



Measure Authoring Development Integrated Environment (MADiE) FHIR Test Case User Guide

Version 2.0.0

September 1st, 2026

Record of Changes

Version	Date	Author	Description of Change
1.0.0	March 17, 2026	Nikki Hunter	Updates for MADiE 3.0.0
1.0.1	May 26, 2026	Nikki Hunter	Updates for MADiE 3.0.4
1.0.2	June 11, 2026	Nikki Hunter	Updates for MADiE 3.0.5
1.0.3	June 23, 2026	Nikki Hunter	Updates for MADiE 3.0.6
1.0.4	July 9, 2026	Nikki Hunter	Updates for MADiE 3.0.7
1.0.5	July 21, 2026	Nikki Hunter	Updates for MADiE 3.0.8
1.0.6	August 4, 2026	Nikki Hunter	Updates for MADiE 3.0.9
2.0.0	September 1, 2026	Heather Frideres	Updates for MADiE 4.0.0

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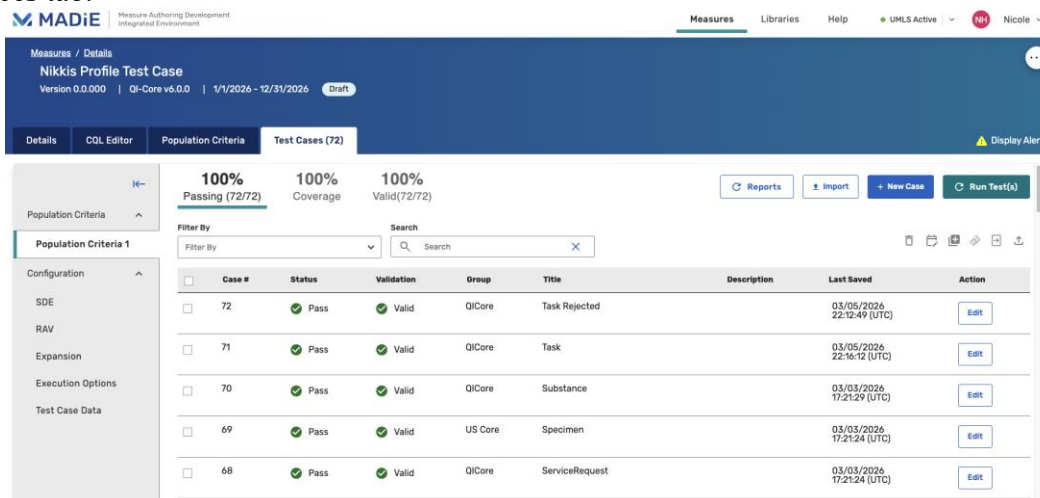
1 Introduction

This FHIR Test Case User Guide is designed to help measure developers understand how to create and manage QI-Core and US Quality Core based test cases within the MADiE Test Cases tab. In this guide, you will learn how to create, maintain, and validate QI-Core and US Quality Core test cases.

This guide focuses solely on the features and processes unique to FHIR test cases. It assumes users have an active MADiE account and already created a QI-Core or US Quality Core measure. For information on other aspects of MADiE, such as creating measures, authoring CQL logic, managing populations or QDM test cases, please refer to the main MADiE User Guide. That resource provides comprehensive instructions for all other components of the measure creation and management process and can be found on the Training & Resources tab on the [MADiE public website](#).

2 Test Cases List Page

The MADiE Test Cases list page is the same across all model types. For detailed information please see the MADiE User Guide found on the [MADiE public website](#) under the Training & Resources tab.

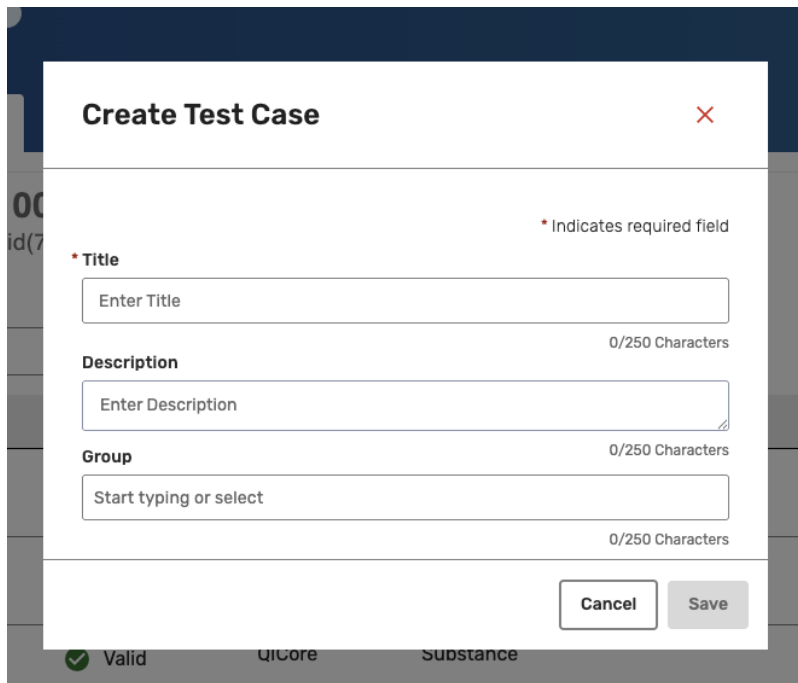


Case #	Status	Validation	Group	Title	Description	Last Saved	Action
72	Pass	Valid	QICore	Task Rejected		03/05/2026 22:12:49 (UTC)	Edit
71	Pass	Valid	QICore	Task		03/05/2026 22:16:12 (UTC)	Edit
70	Pass	Valid	QICore	Substance		03/03/2026 17:21:29 (UTC)	Edit
69	Pass	Valid	US Core	Specimen		03/03/2026 17:21:24 (UTC)	Edit
68	Pass	Valid	QICore	ServiceRequest		03/03/2026 17:21:24 (UTC)	Edit

Image: QI-Core Test Case List Page

3 Create Test Case

Creating tests cases is the same across all model types. For detailed information please see the MADiE User Guide found on the [MADiE public website](#) under the Training & Resources tab.



The image shows a 'Create Test Case' modal window. It has a title bar with a close button (X). Inside, there's a legend: '* Indicates required field'. The form contains three sections: 'Title' with a text input field and a '0/250 Characters' character count; 'Description' with a text input field and a '0/250 Characters' character count; and 'Group' with a dropdown menu showing 'Start typing or select' and a '0/250 Characters' character count. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons. The modal is overlaid on a background showing a 'Valid' status and 'QICore Substance' labels.

