WebReports

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Table of Contents

WebReports

WebReports from the Menon Group is a tool that allows users to manage any reports that reside in the Web Reports database.

Using this tool you can:

- View Report Details
- Purge a Report
- List Reports
- Update Report Criteria
- Print Reports

The system administrator has access to all reports. Users may only access reports that belong to them or have been assigned to them by the system administrator.

Accessing WebReports

The IT group has two different options to allow users access to the WebReports application. Users may launch from Carecast or LastWord with a chart-tab, command button, or command entry, for example, WEBR.

Alternatively, IT may allow users access to the WebReports application directly via the GWACS application. GWACS provides users with access to various Menon Group products.

Analysts should discuss both these options with the IT administrator for their specific systems environment.

To access WebReports via GWACS

1. Launch the browser.
2. In the **Address** box, type the path given to you by your administrator.
3. On the **Logon** page, enter your User ID and Password.
4. Click **Logon**.
5. On the **GWACS main** page, click **WebReports**.

   The system displays the main WebReports page where you can complete tasks such as maintaining schedules and profiles and listing, printing, and purging reports.

Use the table of contents or index to navigate to specific topics to help you complete your task.

WebReports Setup

To launch WebReports from Carecast or LastWord, you must first set up a command and optionally a chart tab in Carecast or LastWord.

Setting-up a Command in Carecast or LastWord

1. Logon to the correct environment at the TACL level using the command **LWGOENV xx -L** where xx is the pathway name.
2. Compile the following SCOBOL into the pathway SCOBOL object:
   CSCOB/ IN EREP.GWLNCHR/;NOLIST.
3. Set up a System Parameter using the SYSSUT command with the following criteria:

Group Name:	REP
Param Name:	GWACS-PATHWAY
Param Value:	Name of GWACS Pathway, for example, $WWWP.

4. Add a new LastWord or Carecast command with the following data:

Patient Required:	N
Module:	REP
Command SCOBOL:	GWLNCHR
Command Linkage:	3: BASE-FLAG, MSG-HDR, MSG-BC, BASE-MSG
Internal Command Name:	WEBR

5. Set the command as a chart tab by adding it to the Chart Tab verification table associated with the command screen.

Print Report Setup

The WebReports Print command can be launched directly from LastWord or Carecast. To do this, you must first set up a command and optionally a chart tab in Carecast or LastWord.

Setting-up a Print Report command in Carecast or LastWord

1. Logon to the correct environment at the TACL level using the command **LWGOENV xx -L** where xx is the pathway name.
2. Compile the following SCOBOL into the pathway SCOBOL object: **CSCOB/ IN EREP.GWLNCHR/;NOLIST.**
3. Set up a System Parameter using the SYSSUT command with the following criteria:

Group Name:	REP
Param Name:	GWACS-PATHWAY
Param Value:	Name of GWACS Pathway, for example, $WWWP.

4. Add a new LastWord or Carecast command with the following data:

Patient Required:	N
Module:	REP
Command SCOBOL:	GWLNCHR
Command Linkage:	3: BASE-FLAG, MSG-HDR, MSG-BC, BASE-MSG
Internal Command Name:	WEBPR

5. Set the command as a chart tab by adding it to the Chart Tab verification table associated with the command screen.

Navigating WebReports

The WebReports main page lets you access all the functions you need to work with a report. The top frame contains the toolbar functions, while the lower frame displays results.

An Environment Selection drop down menu is provided in the top left hand corner. Only reports belonging to this environment will display to the user. This drop down selection will only show those environments for which a user has authorization for as setup by the administrator.

For detailed step by step information on tasks you complete using this page, see the index or table of contents.

Report Definitions Overview

WebReports enables users to view reports that were created in LastWord or Carecast. Before you can view a report using WebReports, you must first create a report definition. A report definition uniquely identifies a report.

Setting up a Report Definition

A report definition uniquely identifies a report. In order to view a report in WebReports you must first create a report definition. This is not required if you use either the DEFAULT or PASSTHRU MINT scripts that we provide; however, these scripts will simply list reports with an ID of 'undetermined'. For this reason you may wish to create your own report definitions using DEFAULT or PASSTHRU as the MINT scripts.

