

Synergistic Office Solutions, Inc.



Topic: Reporting Considerations in Case Manager 2007 and later
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Special Considerations:

There are several considerations you must keep in mind when doing your own reporting or queries using Case Manager data:

1. Reports in most cases should filter data so that only signed clinical records are included.
2. There will frequently be several versions of any sign-able piece of clinical information. As a result, results should be filtered to include only the final version.
3. In the Pro version of Case Manager, each patient may have two or more episodes of care. Certain portions of the record are episode-specific, so it is important to include the *ptepisodes* table in your JOINS, inserting it between the *PATIENTS* table and the table(s) containing the clinical data. Episode-specific data includes treatment plans, DSM profiles, and progress notes.

Database Views:

As a practical matter, you should use the standard database views instead of base tables when possible, as doing so will make the filtering described above much easier. Specifically, treatment plan details, history entries, prescriptions, progress notes, DSM diagnostic profiles, and treatment plan reviews should be filtered for:

***rowstatus* = 'O'** (the current, active row), and

***spv_signandfinalize* = 1** (entry signed by an independent provider or supervisor and therefore "final").

These values can be found on every row in the views, but require a great deal of effort to derive from the base tables.

Here are some of the view versions of the main CM base tables:

Base Table	View	Remarks
ptdsmprofiles	v_ptdsmprofiles	Single-row DSM profile containing up to 20 diagnoses. Use <i>ptepisodenum</i> link to join to episode, then link the episode to patient using <i>ptnum</i> . This view includes the relevant signature data.
ptdsmprofiles	v_ptdsmlist	Same dx data as above, but one row per diagnosis. Makes listing diagnoses in a report much easier. DOES NOT include the <i>rowstatus</i> and signature data, so you would still have to include the above in your query or report, then join this view to the matching row in <i>v_ptdsmprofiles</i> using the <i>ptdsmprofilenum</i> value in both views.

prescrips	v_prescrips	Prescriptions. These are not episode-specific, so join directly to patients table. Join to Medications using the <i>mednum</i> value. This view contains both <i>rowstatus</i> and signature data.
prognotes	v_prognotes	Progress notes.
pthx	v_pthx	History. This view contains both <i>rowstatus</i> and signature data.
tpheaders	v_tphheaders	Treatment plan headers.
tpdetails	v_tpdetails	Treatment plan details. This view contains both <i>rowstatus</i> and signature data. Link to the appropriate row in TPHEADERS/V_TPHEADERS using the shared <i>tpheadernum</i> value.
tpreviews	v_tpreviews	Treatment plan reviews. This view contains both <i>rowstatus</i> and signature data.
ptepisodes	v_ptepisodes	Identical to PTEPISODES table except that it contains only current episodes (<i>currentflag</i> = 1)
	v_ethnic	A useful view to decode the value in <i>ethnic</i> element in the PATIENTS table. Just link <i>patients.ethnic</i> to <i>v_ethnic.ethniccode</i> and report the text string in <i>v_ethnic.ethnicdesc</i> .