Image: Create Test Case Modal

When the test case is created a Patient resource specific to the measure model type is automatically added by default. This ensures that each test case includes the required patient context needed to support measure evaluation without requiring manual setup. The default FHIR patient serves as the starting point for building out relevant clinical data, allowing users to immediately begin adding profiles and data elements specific to their test scenario. The default patient is not complete, and a user will need to enter additional information pertaining to the patient

Example of JSON that would be added for a QI-Core patient:

```
{
  "fullUrl": "https://madie.cms.gov/Patient/740d65bf-5ab6-48c9-adf7-23b00e8d7d97",
  "resource": {
    "id": "740d65bf-5ab6-48c9-adf7-23b00e8d7d97",
    "resourceType": "Patient",
    "meta": {
      "profile": [
        "http://hl7.org/fhir/us/qicore/StructureDefinition/qicore-patient"
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

4 Edit Test Cases

MADiE allows users with edit access to the measure to review, update, and refine QI-Core based test cases to ensure they accurately represent expected clinical scenarios and align with measure logic. Within this workspace, you can adjust key elements of each test case, including patient attributes, clinical data elements, FHIR based profiles, and expected population results, to validate that the measure behaves as intended across a variety of inputs.

Test cases can be edited in two ways: through the visual UI Builder or by working directly in the JSON. The Builder provides a guided, user-friendly interface for adding and managing elements, while the JSON view allows users to work directly with the test case structure itself. Both views are kept in sync, and users may switch between them at any time, choosing whichever editing method best fits their needs.

The UI Builder relies on syntactically valid JSON and cannot operate when the JSON contains syntax errors or cannot be parsed. If this occurs, the Available and Added tabs will be locked, and the system will display a message indicating that all JSON errors must be resolved before the UI Builder can be used. Once the JSON is corrected, the UI Builder automatically becomes available again, allowing users to continue working in the UI Builder or in JSON.

When a test case is opened for editing, the user will see two distinct sections. The first, on the left-hand side, is where the test case will be constructed, with tabs for Available, Added, and JSON. The second section is on the right-hand side, where the users will see information about the measure, set the expected values, see results from test case execution, and update metadata. The tabs on the right-hand side are CQL, Highlighting, Expected/Actual, and Details. Between the sections is a draggable bar that allows the user to expand either section to provide screen real estate where the user most needs it. Navigation between tabs on the two sections can happen independently to allow users to customize the screen to meet their needs.

1. Available Tab
2. Added Tab
3. JSON Tab
4. Sliding Bar
5. CQL Tab
6. Highlighting Tab
7. Expected/Actual Tab
8. Details Tab
9. Validation Side Bar

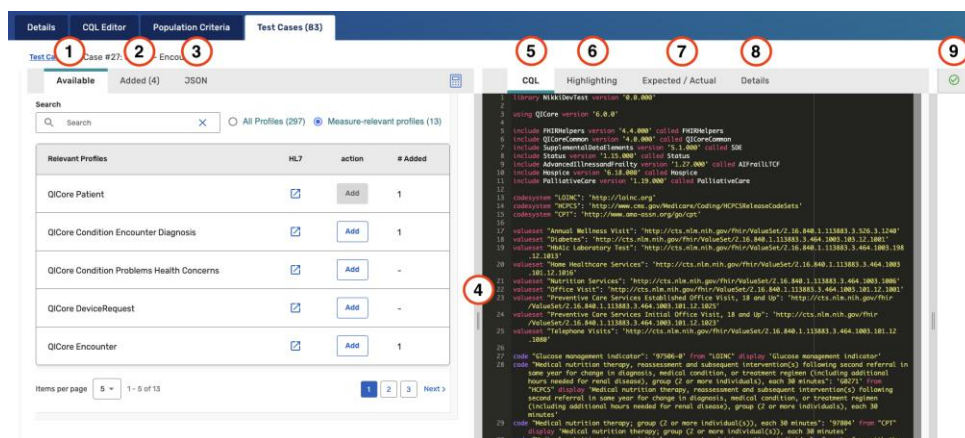


Image: Edit Test Case Page

See below to explore each tab on the edit test case page.

4.1 Available Tab

When a user has access to edit a measure, the Available tab is the starting position when opening a test case for editing. It allows users to browse the full set of QI-Core and US Core Profiles that can be added to a test case in the builder. Users will select the profiles needed for constructing the test case.

The Available tab contains an alphabetically sorted table displaying all available profiles to be included in the test case. A profile is considered available if it is referenced in the measure's CQL. If the measure's CQL does not contain any profile reference, then all profiles will be available to select. In the table, each row represents a single profile, showing the profile name and an Add button. Standard FHIR base resources do not appear in the Available list, regardless of whether they are referenced in the measure CQL.

The Available Profiles table is fully paginated. It initially displays five items per page, but users can change this setting to show a larger or smaller number of profiles at once. Page arrows allow users to navigate between pages easily. The table also remembers the user's pagination preferences — including the selected items-per-page value and the current page number — even if the user switches tabs, navigates away, refreshes the page, or closes and reopens the test case. This ensures a consistent experience across sessions.

1. **Profile Search:** Allows users to search for a specific profile. This is a contains search and case insensitive.
2. **Profile Display Choice:** Allows users to filter the profile list to display Measure-Relevant Profiles (meaning profiles utilized in the CQL,) or All Valid Profiles. This selected filter remains applied across all test cases in a measure until changed.

3. **Profile Name:** This is the list of profiles that are available to the users to add to the test case.
4. **Profile HL7 Link:** Clicking this link opens the HL7 documentation page for the selected profile in a new browser tab.
5. **Add Profile Button:** Clicking this icon will add the profile to the test case.
6. **Added Profile Count:** Shows the number of specific profile that have already been added to the test case. If no profiles have been added “-“ will display.
7. **Pagination Controls:** These controls limit the number of profiles shown to the users at a time and allow users to navigate to other pages.

The screenshot shows a web interface for managing profiles. At the top, there are tabs: 'Available' (selected), 'Added (4)', and 'JSON'. A search bar is located below the tabs, with a search icon and a search input field. To the right of the search bar are radio buttons for 'All Profiles (297)' and 'Measure-relevant profiles (13)'. Below the search bar is a table with the following columns: 'Relevant Profiles', 'HL7', 'action', and '# Added'. The table contains five rows of profile data. At the bottom of the table, there are pagination controls including 'Items per page' (set to 5), '1 - 5 of 13', and a set of buttons for page navigation (1, 2, 3, Next >).

Relevant Profiles	HL7	action	# Added
QICore Patient	[Link]	Add	1
QICore Condition Encounter Diagnosis	[Link]	Add	1
QICore Condition Problems Health Concerns	[Link]	Add	-
QICore DeviceRequest	[Link]	Add	-
QICore Encounter	[Link]	Add	1

Image: Available Profiles Table

To begin constructing a test case, users should decide on the profiles needed to construct their test cases, locate them in the available profile table, and click the Plus icon. This action will make a working copy of the profile available for use in the test case. The user can navigate to the Added tab and fill in information about the profile instance. The number in the Added tab will increment each time a profile instance is added, so the users can visually see that the profile was added. Users can add as many profile instances from the Available tab as needed prior to switching to the Added tab. To create a successful test case a Patient profile instance will need to be added. Due to this dependency, Patient is the first profile in the list to select. MADiE supports only one Patient profile per test case. After the Patient profile instance is added, the Add button will be greyed out.

Once a profile instance is added, the JSON will be updated with the new entry and resource value. The following will be added by default:

1. **fullURL**: A valid fullURL with the profile and the profile id. The added profile is not saved to the database until the user clicks Save on the test case
2. **id**: MADiE will automatically assign an id for each profile. On addition of the profile, it will be set in the JSON automatically for the user to reference in other profiles.
3. **ResourceType**: Indicates the resource type of the profile the user entered.
4. **Meta**: Describes how the resource should be interpreted.

Example of JSON that would be added for a QI-Core Encounter:

```
{
  "fullUrl": "https://madie.cms.gov/Encounter/03ef6be9-2613-494c-9f82-1598b366a000",
  "resource": {
    "id": "03ef6be9-2613-494c-9f82-1598b366a000",
    "resourceType": "Encounter",
    "meta": {
      "profile": [
        "http://hl7.org/fhir/us/qicore/StructureDefinition/qicore-encounter"
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

4.2 Added Tab

The Added tab consists of two main components: the Added Profile Table and the Edit Profile Card. When the tab first loads, only the Added Profile Table is displayed, giving users a clean overview of all profiles that have already been included in the test case. From there, users can select any profile in the table to open its corresponding Edit Profile Card. The Edit Profile Card allows users to add attributes, enter data, and refine the details for each profile. This layout keeps the interface simple at first glance, while still offering full editing capabilities as needed.

