory selection. The user may choose to release product for putaway anytime after receipt.

Replacement Cost

(SMS) The actual cost to buy the same item, brand, or similar kind and quality.

Replenishment

(DMS) The act of restocking, refilling or satisfying supply requirements. Inventory can be replenished from a vendor (purchase order), another warehouse location (warehouse transfer) or by production (work order). Replenishment is defined for each item warehouse record.

(WMS) The act of refilling the forward pick locations in the warehouse. In the WMS, it is the process through which a given quantity of inventory is maintained in forward pick locations by generating commands to move product from some other location to the forward pick. While received product may be put away to a forward pick, it is desirable to maintain inventory in forward picks beyond storing received product. Replenishments are generated dynamically or through a batch process. Dynamic replenishment commands are generated in response to an anticipated depletion of inventory in the forward pick to or below a trigger quantity during order planning. Batch replenishment commands are generated when a user requests that all forward pick locations be replenished, based on some higher trigger than the dynamic replenishment trigger. Dynamic replenishments are generated in the course of normal operations; batch replenishments are generally generated during a non-peak time period, such as a weekend, so that as much inventory as possible be in forward picks when peak time periods occur. A user is directed to move product to the forward pick from a storage location with a replenishment command. Inventory selection for replenishment commands is performed using the same algorithm used for selecting inventory for outbound orders.

See *Cascading Replenishment*.

Replenishment Short

(WMS) A situation in which a user who is replenishing replenishes less than the quantity the system directs the user to replenish. Frequently, replenishing short is the process through which a user reports during replenishing that the inventory the system directed the user to replenish either does not exist or is not of sufficient quantity to complete the replenishment. In this situation, the system generates a discrepancy cycle count for the location.

Return

(SMS) The transaction used to reverse a recorded quantity reduction of an inventoried item, either through utilization, adjustment, waste, count, or loss. Any returned item is immediately available for usage.

RF

See *Radio Frequency*.

RFID Tag

(SMS) A radio frequency identification tag.

Room

(SMS) Associated with a unit in a hospital and may contain multiple beds.

Root Node

(Metadata) The root node is the ancestor of the other nodes in an identifying tree. A root node is a node that does not have an identifying parent.

Rotation Date

(WMS) Expiration Date - Lead Time

A buffer that may be used for items that have an expiry date. For example, if you receive an item that is set to expire in 365 days from today, and you set the expiry lead time to 10 days, the rotation date would be 355 days from today. This enables you to ship inventory before it expires.

Route

(WMS) A method of interrupting the movement of inventory from one location to another, so that either more than one user may handle the product or so that some process might be performed on the product. Routes are constructed of route points, which designate where product is to be stopped while being picked, stored, or replenished. Commonly used when using pick and pass, when most users within a facility are restricted to working within a single area, when product passes through a packing and/or consolidation area, or in kitting operations.

(DM) A combination of stops configured in a specific order. Used to build a run-sheet for the driver.

Route Point

(WMS) In a route, a place where the movement of product is interrupted. Not to be confused with a location, a route point is associated with locations so that when product is being moved from one location to another, a series of route points are mapped out for that movement. Specifying a series of route points, where product starting at any one location is directed through route points to arrive at a destination location, is how routes are constructed.

Run Sheet

(DM) A listing of stops in a specific order, combined with package delivery and pickup information, used to direct the driver through the day's activities, accessed from a mobile device.

Rush Order

(DMS) *Rush* can mean many things to different operations. Normally customers establish an order type called Rush so that these are processed before any lower priority orders.

The shipping priority date assigned to the customer in Customers can be used to establish order priorities, and provides the ability to reprioritize orders in the warehouse.

For certain operations the order priority (as mentioned above) serves as a guide. In a WMS-run warehouse, the outbound order planner would plan all orders with priority of *x* in the first wave of the pick **Shift**, perhaps giving the wave prefix RUSH to the wave.

In other operations, a Rush order is one which must be picked as soon as it is accepted. For example, the operation may have a walk-in order desk from which customers can order. These orders must be picked right away, as the customer is standing there. These orders can be assigned an order type which bypasses the outbound order planning process for WMS-run warehouses (Order Entry Scope > 2).

Seal

An ID used to specify when loading a trailer is completed, and no further product is to be loaded or removed from the trailer. The seal is a strip of tape showing the ID that is wrapped around the trailer door handle; as long as the seal is not broken, the contents of the trailer have not been altered since application of the seal.

