Itemised Bill (IB) Table Patterns – Standard Documentation

In multi-page inpatient itemised bills, tables may appear in different structural forms. To simplify classification and automation.

Type A – Fully Structured Tables (Headers on All Pages)

Characteristics:

- Every page contains a complete and consistent header.
- Column alignment is preserved across all pages.
- Minimal OCR or formatting noise.
- Page structure is grid-like, highly regular, and predictable.

Key Notes:

- Easiest type to process automatically.
- Common in digitally generated hospital bills.
- high accuracy in direct extraction.

Type B – Continuation Tables (Headers on First Page Only)

Characteristics:

- First page shows full header.
- Subsequent pages contain rows only (no header lines).
- Sometimes marked with words like "continued", "carried forward", or page numbering (Page 2 of 5).
- Rows are still aligned in multiple columns.

Key Notes:

Requires carrying forward headers from Page 1.

Type C – Inconsistent Headers Across Pages

Characteristics:

- Headers exist but change between pages.
- Variations may include:
 - Different wording (Description → Service).
 - o Different column count (Page 1 has 4 columns, Page 2 has 5).
 - o Different ordering of columns (Amount before Date on one page).
- The table remains structured, but schema is unstable.

Key Notes:

Requires reconciliation across pages.

Type D – Noisy / Corrupted Tables

Characteristics:

- Headers missing, broken, or unreadable.
- OCR/scan issues introduce merged cells, uneven spacing, or fragmented text.
- Rows may not align vertically → table structure is unreliable.
- In some cases, headers may partially appear but be corrupted.

Key Notes:

Requires additional cleaning or manual review.

Type E – Hybrid Tables (Mixed Patterns)

Characteristics:

- Document contains a combination of multiple patterns across different pages.
- Example:
 - Page 1 follows Type A.
 - o Page 2 follows Type B.
 - Page 3 is corrupted like Type D.

Key Notes:

Most complex case → needs page-wise classification before merging.

📑 Rules for Each Pattern

Pattern A – Fully Structured Tables V

Detection Rules:

- 1. Every page contains a **header row** (e.g., *Description*, *Qty*, *Rate*, *Amount*).
- 2. Headers are **consistent** (same names, same order) across all pages.
- 3. Each row is aligned with its respective column.
- 4. Columns have clear boundaries (no merged/missing columns).
- 5. Totals are usually given at the end of the table.

Description Rules:

- Cleanest, most structured pattern.
- Usually digital, not scanned.
- Each table behaves like an Excel sheet.

▲ Edge Cases:

• Sometimes hospitals add **extra notes** at the bottom (e.g., "All charges inclusive of tax"). These should not be confused with table rows.

Pattern B – Continuation Tables



- 1. First page has a **full header row**.
- Subsequent pages contain only rows, no headers.
- 3. Page markers like "Continued..." or page numbers may appear.
- 4. Columns remain consistent across pages (same number/order as Page 1).
- 5. Total usually appears at the very end, not on every page.

Description Rules:

- Long bills are split across multiple pages.
- Only the first page sets the schema, and later pages follow it.

▲ Edge Cases:

- Sometimes continuation pages have **partial headers** (e.g., only "Description | Amount").
- Need to be careful that page numbers or footnotes are not captured as table rows.

Pattern C – Inconsistent Headers 1



Detection Rules:

- 1. Each page has a header, but header names/order vary.
 - Example: Page 1 → "Description, Qty, Amount"; Page 2 → "Service, Amount, Date".
- Columns may be added/removed on different pages.
- 3. Column naming may be different words but same meaning (e.g., "Service" vs. "Procedure").
- 4. Data rows are aligned, but the schema keeps shifting.

Description Rules:

- Still structured as a table, but unstable schema.
- Happens when bills are generated from different hospital departments.

▲ Edge Cases:

- Sometimes inconsistent headers come only from a minor variation in spacing (e.g., "Qty" vs. "Quantity").
- Need to distinguish between true inconsistency and spelling differences.

Pattern D - Noisy / Corrupted Tables X

Detection Rules:

- 1. Headers may be missing, merged, or broken.
 - o Example: "Rev Code Date" instead of two separate columns.
- 2. Rows may be **misaligned** (data spills across wrong columns).
- 3. OCR/scan errors may merge text or split words incorrectly.
- 4. Column count may vary between rows.
- 5. Some data may appear as **floating text** instead of inside the table.

Description Rules:

- The most difficult pattern.
- Usually caused by scanning + OCR issues.
- Not fully structured needs cleaning and reconstruction.

▲ Edge Cases:

• Sometimes only part of the bill is corrupted (rest may be Pattern A or B).

• Must confirm whether corruption is global (all pages) or local (few pages only).

Pattern E – Hybrid Tables 🔄

Detection Rules:

- 1. Different pages of the same document follow **different patterns** (A–D).
 - Example: Page 1 = Fully Structured (A), Page 2 = Continuation (B), Page 3 = Noisy (D).
- 2. Some pages may have multiple mini-tables with different schemas.
- 3. Same document may include both digital + scanned pages.

Description Rules:

- A **mixture** of two or more patterns.
- Common in insurance/compiled bills (where hospital, lab, pharmacy records are merged).

▲ Edge Cases:

- Sometimes 90% of the document is one pattern (e.g., A), but 1–2 pages are inconsistent.
- Should be labeled as **Hybrid** if more than 1 pattern exists in the same document.

Summary of Rules

Pattern How to Detect Key Challenge

A – Fully Structured	Headers on every page, consistent schema	Very clean, easy
B – Continuation	Headers only on first page, rows continue	Must carry schema forward
C – Inconsistent Headers	Headers change (names/order/columns)	Schema unstable
D - Noisy/Corrupted	Headers missing/broken, OCR issues	Cleaning & reconstruction needed
E – Hybrid	Mix of A–D in one file	Page-by-page handling