4.2.1 Added Profile Table

The Added Profile Table lists all profiles currently included in the test case. Each row shows the Profile Name and its system-generated ID, making it easy to identify and navigate to individual profiles. Action icons on the right side of each row allow users to manage the selected profile quickly and efficiently.

Table Columns:

1. **Profile** – Displays the name of the profile added to the test case.

2. **Profile HL7 Link** - Clicking this link opens the HL7 documentation page for the selected profile in a new browser tab.
3. **ID** – Shows the unique ID generated by the system for that profile.
4. **Action Column** – Provides actions the user can take:
 - a. **Edit** – Opens the profile’s Edit Profile Card (see [section 4.2.2](#) for details.)
 - b. **Clone** – Creates an exact copy of the profile, duplicating all attributes and data.
 - c. **Delete** – Removes the profile from the test case. This delete is not saved to the database until the user clicks Save on the test case.)

Available Added (4) JSON 			
Profile 1	HL7 2	ID 3	Actions 4
QICore Patient		4c34553c-bc45-4683-97cb-5340aa31b19c	 a
QICore Encounter		example	b  
QICore Condition Encounter Diagnosis		bbe1d7af-2afc-4bb6-850b-6d4a01282cd3	   c
QICore Location		979fe228-91a2-4e79-9fcf-969d86b2525c	  

Image: Added Profile Table

The Added Profile Table is the main entry point for reviewing and managing all profiles included in the test case.

4.2.2 Edit Profile Card

The Edit Profile Card is where most of the Builder-based editing takes place. When a profile is opened for editing, its card appears above the Added Profile Table.

Card Elements:

1. **Profile Name** – Indicates which profile is currently being edited.

2. **Profile HL7 Link** - Clicking this link opens the HL7 documentation page for the selected profile in a new browser tab.
3. **ID** – Displays the ID of the profile being edited.
4. **Profile Action Center** – Provides actions for the selected attribute. The action center is only displayed when the attribute is not required or supports multiple cardinality.
 - a. **Add New** – Available when the attribute allows multiple instances per the specification. Creates a new, blank attribute for additional data entry.
 - b. **Clone** – Available when the attribute allows multiple instances per the specification. Creates a duplicate of the attribute with all existing data copied.
 - c. **Delete** – Allows users to remove attributes that are not required.
5. **Add Attribute(s)** – Opens the Add Attribute modal, allowing users to include additional attributes.
6. **Required Attributes** – These appear automatically based on the FHIR profile definition and are marked with an asterisk (*).
7. **Additionally Added Attributes** – Shows optional attributes that have been added by the user through the modal or manually via JSON. These do not contain an asterisk.
8. **Edit Attribute Section** – Displays the input fields for the selected attribute. Users must select Apply to add their entries to the UI representation. (These updates are not saved to the database until the user clicks Save on the test case.)
9. **Close Edit Card** – Allows users to close the profile when they are done editing

The screenshot displays the 'Edit Profile Card' interface for a FHIR resource. The interface is divided into three main sections: a top navigation bar, a left sidebar, and a main content area.

- Top Navigation Bar:** Contains three tabs: 'Available' (1), 'Added (4)' (2), and 'JSON' (3). On the right, there is a 'QICore Encounter' link and an 'ID: example' field with a red 'X' icon (9).
- Left Sidebar:** A list of attributes for the 'Diagnosis' resource. The attributes are: '*Class', '*Status' (6), '*Subject', '*Type', 'Class History', 'Diagnosis' (selected), 'Hospitalization', 'Identifier', 'Location' (7), 'Participant', 'Priority', 'Reason Code', 'Service Type', and 'Status History'.
- Main Content Area:** Displays the details for the selected 'Diagnosis' attribute. It includes:
 - A header 'Diagnosis' with a plus icon (5) and a 'More' menu icon (4).
 - Buttons for 'Expand All', 'Collapse All', and 'Expand Populated Fields'.
 - A section for '*Condition' (8) with a dropdown menu showing 'CONDITION *' and 'Reference Type' set to 'Condition'.
 - A section for '*Specify Condition' with a dropdown menu showing 'Condition/bbe1d7af-2af...'.
 - A section for 'Use' with a dropdown menu showing 'DiagnosisRole' and an 'Add Coding' button.
 - A section for '*Code System' with a dropdown menu showing 'http://terminology.hl7.o...'.
 - A section for '*Code' with a dropdown menu showing 'AD - Admission diagn...'.
 - A section for 'Rank' with an empty text input field.

Image: Edit Profile Card

The screenshot displays the 'Attribute Action Center' for the 'Diagnosis' attribute. The interface is divided into three tabs: 'Available', 'Added (4)', and 'JSON'. The 'Diagnosis' attribute is selected in the left sidebar. The main panel shows configuration options for 'Condition', 'Use', and 'Rank'. Three red circles highlight specific UI elements: 'a' points to the 'Add Fields' button, 'b' points to the 'ID: example' field, and 'c' points to the 'Add Coding' button.

Image: Attribute Action Center

4.2.2.1 Required Attributes

In accordance with FHIR, some first-level attributes are required and are included automatically. Users must navigate to each required attribute tab to provide the necessary data. Again, data added here is not reflected in the JSON until the user selects Apply for that attribute. Also note, until these fields are filled in, it is expected you will receive validation errors because required attributes are missing from the profile instance.

4.2.2.2 Adding Optional Attributes

To add optional attributes, select Add Attribute(s).
The modal includes:

- An Attribute Selector showing all attributes currently added (displayed as chips).
- A scrollable list of all available attributes for the profile.

Users select additional attributes by checking their corresponding boxes. The selected attributes appear in the Attribute Selector for confirmation. Nested or extension attributes are displayed using their full hierarchical names.

After selecting attributes, users may select “Apply” which adds selected attributes to the Edit Profile Card or select “Discard Changes” which closes the modal without applying changes. A close icon is also available in the upper right.

Like required attributes, users must navigate to each newly added attribute’s tab to enter its data.

4.2.2.3 Expand and Collapse Attribute Headers

MADiE has three buttons that allow you to quickly manage how attribute details are displayed within a profile, Expand All, Collapse All, Expand Populated.

When working on an attribute with sub attributes within a profile (for example, QICore Patient → Identifier), MADiE organizes sub attributes into sections that can be expanded or collapsed individually. Selecting “Expand All” opens all sections at once, displaying every available field and input for review or editing. This is useful when you want to view or update all sub attribute details without expanding each section manually.

Selecting “Collapse All” closes all sections, reducing the view to section headers only. This helps minimize scrolling and simplify navigation, especially when working with attributes that contain many sub attributes.

Selecting “Expand Populated Fields” closes sections that do not have user entered data and expands the sections that have been filled out. This is particularly useful when trying to see what sections have been filled in and or check the data that you have previously filled in

These controls provide a quick way to switch between a detailed view and a streamlined view, improving efficiency when reviewing or editing test case data.

