

# EUROCAT Data Management Software

*Import/Export*

**Export – preliminary notions**

# Introduction

- DMS manages data stored in a **relational database**. This means that data are organised into rows and columns, which collectively form a table. Data is structured across **multiple tables, which can be joined together**. [Section 1](#) presents the content and relationship of the various tables in the database (data model).
- To query a database and restrict an extraction to a specific group of cases we use **filters or selection criteria**. [Section 2](#) focuses on the creation of filters in the EUROCAT DMS.

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# 1. Physical model of the EUROCAT DMS database

# Physical data model

## Individual cases

### Relational database:

Data are organised into rows (cases) and columns (variables/fields), which collectively form a table.

Data is structured across multiple tables, which can be joined together.

casesLocal		
elld	INTEGER	<pk>
casesId	INTEGER	
place	TEXT	
amniocentesis	INTEGER	
ultrason	INTEGER	
chorvilam	INTEGER	
othertech	INTEGER	
sp_etech	TEXT	
numeric	TEXT	

This table contains the individual case local variables

See chapter [2.2.4](#) of the Eurocat Guide 1.5 & section 2 of [chapter IV of this guide on Data configuration](#)

cases		
casesId	INTEGER	<pk>
centre	INTEGER	
numloc	TEXT	
birth_date	TEXT	
sex	INTEGER	
nrbaby	INTEGER	
sp_twin	TEXT	
nbrmalf	INTEGER	
type	INTEGER	
civreg	INTEGER	
weight	INTEGER	
gestlength	INTEGER	
survival	INTEGER	
death_date	TEXT	
datemo	TEXT	
sp_firstpre	TEXT	

This table contains the individual case variables

See chapter [2.2.2](#) of the Eurocat Guide 1.5

casesDerived		
edld	INTEGER	<pk>
casesId	INTEGER	
birth_type	INTEGER	
by ear	INTEGER	
bunknown	INTEGER	
ddyear	INTEGER	
dsyear	INTEGER	
dayear	INTEGER	
dyear	INTEGER	
death_age	INTEGER	

This table contains the variables calculated by the DMS from the [EUROCAT variables](#) collected at local registry level for each individual case.

See chapter [2.2.3](#) of the Eurocat Guide 1.5

casesToAnomaly Expanded		
etaeld	INTEGER	<pk>
casesId	INTEGER	
al1	INTEGER	
al2	INTEGER	
al3	INTEGER	
al4	INTEGER	
al5	INTEGER	
al6	INTEGER	
al14	INTEGER	

This table provides all the anomalies subgroups for each individual case.

See chapter [3.3](#) of the Eurocat Guide 1.5

For individual cases, the **EUROCAT DMS model** is organised around 4 main tables :

- cases*,
- casesLocal*,
- casesDerived*,
- casesToAnomalyExpanded*

# Physical data model

## Denominators

### The table denominatorExpanded contains:

all the information of a denominator (centre, year, number of live births, number of still births, number of total births)

+

all the observed total births for all maternal age groups and months

→ All the available denominators can be obtained from this table.

denominatorExpanded		
<u>denominatorExpandedId</u>	INTEGER	<pk>
centre	INTEGER	
year	INTEGER	
live	REAL	
still	REAL	
total	REAL	
notes	TEXT	
obs_0_19	REAL	
obs_20_24	REAL	
obs_25_29	REAL	
obs_30_34	REAL	
obs_35_39	REAL	
obs_40_44	REAL	
obs_45	REAL	
obs_35	REAL	
obs_40	REAL	
obs_jan	REAL	
obs_feb	REAL	
obs_mar	REAL	
obs_apr	REAL	
obs_may	REAL	
obs_jun	REAL	
obs_jul	REAL	
obs_aug	REAL	
obs_sep	REAL	
obs_oct	REAL	
obs_nov	REAL	
obs_dec	REAL	
completedDate	TEXT	

## 2. Create a filter in the DMS

# Create a filter in DMS

## How to create a filter in DMS

Filters are selection criteria that restrict extractions, reports, ... to a certain group of cases (e.g. cases with choanal atresia, cases from birth year 2015, cases from a specific region).

Filters can be created in all the parts of the DMS. However, the possibilities will be limited to the tables available in a specific part.