Section

(WMS) A group of locations that are considered together for material selection. When selecting material, the WMS will employ a warehouse search path and potentially a FIFO window warehouse search path, both of which will seek inventory in one section at a time. Sections, in the WMS sense, are structured in consideration of product velocity and zoning. Sections are also constructed in reference to replenishment logic, as each forward pick may be constructed with a distinct warehouse search path, allowing very specific rules governing selecting material for replenishment.

Ship Complete

This is a setting in Order Entry (Ship Complete field) that means that the whole order must be allocated before the pick/pack slip may be generated to ensure that the complete order is delivered at once (e.g. no backorder).

When a user indicates that product has been ship completed in the WMS, the inventory records associated with that product are deleted from the WMS, notification of the ship complete is sent to any host system required, and, ultimately, the outbound orders associated with the product are deleted the WMS.

- Drop shipments cannot be included on ship complete orders.

Ship Location

(WMS) A location type, used to specify staging locations for trailer loading. Pick destinations must be ship locations.

Shipping

Shipping is the last step performed in the warehouse when processing an outbound order. It primarily involves generating the shipping paperwork (bill of lading, shipping manifest), adding any last minute instructions or freight charges, and indicating that the shipment is complete so that the inventory can be adjusted in the system.

Shipping Priority

(DMS) A shipping priority is assigned to an order type to indicate the order's priority compared to other orders. This field is used optionally in stock commitment and allocation (batch processes only) to

determine if certain orders have a higher priority than others and which ones will be processed before others.

A shipping priority is also assigned to each customer in Customers to establish the default shipping priority for their sales orders.

Priorities range from 1-999. The lower the number, the higher the priority.

Ship Via

(DMS) This indicates how the order is being shipped to the customer or warehouse. This could be a commercial transportation company (UPS) or your own fleet of trucks, for example. The ship via is used at order entry time.

Size Code

(WMS) One of two means employed by Tecsys Elite WMS to determine whether inventory to be stored will *fit* in a location. Using size code, fit is determined on the basis of an exact match between the size code specified by item/package code and by location. If the item definition exactly matches the size code defined for the location, inventory of that item/package code is eligible to be stored in the location; if not, the inventory may not be stored in that location. Given a size code match between the item and location, the system will examine the quantity of inventory that may fit in the location, the quantity currently in the location, and the quantity to be stored, to see if the inventory will fit in the location. If a size code is specified on any item or location, no dimension calculations will be performed to determine fit for that item/package code or location; size codes override dimensions.

SKU

Stock-keeping Unit. See *Item*.

Small Parcel

(WMS) A shipment of product that is to be shipped through a small parcel carrier, where the size and weight of the shipment makes it uneconomical to ship the product as a less than truckload or truckload.

Sort Area

(DM) Similar to *Stop Location*. However, the sort area can be delivered with one scan (as opposed to one scan per package). Sort areas can be configured to validate that the sorted packages belong to the route assigned to that sort area.

Sorting

(DM) Grouping multiple packages to scan them into a container or a pallet. This allows a driver to scan the pallet or container on delivery rather than scanning each individual package.

Source Location

The circulating nurse helps by identifying those items outside of the case cart and where they came from. The algorithm guesses where it came from but the nurse has the opportunity to tell us where the supply came from. These items are added when the nurse opens the item in the sterile field.

SPD

See *Sterile Processing Department*.

Staging

(DM) A painted area on a warehouse floor, near the dock, where packages and sort areas can be scanned into. When a truck is being prepared for delivery, a single scan of the staging area can load those packages and sort areas onto the vehicle.

Standard Interleaving

(WMS) A feature of task management used to alternate tasks. Tasks of equal priority configured in task management are issued through standard interleave such that the highest priority command of any of the tasks of equal priority is issued, and then the next highest priority command of any of the tasks of equal priority, and then the third highest priority command of any of the tasks of equal priority, and so on. Commonly used to issue high priority commands from multiple tasks, where the specific task that is being issued is relatively unimportant. See *Interleaving* and *Forced Interleaving*.

Standards

(WMS) A set of records indicating the estimated amount of time required to complete tasks within specific areas and using specific equipment classes. Standards are used to calculate the estimated amount of time required to complete tasks associated with a wave during order planning.

Station

(WMS) When signing on to a desktop or a mobile computer, the user must indicate the station the user is working from, which indicates a general vicinity the user is working from. The station indicates which printers documents are to be printed to and several defaults the user will work with, including a default receiving location, a default warehouse search path, and default container types.