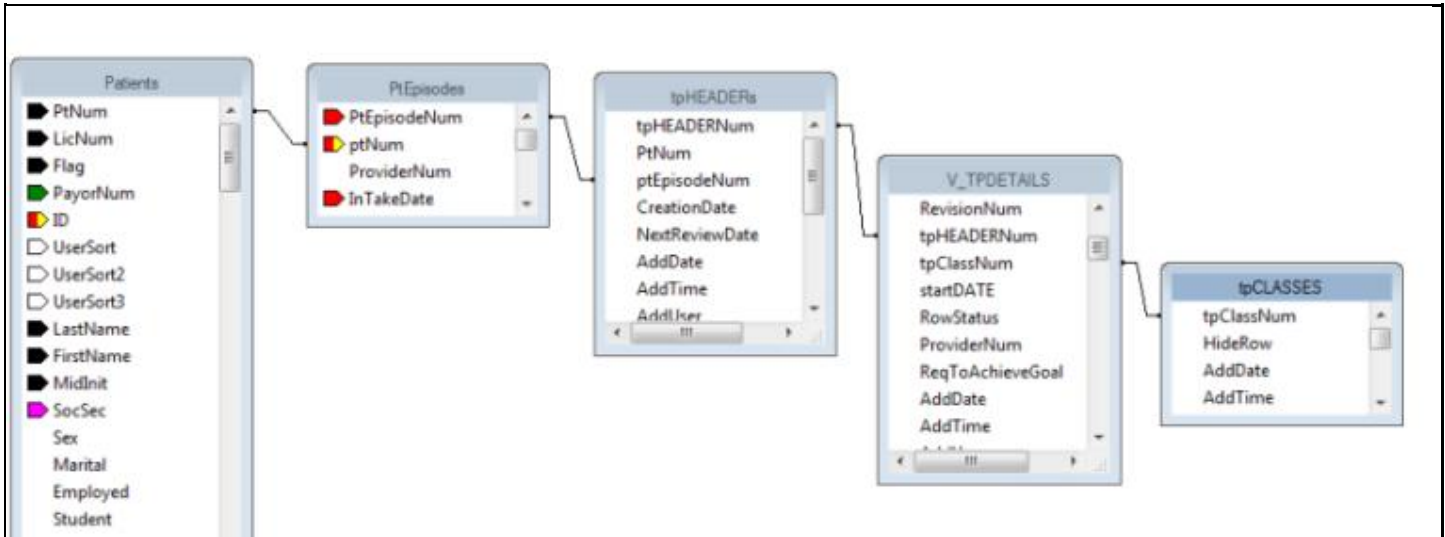
Treatment Plans:

Treatment plans consist of a header row in TPHEADERS/V_TPHEADERS and details in TPDETAILS/V_TPDETAILS. The header rows contain links up to PATIENTS (*ptnum*) and PTEPISODES (*ptepisodenum*). The detail rows contain the link to the header row to which they belong (*tpheadernum*). TPHEADERS/V_TPHEADERS also contains some content, such as *creationdate* and *nextreviewdate*.

The *sectioncode* in TPDETAILS/V_TPDETAILS designates the entry type:

010 = Problem
020 = Objective
030 = Asset
040 = Obstacle
050 = Treatment

The graphic below is taken from the SOS Treatment Plan report. For better performance, the view was used only for the critical table/view, in this case, V_TPDETAILS. The report selects at that level, so the records in the tables to the left of the view are determined by V_TPDETAILS, and the use of the TPHEADERS and PTEPISODES views are therefore not necessary. The result set would be the same if the views were used throughout, but performance might suffer.



Here is the critical portion of the selection formula from that report. Notice that the filters on *RowStatus* and *Spv_SignAndFinalize* are both on the treatment plan details, hence the need to use the view, which is the only practical way to get to the signature data. Note also the *PTEpisodes.CurrentFlag = 1*. This condition assures that we are retrieving the treatment plan for the currently active care episode.