To set up a report definition

1. On the GWACS home page, click **Admin**.
2. From the toolbar select **WebReports | Report Definition**.
3. On the WebReports Definition page, click **Create**.
4. In the **Report Environment** box, select the appropriate environment from the drop-down list.
5. In the New Report Title box, enter the name of the report. This must be a unique name and must appear on the first page of the spooler file.
6. Click **Create**.
7. Enter the following information:

Report ID:	Enter a name for the report, choose a name that will make sense to the user.
Security ID:	The default matches the MINT script name. You can select another ID if you choose.
MINT Name:	The name of the MINT script.
Template:	Enter the volume and subvolume where the spooler file will reside, and then append a name with a total of 8 characters, for example, **LBL?????** or **SB??????** where the question marks allow for a dynamic name creation. An example of what you might enter would be $DATA1.MGISPOOL.LBL?????
Save Days/Hours:	The length of time that the report will be saved.

8. Click **Add**.
   The new definition is added to the list on the right side of the page.
9. Run the LastWord or Carecast report.

Purging a Report Definition

1. On the GWACS home page, click **Admin**.
2. From the toolbar select **WebReports | Report Definition**.
3. On the WebReports Definition page, use the Report Selection Filters to find the report.
4. Click **List**.
5. Under the ENV ID heading, click **Purge**.
6. On the confirmation pop up, click **OK**.

Cloning a Report Definition

1. On the GWACS home page, click **Admin**.
2. From the toolbar select **WebReports | Report Definition**.
3. On the WebReports Definition page, use the Report Selection Filters to find the report.
4. Click **List**.
5. Under the ENV ID heading, click **Clone**.
6. On the **Clone Report Title** pop up, enter a new report title.
7. Click **Done**.
8. Click **Add**.

   The new definition is added to the database.

Purge Reports

The Purge Reports function allows users to purge either single or multiple reports from the WebReports database. Multiple reports are purged base on specified selection criteria. These criteria may be set up as a reusable profile.

Before they can use this function, users must have purge-permission set up within WebReports . System administrators may purge any reports. Other users may only purge reports that belong to them or to a group to which they belong.

Purging a Single Report (Quick Purge)

1. On the toolbar, click **Reports | List Reports**.
2. On the WebReports List page, specify the criteria, and then click **List**. For information about this task see the Updating Report Criteria page.
3. Any reports that match the criteria display on the bottom half of the page. Select the **Quick Purge** radio button.
4. Select the report you want to purge.
5. On the confirmation pop up, click **OK**.

   A message confirms that the report has been purged.

Purging Multiple Reports

1. On the WebReports toolbar, click Reports | Purge Reports.
2. On the Purge WebReports page, select a default purge profile, and then click Run Now.

   The system purges all reports that match the profile. A confirmation message lets you know how many reports were purged.

Purge WebReports Page

Use the Purge WebReports page to manage purge profiles and purge multiple reports. The left side of the page displays a list of existing purge profiles. The right side displays details about the selected profile.

From this page you can complete the following tasks:

- List Purge Profiles
- Assign a Default Purge Profile
- Create a New Purge Profile
- Update a Purge Profile
- Delete a Purge Profile
- Schedule a Purge Profile Job
- Update a Purge Profile Schedule
- Delete a Purge Profile Schedule
- Run a Purge Profile
- List Scheduled Purges

Listing Purge Profiles

- On the **WebReports** toolbar, click **Reports | Purge Reports**.
  The left side of the page now displays a list of available Purge Profiles.

Assigning a Default Purge Profile

1. On the WebReports toolbar, click **Reports | Purge Reports**.
2. On the Purge WebReports page, click the radio button next to the profile you wish to make the default.

Creating a New Purge Profile

1. On the WebReports toolbar, click **Reports | Purge Reports**.
2. On the Purge WebReports page, click **Create**.
   The right side of the page now displays a New Purge Profile form.
3. Complete the following boxes as required:

Purge Profile Name:	Type a unique name for the profile. Try to pick something that describes the fields that will be included in the list.
Description:	Type a description for the profile.
Start Date Time:	Enter the start date and time, for example, 1/1/2001 or last 10 days.
End Date Time:	Enter the end date and time, for example, 1/1/2003 or last 2 weeks.
Report ID Filter:	Enter and expression of the Report IDs you wish to select, for example, UNDETERMINED or ROUNDS.
Printer ID Filter:	Enter an expression matching Printer IDs, for example, WEBREP or WEBFAX.
Owner ID Filter:	Enter an expression of matching Owner IDs.
Environment Filter:	Enter an expression of environment IDs to select.
Override Save Hours:	Enter the number of hours that will override the default save days for these reports in the Web Reports Definition.
View Status:	Select the appropriate radio button for the types of reports to include in the purge profile, for example, new, seen, or both.

4. Click **Add**.
   The new purge profile name displays on the left and the details display on the right side of the page.

