

# Joining CDW Back Together

Joining CDW Tables Continued

By Margaret Gonsoulin

October 24, 2016

# Thanks!

- Richard Pham
- Mark Dean
- Andy Kelly

# By the end of this talk,

We hope that you will:

- Be able to identify the correct linking keys
- Be able to incorporate some of the “best practices” for working with CDW into their queries
- Understand the most common types of joins one can use in Structured Query Language (SQL)
- Apply that logic to joining tables in CDW within and across CDW Domains

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# 3 methods of identifying joining keys

The screenshot shows the BISL CDW Home page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for BISL, CDW, and VISNs. Below this, the BISL logo is on the left, and the text 'CDW Home' is in the center. To the right of 'CDW Home' are links for 'CDW Home', 'CDW Support', 'Community', and 'MetaData'. The 'MetaData' link is circled in orange. Below the 'CDW Home' text, there is a section titled 'NEW TO CDW?' which contains the question 'Are you getting started with the Corporate Data Warehouse (CDW)?' and a list of links: 'Intro and Policies', 'CDW Support', and 'CDW Metadata'. The 'CDW Metadata' link is also circled in orange. An orange arrow points from the 'CDW Metadata' link in the list to the 'MetaData' link in the top navigation bar. On the right side of the page, there is a sidebar with the heading 'WHA' and three bullet points.

BISL CDW VISNs

BISL CDW Home CDW Support Community MetaData

Site Contents

NEW TO CDW?


Are you getting started with the Corporate Data Warehouse (CDW)?

- Intro and Policies
- CDW Support
- CDW Metadata

WHA

# Click “execute the metadata report”


Site Actions ▾ Browse Page

 **United States Department of Veterans Affairs** MetaData

CDW Home CDW Support ▾ Community ▾ Domain Teams ▾ **MetaData ▾** TechTeam ▾









[MetaData Home](#)  
[Libraries](#)  
[Metadata Documents](#)  
[Reports - SSRS](#)  
[Data Sources](#)

[Reports](#)  
[Schemas](#)  
[VINCI Central](#)

 All Site Content

Execute the [MetaData Report](#)

[Metadata Documents](#)

<input type="checkbox"/> Type	Name	Modified	<input type="checkbox"/> Modified By
	Allergy 1.0	2/19/2014 6:15 PM	Anderson, Stephen M. (CDW)
	Appointment 2.0	2/19/2014 4:25 PM	Anderson, Stephen M. (CDW)
	Consult 2.1	10/1/2014 2:36 PM	Dean, Mark A.
	Dental 1.0	2/19/2014 5:52 PM	Anderson, Stephen M. (CDW)
	DSS	2/19/2014 5:59 PM	Anderson, Stephen M. (CDW)
	ICD-10	2/19/2014 5:51 PM	Anderson, Stephen M. (CDW)
	Inpatient 1.0	2/19/2014 4:22 PM	Anderson, Stephen M. (CDW)
	Inpatient 2.0	2/19/2014 4:22 PM	Anderson, Stephen M. (CDW)

CDW Home > MetaData > Reports

Actions    1 of 1    Find Next 100%  

## CDW Metadata

Contains a grouped list of available CDW ER Diagrams and members.

### ImageDescription

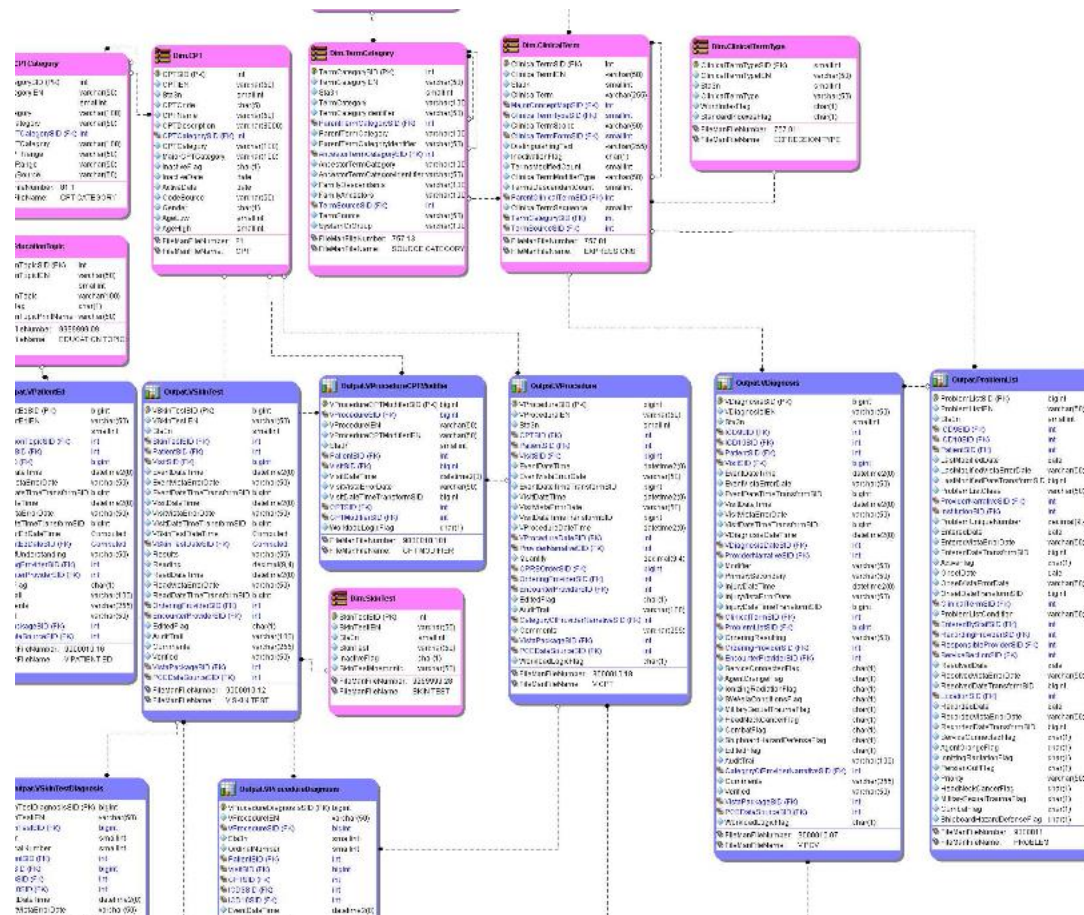
 <a href="#">Allergy 1.0</a>	Image Date: 01 Feb 2014
 <a href="#">Appointment 2.0</a>	Image Date: 03 Jun 2015
 <a href="#">Consult 2.1</a>	Image Date: 24 Sep 2015
 <a href="#">CPRSOrder 1.0</a>	Image Date: 11 Aug 2014
 <a href="#">Data Profiling 1.0</a>	Image Date: 21 Feb 2014
 <a href="#">Dental 1.0 Diagram 1 of 2</a>	Image Date: 28 Oct 2015
 <a href="#">Dental 1.0 Diagram 2 of 2 for Analytics</a>	Image Date: 28 Oct 2015
 <a href="#">Dimensions A Through D 7/8/2015</a>	Image Date: 08 Jul 2015
 <a href="#">Dimensions E Through K 7/8/2015</a>	Image Date: 08 Jul 2015
 <a href="#">Dimensions L Through O 9/24/2015</a>	Image Date: 24 Sep 2015
 <a href="#">Dimensions P Through R 6/30/2015</a>	Image Date: 30 Jun 2015
 <a href="#">Dimensions S Through Z 4/17/2015</a>	Image Date: 17 Apr 2015
 <a href="#">Dimensions, Place</a>	Image Date: 09 Oct 2015
 <a href="#">Encounter 1.0</a>	Image Date: 29 Oct 2013
 <a href="#">Health Factor 2.0</a>	Image Date: 11 Mar 2015
 <a href="#">Health Factor 2.1</a>	Image Date: 15 Sep 2015
 <a href="#">ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM</a>	Image Date: 24 Sep 2015
 <a href="#">ICD-9-PCS and ICD-10-PCS</a>	Image Date: 10 Aug 2015
 <a href="#">Immunization 2.1</a>	Image Date: 03 Jun 2015