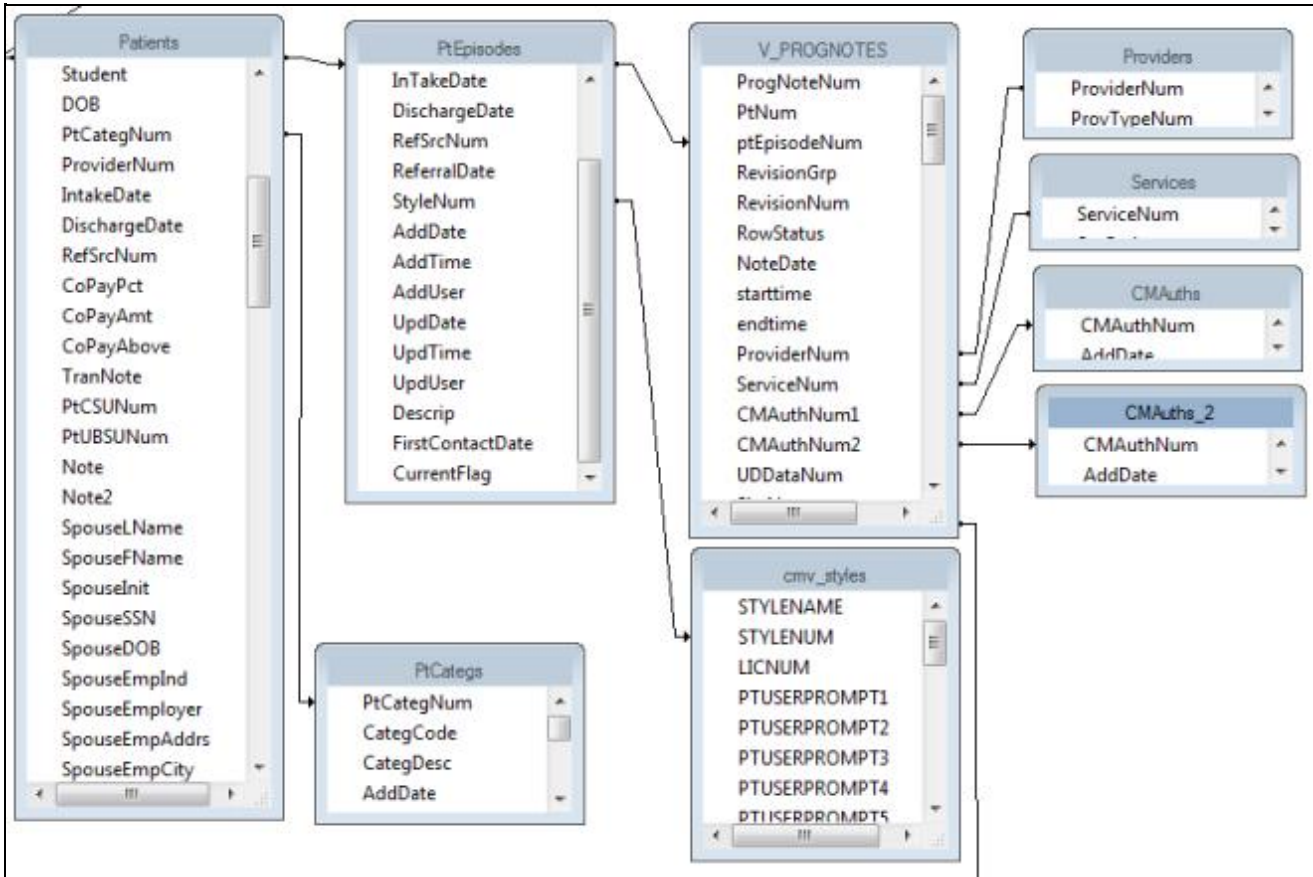
```
{PtEpisodes.CurrentFlag} = 1 AND
{V_TPDETAILS.RowStatus}='O' AND
{V_TPDETAILS.SPV_SIGNANDFINALIZE} = 1
```

(** The French brackets surrounding the data elements are specific to Crystal Reports. If you were writing a query or using another reporting product, you would omit them.)

Progress Notes:

Progress notes are similar, but without the header/details complication of treatment plans. Progress notes have their own challenge, however, if you want to include tagged treatment plan elements. Remember that when you enter a progress note in Case Manager, you have the option of tagging problems or other details of the treatment plan that are related to the visit being documented. We will come back to that in a bit.

