# Data Dictionary:

Encounter ID - Unique identifier of an encounter

Patient number - Unique identifier of a patient

Race – Race of patient (Caucasian, Asian, African American, Hispanic, and other)

Gender - Male, Female, and unknown/invalid

Age - Grouped in 10-year intervals: 0-10, 10-20, etc

Weight - Weight in pounds

Admission type - Integer identifier corresponding to 9 distinct values, for example, emergency, urgent, elective, new-born and not available

Discharge disposition - Integer identifier corresponding to 29 distinct values, for example, discharged to home, expired, and not available

Admission source - Integer identifier corresponding to 21 distinct values, for example, physician referral, emergency room, and transfer from a hospital

Time in hospital - Integer number of days between admission and discharge

Payer code - Integer identifier corresponding to 23 distinct values, for example, Blue Cross\Blue Shield, Medicare, and self-pay

Medical specialty - Integer identifier of a specialty of the admitting physician, corresponding to 84 distinct values, for example, cardiology, internal medicine, family\general practice, and surgeon

Number of lab procedures - Number of lab tests performed during the encounter

Number of procedures - Number of procedures (other than lab tests) performed during the encounter

Number of medications - Number of distinct generic names administered during the encounter

Number of outpatient visits - Number of outpatient visits of the patient in the year preceding the encounter

Number of emergency visits - Number of emergency visits of the patient in the year preceding the encounter

Number of inpatient visits - Number of inpatient visits of the patient in the year preceding the encounter

Diagnosis 1 - The primary diagnosis (coded as first three digits of ICD9); 848 distinct values

Diagnosis 2 - Secondary diagnosis (coded as first three digits of ICD9); 923 distinct values

Diagnosis 3 - Additional secondary diagnosis (coded as first three digits of ICD9); 954 distinct

values

Number of diagnoses - Number of diagnoses entered to the system

Glucose serum test result - Indicates the range of the result or if the test was not taken.

A1c test result - Indicates the range of the result or if the test was not taken.

Metformin, sold under the brand name Glucophage among others, is the first-line medication for the treatment of type 2 diabetes, particularly in people who are overweight.

Repaglinide is used alone or with other medications to control high blood sugar along with a proper diet and exercise program. It is used in people with type 2 diabetes.

Nateglinide is a drug for the treatment of type 2 diabetes

Chlorpropamide is an oral antihyperglycemic agent used for the treatment of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM).

Glimepiride is an oral diabetes medicine that is used together with diet and exercise to improve blood sugar control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Acetohexamide is a first-generation sulfonylurea medication used to treat diabetes mellitus type 2, particularly in people whose diabetes cannot be controlled by diet alone.

Glipizide, sold under the brand name Glucotrol among others, is an anti-diabetic medication of the sulfonylurea class used to treat type 2 diabetes

Glyburide is a diabetes medicine used to help control blood sugar levels and treat type 2 diabetes.

Tolbutamide is a first-generation potassium channel blocker, sulfonylurea oral hypoglycemic medication. This drug may be used in the management of type 2 diabetes if diet alone is not effective.

Pioglitazone is a diabetes drug (thiazolidinedione-type, also called "glitazones") used along with a proper diet and exercise program to control high blood sugar in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Rosiglitazone is an insulin sensitizing agent and thiazolidinedione that is indicated for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.

Acarbose is an anti-diabetic drug used to treat diabetes mellitus type 2 and, in some countries, prediabetes.

Miglitol is an oral anti-diabetic drug that acts by inhibiting the ability of the patient to break down complex carbohydrates into glucose.

Troglitazone is an antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory drug, and a member of the drug class of the thiazolidinediones. It was prescribed for people with diabetes mellitus type 2.

Tolazamide is an oral blood glucose lowering drug used for people with Type 2 diabetes. It is part of the sulfonylurea family.

Citoglipton (Sitagliptin) - Sitagliptin is a diabetes drug that works by increasing levels of natural substances called incretins. Incretins help to control blood sugar by increasing insulin release, especially after a meal. They also decrease the amount of sugar your liver makes.

Glipizide-Metformin - The combination of glyburide and metformin is used to treat type 2 diabetes (condition in which the body does not use insulin normally and therefore cannot control the amount of sugar in the blood) in people whose diabetes cannot be controlled by diet and exercise alone.

Glipizide-Metformin - Glipizide and Metformin combination is used to treat high blood sugar levels that are caused by a type of diabetes mellitus or sugar diabetes called type 2 diabetes

Glimepiride-Pioglitazone - Pioglitazone and glimepiride combination is used with proper diet and exercise to treat high blood sugar levels caused by type 2 diabetes. Pioglitazone works by helping your body use insulin better. Glimepiride stimulates the release of insulin from the pancreas which will help your body turn food into energy

Metformin-Rosiglitazone - Rosiglitazone and metformin combination is used to treat a type of diabetes mellitus called type 2 diabetes. It is used together with a proper diet and exercise to help control blood sugar levels.

Metformin-Pioglitazone - Metformin/pioglitazone is used to improve blood sugar control in adults with type 2 diabetes. It's used along with diet and exercise. Metformin/pioglitazone isn't used to treat type 1 diabetes.

24 features for medications - The feature indicates whether the drug was prescribed or there was a change in the dosage. Values: “up” if the dosage was increased during the encounter, “down” if the dosage was decreased, “steady” if the dosage did not change, and “no” if the drug was not prescribed

Change of medications - Indicates if there was a change in diabetic medications (either dosage or generic name).

Diabetes medications Nominal Indicates if there was any diabetic medication prescribed

Readmitted - Whether the Patient was Readmitted or not OR whether the Patient was readmitted within 30 days or not.