# CDW Metadata Report

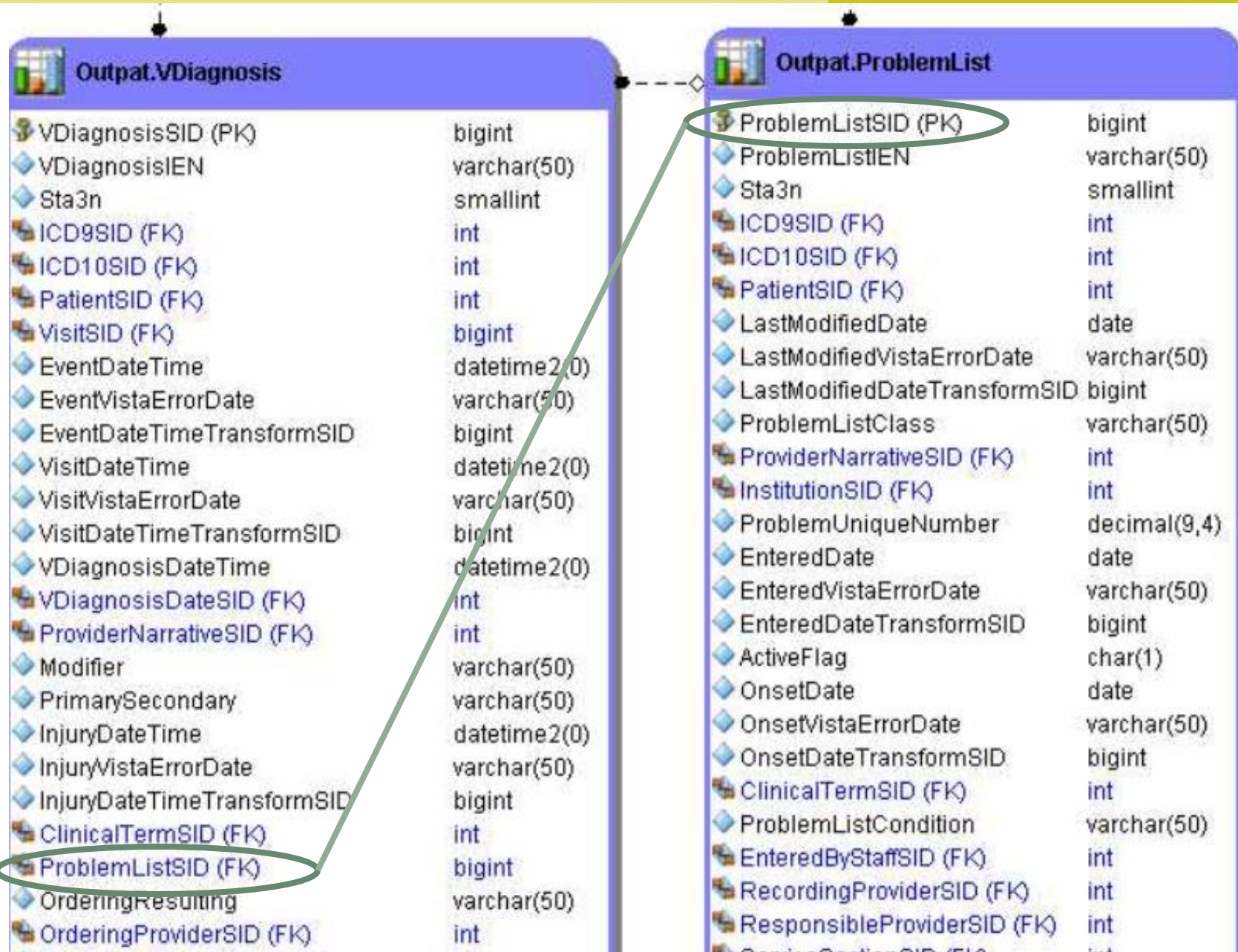
(Click on the domain name to open ER Diagram)