The screenshot shows the 'QICore Patient' interface. At the top, there is a header with 'QICore Patient' and a link icon, and an ID: 4c34553c-bc45-4683-97cb-5340aa31b19c with a close icon. Below the header, there is a sidebar on the left with a list of attributes: '*Gender', '*Identifier' (selected), '*Name', 'Active', 'Birth Date', 'Extension (Race)', and 'Extension (Ethnicity)'. The main area on the right is titled '*Identifier' and contains a list of fields: 'Use', 'Type', '*System', '*Value', 'Period', and 'Assigner'. Each field has a right-pointing arrow icon. At the bottom right, there are 'Undo' and 'Apply' buttons. The interface is in a 'Collapse All' state, as indicated by the caption.

Image: QI-Core Patient Identifier – Collapse All

4.2.2.4 Entering Attribute Data

Different attribute types (e.g., string, CodeableConcept, dateTime, Reference, etc.) require different inputs. Some attributes support multiple data types (choice types), allowing users to select the type that best fits their data.

Each attribute tab includes the necessary fields for its type. Users should enter data and then select “Apply”. These updates exist in the Builder UI until the test case is saved.

4.2.2.5 Reference Attributes

Reference attributes are more complex. Users will first choose the reference type, then select the profile instance to reference. The dropdown lists the IDs of applicable profiles already added to the test case, as well as an option labeled “ID Not Present (Add New)”.

*** Condition**

CONDITION *

Reference Type

Condition

*** Specify Condition**

Select

ID Not Present (Add New)

Image: Reference Type – ID Not Present (Add New)

If “Add New” is selected and multiple valid profiles exist based on that item (e.g., Condition), a prompt will appear asking the user to choose which profile type to create. After selection, a new profile is generated and added to the test case, and users must return to complete its required fields. Note: The profile types in the Choose Profile dialog are based on the narrowest implementation principle. Specific guidance is given in [QI-Core STU 6](#) regarding references as well as [US Core STU 6.1.0](#). Preference is given to the most specific applicable profile available for a resource. If a more specific profile is not available, the next most appropriate profile should be used, followed by the base FHIR resource when no applicable profile exists.

Choose Profile

Reference

Select

QICore Condition Encounter Diagnosis

QICore Condition Problems Health Concerns

Cancel Save

Image: Choose Profile Modal

4.2.2.6 Quantity Types

In the FHIR specification, Quantity and SimpleQuantity are closely related but serve different purposes. A Quantity is the more flexible and expressive type, and may include a value,

comparator, unit text, system, code, and other optional fields. This makes it suitable for complex data elements that require richer detail or comparisons (such as $<$, $\leq$, or $\geq$).

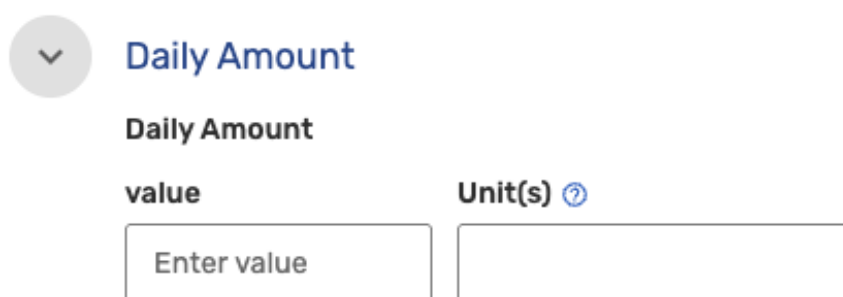
A SimpleQuantity is a constrained version of Quantity. It includes the essential components needed to represent a measurement, typically the value, unit, system, and code, but does not allow comparators or some of the advanced extensions. Because it is streamlined and more predictable, SimpleQuantity is often used in profiles where a standardized format is preferred.

MADiE supports both Quantity and SimpleQuantity. However, when a profile defines an element that may involve multiple quantity-related fields or allows more than one quantity type, the builder uses SimpleQuantity to provide a consistent and user-friendly interface. This simplifies data entry in the UI and ensures that the structure remains valid and aligned with the profile expectations.

When entering units in the Builder, users should provide the UCUM code, not a plain-text unit label. MADiE validates the entered unit to confirm it is a valid UCUM value, helping prevent errors and ensuring the test case conforms to FHIR expectations.

If users need to supply more detailed information than SimpleQuantity supports, or if their scenario requires the full flexibility of a Quantity, they can always switch to the JSON view to enter or edit the data directly. Any valid Quantity structure added through JSON will be preserved by MADiE, even if the Builder does not display every advanced field.

This approach allows MADiE to offer a streamlined Builder experience while still giving users full control through JSON when more complex modeling is required.



▼ **Daily Amount**

Daily Amount

value **Unit(s) ?**

Enter value

Image: Simple Quantity Input Fields

Value Quantity

Comparator	value	Unit(s) ⓘ
v	Enter value	

Image: Quantity Input Fields

4.2.2.7 Code Types

For attributes that use code data types, MADiE displays the code's human readable display value rather than the raw coded value itself. This approach makes it easier for users to understand what the selected code represents without needing to interpret terminology codes directly. For example, instead of showing the code IMP, MADiE displays the associated description of "Inpatient Encounter."

This does not change the underlying data. MADiE still stores and exports the full code, system, and display according to the FHIR specification. The Builder simply presents the display so users can confidently choose the correct concept.

If users need to inspect or modify the raw coded value, system URL, or other terminology details, they can switch to the JSON view, where the full code structure is visible and editable. This dual-view approach keeps the Builder intuitive while still giving users full control when they need it.

*Status

Status

- Active
- Cancelled
- Draft
- Entered in Error

Image: Code Example – Claim.Status

4.2.2.8 CodeableConcept Types

CodeableConcept attributes represent coded clinical concepts drawn from value sets or terminology systems. In MADiE, these attributes are displayed in a structured format that helps users select, add, and manage codings according to the requirements of the underlying profile.

At the top of the CodeableConcept section, MADiE provides a field for selecting a Value Set or Direct Reference Code. When a profile specifies a required binding, the dropdown will display only the bound value set, and users must select a code from that specific value set. This ensures the selected coding aligns with the required terminology standards defined by the profile.

When the binding is not required, such as extensible, preferred, or example bindings, the value set associated with the attribute is still offered as an option, but it is not the only one. In these cases, the dropdown will also include any value sets referenced in the measure's CQL, any direct reference codes in the measure's CQL, as well as custom code options. This gives users flexibility to choose the coding that best meets the needs of the test case while still supporting the preferred terminology guidance.

Below the value set/direct reference code selection, users can define the specific coding by choosing a Code System and Code.

If no applicable value set or direct reference code appears in the dropdown, or if the concept needed is not contained in any provided value set, MADiE offers a Custom Code option. Selecting this option provides free-text fields for both the Code System and the Code, allowing users to manually enter the terminology values needed for the scenario. This ensures users retain full flexibility, even in cases where a required value is not represented by any bound or available value set.

This structure allows MADiE to support both strict terminology requirements and flexible binding scenarios, helping users choose valid codes while still allowing room for measure-specific or custom terminology when appropriate.

The screenshot displays a form section titled '*Type' in blue. Below the title, the label 'Type' is followed by a dropdown menu currently showing 'Value Set / Direct Reference Code'. Below this dropdown is another dropdown menu showing 'Custom Code' with a downward arrow. Underneath, there are two input fields: the first is labeled '* Custom Code System' and contains the text 'Custom Code System'; the second is labeled '* Custom Code' and is currently empty, preceded by a hyphen '-'.