Sterile Processing Department

(SMS) The Sterile Processing Department (SPD) or Central Supply is a location in a hospital where supplies and instruments are stored in a sterile environment prior to usage. The SPD receives supplies from an external warehouse and sterilized tools from central sterilization and supplies nursing stations and case carts for the OR suites. Depending on the size and layout of the hospital, it is possible to have more than one SPD.

Stop

(DM) Anywhere a package can be physically or virtually situated. When used within the WMS, the generic stop number is a concatenation of the customer's bill-to and ship-to information (e.g. ABC-123).

Stop Location

(DM) A physical staging location on the warehouse floor to gather packages for loading. During delivery, these packages must be scanned individually.

Storage Location Selection

(WMS) An algorithm that selects a location in which to put away product.

Storage Rule

(WMS) A set of rules governing where to seek storage locations within the storage location selection algorithm. Storage rules examine locations within a zone at a time, prioritizing locations within the zone in store sequence. Storage rules are associated with item/package codes.

Store Sequence

(WMS) During storage location selection, the order in which locations within a zone are considered as potential storage locations, when the storage location selection algorithm uses the storage rule.

Substitute Item

(SMS) Used when the requested item is out of stock and another item can be used in its place. As long as the item being substituted has adequate supply on hand to allocate, then the substitute is used in place of the requested out of stock item on the pick list. Once the substituted item is picked and the pack list is generated to accompany the case cart, the substituted item is listed on the pack list with a (S) designating it as a substitute.

Supply Area

(SMS) A perpetually tracked supply location that contains relevant supplies based on its physical placement in the hospital. Supply areas allow a location to be contained within another location and can have either a one to one relationship (one supply area per location) or a one to many relationship (one supply area for many locations).

Supply Chain

The general *path* through which product travels from manufacturing of the product through delivery to an ultimate customer location. For retail operations, this path has generally been from a manufacturing facility to a warehouse, from the warehouse to a distribution center, and from the distribution center to retail outlets. The structure of the supply chain has been changing in recent years due to just-in-time and other business practice innovations, where the distinction between a manufacturing facility and a warehouse has been less sharp, and the use of distribution centers has decreased.

Supply Order

(SMS) Used to request an inventory replenishment from another location within the hospital, a vendor, or a warehouse. These can be created manually or automatically based on pre-defined threshold quantities, reorder groups, and queue timers.

Supply System Administrator

(SMS) Responsible for approving new items and setting up storage rooms or areas as SMS supply locations for specified items.

Supply Technician

(SMS) Responsible for maintaining stock movements in the SMS. These individuals are equipped with a device to access the mobile SMS interface allowing them to quickly and accurately transfer stock. Supply technicians are responsible for receiving inbound deliveries of supply orders, storing items into supply locations, performing regular supply counts of location items, and setting automatic supply order creation rules. OR supply technicians have a similar role which is focused on the OR suites.

Supply Usage

(SMS) Usage that is not applied to a patient including waste that occurs during the OR implementation.

Surgical Tray

(SMS) A reusable item containing a collection of tools or devices for performing specific surgery. Once the seal has been broken, the tray must be reprocessed and sterilized. The contents of the implant tray will be depleted from inventory, however, the tray itself will remain in the inventory records.

System-Directed Cluster Picking

See *Cluster Picking*.

Tag

(WMS) An ID representing a unique instance of inventory. The tag ID is generally printed on a label to be applied to the inventory, sometimes called a license plate. If bar-coded, the tag may be scanned with mobile computers to confirm which instance of inventory is being handled.

Tag Tracking

(WMS) When product is received into a warehouse, it is assigned a tag that uniquely identifies the inventory. For some product, it is important to pick product for orders by the tag, such as lot-controlled inventory, serialized inventory, perishable inventory, or any other reason that requires tracking and picking product by tag; such product is defined as tag tracking. Other kinds of product do not require such tracking, such that which specific inventory is selected for picking is immaterial, such as inexpensive inventory that has a long shelf life. Such product is defined as non-tag tracking.

