

Introduction to Reporting with Allscripts Professional EHR

Demographics, Provider, Encounter



Today's presenter:



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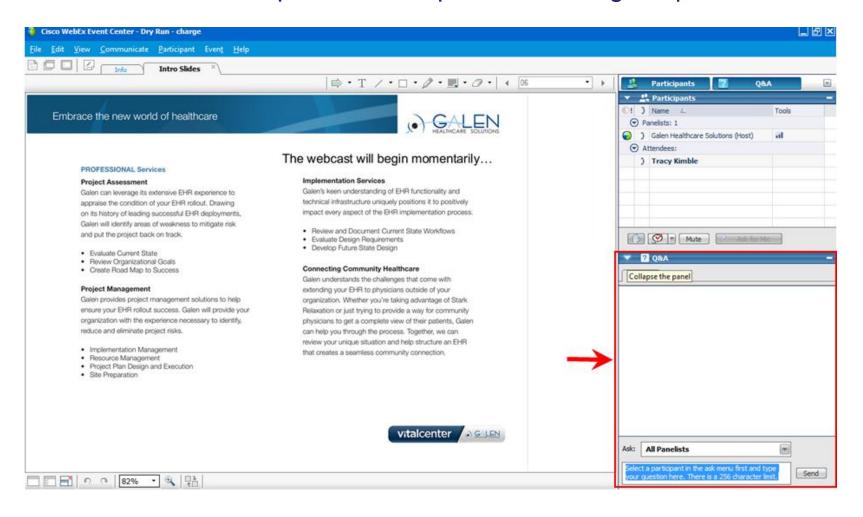


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Please use the Q&A panel to ask questions during the presentation.





What will we cover today?

- Reporting best practices
- PRO database schemas and syntax
- EMR architecture
 - Dictionary tables
 - Common patient tables
 - Provider tables
 - Encounter tables
- Sample queries
- Q&A Chat and Live



Why query the database

- Clinical Informatics
 - improve outcomes, improve patient care, refine/streamline clinical processes
- Summarize data you see in the EHR
- Verify information in the EHR or interfaces
- Export information
 - e.g. Excel for Graphs and Pivot Tables
- Gathering data for reporting initiatives
 - Meaningful Use, PCMH, etc.



Be Careful

- The Allscripts database is Complex
 - 630 tables
 - 3,500 stored procedures
 - 63 views, 94 triggers
- You can do harm, even by just running queries
- You may not have access your organization's policies



What To Do

- Use TEST
 - Test environment, Data Warehouse, Analytics server
 - Query development and testing
- When using Production
 - Get permission from the IT/DBA group
 - Run queries off-hours
 - Ensure it takes a reasonable amount of time
 - Most queries should be less than a minute
- VALIDATE!
 - Always Verify your queries' data



What NOT To Do

- Never...
 - Access the database without proper approval
 - Delete data. Ever.
 - Run *anything* in production during the day
 - Share passwords, even "default" passwords
 - Save patient data on your PC or in email
 - HIPAA concerns
 - Your company's policies



SQL Best Practices

- Start with simple queries and expand
 - Use COUNT(*) to confirm new table joins are correct
 - Use TOP function
- Use (NOLOCK) table hint
- Use BEGIN/COMMIT/ROLLBACK commands
 - Especially for UPDATE



Lookup Tables and Normalization

- Required for the application to run effectively
- Dividing large tables into smaller, more manageable tables and defining a relationship between each
- Yes, it makes reporting more difficult
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_normalization



EMR Database Schemas

- Database Schemas
 - a way to logically group objects such as tables, views, stored procedures etc.
 - think of a schema as a container of objects
 - can be created and altered in a database
 - can be owned by any user, and schema ownership is transferable
- Schemas Sort objects into categories
 - DBO: related to Interface
 - HPSITE: Patient related schema
 - includes dynamic data (data that is constantly being updated)
 - HPSYSTEM: No patient data
 - includes static data (data that does not often change)
 - Includes reference data that cannot be altered by the client, i.e. dictionary tables
- Database.Schema.Table.Column
 - i.e. EMR.HPSITE.DEMOGRAPHICS.DEM_LASTNAME



Clinical Tables: EMR.HPSITE

TABLES	PRIMARY KEYS
DEMOGRAPHICS	IMREDEM_CODE®
SCHEDULE	IMRESCHED_CODE
ENCOUNTER	IMREENC_CODE
CONTACT	IMRECONTACT_CODE
IMMUNIZATION_RECORD	IMMREC_ID
LABORDERS	IMRELABORDER_CODE
MEDICATIONS	IMREMED_CODE
PROVIDER	IMREPROV_CODE
RESULT	RESULT_ID
VITALS_DATA	VITALS_CODE
DX	IMREDX_CODE
HX_DIAGNOSIS	HX_DIAGNOSIS_ID