Image: CodeableConcept Custom Code

4.2.2.9 Unsupported Types

MADiE supports a wide range of attribute types within the Test Case Builder. However, there are a few attribute types that the Builder cannot interpret or render at this time. When an attribute's type is not supported, it will not appear as an editable option in the Builder interface. These attributes can still be included or maintained in the test case JSON, but they must be entered and updated manually in the JSON view.

If users encounter an attribute that does not display in the Builder or expected input fields are missing, they may safely continue working in the JSON view to supply the necessary data. If a user finds a needed element that appears unsupported, we welcome that feedback to help prioritize future enhancements.

Unsupported attributes will never remove or alter data already present in the test case JSON; they simply cannot be edited visually. The Builder will preserve the existing JSON structure and will incorporate any valid data added manually once the JSON is saved and formatted correctly.

The list of unsupported types is as follows:

- Base64Binary
- Markdown
- Expression
- ParameterDefinition
- Annotation
- Attachment
- Contributor
- SampledData
- RelatedArtifact
- TriggerDefinition
- UsageContext
- Meta
- Address
- ContactPoint
- ContactDetail
- DataRequirement

4.2.2.10 Complex and Multi-Cardinality Attributes

Some attributes contain sub-attributes. These appear within expandable/collapsible headers, which are open by default but can be toggled for easier navigation.

MADiE supports multi-cardinality attributes.

- If an attribute supports multiple instances, an **Add** button appears next to it.
- Clicking **Add** creates another copy of the attribute fields.
- A **Delete** icon appears next to newly added instances, allowing users to remove them.
- For single (non-multi-cardinality) attributes, the delete icon clears the field but does not remove the attribute tab.

4.2.2.11 Deleting Attributes

To delete an added attribute:

1. Open its attribute tab.
2. Open the **Attribute Action Center** (upper-right corner of the attribute section).
3. Select the **Delete** icon.

If the Delete icon does not appear, the attribute is required and cannot be removed, though users can update its value.

4.3 JSON Tab

The JSON Editor is where the JSON logic of a test case can be viewed and edited. All information can be added, edited, deleted, and must be in correct JSON syntax. When saving, any errors in the JSON will be displayed. JSON files may contain errors and warnings. JSON containing errors can be saved but may prevent dependent functionality from working properly (e.g., test case calculation). JSON files containing just warnings can be saved and calculated. Verify the JSON is complete, and errors are resolved to ensure proper functionality of areas dependent on it.

MADiE will validate the PatientID used for the patient throughout the test case JSON. When the test case JSON is saved MADiE will automatically add a PatientID for the patient if it was not included and will overwrite the PatientID if the PatientID used was inconsistent. This will be in UUID format. At this time, only the PatientID will be overwritten or added. No reference to the patient will be updated with the new PatientID.

When editing dates with timezones in MADiE, MADiE will force the timezone offset to be zero when users click “Save.” This will ensure consistency across all timezones and allow users to get consistent results regardless of the timezone the user is in when running test cases.

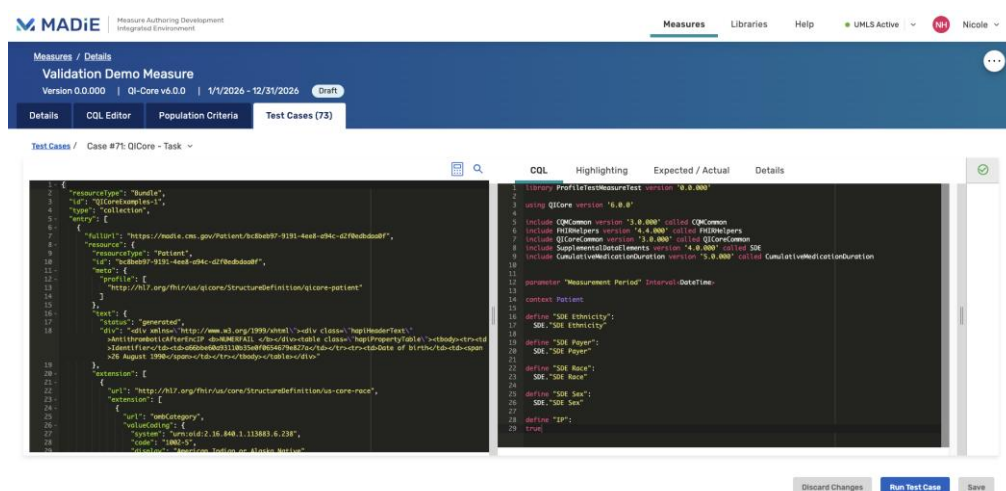


Image: QI-Core Test Case Editing

The JSON Editor allows users to find specific phrases in the JSON. User can perform a search by clicking the search icon above the Editor or, with your cursor in the Editor, press Ctrl+F or Cmd+F on the keyboard to open the Find & Replace window. Users can type a string in the Find text area, and the editor will find all locations of the test. Use the arrow keys to navigate forward and backward between the elements. Clicking “All” will highlight all instances of the text.

If users with edit access wish to replace text, use the find function to find the text to replace. Then type in the replacement text in the “Replace with” text area. Clicking “Replace” will replace the current highlighted text and highlight the next instance of the word. Selecting “All” will replace every instance of the find text in the JSON. If the replace field is not shown in the pop-up, simply click the Plus button below the find text area and it will appear.

4.4 CQL Tab (View-only)

The right panel initially displays the measure CQL to aid in building the test case JSON. However, the measure CQL is view-only and cannot be edited in this area. CQL edits can only be made in the CQL Editor tab.

4.5 Highlighting Tab

The Highlighting subarea (second tab from the left in the right panel, next to the CQL tab) displays a test case’s highlighting results calculated against the measure CQL. The highlighting subarea is view-only and cannot be edited. No highlighting will display until after clicking the “Run Test” button. Green and/or red highlighting is generated. Green highlighting indicates a passing result for any applicable lines of measure CQL, while red highlighting indicates a failing result for any applicable lines of measure CQL. Highlighting is broken down and displayed on separate tabs, one each for:

- Measure Populations (a list of the populations applicable to the measure)

- SDE (Only appears if the user has specified, they want to include SDEs in the test case configuration)
- Definitions
- Functions
- Unused

Users can click through the tabs to get targeted highlighting information. If users would like to look at highlighting for a different Population Criteria, they will click the dropdown at the top of the section. It will open a list of Population Criteria, and users can select the population criteria they want to view. The “Run Test” button must be clicked each time a user would like to calculate new results.

The highlighting tab also contains a Results section for each definition. The Results section can be found directly below each definition and can be expanded and collapsed. It displays the results of the logic evaluated on the test case.

The screenshot shows the 'Highlighting' tab selected. The left sidebar has a dropdown menu with 'IP' selected. The main content area displays the CQL code for 'IP' with syntax highlighting. Below the code, there is a 'Results' section with a blue arrow icon, showing the result 'true'. Below that, a 'Definition(s) Used' section shows the code for 'Qualifying Encounters' with syntax highlighting.

Image: Test Case Pass/Fail Highlighting

4.6 Expected/Actual Tab

The Expected/Actual subarea (third tab from the left, next to the Highlighting tab, in the right panel) displays population criteria tables, where expected values for populations, stratifications, and observations within each set of population criteria can be configured. Upon clicking the “Run Test” button, Actual values are displayed along with pass/fail results for the test case across each set of population criteria. Updating the expected values will clear out any actual

values that are displayed. Then the “Run Test” button must be clicked each time a user would like to calculate new results.