# 1. Use the Entity Relationship (ER) Diagram

(click on image to enlarge)

















## 2. Use the CDW Metadata Report

Outpatient 2.1

DWViewName	Field Count	FileMan File Data Source	View Version	Relevant Dates	Relationships
<a href="#">Dim.AppointmentStatus</a>	9	APPOINTMENT STATUS (409.63)	DWViewDeployed: xDWWork View Version: 8		
<a href="#">Dim.AppointmentType</a>	9	APPOINTMENT TYPE (409.1)	DWViewDeployed: xDWWork View Version: 13		
<a href="#">Dim.ClinicalTerm</a>	17	EXPRESSIONS (757.01)	DWViewDeployed: xDWWork View Version: 8		
<a href="#">Dim.ClinicalTermType</a>	6	EXPRESSION TYPE (757.011)	DWViewDeployed: xDWWork View Version: 4		
<a href="#">Dim.CPT</a>	16	CPT (81)	DWViewDeployed: xDWWork View Version: 19		
<a href="#">Dim.CPTCategory</a>	10	CPT CATEGORY (81.1)	DWViewDeployed: xDWWork View Version: 2		
<a href="#">Dim.EducationTopic</a>	6	EDUCATION TOPICS (9999999.09)	DWViewDeployed: xDWWork View Version: 7		
<a href="#">Dim.Exam</a>	7	EXAM (9999999.15)	DWViewDeployed: xDWWork View Version: 2		
<a href="#">Dim.LocationProvider</a>	7	PROVIDER (44.1)	DWViewDeployed: xDWWork View Version: 1		
<a href="#">Dim.Protocol</a>	70	PROTOCOL (101)	DWViewDeployed: xDWWork View Version: 4		

# Click on the Relationships Link...

(for Outpat.ProblemList)

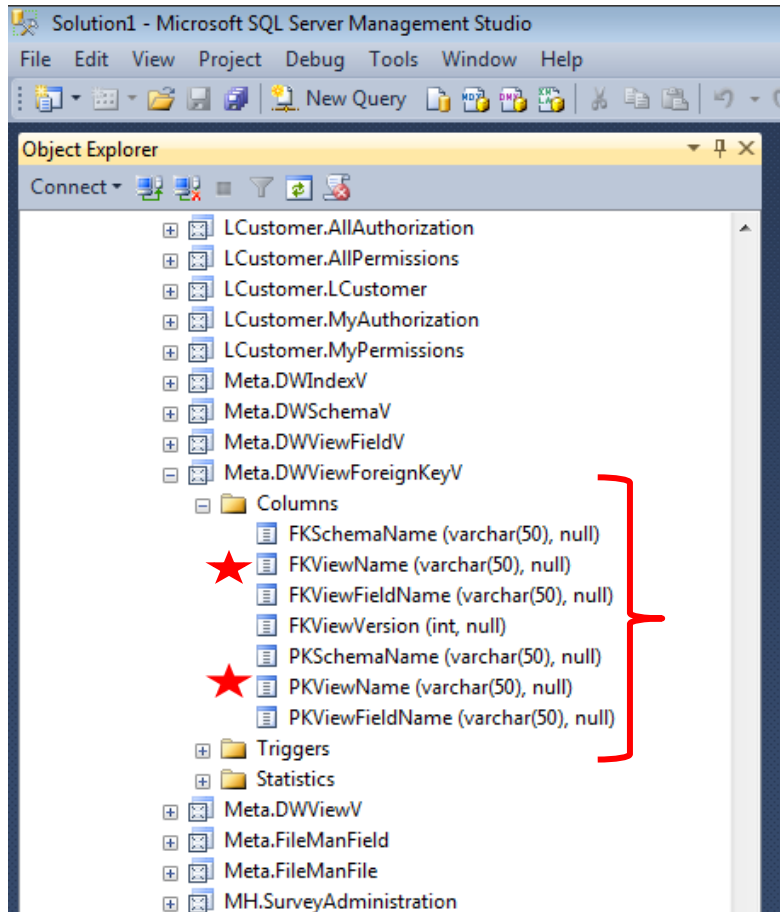
## CDW Foreign Keys

Provides a listing of the foreign and primary keys for CDW views.



FKSchemaName	FKViewName	FKViewFieldName	FKViewVersion	PKSchemaName	PKViewName	PKViewFieldName	FKView Status
Outpat	ProblemList	ClinicalTermSID	6	Dim	ClinicalTerm	ClinicalTermSID	ViewPDWWWorkComplete
Outpat	ProblemList	EnteredByStaffSID	6	Staff	Staff	StaffSID	ViewPDWWWorkComplete
Outpat	ProblemList	ICD10SID	6	Dim	ICD10	ICD10SID	ViewPDWWWorkComplete
Outpat	ProblemList	ICD9SID	6	Dim	ICD9	ICD9SID	ViewPDWWWorkComplete
Outpat	ProblemList	InstitutionSID	6	Dim	Institution	InstitutionSID	ViewPDWWWorkComplete
Outpat	ProblemList	LocationSID	6	Dim	Location	LocationSID	ViewPDWWWorkComplete
Outpat	ProblemList	PatientSID	6	Patient	Patient	PatientSID	ViewPDWWWorkComplete
Outpat	ProblemList	ProviderNarrativeSID	6	Dim	ProviderNarrative	ProviderNarrativeSID	ViewPDWWWorkComplete
Outpat	ProblemList	RecordingProviderSID	6	Staff	Staff	StaffSID	ViewPDWWWorkComplete
Outpat	ProblemList	ResponsibleProviderSID	6	Staff	Staff	StaffSID	ViewPDWWWorkComplete
Outpat	ProblemList	ServiceSectionSID	6	Dim	ServiceSection	ServiceSectionSID	ViewPDWWWorkComplete
Outpat	VDiagnosis	ProblemListSID	24	Outpat	ProblemList	ProblemListSID	ViewPDWWWorkComplete

### 3. Use Meta.DWViewForeignKey



- Use Meta.DWViewForeignKeyV to search for all other tables/views that directly connect to our view of interest.
- The column called FKViewName will contain information about the name of the view(s) containing foreign keys that connect to the view.
- The PKViewName will contain information the names of views that contain primary keys that connect to the view.