Click on the arrows to display the dropdown lists

Press the ✓ button to validate and add the filter, or the x button to cancel it.

**Value** - the value that will be matched against the variable, depending on the condition specified.

To create a filter, press the + button.

**Variable** - the field for which you want to apply the filter. Depending on the part of the software in which you are creating the filter, you will have different fields available.

fields = variables = columns of the tables described [page 5](#).

**Condition** - the operation you want to perform in the filter. See a complete description [page 9](#).

To manage filters, check [chapter IV. Data Configuration](#) of this user guide.

# Create a filter in DMS

## Condition operators

**Equal** - the filter matches all rows (cases) where *variable* is equal to *value*.

**NotEqual** - the filter matches all rows (cases) where *variable* is not equal to *value*.

**InList** - the filter matches all rows (cases) where *variable* contains one of the provided values.

**NotInList** - the filter matches all rows (cases) where *variable* does not contain any of the provided values.

**Like** - the filter matches all rows (cases) where *variable* contains *value*. It is not case sensitive. For text fields, use % before and/or after the text you are looking for to indicate you want any characters before and/or after.

*(sp\_syndrome Like %con% will match Congenital glaucoma or multiple osteocondromatosis but not Pcr trisomia  
sp\_syndrome Like con% will match Congenital glaucoma but not multiple osteocondromatosis)*

**NotLike** - the filter matches all rows (cases) where *variable* does not contain *value*. It is not case sensitive.

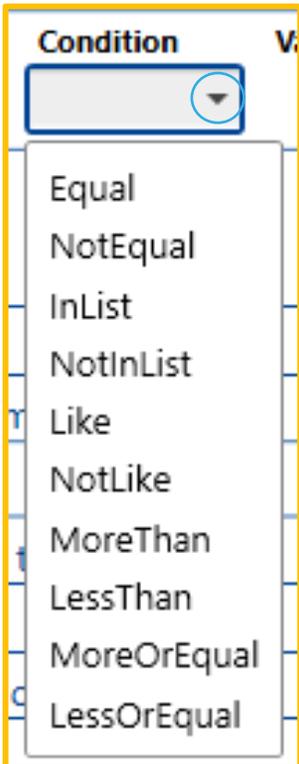
*(sp\_syndrome NotLike %con% will match Pcr trisomia but not Congenital glaucoma or multiple osteocondromatosis)*

**MoreThan** - the filter matches all rows (cases) where *variable* is greater than *value*.

**LessThan** - the filter matches all rows (cases) where *variable* is lower than *value*.

**MoreOrEqual** - the filter matches all rows (cases) where *variable* is greater or equal than *value*.

**LessOrEqual** - the filter matches all rows (cases) where *variable* is lower or equal than *value*.



# Create a filter in DMS

## Example

The filter below selects :                   the live births and TOPFA cases  
   from 2016-2020  
   in centre Training  
   with Pierre Robin sequence or an oro-facial cleft.

Click on the pencil to modify the condition on the field (centre in this box)

Click on the x to delete the condition on the field (byear in this box)

The names of the fields are displayed like: *NameOfTheTable.NameOfTheField* (e.g.: Table = casesDerived, Field = byear)

Pressing again the + button will keep adding conditions one after the other

FILTER    Load    Save

cases.derived.centre = Training    And    casesDerived.byear > 2015    And    casesDerived.byear <= 2020    And

( casesDerived.birth\_type = Live birth    Or    casesDerived.birth\_type = TOPFA    )    And    ( MC cases.illnessCode = Q8708\*    Or    casesToAnomalyExpanded.a1101 = Match    )    +

Pressing the **And** (respectively **Or**) button will change it to **Or** (resp. **And**)

**IllnessCode** enables to look for and ICD code in ALL the fields syndrome and malfo1-8

Put a star (\*) at the end of the ICD code to indicate you want all the cases with an ICD code **beginning with** the code you entered (e.g. Q8708)

Pressing the + button within the brackets adds a condition in the brackets

# Create a filter in DMS

## Save and recall a filter

To facilitate the reuse of filters, you can save the current filter and recall it in a future export.