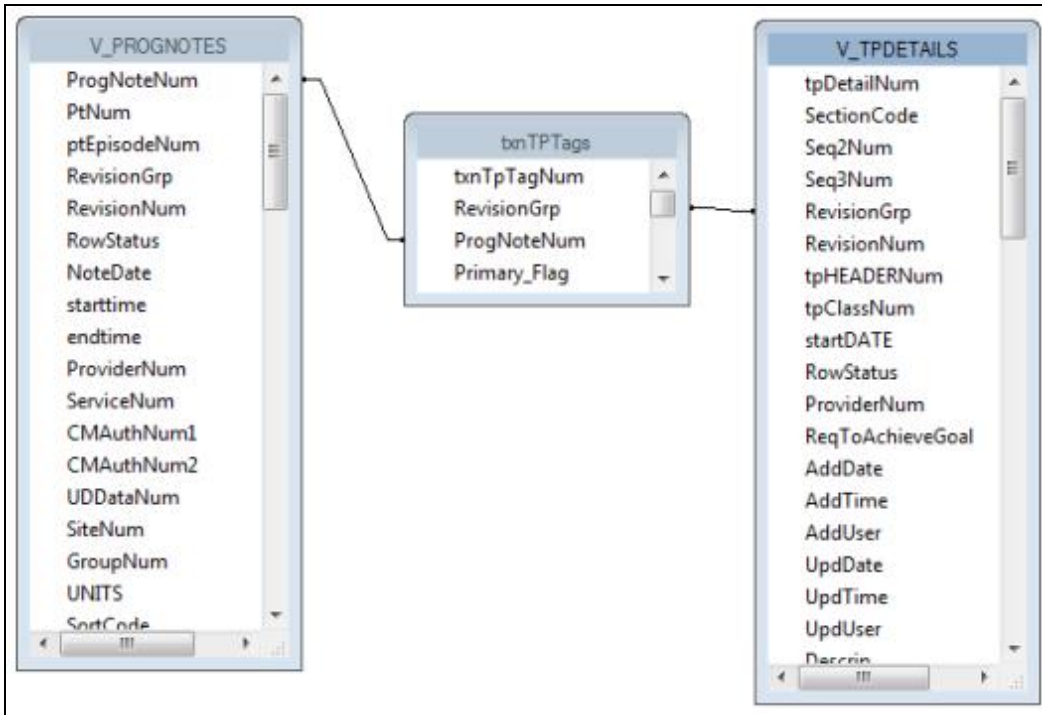
The basics are pretty straightforward. Use *V_PROGNOTES* as your primary table, being careful to filter for *rowstatus* and *spv_signandfinalize*. Link to the related, current row in *PTEPISODES* (with *ptepisodenum*), and from there to *PATIENTS* (with *ptnum*). Use the appropriate common data elements to retrieve related data from *PROVIDERS* (*providernum*), *SERVICES* (*servicenum*), and perhaps *CMAUTHS* (*cmauthnum1* and *cmauthnum2*). Here is the schematic and critical portions of the selection formula from the *TXNOTES.RPT* container Report.



```
{V_PROGNOTES.RowStatus} = 'O' AND
{V_PROGNOTES.SPV_SIGNANDFINALIZE} = 1 AND
{PtEpisodes.CurrentFlag} = 1
```

(** The French brackets surrounding the data elements are specific to Crystal Reports. If you were writing a query or using another reporting product, you would omit them.)

Reporting treatment plan details tagged within a progress note requires the use of what is called a “linking table” which, in this case, is TXNTPTAGS. Every row in that table contains a link to a specific progress note (prognotenum) and a specific treatment plan detail. You might expect the latter to be *tpdetailnum*, but instead we use an element called *revisiongrp*. Every version of a particular treatment plan item has its own *tpdetailnum*, but shares a common *revisiongrp* value. We use the latter so that we can retrieve the most current version of the treatment plan item. The TPDETAILS row with the matching *revisiongrp* value, a *rowstatus* of “O” and a *spv_signandfinalize* value of 1 will be the most recent, signed version of the tagged treatment plan item. Here's how the relationship looks:



As usual, you would have to include the relevant selection criteria for the addition of the V_TPDETAILS view:

```
{v_tpDetails.RowStatus} = 'O' AND
{V_TPDETAILS.SPV_SIGNANDFINALIZE} = 1
```