Updating a Purge Profile

1. On the WebReports toolbar, click **Reports | Purge Reports**.
2. On the Purge WebReports page, select the profile you wish to update from the list on the left.
3. Update the following boxes as required:

Purge Profile Name:	Type a unique name for the profile. Try to pick something that describes the fields that will be included in the list.
Description:	Type a description for the profile.
Start Date Time:	Enter the start date and time, for example, 1/1/2001 or last 10 days.
End Date Time:	Enter the end date and time, for example, 1/1/2003 or last 2 weeks.
Report ID Filter:	Enter and expression of the Report IDs you wish to select, for example, UNDETERMINED or ROUNDS.
Printer ID Filter:	Enter an expression matching Printer IDs, for example, WEBREP or WEBFAX.
Owner ID Filter:	Enter an expression of matching Owner IDs.
Environment Filter:	Enter an expression of environment IDs to select.
Override Save Hours:	Enter the number of hours that will override the default save days for these reports in the Web Reports Definition.
View Status:	Select the appropriate radio button for the types of reports to include in the purge profile, for example,new, seen, or both.

4. Click **Update**.
5. On the confirmation pop-up, click **OK**.

Deleting a Purge Profile

1. On the WebReports toolbar, click **Reports | Purge Reports**.
2. On the Purge WebReports page, select the profile you wish to delete from the list on the left.
3. Click **Purge**.
4. On the confirmation pop-up, click **OK**.

Scheduling a Purge Profile Job

1. On the WebReports toolbar, click **Reports | Purge Reports**.
2. On the **Purge WebReports** page, select the profile you wish to schedule from the list on the left.
3. Click **Schedule**.
4. On the **Managed Schedule Jobs** pop-up window, complete the following boxes as required:

Schedule Name:	Type an identifier for this scheduled job..
Schedule Description:	Type a detailed description of this scheduled job.
Schedule Active:	Select a check box for each day you want to run the schedule. For your convenience, you can also use the All, Weekdays, or Weekends links to make selections.
Time Schedule:	Specifies up to 24 times of day when the job is to be executed. The time is specified as a number between 0 and 2359. The specification is a simple number without any decorative characters such as a colon between the hours and minutes, for example, 50 would mean that the job is scheduled for 50 minutes past midnight.

5. Click **Create**.

Updating a Purge Profile Schedule

1. On the WebReports toolbar, click **Reports | Purge Reports**.
2. On the Purge WebReports page, click **List Schedules**.
3. On the **Scheduled Jobs** pop-up window, select the purge profile that you want to update.
4. On the **Managed Schedule Jobs** pop-up window, update the following boxes as required:

Schedule Name:	Type an identifier for this scheduled job..
Schedule Description:	Type a detailed description of this scheduled job.
Schedule Active:	Select a check box for each day you want to run the schedule. For your convenience, you can also use the All, Weekdays, or Weekends links to make selections.
Time Schedule:	Specifies up to 24 times of day when the job is to be executed. The time is specified as a number between 0 and 2359. The specification is a simple number without any decorative characters such as a colon between the hours and minutes, for example, 50 would mean that the job is scheduled for 50 minutes past midnight.

5. Click **Update**.
6. On the confirmation pop-up window, click **OK**.

Deleting a Purge Profile Schedule

1. On the WebReports toolbar, click **Reports | Purge Reports**.
2. On the Purge WebReports page, click **List Schedules**.
3. On the **Scheduled Jobs** pop-up window, select the purge profile that you want to purge.
4. On the **Managed Schedule Jobs** pop-up window, click **purge**.
5. On the confirmation pop-up window, click **OK**.

Listing Scheduled Jobs

1. On the WebReports toolbar, click **Reports | Purge Reports**.
2. On the Purge WebReports page, click **List Schedules**.
   The **Scheduled Jobs** pop-up window displays a list of upcoming purges.

List Reports

WebReports allows users to display a list of reports based on specified criteria. If the user does not choose criteria, the following defaults are used:

- Arrived number per the GWACS-REPCUST parameter.
- Unseen by any user.
- Are only viewable by the current user.

If no reports that match the criteria exist, WebReports displays an advisory message to inform the user of that fact.

Users can change the default criteria, for more information, see the Updating Report Criteria page.

Listing Reports

1. On the toolbar, click **List Reports**. WebReports will display any reports that meet the following default criteria:
   - Arrived in the last sixty minutes.
   - Have not been viewed by any user.
   - Are only viewable by the current user.

