This set of tables refers to the **International Classification of Diseases (ICD)**, which is a standardized coding system used to document diagnoses, diseases, and health-related problems. Here's an explanation of the columns:

### **Columns in the Table:**

1. **Patientennur**:
   * Likely represents a unique identifier or number for each patient to associate their medical records.
2. **ICD [1–30]**:
   * These columns contain **ICD codes** for various diagnoses. Each column allows the documentation of a specific diagnosis using the ICD system.
   * Examples of ICD codes:
     + "E11" for Type 2 Diabetes.
     + "C34" for lung cancer.
3. **ICD [1–30] Freitext**:
   * Associated free text fields for each ICD code.
   * Allows additional information or descriptions about the diagnosis that may not be fully captured by the ICD code alone.
4. **DRG (Diagnosis-Related Group)**:
   * This field likely categorizes patients into groups based on their ICD codes and treatments.
   * Used for hospital billing and healthcare management.
5. **Erlös (€)**:
   * Revenue or financial reimbursement associated with the patient's DRG classification, expressed in euros.
6. **oGVD, mVWD, uGVD**:
   * Likely relate to hospital stay metrics:
     + **oGVD**: Observed length of stay (hospital days).
     + **mVWD**: Median or expected length of stay for the DRG.
     + **uGVD**: Remaining hospital stay.

### **Explanation of Use:**

* **ICD Codes**: Standardized diagnostic codes to categorize and communicate medical conditions.
* **Freitext Fields**: Capture additional details about the diagnosis.
* **DRG and Financial Fields**: Used in healthcare systems for billing, resource allocation, and management.

The table appears to list **ICD codes** (International Classification of Diseases) for diagnoses, with fields for up to **30 codes** and their associated **free text explanations**. Since the exact ICD codes are not displayed in the images, I will explain **how to interpret and describe each ICD code** and its purpose rather than providing specific disease details.

### **General Structure of ICD:**

1. **ICD Codes**:
   * These are alphanumeric codes that represent specific medical diagnoses.
   * Examples:
     + **A00**: Cholera.
     + **C34**: Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung.
     + **E11**: Type 2 diabetes mellitus.
   * Each code provides a precise description of a patient's condition, used worldwide in healthcare.
2. **ICD Freitext**:
   * The corresponding free text field allows additional explanation about the diagnosis.
   * For example, if the ICD code **C34** is used for "lung cancer," the free text might specify "adenocarcinoma of the right upper lobe."

### **Explanation for Each ICD Column:**

1. **ICD 1–30**:
   * Each column holds a separate ICD code for an individual diagnosis.
   * For patients with multiple conditions, each diagnosis is assigned its own ICD code.
   * Example:
     + **ICD 1**: E11 - Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.
     + **ICD 2**: I10 - Essential Hypertension.
     + **ICD 3**: N18.4 - Chronic Kidney Disease, Stage 4.
2. **ICD 1–30 Freitext**:
   * These columns provide room for more detailed descriptions or specifics about each ICD code.
   * Examples:
     + For **E11 (Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus)**: "With complications, including retinopathy."
     + For **N18.4 (Chronic Kidney Disease, Stage 4)**: "eGFR 20 mL/min/1.73m²."

### **Use Cases for Multiple ICD Entries:**

* **ICD 1**: The primary diagnosis (the condition most responsible for the patient's admission or treatment).
* **ICD 2–30**: Secondary or comorbid conditions contributing to the patient's overall health or treatment complexity.
  + Example:
    - **ICD 1**: C34 - Lung Cancer.
    - **ICD 2**: J45 - Asthma.
    - **ICD 3**: I10 - Hypertension.

### **Why Separate ICD Codes Are Important:**

1. **Primary Diagnosis**:
   * Drives the main course of treatment and is critical for determining resource use.
2. **Comorbidities**:
   * Additional diagnoses (e.g., diabetes, hypertension) affect treatment decisions and outcomes.
3. **Complications**:
   * Codes can also capture complications (e.g., surgical site infections or organ failure).

### **Example of ICD Entry in Practice:**

For a patient with multiple conditions:

* **ICD 1**: I21.9 - Acute Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack).
  + Freitext: "Inferior STEMI, resolved with PCI."
* **ICD 2**: E11.9 - Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.
  + Freitext: "No current complications."
* **ICD 3**: I10 - Essential Hypertension.
  + Freitext: "Well-controlled with medication."
* **ICD 4**: N18.3 - Chronic Kidney Disease, Stage 3.
  + Freitext: "GFR 45 mL/min/1.73m²."

### **Importance of ICD in Clinical and Financial Contexts:**

* **Clinical Use**:
  + Guides treatment decisions.
  + Documents comorbidities that impact patient care.
* **Financial Use**:
  + Links diagnoses to **DRG (Diagnosis-Related Group)** for hospital billing and reimbursement.