# Query the Metadata View

- So, we will write a query that looks for connections to the Output.ProblemList view.
- We will select all of the columns in this “meta” view with SELECT \*
- And, we will use a WHERE to search for information about the view (a.k.a., FKViewName or PKViewName)

```
SELECT *  
FROM Database.Schema.Table  
WHERE column1 LIKE '-----' OR column2 LIKE '-----';
```

# Run Query to look at Linking Keys

SQLQuery5.sql - V...hahingonsom (341))\*

```

1 SELECT *
2 FROM CDWork.Meta.DWViewForeignKey
3 WHERE FKViewName LIKE 'ProblemList' OR PKViewName LIKE 'ProblemList' ;
4
5

```

100 %

Results Messages

	FKSchemaName	FKViewName	FKViewFieldName	FKViewVersion	PKSchemaName	PKViewName	PKViewFieldName
1	Outpat	ProblemList	ClinicalTermSID	6	Dim	ClinicalTerm	ClinicalTermSID
2	Outpat	ProblemList	EnteredByStaffSID	6	Staff	Staff	StaffSID
3	Outpat	ProblemList	ICD10SID	6	Dim	ICD10	ICD10SID
4	Outpat	ProblemList	ICD9SID	6	Dim	ICD9	ICD9SID
5	Outpat	ProblemList	InstitutionSID	6	Dim	Institution	InstitutionSID
6	Outpat	ProblemList	LocationSID	6	Dim	Location	LocationSID
7	Outpat	ProblemList	PatientSID	6	Patient	Patient	PatientSID
8	Outpat	ProblemList	ProviderNarrativeSID	6	Dim	ProviderNarrative	ProviderNarrativeSID
9	Outpat	ProblemList	RecordingProviderSID	6	Staff	Staff	StaffSID
10	Outpat	ProblemList	ResponsibleProviderSID	6	Staff	Staff	StaffSID
11	Outpat	ProblemList	ServiceSectionSID	6	Dim	ServiceSection	ServiceSectionSID

Query executed successfully. | VHACDWa01.vha.med.va.gov (1... | VHA12\vhahingonsom (341) | CDWork | 00:00:00 | 12 rows

# By the end of this talk,

We hope that a new CDW user will:

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# “Best Practices” Reminders...

- When working with large fact tables in CDW, you will want limit the size of your requests for information.
  - **SELECT TOP...** choose a number
  - **WHERE...** ask for a specific condition to be met
  - **IS NOT NULL...** allows you to eliminate any rows where your column of interest has a null value
- Join the dimension tables to the fact tables when possible... put the fact table into the FROM statement and the dimension table into the JOIN statement



# Use an Alias (Shortened Table Name)

- You may provide a shortened name to substitute for the table by assigning an “alias” using the AS function in SQL
  - Outpat.ProblemList AS A
  - Dim.ICD9 AS B
- Use that alias the columns and joining keys instead
  - A.ICD9SID , B.ICD9SID
  - A.OnsetDate , B.ICD9Code

# USE

- Another useful shortcut is the USE command.
- It allows the user to choose their database at the beginning of the query, so there is not need to repeat it throughout the query.

```
USE Database GO  
SELECT column1, column2, column3  
FROM Database.Schema.View1  
INNER JOIN Database.Schema.View2  
ON LinkingKey1 = LinkingKey2;
```

# Read about execution plans...

16 OCTOBER 2012

## SQL Server Execution Plans, Second Edition, by Grant Fritchey

Every Database Administrator, developer, report writer, and anyone else who writes T-SQL to access SQL Server data, must understand how to read and interpret execution plans. My book leads you right from the basics of capturing plans, through how to interrupt them in their various forms, graphical or XML, and then how to use the information you find there to diagnose the most common causes of poor query performance, and so optimize your SQL queries, and improve your indexing strategy.



Grant Fritchey

★★★★★ 27

11



Free eBook download (PDF): [Download here.](#)

Buy the printed book: [\\$29.99](#)

Every day, out in the various online forums devoted to SQL Server, and on Twitter, the same types of questions come up repeatedly: Why is this query running slowly? Why is SQL Server ignoring my index? Why does this query run quickly sometimes and slowly at others? My response is the same in each case: have you looked at the execution plan?

<https://www.simple-talk.com/books/sql-books/sql-server-execution-plans-second-edition-by-grant-fritchey/>