Locations are also defined as tag tracking or non-tag tracking. If inventory that is non-tag-tracked is placed in a non-tag-tracked location with other inventory of the same item/package code, the two inventory records will be *merged* together, such that the inventory record of the item/package code that was first in the location will be incremented by the quantity of the second inventory record, and the second inventory record will be deleted from the system. In such a scenario, the *two* inventory records will appear to be one inventory record, showing the quantity of the two tags combined.
The *newer* product will appear to have been received at the same time as the *older* product, to have the same hold code and lot numbers; in other words, the newer product will be indistinguishable to the system from the older product. When inventory selection is performed, the system will not distinguish the two inventory records. Picking is more efficient, because the user picks inventory from the location to fulfill the pick; however, inventory differentiation is lost. Any product, whether tag tracking or non-tag tracking, placed in a tag tracking location will be uniquely identified by tag.

Tag tracking product may not be placed in a non-tag tracking location. Only locations of type BULK, FIFO, LIFO, and forward picks may be defined as non-tag tracking; all other locations must be defined as tag tracking.

Task

See *Command*.

Task Aging

(WMS) Tasks that have not been performed within a defined period of time will increase in priority. A user signed on to task management on a mobile computer will be more likely to receive that task if its priority is higher.

Task Management

(WMS) A means of prioritizing tasks and structuring labor. A user that is using a mobile computer and is signed on to task management will receive commands in a prioritized sequence.

Theme

A theme is a collection of templates used to define the appearance of an entire application. Each theme includes all of the components needed to accommodate the layout and style of every user interface pattern the user might encounter while using a given application.

Themes can be very useful to visually (and easily) differentiate one environment from another during the transition period of a go-live—when a single user may have both a *training/testing* environment open and the *live* environment open.

Timer

A component configured to post a queue-based message after a specified time delay.

Tissue

(SMS) Cellular based material (e.g. cornea, eyes, heart valves, skin, bone, tendons, cartilage, veins). As per the Joint Commission (JC) Transplant Safety Standards for Tissue, hospitals must maintain daily records to demonstrate that tissues requiring a controlled environment are stored at the appropriate temperatures, document the materials and instructions used to prepare or process tissues, and trace all tissues bi-directionally (i.e. from the donor or tissue supplier to the patient, and vice versa).

As of 9.3, this information is stored in the Tissue Tracking Log in SMS; tissues are therefore tracked items.

Tissue Management

(SMS) An SMS feature which handles the receiving, storing, tracking, and issuing of tissues. Tissue management uses the Tissue Tracking Log to ensure traceability throughout the entire process, from the receipt of the tissue to when it is ultimately consumed or wasted.

Tolerance

(WMS) An acceptable variance range, expressed as a percentage, for quantity to be picked. Not to be confused with minimum/maximum, tolerance is defined by item/package code as a way to allow the user to determine while picking what quantity of inventory to pick for a specific line item, within a percentage range. Generally used for product that is inconvenient to deliver to the customer in exact quantities requested. The actual quantity picked is entered for shipping purposes, rather than the requested quantity.

Tracked Item

(SMS) A unique item identified through a RFID label or a bar code for the purpose of tracking the item throughout its lifecycle within the organization showing its statuses and locations. These items are serialized, lot-controlled, and/or have expiry dates.

Tracked Location

(SMS) A location with the Tracking Technology flag set to 1 - RFID or 2 - Bar Code. Items in tracked locations are conditioned, which is a form of receiving and attaching RFID or bar code labels. Items are usually lot-controlled and have expiry dates. Usage is documented onto a case by scanning a bar code. Tracked locations are perpetual inventory locations and supply orders are generated once the quantity on hand goes below the minimum quantity defined in the location items table.

Transport Container

(WMS) A container type. Any kind of container that is only used to move inventory from one location to another within a warehouse through a putaway, pick, or replenishment command. Upon completion of the command, product is removed from the transport container and placed in the destination location specified by the command. See *Non-Transport Container*.

Tray

(SMS) A tray or kit is a reusable collection of surgical tools associated with a specific procedure. Trays can contain a large number of small items and are therefore tracked as one item within the SMS. After a tray is used in the OR suite it is sent to central sterilization to be cleaned, reassembled, and sterilized.

Triggered Cycle Count

(WMS) Cycle counts generated by the system in response to a depletion of inventory in a location to some trigger quantity. The easiest time to cycle count a location is when there is little inventory in the location. Triggered cycle counts are configured by item, allowing configuration in response to ABC velocity. For areas containing locations that are frequently depleted in a given day, such as forward picks, the number of triggered cycle counts generated in a given number of days may be restricted. May be disabled if desired.