   For information on changing the criteria, see the Updating Report Criteria page. Reports are listed one per line with the following information:

Status	New reports are indicated by a flashing ball icon. Seen reports are marked by a square icon.
Preview	To view a few lines of the report, mouse over this icon.
Report ID	To view the entire report in a separate window, click anywhere on this line. The report definition as defined in the Report Definition database. If there is no report definition, the ID is marked Undetermined.
Owner	The report owner.
Report Date	The date the report was generated.
Pages	The number of pages in the report.
Report Env	The pathway from which the report was generated.
Spooler Loc	Spooler to which the report is sent.

   If no reports that match the criteria exist, WebReports displays an advisory message of that fact.
2. There are four radio buttons that all you to complete the following tasks:

Quick View	Select this radio button to view only the report contents. The report is *not* marked as 'seen'.
Detail View	Select this radio button to view report contents and navigation options. The report is marked as 'seen'.
Quick Print	Select this radio button to download the report and invoke browser print. The report is marked as 'seen'.
Quick Purge	Select this radio button to purge the report.

Report Details View

The report details are displayed in multiple frames that allow users to print, purge, email, search, and navigate through reports.

Click on any frame or button for information about its function. Users will only see those buttons that they are authorized to access. For detailed step by step information on tasks you complete using this page, see the related topics, index, or table of contents.

Viewing Report Details

1. On the toolbar, click **Reports | List Reports**.
2. Specify the criteria, and then click **List**. For information about this task see the Updating Report Criteria page.
3. Any reports that match the criteria display on the bottom half of the page. Select the **Detail View** radio button.
4. Click any item on the list to view that report.
5. The report details are displayed in multiple frames, report details on the left and table of contents on the right. See the Report Details View page for specifics on all the parts of this page. The report will be marked as 'seen'. You can complete the following tasks from this page:
    - Select specific pages of a report.
    - Select all pages of a report.
    - View selected pages of a report.
    - Clear selected report pages.
    - Print selected report pages.
    - Print an entire report.
    - Email a report.
    - Purge a report.
    - Search the report for specific expressions.

Viewing Report Contents

1. On the toolbar, click **Reports | List Reports**.
2. Specify the criteria, and then click **List**. For information about this task see the Updating Report Criteria page.
3. Any reports that match the criteria display on the bottom half of the page. Select the **Quick View** radio button.
4. Click any item on the list to view that report.
5. The report displays in multiple frames, report details on the right and table of contents on the left.

Selecting Specific Report Pages

1. In the WebReports Viewer table of contents frame, select the pages you require.
2. Use the appropriate buttons to either view or print the report.

Selecting All Pages in a Report

1. In the WebReports Viewer table of contents frame, click **All**.
   All report page check boxes are now selected.
2. Use the appropriate buttons to either view or print the report or to clear the selected pages.

Viewing Selected Report Pages

- After you have selected some pages, in the WebReports Viewer table of contents frame, click **View**. The report pages display in a scrollable format in the left frame.

Clearing Selected Report Pages

- After you have selected some pages, in the WebReports Viewer table of contents frame, click **None**. The report check boxes are now all cleared.

Emailing a Report

1. In the WebReports Viewer, click **Mail**.
2. On the Mail Report ID pop up enter the following information.

To:	Enter the email address of the recipient.
Subject:	Enter any subject line for the email.

3. Click **Send**. The system confirms that the email has been sent.

Searching a Report

1. In the WebReports Viewer, in the Search box, enter the string you want to find.
2. Click **Search**.
3. WebReports displays any pages that contains that string.

Updating Report Selection Criteria

The report selection criteria display on the Web Reports List page. Initially WebReports will display the following default criteria:

- Arrived in the last sixty minutes.
- Have not been viewed by any user.
- Are only viewable by the current user.

You can change the criteria to display a different set of reports.

To update the report selection criteria

1. On the toolbar, click **List Reports**.

Start Date Time:	The start date of the report. For further information, see the Date and Time Specification pages.
End Date Time:	The end date of the report. For further information, see the Date and Time Specification pages.
Report Filter:	Enter a Report ID and only those reports that match the ID will display.
Owner Filter:	Enter a User ID and only reports owned by that ID will display.
Report Status:	Select the appropriate radio button to display new, seen, or new and seen reports.
Reverse	Select this checkbox to display reports in reverse chronological order.

2. Click **List**.
   Any reports that match the criteria display on the bottom half of the page.

Date Specification

The date value is specified using the entities Month, Day, and Year. The entities of the date may be separated by slash or spaces.

The Month may be specified as a month number 1 thru 12 or as a three letter month name. In such a case, the order of Month and Day are interchangeable.

🗁 **Note:** The date specification requires only a minimum amount of information to be specified relative to the current date. The month and/or year may be omitted. In such a case the current month and year are assumed.