# New “Best Practice” – Execution Plans

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. A query window is open with the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM CDWork.SPatient.SPatient as a
3 INNER JOIN CDWork.Outpat.Visit as b ON a.PatientSID = b.PatientSID;
```

A red circle highlights the 'Execution Plan' icon in the toolbar, with a red arrow pointing to it and a red box containing the text 'Click'.

Below the query window, the 'Execution plan' tab is selected. It shows the query cost (100%) and the query text. A red circle highlights the 'Cost' icon in the toolbar, with a red arrow pointing to it and a red box containing the text 'Hover'.

The execution plan is displayed as a tree view. The root node is 'SELECT', which is highlighted with a red circle. Below it, the 'Estimated Number of Rows' is 2505970000, which is also highlighted with a red circle and a red box containing the text 'Big #?'. The plan shows a 'Hash Match (Right Outer Join)' operator with a cost of 2%, which is connected to a 'Clustered Index Scan (Clustered)' operator with a cost of 0%. The 'Clustered Index Scan' operator is connected to a 'Nested Loops (Left Outer Join)' operator with a cost of 1%.

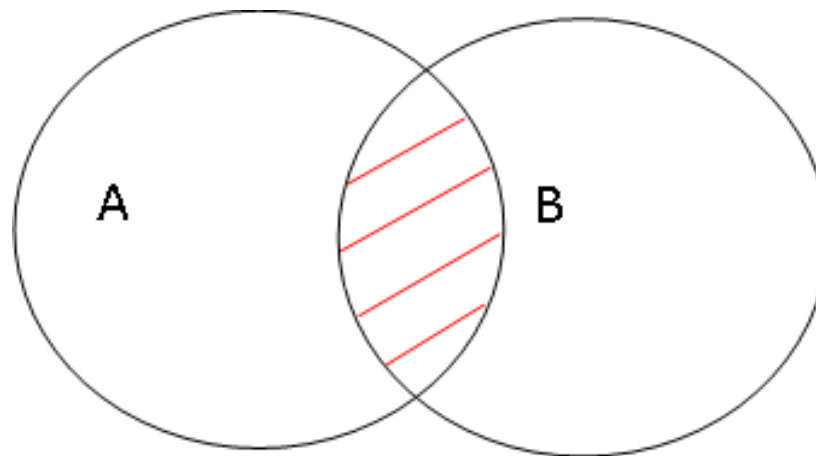
A red box at the bottom right contains the text 'Thick lines or red “X”s?'. The execution plan diagram uses thick lines to connect the operators, indicating a high-cost path.

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# An Inner Join



INNER JOIN

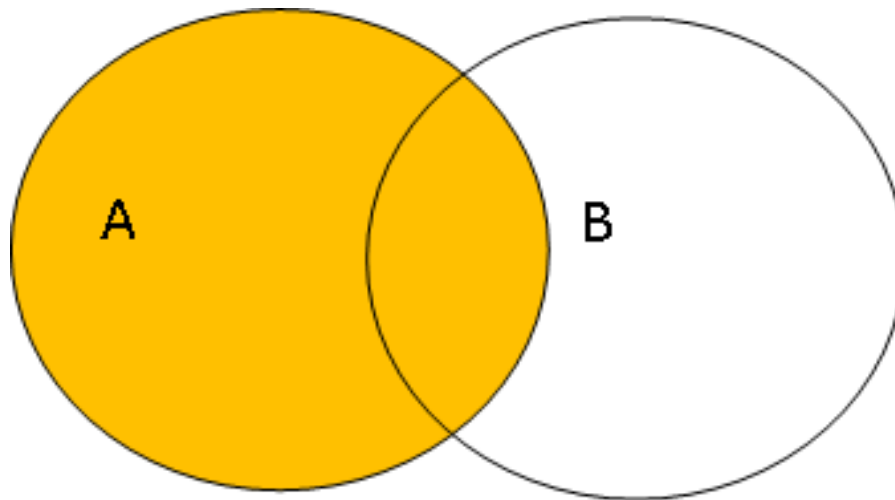
```
SELECT column1, column2
```

```
FROM Table 1 AS A
```

```
INNER JOIN Table2 AS B
```

```
ON A.Key = B.Key
```

# Left Join



LEFT JOIN

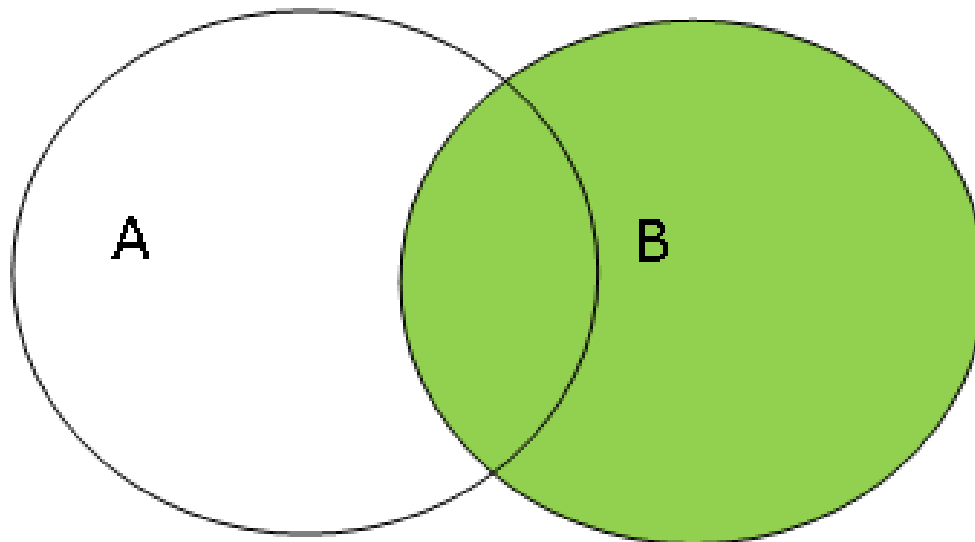
SELECT column1, column2

FROM Table 1 AS A

LEFT JOIN Table 2 AS B

ON A.Key = B.Key

# Right Join



RIGHT JOIN