4.6.1 Multiple Encounters with Observations

In the Expected/Actual tab of the Test Case Edit screen, MADiE displays additional context for each Measure Observation to help users better understand and validate calculation results.

For test cases, each Measure Observation includes a tooltip that provides episode-level details about the resources associated with that observation. To view this information, hover over a Measure Observation value.

The tooltip displays key information about the related resource, including:

- Resource Type
- Relevant date attribute (such as date, dateTime, or period)
- Primary code path

These details reflect the resources used during measure execution and allow users to clearly identify which episode the Measure Observation is associated with.

This functionality supports improved transparency and verification when reviewing calculation results for FHIR measures.

The screenshot shows the MADiE web application interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Measures', 'Libraries', 'Help', and user information. The main content area is titled 'Measures / Details' and 'Malnutrition Care ScoreFHIR'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Details', 'CQL Editor', 'Population Criteria', and 'Test Cases (146)'. The 'Test Cases' tab is selected, showing a list of test cases. The 'Expected / Actual' tab is active, displaying a table of measure observations. A tooltip is shown over one of the observations, displaying encounter details such as 'Encounter ID', 'Encounter Type', and 'Encounter Period'.

Profile	HL7	ID	View
QICore Patient	☒	2be50408-23f8-454d-97e4-0fbdda2e9057	View
QICore Encounter	☒	3EncountersMultiAssesinMp-01	View
QICore Condition Problems Health Concerns	☒	3EncountersMultiAssesinMp-06	View
QICore Observation Screening Assessment	☒	3EncountersMultiAssesinMp-18	View

Measure Observation	Expected	Actual
Measure Observation 1	1	1
Measure Observation 2	1	1
Measure Observation 3	1	1

Population	Expected	Actual
Initial Population	3	3
Measure Population	3	3

Image: Hover Over Observation Encounter Information

4.7 Details Tab

The Details subarea (last tab in the right panel, next to the Expected/Actual tab) displays:

1. **Title:** The Title field is the current name of a test case.

2. **Description:** The Description field communicates what a test case is testing and is auto populated with any Description field content entered during the creation of the test case. **Note:** Description can only contain 250 characters.
3. **Test Case Group:** The Test Case Group field assigns a test case to a group that can be used to sort and organize the test case table according to a user's preferences. It is auto populated with any Test Case Group assignments entered during the creation of the test case.

5 Test Case Validation

5.1 QI-Core v4.1.1

QI-Core v 4.1.1 test case validations will display in the Validations tab. Error and warning messages are displayed in this section. The section is expandable or collapsible by clicking on the text "Validations." To increase the size of your working area, select the divider and drag it to the left to make the section bigger or smaller.

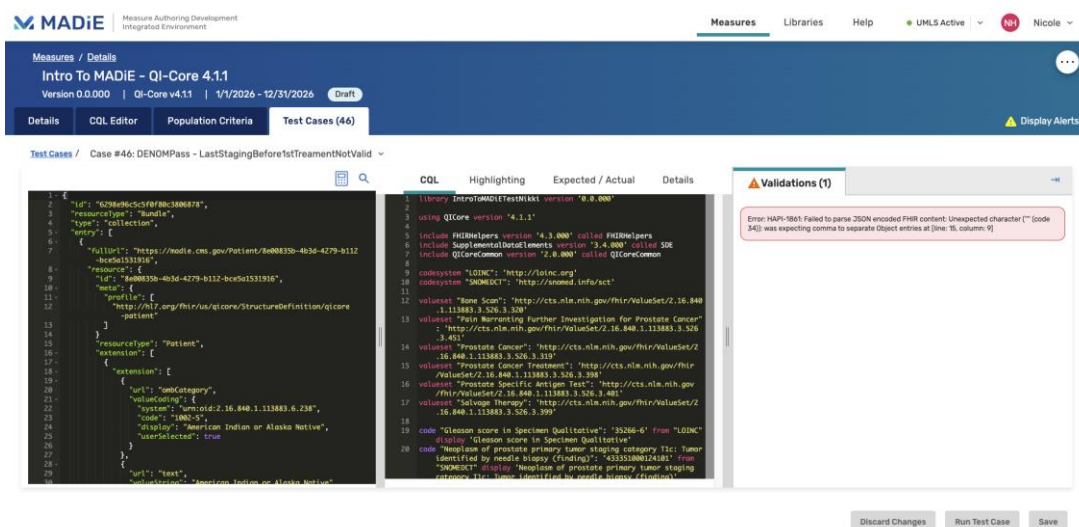


Image: QI-Core v4.1.1 Validations

5.2 QI-Core v6.0.0 and US Quality Core

In MADiE, validation for QI-Core STU6 and US Quality Core test cases run automatically and asynchronously after a test case is saved. Once saved, the test case enters a validation queue, and its status is set to Pending. After a short delay, the status will update to either Valid or Invalid, depending on the outcome. Because validation happens in the background, users can continue working, whether in the same test case, a different one, or even after logging out. The results will be available when the user returns.

A test case is considered valid if the JSON is properly formatted, all required data elements are present, codes align with the appropriate value set bindings, and no validation errors are returned. Any error will mark the test case as invalid. Warnings or informational messages do not affect validity.

Validation status is visible on the test case list page, but to view detailed messages, users must open the test case for editing. The validation panel on the right-hand side displays the current status icon. Clicking the icon expands the panel to show messages from the validation service with errors appearing first, followed by warnings, then informational notes.

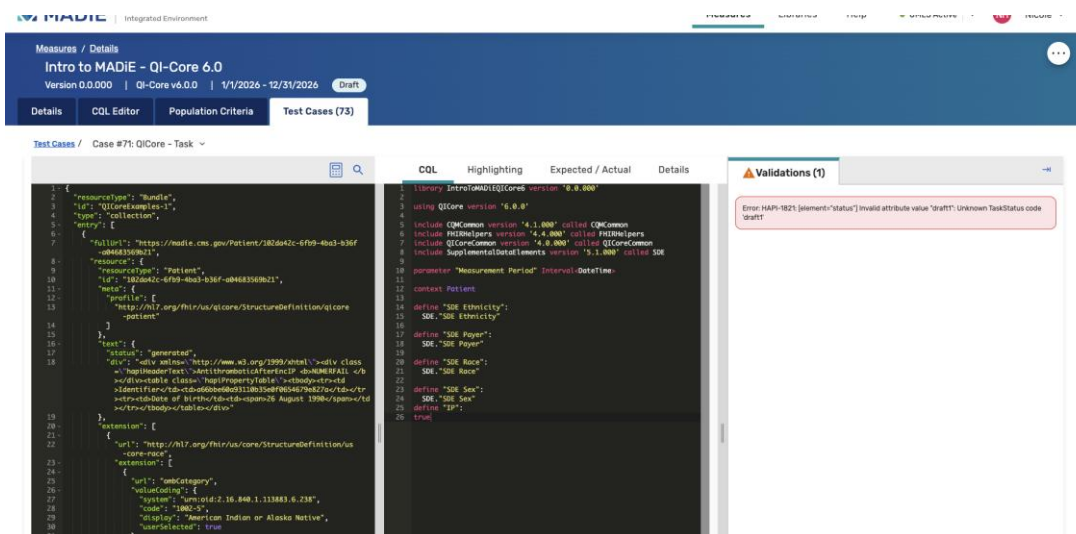


Image: QI-Core STU6 Invalid Test Case Example

MADiE uses value set expansions via VSAC or an in-memory validation expansion bundle that was created specifically for MADiE. However, some value sets may not expand successfully due to size, external hosting, or structure. In these cases, MADiE cannot confirm whether a code is part of the intended value set, and a warning will be shown, even if the code is technically correct. These warnings will not be able to be resolved by the user, but they are informational and do not block a test case being valid or measure release.