Examples

3/5	March 5th of the current year.
18	The 18th day of the current month.
Sep 5, 2001	September 5th, 2001.

Time Specification

The time *value* is specified using the entities **Hour, Minute,** and **Second**. The tokens **AM** or **PM** may optionally follow the time specification. The entities of the time may be separated by colon or spaces.

🗁 **NOTE:** The time specification requires only a minimum amount of information to be specified relative to the current time. The minute and/or second may be omitted. In such a case the current minute and second are assumed.

Examples

5 PM	Specifies the time is 5 PM.
17	Specifies the time is 5 PM.
17:35	Specifies the time is 5:35 PM.
AT 2 45	Specifies the time is 2:45 AM.

Print New Reports

WebReports enables you to print copies of any reports you view online. You can print either the entire report or selected pages.

Printing a Report

1. In the WebReports Viewer, click **Print All**.
2. On the Print Request Complete message page, click **Back**.

Printing Selected Report Pages

1. After you have selected some pages, in the WebReports Viewer table of contents frame, click **Print**.
2. On the Print Request Complete message page, click **Back**.

Expressions

Expressions are powerful search strings that can describe anything from the simplest to the most complex patterns. These are commonly used by compilers and compiler generators. In this book, you will see topics about the various types of expressions.

Regular Expressions

Regular Expressions are powerful search strings that can describe anything from the simplest to the most complex patterns. These are commonly used by compilers and compiler generators. To designate a string operand to be a regular expression, the ending quote is followed by either an **r or R** . The case of the *lower case r* and *upper case R* has significance that is explained later in this topic.

A regular expression consists of basic expressions which can optionally be followed by:

'*' meaning zero or more repetitions of the basic expression.

'+' meaning one or more repetitions of the basic expression.

'?' meaning zero or one occurrence of the basic expression.

Basic expressions can contain the following forms:

- A set of characters concatenated together.
  For example, abc describes a sequence of characters 'a' followed by 'b' followed by 'c'.
- A . (period character) means any character other than a newline.
- [xxx..] means the character expected must be one of the 'x's between the square brackets.
  For example, [abc0-9] means the character expected is 'a', 'b', 'c' or a digit from '0' thru '9'. A ^ immediately following the '[' means the negation of the character set. For example, [^0-9] matches any non numeric character. When ranges are specified as x-y, 'y' must be lexically higher, then 'x'. to use a ']' within a character class, escape it with a backslash character as \[

A basic expression can be a <u>regular expression</u> enclosed in parentheses. Basic expressions can be **ORed** together using the vertical bar '|' . For example, **cat|dog** ORs the two basic expressions **cat** and **dog** which means that either a string 'cat' or 'dog' matches the regular expression.

A regular expression can be **ANCHORed** to the beginning or end of a line by using ^ which means anchor to start of line and *$* to mean end of line. For example, **^SINGLETON$** would match the word SINGLETON that is the only word on a line with no characters before or after it.

R versus r

The difference between a regular expression operand being designated by an <u>Upper case R</u> instead of <u>lower case r</u> is of significance when the regular expression contains the **'*'** or '+' operators. In such a case, the 'R' causes the **maximum amount** of characters to be matched whereas the 'r' causes the **minimum amount** to be matched.

For example, if you have an input string **AAAA BBBB AAAA** and a regular expression *'.*AA'R* then the entire string is matched; however, if the regular expression was *'.*AA'r* then only the first two 'A's are matched because the **'.*'** is interpreted as *any character occurring zero times* as opposed to *any character occurring any number of times*.

If an **S or s** follows the regular expression then the alphabetic characters in the regular expression are case sensitive. Without the **s** the alphabetic characters are not case sensitive.

Examples of Regular Expressions

Example	Description
"[6-8][0-9]|9[0-5]"R	Specifies numbers between 60 and 95.
"Term +Aborted"R	Specifies the token Term, followed by one or more spaces, followed by Aborted.
"\$[^XYZ][0-9]+"R	Specifies the dollar sign (notice it is escaped with a backslash), followed by any character other than X, Y, or Z followed by one or more digits.
"^Statistics$"R	Specifies an expression that begins at the start of the line ^, followed by the token Statistics, followed by the end of line $.
"^[A-L]"r:	To filter, in this example, last names starting with A through L.
"^[ADMS]"r:	To filter, in this example, last names starting with A, D, M, or S.

Complex Query Expression

Complex query expressions (or Rule expressions) are boolean expressions of one or more terms that are separated by the boolean operators and & or, the boolean negator not, and the grouping of terms within parentheses.