```
SELECT column1, column2
```

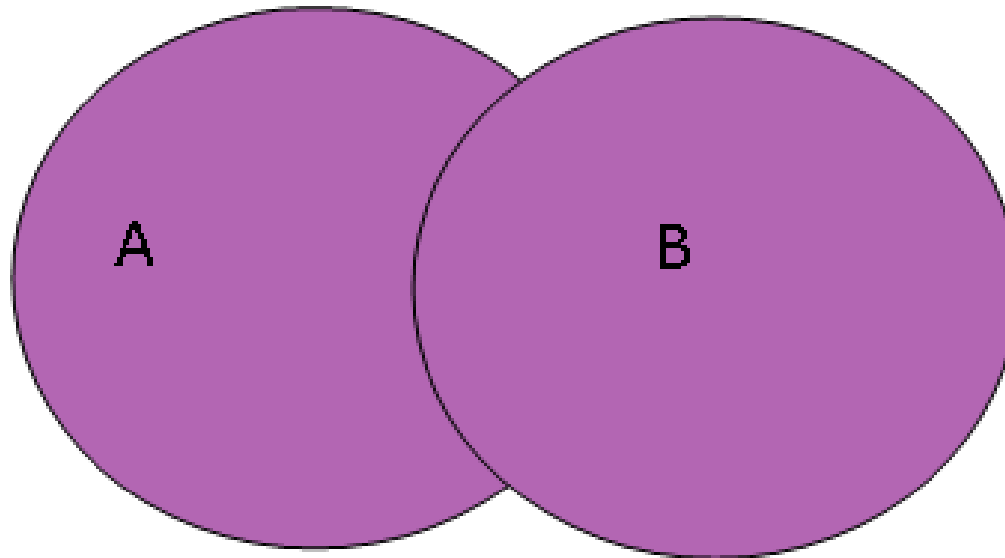
```
FROM Table 1 AS A
```

```
RIGHT JOIN Table2 AS B
```

```
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



# Full Outer Join



FULL OUTER JOIN

```
SELECT column1, column2
```

```
FROM Table 1 AS A
```

```
FULL OUTER JOIN Table 2 AS B
```

```
ON A.Key = B.Key
```

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# Practice Problem 1...

- Let's examine the problems that patients report by using:
  - `Outpat.ProblemList`
  - `Dim.ClinicalTerm`

# Documentation for Outpatient Domain

<http://vaww.virec.research.va.gov/CDW/Documentation.htm>









## Data Documentation

Expand each type of documentation below to view these resources.

### + Getting Started with Using CDW

### - **NEW!** Factbooks

This product provides descriptions of tables, columns, and values in select CDW Domains including domain-specific SQL "starter language" and sample SQL code.

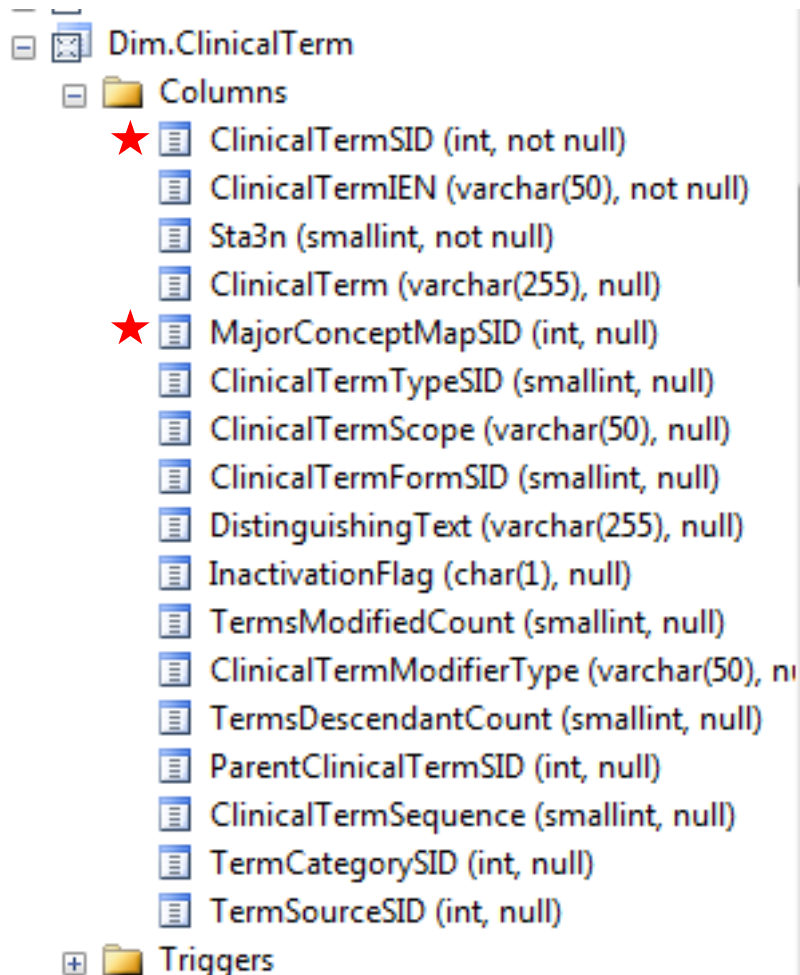
Domain		Published	 Factbooks
Consult	2.1	2016/02	
Inpatient	2.1	2015/10	
Mental Health	1.0	2014/11	
Non-VA Meds	1.0	2016/02	
<b>NEW!</b> Outpatient	2.1	2016/09	
Patient	2.0	2016/05	
Patient Enrollment (with EWL)	1.0	2015/07	

# What's in Outpat.ProblemList?

Output.ProblemList
Columns
ProblemListSID (bigint, not null)
ProblemListIEN (varchar(50), not null)
Sta3n (smallint, not null)
ICD9SID (int, null)
ICD10SID (int, null)
PatientSID (int, null)
LastModifiedDate (date, null)
LastModifiedVistaErrorDate (varchar(50), null)
LastModifiedDateTransformSID (bigint, null)
ProblemListClass (varchar(50), null)
ProviderNarrativeSID (int, null)
InstitutionSID (int, null)
ProblemUniqueNumber (decimal(9,4), null)
EnteredDate (date, null)
EnteredVistaErrorDate (varchar(50), null)
EnteredDateTransformSID (bigint, null)
★ ActiveFlag (char(1), null)
★ OnsetDate (date, null)
OnsetVistaErrorDate (varchar(50), null)
OnsetDateTransformSID (bigint, null)
★ ClinicalTermSID (int, null)
ProblemListCondition (varchar(50), null)
EnteredByStaffSID (int, null)
RecordingProviderSID (int, null)
ResponsibleProviderSID (int, null)
ServiceSectionSID (int, null)
ResolvedDate (date, null)
ResolvedVistaErrorDate (varchar(50), null)
ResolvedDateTransformSID (bigint, null)
LocationSID (int, null)
★ RecordedDate (date, null)
RecordedVistaErrorDate (varchar(50), null)
RecordedDateTransformSID (bigint, null)
ServiceConnectedFlag (char(1), null)
AgentOrangeFlag (char(1), null)
IonizingRadiationFlag (char(1), null)
PersianGulfFlag (char(1), null)
Priority (varchar(50), null)
UsedMedicationFlag (char(1), null)