Truckload (FTL)

(WMS) A shipment that fills a trailer. The trend in warehousing is toward less than truckload shipments and small parcel orders rather than FTLs, as customers order smaller quantities for shipments to be delivered, and place those orders more frequently to cut the costs of maintaining inventory.

Two-Bin Location

(SMS) A location with the Two-Bin Location flag set to Yes. The location can be tracked by RFID or by bar code and includes racking, bins, RFID tags and smartpanels, or bar code labels to be used with mobile devices. Since two-bin locations are kept at a par level, supply orders are only generated once the tag has been placed on the smartpanel for RFID or the bar code on the bin has been scanned.

UDI

See *Unique Device Identifier*.

Unique Device Identifier

(SMS) A unique device identifier (UDI) is used to track each item implanted in a patient in compliance with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Unit

(SMS) A department in a hospital defined for financial purposes. A unit is associated with a hospital, a cost center, a procedure, and a room when implementing useIT Perioperative, but can optionally be associated with locations and patients on nursing floors. Certain hospital units are patient-specific while others serve all patients (e.g. Radiology might receive patients from the ICU and Orthopedics).

Universal Product Code

(SMS) A type of bar code used in the healthcare industry. The UPC is stored in the item aliases table in the SMS.

UPC

See *Universal Product Code*.

Usage

(SMS) The transaction used to record a quantity reduction of an inventoried item, either through utilization, adjustment, waste, count, or loss.

Usage Return

(SMS) An item that was erroneously declared as used that is corrected and put back into inventory. After being returned to inventory the cost of goods sold for the item is reduced.

User Code

(WMS) The user codes are used to differentiate inventory. These may be used for any inventory differentiation; for example, one of the three user codes may indicate a production shift for product, another some process performed on the product, and the last used for export codes. These inventory attributes may be used to specify what inventory is to be allocated to outbound orders.

Value-Added Process

Any process that adds value to the product. An example would be prepricing of inventory for a retail outlet.

Vehicle

(DM) Trucks, carts, or other transport methods used to perform deliveries.

Velocity

(WMS) A reference to the demand for different products to be shipped. Frequently a classification of items as being A product, or fast moving product, B product, medium movers, and C product, slow product. The velocity of product influences not only the amount of inventory maintained for specific products, but also the amount of forward pick locations dedicated to different items and zoning of product for storage. See *Storage Location Selection* and *Storage Rule*.

Vendor

(SMS) Supplies the SPD or warehouse with items.

Vendor Catalog

(SMS) A list of items produced by the manufacturer along with their descriptions.

Vendor Portal

(SMS) A secure web-based module for vendors to manage their own items and make adjustments to on-hand quantities. Based on the configuration, access is limited to the vendor's specific data.

Warehouse

Commonly a reference to a specific facility where inventory is received and stored and from which it is shipped.

(SMS) The central distribution center, typically an external source from the hospital, which supplies the hospital's SPD. It can also be an internal warehouse that supplies the nursing floors.

Warehouse Management System (WMS)

A real time software system that has the ability to track inventory, direct labor operations, maintain locations, and provides other functionality.

Warehouse Search Path

(WMS) A set of rules used in determining what locations to examine when performing material selection. Warehouse search paths seek inventory in a section at a time, and specify whether to first seek out full or partial loads. For whatever rule is specified as part of the path, the material selection algorithm will select the oldest inventory in the section.

Waste

(SMS) Supplies for which the sterilization has been compromised.

Wave

(WMS) A group of orders that are grouped together for the purposes of order planning. The criteria used to determine which orders to group together into a wave is dependent on operational needs; no such criteria exist in the Tecsys Elite WMS.

Wave Release

(WMS) The point at which commands to be performed for outbound orders within a wave, generated during order planning, are changed to some ready status and made available to users.

Wave Templates

(WMS) Wave templates can be used to automatically create waves. Orders are grouped based on the criteria set up in Wave Template Configuration and are set to run at a specified time and day. A wave can be set for automatic or manual release.

Waypoint

(SMS) A reference point in the hospital used to locate case carts. Waypoints can be placed in multiple locations (OR suites, staging areas, the SPD, etc.). Cases can be dissociated from carts at waypoints if, for example, the cart is too small for the current case.

Zone

(WMS) A group of locations that are considered in storage location selection. When employing a storage rule to find a storage location for product, the rule will specify one zone of locations at a time to be considered for storage at a time. Zones are generally constructed according to velocity, so that fast moving product is stored closer to the shipping dock than slower moving product. Non-conveyable product may also be zoned differently than other product.