Each term takes the form keyword relop value. Relop is an relational operator such as = <> <> <=>= and value is a string in single or double quotes or a number based on the keyword. A string operand can also be a regular expression or wildcard pattern by using the letters R or P after the ending quote.

See example at the end of this page.

The keyword refers to a field within the FELOG expanded record as shown in this table. The table also shows the type of value operand associated with the keyword.

Keyword Value	Type	Description
TERM	STRING	The Terminal Name where the command was performed.
COMMAND	STRING	The Internal Command. A facility is provided to lookup the internal command name if the external command is known.
LOG-DATE	DATE	The date the command was performed.
LOG-TIME	TIME	The time the command was performed.
SCREENS	STRING	The screens involved - the from and to screens.
FROM-SCREEN	STRING	The screen from.
TO-SCREEN	STRING	The screen to.
USER-PTR	NUMBER	The user pointer of the user who performed the command.
USER-NUM	STRING	The user number of the user who performed the command.
USER	STRING	The name of the user.
USER-LASTNAME	STRING	The lastname of the user.
USER-FIRSTNAME	STRING	The first name of the user.
USER-SEX	STRING	The sex of the user.
USER-TYPE	STRING	The type of the user.
USER-TITLE	STRING	The title of the user.
USER-SSN	STRING	The SSN of the user.
USER-DEPT	STRING	The dept of the user.
USER-DEPT-PTR	NUMBER	The dept seq number of the users dept.
USER-LOC	STRING	The location of the user.
STAFF-CATEGORY	STRING	The staff category of provider-users * Active vs courtesy.
STAFF-STATUS	STRING	The staff status of provider-users * PHASE vs Contract.
STAFF-STATUS2	STRING	The staff status2 of provider-users * UW/AUP based? Y/N
TERMINATION-DATE	DATE	The date the provider-user is/was terminated.
SUSPENSION-DATE	DATE	The date the provider-user is/was suspended.
LICENCE-EXP-DATE	DATE	The date the licence of the provider-user expires.

Keyword Value	Type	Description
REAPPOINTMENT-DATE	DATE	The date the provider-user is/was reappointment.
NUM-SUSPENSIONS	NUMBER	The number of times the provider-user was suspended.
NUM-LITIGATIONS	NUMBER	The number of times the provider-user was litigated.
LITIGATION	STRING	Is the provider-user in litigation?
PROV-TYPE	STRING	The type of the provider-user * MD, N, T etc.
PROV-SUBTYPE	STRING	The subtype of the provider-user * * MD, NP, RN, PA, etc.
PTPTR	NUMBER	The ptptr of the patient who was accessed.
MRN	STRING	The mrn of the patient who was accessed.
PATIENT	STRING	The name of the patient.
PATIENT-LASTNAME	STRING	The last name of the patient
PATIENT-FIRSTNAME	STRING	The fisrt name of the patient.
SEX	STRING	The sex of the patient.
DOB	DATE	The DOB of the patient.
AGE	NUMBER	The age of the patient in years.
AGE-MONTHS	NUMBER	The age of the patient in months.
AGE-DAYS	NUMBER	The age of the patient in days.
REG-PROVIDER	STRING	The name of the patients regular provider.
REG-PROVIDER-LASTNAME	STRING	The last name of the patients regular provider.
REG-PROVIDER-FIRSTNAME	STRING	The name of the patients regular provider .
REG-FLAG	STRING	The patient reg flag.
FINANCE-FLAG	STRING	The patient finance flag.
DEBT-FLAG	STRING	The patient debt flag.
INTERPRETER-FLAG	STRING	Description of type of intrepreter needed.
HANDICAP-FLAG	STRING	Description of type of handicap.
SECURITY-FLAG	STRING	The patient security flag.
UR-FLAG	STRING	The patient utilization review flag.
IFD-FLAG	STRING	The IFD flag.
DNA-FLAG	STRING	The DNA flag.
VIP-FLAG	STRING	The VIP flag.
ACCT-NUM	NUMBER	Inpatient acct num.
IP	BOOLEAN	Inpatient data present?
IS-IP	BOOLEAN	Inpatient acct active i.e. discharge date = 0.
WAS-IP	BOOLEAN	Inpatient acct inactive i.e. discharge date > 0.