Dictionaries

- **HPSYSTEM**.DICTIONARIES_MASTER
 - Lookup table for master list of codes
 - Dict_Type
 - Race, Sex, Status, Unit, Priority, Lang, Lab_type, Ethnicity, etc.
 - Dict_Code
 - Unique code for a value in a dict_type
- HPSITE.DICTIONARIES_SITE
 - Dictionary entries that are specific to the site
- HPSITE.DICTIONARIES_VIEW
 - View that combines the two dictionaries above



Common Patient Tables

- HPSITE.DEMOGRAPHICS
 - Name, DOB, SSN, Bloodtype, Language, Marital Status
- HPSITE.ADDRESSES
 - holds addresses for 5 types of entities
 - Patient, Provider, Site, Insurance Carriers, Institutions
- HPSITE.INSURANCES
 - contains insurance information for the patient
- HPSITE.DEMOGRAPHICPICTURE
 - link to picture in the EHR that is associated with the patient
- HPSITE.PHARMACYFAVORITE
 - Contains primary pharmacy information
- HPSITE.DEMGUARANTOR
 - contains patient guarantor information



Patient Matching Parameters

- These parameters ensure that a particular clinical item is linked to the correct patient
- All values come from HPSITE.DEMOGRAPHICS
 - MRN
 - Dem_ExternalID
 - Last Name
 - Dem_LastName
 - First Name
 - Dem_FirstName
 - Date of Birth
 - Dem_Dateofbirth
 - SSN
 - Dem_ssnum



Provider

HPSITE.PROVIDERS

- primary record for providers
- information including provider code and specialties is found here

HPSITE.ADDRESSES

- holds addresses for 5 types of entities
 - Patient, Provider, Site, Insurance Carriers, Institutions

HPSITE.PROVIDERLICENSES

- stores info regarding medical licenses
- can store multiple licenses per provider

• HPSITE.PROVIDER_LOCATION

- cross-reference of caregivers and locations
- also defines default location
- HPSITE.PATIENT_PHYSICIANS
 - contains provider information
 - both PCP and referring provider information

HPSITE.PROVIDER_IDENTIFIER

- stores all provider ID information
 - i.e., NPI, UPIN, DEA



Encounter

HPSITE.ENCOUNTER

- every update to a patient chart must be tied to an encounter
- this table holds information about the encounter
 and the recorded dates

HPSITE.CONTACT

- holds one record for each encounter-providerevent
 - an encounter-provider event is everything that happens between the time a provider starts a contact until she/he saves the contact in the application

HPSITE.SCHEDULE

- a list of all patient and business related events scheduled for each provider on any given day
 - i.e. appointments made in EHR

HPSITE.PMS_APPOINTMENTS

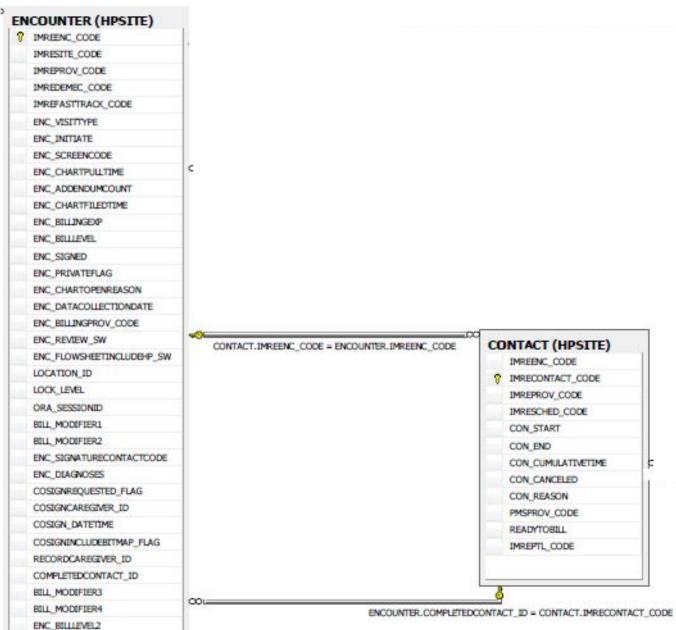
 contains scheduled appointments from the practice management system

HPSITE.ENCOUNTER_TAKEN

- a record is inserted into this table when a provider accepts a patient encounter from another provider
- this ensures that the original provider still has the record of their encounters

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Query to Find Tables associated with Clinical Table Key

```
SELECT t.name AS table_name,
SCHEMA_NAME(schema_id) AS schema_name,
c.name AS column_name
FROM sys.tables AS t
INNER JOIN sys.columns c ON t.OBJECT_ID =
c.OBJECT_ID
WHERE c.name LIKE '%imredem_code%'
ORDER BY schema_name, table_name;
```



Demographics Search

• Write a query that displays demographic information about a patient

-Name

-DOB

-Address

-Status

- Gender

- Marital Status

- Race

Language

-PCP



Patient Encounters

• Find a count of how many patients have had an finalized encounter documented in their chart since 1/1/2010



Canceled Appointments

- Patient MRN
- Name
- Date of Birth
- Schedule Date
- Status



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- ConnectR or Common Interface Engine (CIE) Training
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Questions?





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