Note: Validation does not test the logic or expected outcomes of the measure. That is handled through the Run Test Case feature and the pass/fail percentage. Please refer to [section 6](#) for information on how to execute test cases regardless of validation status.

6 Test Case Execution

Test case execution in MADiE allows measure developers to validate the behavior of measures by running structured patient scenarios against the measure logic. MADiE supports both authoring and testing within a single integrated environment, replacing the previous workflow

that required separate tools. This combined approach streamlines the process of verifying that a measure accurately reflects its intended clinical purpose.

In MADiE, test cases operate as simulated patient profiles that include demographic characteristics, clinical conditions, services, and timing details. Measure Developers construct these scenarios based on the expected logic pathways defined in the measure's CQL, allowing them to predetermine the expected outcome for each case. When the test is executed, MADiE evaluates the measure logic against the constructed scenario and returns the calculated result, enabling comparison between expected and actual outcomes. A matching result confirms that the measure logic is functioning as intended, while discrepancies indicate areas where further review or adjustment may be needed.

To execute test cases users can click the “Run Test(s)” button on the test case list page or the “Run Test” button on the edit test case page. **Note:** In FHIR test cases, if a reference does not resolve to a valid profile within the current test case, the resource containing that reference will be excluded during execution. This behavior does not modify the test case itself; it simply ensures that unresolved references are not considered when the test logic runs. When users save a test case with this scenario, a warning message will be displayed to inform them that unresolved references were detected.

7 Import Test Cases

MADiE allows users to import one to multiple test cases for a measure that were previously exported from MADiE; see [section 8](#) to learn how to export test cases from MADiE. Follow these steps to import multiple test cases for a measure:

1. Log in to MADiE and open the measure you wish to import the test cases to.
2. Navigate to the Test Case(s) tab.
3. Click the “Import” button (see image below).
4. A Test Case Import screen will appear. Click the “Select Files” button.
5. MADiE will prompt you to select a file using the browser's default selector.
6. Select and open the .ZIP file containing the test cases exported from MADiE. The structure of the file must be retained from the MADiE export (i.e., the .ZIP file shall contain one folder for each test case whose name is the PatientID for that test case, and each folder shall contain one JSON test case file. A .madie file containing metadata on each test case will also be present).
7. Once you have selected a valid test case .ZIP file, click the “Import” button.
8. MADiE will replace the existing test case JSON with the imported JSON for all test cases whose PatientIDs match. Measure report information such as expected and actual values will not be updated during the import process for existing test cases, users will need to manually update those after the import is complete. Test cases that do not have a matching PatientID in the current measure will be imported as new test cases on the

measure, including expected values. **Note:** The combination of Title and Group must be unique for the measure. Test cases that fail to import due to the Title and Group not being unique to the measure will be listed after the import processing is complete.

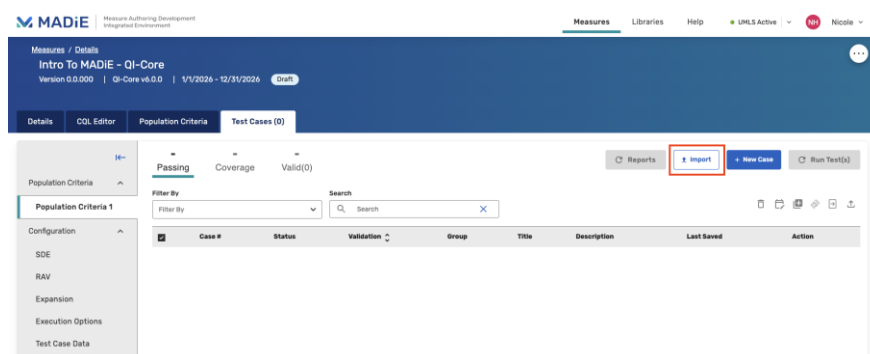


Image: FHIR Test Case Tab – Import Test Cases from MADiE Button

Should the measure populations not match, expected values are not copied over, and a warning message will be displayed. Users can select the “Copy Test” icon, see screenshot below. Doing so will copy the warning and the test case IDs allowing users to copy it into a word document. This will allow users to see the test cases more easily they need to update to import expected values.

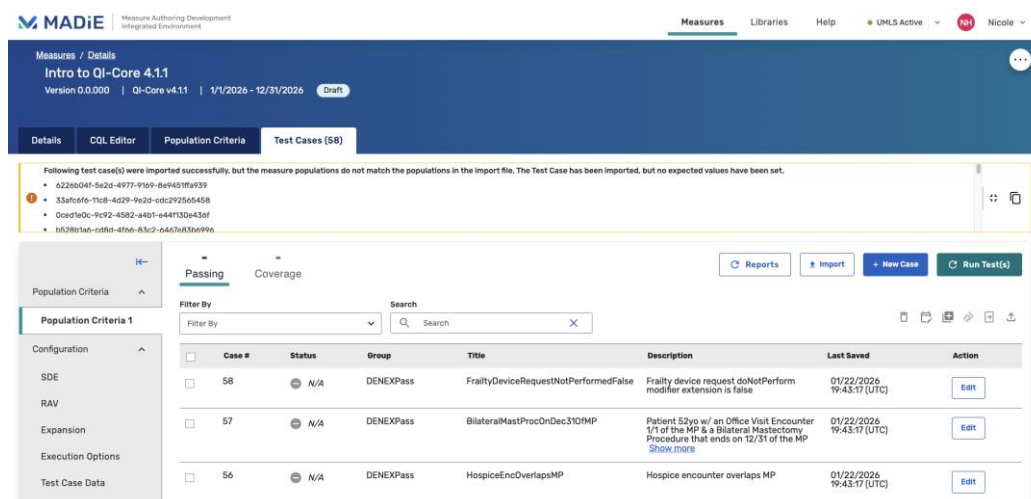


Image: QI-Core 4.1.1 Test Case Import Warning Message

8 Export Test Cases

MADiE allows users to export QI-Core test cases as either transaction bundles or collection bundles. The test cases will be exported in a JSON format with information about the measure and expected values added into a Measure Report Resource in the JSON file.

8.1 Export Test Case(s)

To export Test Case(s), navigate to the test Case List Page. First, select the test case(s) you want to export; you can select one to all. Next, click the Export icon and select “Transaction Bundle” to export the test case(s) as a transaction bundle, or “Collection Bundle” to export the test case(s) as a collection bundle. A .zip file will be created with the PatientID for the test case(s) selected for export included in a folder name. The folder will contain the JSON file(s) for the test case(s). The .zip file will also include a read me file linking the Case Number and PatientID to the Test Case Title and Test Case Group. In the read me file will also be the Case Number, test case ID, measure Group, and measure title of any test case that could not be included in the export because it was invalid. The image below shows the correct order of required steps to follow to export test case(s).