Keyword Value	Type	Description
ADMIT-DATE	DATE	Admission date.
ADMIT-TIME	TIME	Admission time.
DISCH-DATE	DATE	Discharge date.
DISCH-TIME	DATE	Discharge time.
ACCT-REF-MD	STRING	Inpatient referring md.
ACCT-REF-MD-LASTNAME	STRING	Last name of the inpatient referring md.
ACCT-REF-MD-FIRSTNAME	STRING	Firstname of the inpatient referring md.
ADMIT-MD	STRING	The admitting md.
ADMIT-MD-LASTNAME	STRING	Admitting md - Lastname.
ADMIT-MD-FIRSTNAME	STRING	Admitting md - Firstname.
ATTN-MD	STRING	The attending md.
ATTN-MD-LASTNAME	STRING	The attending md - Lastname.
ATTEMPTING	STRING	The attending md - Firstname.
AC	STRING	The inpatient facility
S	STRING	The nursing station
VISIT-PRESENT	BOOLEAN	Visit Data Present?
VISITANT	NUMBER	Visit acct num.
VISIT	NUMBER	Visit number within acct.
VISITANT	STRING	Visit acct type.
VISIT-DATE	DATE	Date of Visit.
VISIT-TIME	DATE	Time of Visit.
VISITANTS	STRING	Visit referring MD.
DISTINCTIVELY	STRING	Visit referring MD - Last name.
DISENCHANTMENT	STRING	Visit referring MD - First name.
VISIT-PROVIDER	STRING	The visit provider.
DISAPPROVING	STRING	The visit provider - Last name.
DISAPPROVING	STRING	The visit provider - First name.
VISIT	STRING	The visit facility.
MD	STRING	Composite MD List (Use pattern search).
MEDLARS	STRING	Composite MD Lastname List (Use pattern search).
M.I.T.	STRING	Composite MD Firstname List (Use pattern search)

NOTE: Notification features are not supported in the base version.

Example

```
( COMMAND = 'LO'r or COMMAND = 'GREG' ) and ( SEX = "B" and AGE < 10 )
```

will extract all FELOG records where the Password command contains LO or is the GREG command. Also, the patient must be a girl less than 10 years of age.

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
SEX <> USER-SEX
```

will extract all FELOG records where the patient and Password user are not of the same sex.

Wild card Patterns

A wild card pattern is a string that contains the following wild card characters:

- *
- ?

The asterisk * indicates that zero or more characters may appear at that position while the question mark **?** indicates that exactly one character (any character) must appear at that position.

The string is specified to be a wild card pattern by specifying the letter **P** or **p** immediately after the end quote. The difference between the lower case and upper case **P** is similar to the difference between the lower and upper case **R** described under regular expressions.

The pattern is basically a simple form of a regular expression.

Examples

Example	Description
"File*Error"p	Specifies the token File followed by zero or more characters followed by the token Error. The wild card asterisk will use the minimum number of characters between the tokens to match the pattern. For example, if the target string was File error occurred in the ERROR subsystem, this pattern will only match the first two tokens.
"File*Error"P	Specifies the token File followed by zero or more characters followed by the token Error. However, in this case, the amount of characters matched will maximize the length of the pattern. For example, if the target string was File error occurred in the ERROR subsystem, this pattern will match the tokens beginning at File until the token ERROR since the asterisk tries to consume as many characters as possible.
"Term??"p	Specifies a pattern of Term followed by at least two characters.

Date and Time Overview

The specification of Date and Time in HTML forms for Web applications is flexible. The date and time may be specified in two formats:

- Relative format
- Absolute format

The **relative** format only allows for a specification of a *time in the past*. The specification is in terms of time units *before now.* The absolute value of the resulting date and time is evaluated at run time by the applications.

The **absolute** format allows for specification of any date and time in the past , present, or future.

Date and Time - Absolute Format

The absolute format of date and time specification consists of two parts, both of which are optional.

- The date portion
- The time portion

🗁 **NOTE:** If *both* date and time are not specified, the current date and time are based on the context. For example, in case of a *Start date and time* specification, a missing date and time specification may mean *from the beginning of time* as opposed to the *current date and time*. However, in the case of an *end date and time* specification, a missing date and time would mean *the current date and time.*

Examples

Value	Description
ON 17	Specifies the date to be the 17th of the current month.
ON FEB 2	Specifies the date to be on Feb 2nd of the current year.
ON 2 FEB, 1995	Specifies the date to be on Feb 2nds of the year 1995.
ON 2/7	Specifies the date to be on Feb 7th of current year.
AT 5 PM	Specifies the time to be 5PM.
AT 17	Specifies the time to be 5 PM
AT 17:35	Specifies the time to be 5:35PM
At 2:45	Specifies the time to be 2:45AM
ON 12/25 AT 1PM	Specifies lunch time on Christmas Day.

Date and Time - Relative Format

The relative format of date and time represents a time in the past. The syntax for specification of the relative date and time is as follows:

```
[LAST] number [units]
```

- LAST is an optional keyword and maybe omitted.
- Number is a positive number that is 1 or more.
- Units are optional and will be one of the following:
- Weeks or Week
- Days or Day
- Hours or Hour
- Minutes, Mins, or Min (the Default)
- Seconds, Secs, or Sec

Here are some examples of relative date and time specification:

Example	Description
LAST 1 DAY	Specifies the date and time to be exactly one day prior to the time when this date and time is evaluated.
LAST 5 MINUTES	Specifies the date and time to be exactly 5 minutes prior to the time when this date and time is evaluated.
5	Specifies the date and time to be exactly 5 minutes prior to the time when this date and time is evaluated. Note that the keyword LAST as well as the default units of minutes are missing.

Filter Expressions

Filter or Boolean Expressions are used for filtering messages or fields within applications. This is a powerful mechanism that goes beyond simple searching for strings or prefix patterns. A Boolean Expression filter consists of a number of *sub expressions* that are combined using the boolean operators **AND**, **OR,** and **NOT**. A *sub expression* may also be a complete boolean expression enclosed within parentheses.

The following table describes the various forms of a *sub expression:*

Boolean Sub-expression

Simple String	This form is represented by a simple string that is enclosed within single or double quotes. The filter searches for this string without regard to the case of alphabets.
Sensitive String	This form is represented by a simple string that is enclosed within single or double quotes and the letter s immediately following the ending quote. The filter searches for this string and has regard for the case of alphabets.
Regular Expression	This form is represented by a string that is enclosed within single or double quotes. The ending quote is followed immediately by the letter r or R to specify that the string is actually a regular expression. The filter searches for this string, interpreted as a regular expression.
Pattern Expression	This form is represented by a string that is enclosed within single or double quotes. The ending quote is followed immediately by the letter p or P to specify that the string is actually a wild card pattern expression. The filter searches for this string, interpreted as a wild card pattern expression.
Positional Operands	A Positional operand specifies any of the above operand expressions qualified with positional information such as 1. ATSTART indicates that the operand must match the beginning of the target. 2. ATEND indicates that the operand must match the ending of the target. 3. ATCOL column-number indicates that the operand must match the substring of the target at column column-number. Column numbers begin at 1 for the first character. 4. AFT[ER]COL column-number to indicate that the operand must match the substring of the target at or after column column-number. Column numbers begin at 1. 5. BEF[ORE]COL column-number to indicate that the operand must match the substring of the target at or before column column-number. Column numbers begin at 1. 6 BET[WEEN]COL column-number-1 column-number-2 to indicate that the operand must match the substring of the target between columns column-number-1 and column-number-2. Column numbers begin at 1.

Boolean Sub-expression

Dependent Operands	A Dependent operand specifies a simple operand dependent on another simple operand as follows:

1. ISTOK token-number [separators [terminators]] to indicate that the operand is the token-numberth token in the target. Token numbers begin with token number 1.
   A token is normally treated as a set of characters separated and terminated by white space. However, the separators and terminators may be specified as strings that contain the characters to be used for separators and terminators other than white space.
2. BEF[ORE] target-operand to indicate that the operand must appear in the target before the target-operand. Both the operand and the target operand may be simple strings, regular expressions or patterns.
3. AFT[ER] target-operand to indicate that the operand must appear in the target after the target-operand. Both the operand and the target operand may be simple strings, regular expressions or patterns.
4. BET[WEEN] target-operand-1 target-operand-2 to indicate that the operand must appear in the target between the target-operand-1 & target-operand-1. All the operands may be simple strings, regular expressions or patterns.

Examples of Filter Expressions

Example	Description
“Aborted”	Search for the simple string aborted without regard to case of alphabets.
“Aborted’s”	Search for the simple string aborted accounting for case of the letters. This will only match the string *Aborted* but not *aborted*.
“Error*25+on”p	Search for the pattern Error followed by zero or more characters followed by 25 followed by exactly one character followed by a “.
“File Error” BEFORE “8[0-9]”R	Search for the string File Error without regard to its case to appear BEFORE the regular expression string that specifies all numbers between 80 and 89.
“File Error.*8[0-9]”R	Same as above.
not (‘Term’ before “Aborted”)	Match all strings other than those that contain the token Term before the token Aborted.
(‘Error’ after ‘File’) or (“Fatal”)	Match of the token Error to appear after the token File or for the presence of the token Fatal.

Index