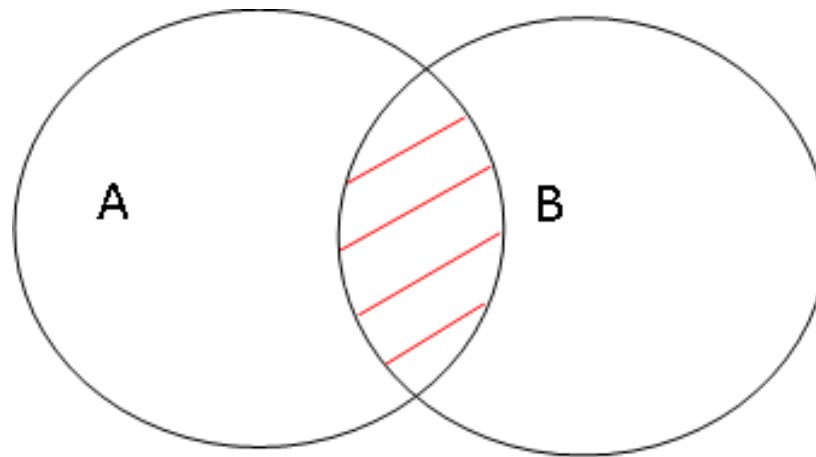
- It contains information about the problems being experienced or reported by a patient including:
  - ✓ Whether or not it is an active problem in the column ActiveFlag
  - ✓ The date of onset of the problem in the column OnsetDate
  - ✓ Date the problem was recorded in the column RecordedDate
  - ✓ A linking key to a Dim.ClinicalTerm, where you will find in the column ClinicalTermSID

# What's in Dim.ClinicalTerm



- It contains ~1.3 million clinical terms that are made available to end users to search when entering information about a problem or diagnosis during an outpatient visit.
  - ✓ I'm here to collect the problem reported by the patient that is stored in the column called Clinical Term
  - ✓ I will use the primary key ClinicalTermSID to link to Outpat.ProblemList

# An Inner Join



INNER JOIN

```
SELECT column1, column2
```

```
FROM Table 1 AS A
```

```
INNER JOIN Table2 AS B
```

```
ON A.Key = B.Key
```

# Inner Join -

problems reported by patients on 1/4/2016 at our station

```
1  USE CDWWork
2  GO
3  SELECT A.ActiveFlag,
4         B.ClinicalTerm,
5         COUNT (DISTINCT B.ClinicalTerm) AS Freq
6  FROM Output.ProblemList as A
7  INNER JOIN Dim.ClinicalTerm AS B
8  ON A.ClinicalTermSID = B.ClinicalTermSID
9  WHERE A.RecordedDate = '1/4/2016' AND A.Sta3n = 578
10 GROUP BY A.ActiveFlag , B.ClinicalTerm;
```



# Check your execution plan first

SQLQuery1.sql - V...ahingonsom (1043))\*

```
1 USE CDWork
2 GO
3 SELECT A.ActiveFlag,
4        B.ClinicalTerm,
5        COUNT (DISTINCT B.ClinicalTerm) AS Freq
6 FROM Outpat.ProblemList AS A
7 INNER JOIN Dim.ClinicalTerm AS B ON A.ClinicalTermSID = B.ClinicalTermSID
8 WHERE A.RecordedDate = '1/4/2016' AND A.Sta3n = 578
9 GROUP BY A.ActiveFlag, B.ClinicalTerm ;
```

100 %

Messages Execution plan

Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%

SELECT A.ActiveFlag, B.ClinicalTerm, COUNT (DISTINCT B.ClinicalTerm) AS Freq FROM Outpat.ProblemList AS A INNER JOIN Dim.ClinicalTerm AS B ON A.ClinicalTermSID = B.ClinicalTermSID

Missing Index (Impact 91.4238): CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [<Name of Missing Index, sysname,>] ON [Outpat].[ProblemList\_v043] ([St

SELECT

Compute Scalar

Stream Aggregate (Aggregate) Cost: 0 %

Sort (Distinct Sort) Cost: 0 %

Nested Loops (Inner Join) Cost: 8 %

Clustered Index Seek (Clustered) [ProblemList\_v043].[cdx\_ProblemList...] Cost: 84 %

Clustered Index Seek (Clustered) [ClinicalTerm\_v023].[pk\_ClinicalTer...] Cost: 8 %

SELECT

Cached plan size 48 KB

Estimated Operator Cost 8 (8%)

Estimated Subtree Cost 19.3886

Estimated Number of Rows 663.429

Statement

SELECT A.ActiveFlag,  
B.ClinicalTerm,  
COUNT (DISTINCT B.ClinicalTerm) AS  
Freq  
FROM Outpat.ProblemList AS A  
INNER JOIN Dim.ClinicalTerm AS B ON

# What problems were reported yesterday at my station?

```

SQLQuery3.sql - V...hahingonsom (969))* X
1  USE CDWork
2  GO
3  SELECT A.ActiveFlag,
4         B.ClinicalTerm,
5         COUNT (DISTINCT B.ClinicalTerm) AS Freq
6  FROM Outpat.ProblemList as A
7  INNER JOIN Dim.ClinicalTerm AS B
8  ON A.ClinicalTermSID = B.ClinicalTermSID
9  WHERE A.RecordedDate = '1/4/2016' AND A.Sta3n = 578
10 GROUP BY A.ActiveFlag , B.ClinicalTerm;

```

100 %

Results Messages

	ActiveFlag	ClinicalTerm	Freq
1	A	*Unknown at this time*	1
2	A	Abdominal aortic aneurysm	1
3	A	Abdominal pain	1
4	A	Abnormal weight loss	1
5	A	Abscess of toe	1
6	A	Absolute anemia	1
7	A	Acneiform eruption	1
8	A	Acquired equinus deformity of foot	1
9	A	Acquired hallux rigidus	1

Query executed successfully.