All the stored filters can be found in *Home>Data Configuration> Selection criteria* (see chapter [IV. Data Configuration](#))

The screenshot shows the FILTER interface with a query: `cases.centre = Training` And `casesDerived.byyear > 2015` And `casesDerived.byyear <= 2020` And `(casesDerived.birth_type = Live birth Or casesDerived.birth_type = TOPFA)` And `(MC cases.illnessCode = Q8708* Or casesToAnomalyExpanded.al101 = Match)`. The 'Load' and 'Save' buttons are highlighted with red boxes. A red arrow points from the 'Save' button to the 'Store selection criteria' dialog box.

Click on Save to store the selection criteria. Give it a name in the dialogue box that pops up. Then press OK.

The dialog box titled 'Store selection criteria' has a text input field containing 'For user\_guide' and 'Ok' and 'Cancel' buttons. The 'Ok' button is highlighted with a red box.

The close-up shows the FILTER interface with a dropdown arrow and the 'Save' button highlighted with a red box.

Press load to recall a filter, then click on the arrow to display the dropdown list and choose the relevant filter.

The screenshot shows the FILTER interface with a dropdown list of filters. The 'lookTxt' filter is selected and highlighted with a red box.

# 3. Complete list of the tables included in the DMS

# List of the tables included in the DMS

## Individual cases

Name	Description
<b>centre</b>	Contains the list of available centres, with their id and their name
<b>cases</b>	Contains all the individual case variables, defined in chapter <a href="#">2.2.2</a> of the Eurocat Guide 1.5.
<b>casesLocal</b>	Contains all the local case variables. Local variables are defined in chapter <a href="#">2.2.4</a> of the Eurocat Guide 1.5 and through the Extra variables interface (see <a href="#">chapter IV of this guide – Data configuration</a> )
<b>anomaly</b>	Contains the list of available anomaly groups, with their id and their name. It also contains the custom anomalies, as defined through the Extra anomalies interface (see <a href="#">chapter IV of this guide – Data configuration</a> )
<b>casesToAnomaly</b>	connects each individual case, with its anomalies
<b>casesToAnomalyExpanded</b>	contains all anomalies subgroups (see chapter <a href="#">3.3</a> of the Eurocat Guide 1.5) as fields (al1, al2, ...) and the id of the associated individual case. It also contains the fields for the custom anomalies, as defined through the Extra anomalies interface (see <a href="#">chapter IV of this guide – Data configuration</a> )
<b>casesDerived</b>	contains all variables derived from the individual case and the id of the associated individual case. Derived variables are defined in chapter <a href="#">2.2.3</a> of the Eurocat Guide 1.5.
<b>casesError</b>	contains all the errors for an individual, with their level, message and associated field, and the id of the individual case.
<b>casesDuplicate</b>	connects an individual case to its possible duplicated entries.
<b>history</b>	contains the type, the date, the table, the id of the edited element, the user and the optional reason of any modification performed on the data.
<b>modification</b>	contains the associated field and the new and old value for every modification performed on any field of the data. It contains the id of the history that groups the various field modifications together.
<b>importHistory</b>	contains the information for every import procedure run through the software: the table, the import data source, the date of the import and the number of inserted rows.
<b>importError</b>	contains all the errors raised for each imported procedure run through the software

# List of the tables included in the DMS

## Denominators

Name	Description
<b>denominator</b>	contains the centre, year, number of live births, number of still births, number of total births and eventual note that define a single denominator
<b>denominatorByAge</b>	contains the total births (value) for a specific range of maternal age (defined by age_min and age_max) and the id of the associated denominator (denominator data source).
<b>denominatorByMonth</b>	contains the total births (value) for a specific range month (defined by month as a number between 1 to 12) and the id of the associated denominator (denominator data source).
<b>denominatorExpanded</b>	contain all the informations of a denominator (centre, year, number of live births, number of still births, number of total births) plus all the observed total births for all maternal age groups and months, each with their own field. (see <a href="#">chapter 2.4</a> of the EUROCAT Guide 1.5 for a list of the denominators)

# List of the tables included in the DMS

## *Aggregate*

Name	Description
<b>aggregate</b>	contains the aggregated cases fields (for a list of fields see <a href="#">chapter 2.3</a> of the EUROCAT Guide 1.5.).

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