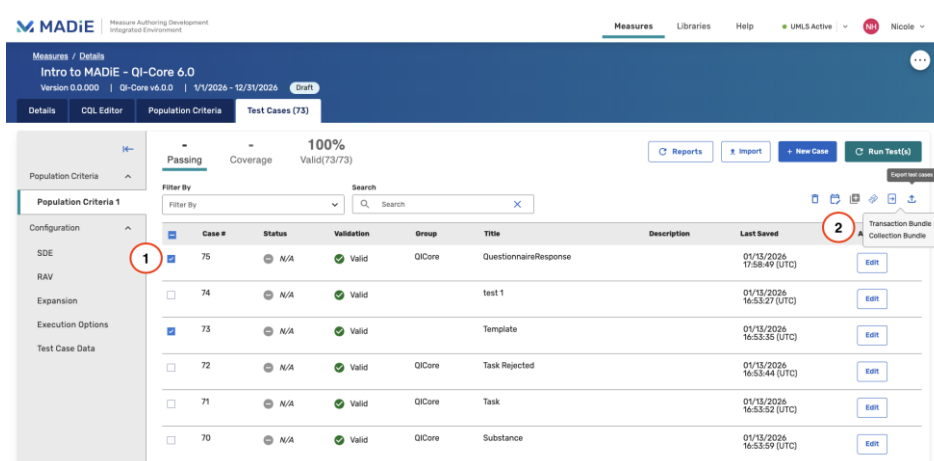


Image: Export FHIR Test Case(s)

8.2 Export All Test Cases

To export all Test Cases associated with a measure navigate to the Test Case List Page and find the “Items per page” dropdown below the test case table. Select “All” from the dropdown. Next, scroll to the top of the test case table and click the select all checkbox. All test cases will now be selected. Finally, click the Export icon and select “Transaction Bundle” to export the test cases as a transaction bundle, or “Collection Bundle” to export the test cases as a collection bundle. A .zip file will be created with a folder for each test case which includes the PatientID in the folder name. The folder will contain a JSON file for each of the test cases. The .zip file will also include a read me file linking the PatientID to the Test Case Title and Test Case Group.



Image: Pagination – All Selected

9 Synchronize Test Case JSON with Test Case UI

The Synchronize Test Case JSON with Test Case UI feature is available only for QI-Core measures where the user has edit access. This feature updates the patient's name fields in the JSON to match the values the user has entered in the Test Case UI. Specifically, the title will be used to set the given name field, and group will be used to set the family name field.

To use the feature, select one or more test cases in the Test Case List and click the puzzle piece icon in the action center. A confirmation modal will appear, indicating how many test cases were selected and explaining that all family fields in the JSON will be set to the group value entered in the UI, and all given fields will be set to the title value. If you wish to proceed, click “Yes, Make JSON Match UI.”

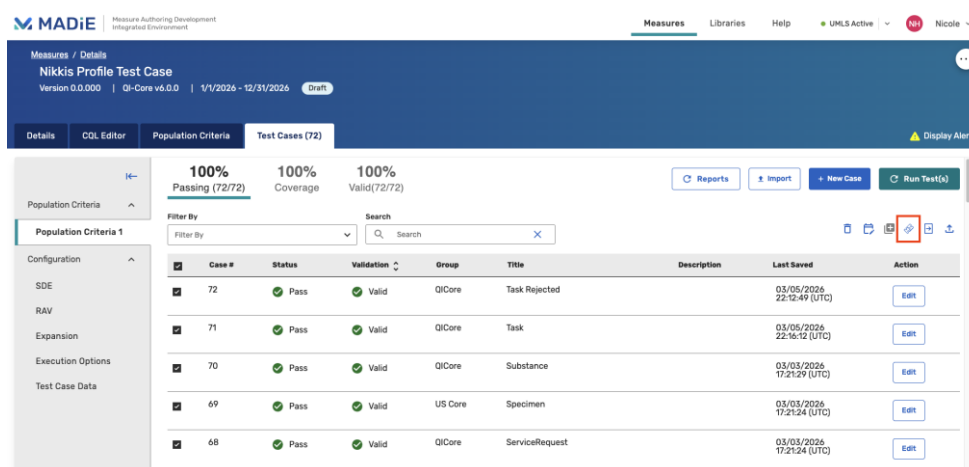


Image: Make JSON Match UI Icon

During processing, any test case that is locked by another user, contains a JSON syntax error, or lacks patient family or given fields will be skipped because it cannot be updated. After the operation completes, a success message will appear if all selected test cases were updated successfully. If any test cases could not be updated, an error message will display a list of the affected test cases by group and title so you can review and update their JSON manually.

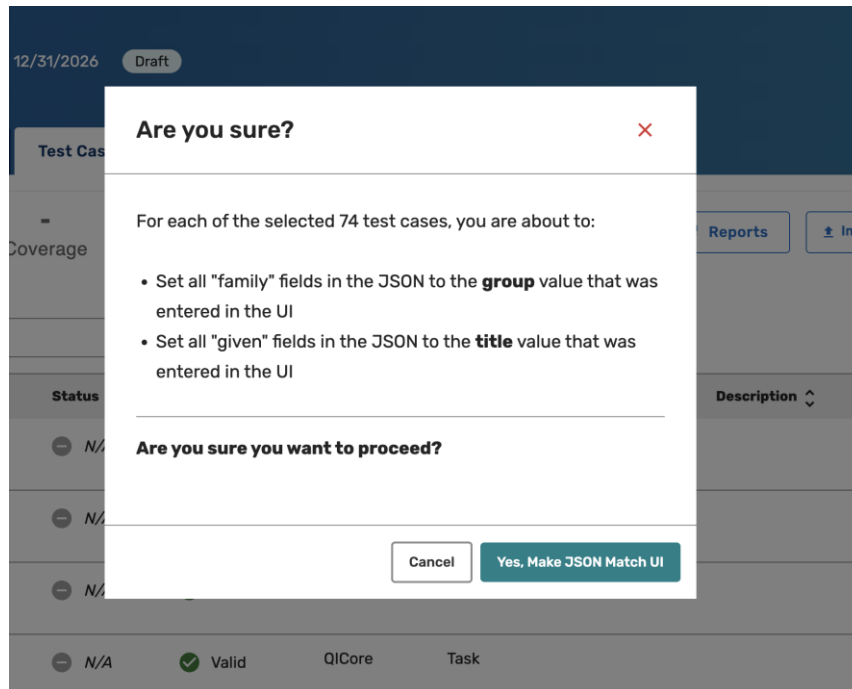


Image: Synchronize JSON and UI – Are You Sure Modal

10 Feedback and Support

An issue tracker and feedback email list are available to support the resolution of issues and to answer questions related to the MADiE application. The MADiE issue tracker is available on the [ONC Jira System](#).

MADiE users should create a ticket in the issue tracker to report bugs, ask questions, or to request new features. To add an issue, users must create a login account in the Jira system. Once an issue has been entered, the MADiE team will review and prioritize it.

CMS Web Application Firewall (WAF) Errors can occur in MADiE. WAF errors occur when the attempted action (i.e., saving or exporting) is rejected by the CMS Security policy, blocking further action by the user. This can happen when doing any work within MADiE. If a WAF error is encountered, a pop-up message will display notifying the user they have encountered a WAF error, and they should contact the help desk. A support ID will be included in the pop-up. When a Support ID is provided in the error message, users should include that in the support ticket to help facilitate resolution by CMS.

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
CMS	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
CQL	Clinical Quality Language
FHIR	Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation
MADiE	Measure Authoring Development Integrated Environment
QI-Core	Quality Improvement Core
QDM	Quality Data Model
UCUM	Unified Code for Units of Measure
UI	User Interface
VSAC	Value Set Authority Center