Class-attribute-link-condition queries Select all hospital HospitalEpisode episodes, show all available attribute nformation Select all hospital HospitalEpisode episodes show case record number caseRecordNo and total cost information totalCost HospitalEpisode Only hospital episodes with lengthinDays >= 20 lengthInDays >= 20 Order descending by totalCost. Show caseRecordNo only 30 rows. totalCost order by totalCost DESC show first 30 row(s) HospitalEpisode M in (10.11.12) No<-caseRecordNo M<-MONTH(admissionTime)

The attribute fields can have aliases (No. M. R). MONTH(admissionTime) is the month part (a number) of the admissionTime date+time (dateTime) value. YEAR, DAY, HOURS, MINUTES SECONDS are available as well.

CDiagnosis For all diagnoses in CDiagnosis classifier of the code[1]="A" group "A" (infectious diseases, the diagnosis code CC<-code[1,3]

code name full diagnosis code and the diagnosis name.

starts with "A") list diagnosis code prefix of length 3, the

Find all patients (list name and surname) that do not have any outpatient episodes (two options)

> Patient exists(hospitalEpisode)

> > List name and surname for all patients having a hospital episode.

HospitalEpisode

patient

Patient gender = "female"

The property path notation (e.g. patient name) can be used in attributes and conditions as well as link labels to obtain more compact query diagram presentation

The hospital episode HospitalEpisode case record number together with the aseRecordNo

dischargeDiagnosis main

familyDoctor

episode main discharge diagnosis code

CDiagnosis

CPhysician

)Name<-name

Patient name surname

Select name and surname of all patients, together with patient's family doctors' name and surname, if the patient has family doctor specified (Optional link)

Patient

not exists(outpatientEpisode) surname

> HospitalEpisode dmissionTime

(+) dischargeTime List admission time and

discharge time of hospital

episodes, where both attributes are specified. The {+} marking for admission time requiring the values is not necessary since the attribute is required in the data model.

The hospital episode nformation can be selected together with the natient name and surname information.

The conditions can be placed both in the main query class and in the condition classes.

HospitalEpisode

patient.name patient.surname

patient.gender = "female"

exists(hospitalEpisode) not exists(outpatientEpisode)

Simple and attribute-based statistics

For each ward, count the number of treatments in the ward

For each month count and calculate the average duration of outpatient episodes in the month. Order by the month

outpatientEpisode

Outpatient Episode

Count all outpatient count(.) episodes OutpatientEpisode **TreatmentInWard** ward count(.) Patient count(.) patient OutpatientEpisode gender = "male" ovg(visitDuration) /isitCost >= 50 Count outpatient episodes, OutpatientEpisode costing at least 50 Euro. of male patients M<-month(visitDate) order by M Patient patient OutpatientEpisode visitCost >= 50 Count outpatient episodes. count distinct(.) osting at least 50 Euro. grouped by patient's gender Patient (not) hospitalEpisode Count (distinct!) Patient patients having a Hospital hospital episode and not having an outpatient episode Episode

Patient

Patient

R<-ROUND(totalCost)

name

name

surname

select distinct

hospitalEpisode

outpatientEpisode {not}

Outpatient Episode

List distinct names and surnames for all patients with a hospital episode N.B. Use exists() filter (next example) or a subquery edge to list distinct patients with

equal names and surnames

separately.

HospitalEpisode