VHACDWa01.vha.med.va.gov (1... | VHA12\vhahingonsom (969) | CDWork | 00:00:00 | 301 rows

## Practice Problem 2...

- Let's examine the diagnoses made by physicians by using:
  - `Outpat.Vdiagnosis`
  - `Dim.ICD10`

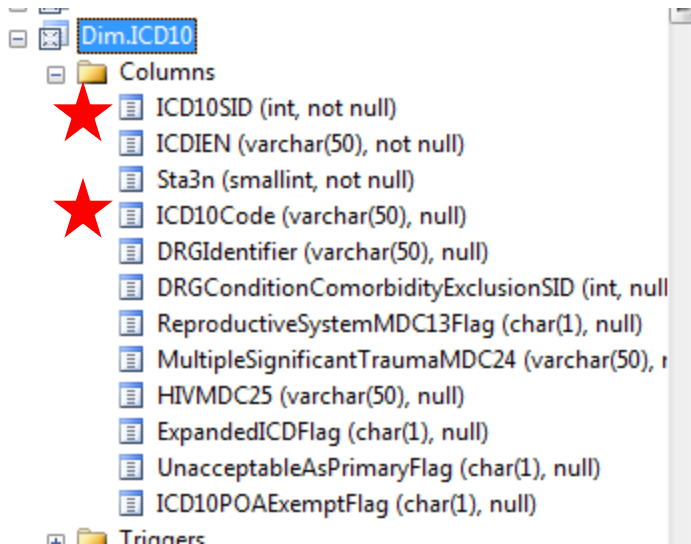
# What's in Outpat.VDiagnosis

Output.VDiagnosis	
Columns	
VDiagnosisSID (bigint, not null)	
VDiagnosisIEN (varchar(50), not null)	
Sta3n (smallint, not null)	
ICD9SID (int, null)	
★ ICD10SID (int, null)	
PatientSID (int, null)	
VisitSID (bigint, null)	
EventDateTime (datetime2(0), null)	
EventVistaErrorDate (varchar(50), null)	
EventDateTimeTransformSID (bigint, null)	
★ VisitDateTime (datetime2(0), null)	
VisitVistaErrorDate (varchar(50), null)	
VisitDateTimeTransformSID (bigint, null)	
VDiagnosisDateTime (datetime2(0), null)	
VDiagnosisDateSID (int, null)	
ProviderNarrativeSID (int, null)	
Modifier (varchar(50), null)	
★ PrimarySecondary (varchar(50), null)	
InjuryDateTime (datetime2(0), null)	
InjuryVistaErrorDate (varchar(50), null)	
InjuryDateTimeTransformSID (bigint, null)	
ClinicalTermSID (int, null)	
ProblemListSID (bigint, null)	
OrderingResulting (varchar(50), null)	
OrderingProviderSID (int, null)	
EncounterProviderSID (int, null)	
ServiceConnectedFlag (char(1), null)	
AgentOrangeFlag (char(1), null)	
IonizingRadiationFlag (char(1), null)	
SWAsiaConditionsFlag (char(1), null)	
MilitarySexualTraumaFlag (char(1), null)	
HeadNeckCancerFlag (char(1), null)	

- It contains the provider's definition of what diagnosis to use to represent the patient care given at the visit.
  - ✓ Date and time of the visit in the column VisitDateTime
  - ✓ Whether this diagnosis is considered the primary problem treated in the visit in the column PrimarySecondary
  - ✓ A link to the ICD codes in the column ICD10SID

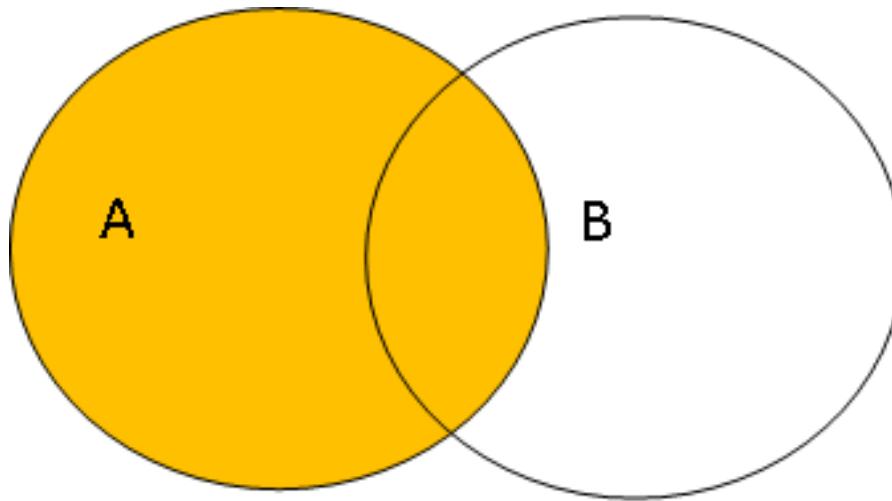


# What's in Dim.ICD10?



- It contains a list of ICD10 codes and a series of information about the nature of those codes:
  - We are here to collect the code stored in the column ICD10Code
  - We will also use the primary key called ICD10SID to link back to Outpat.VDiagnosis

# Left Join, we keep all diagnosis records



LEFT JOIN

```
SELECT column1, column2
```

```
FROM Table 1 AS A
```

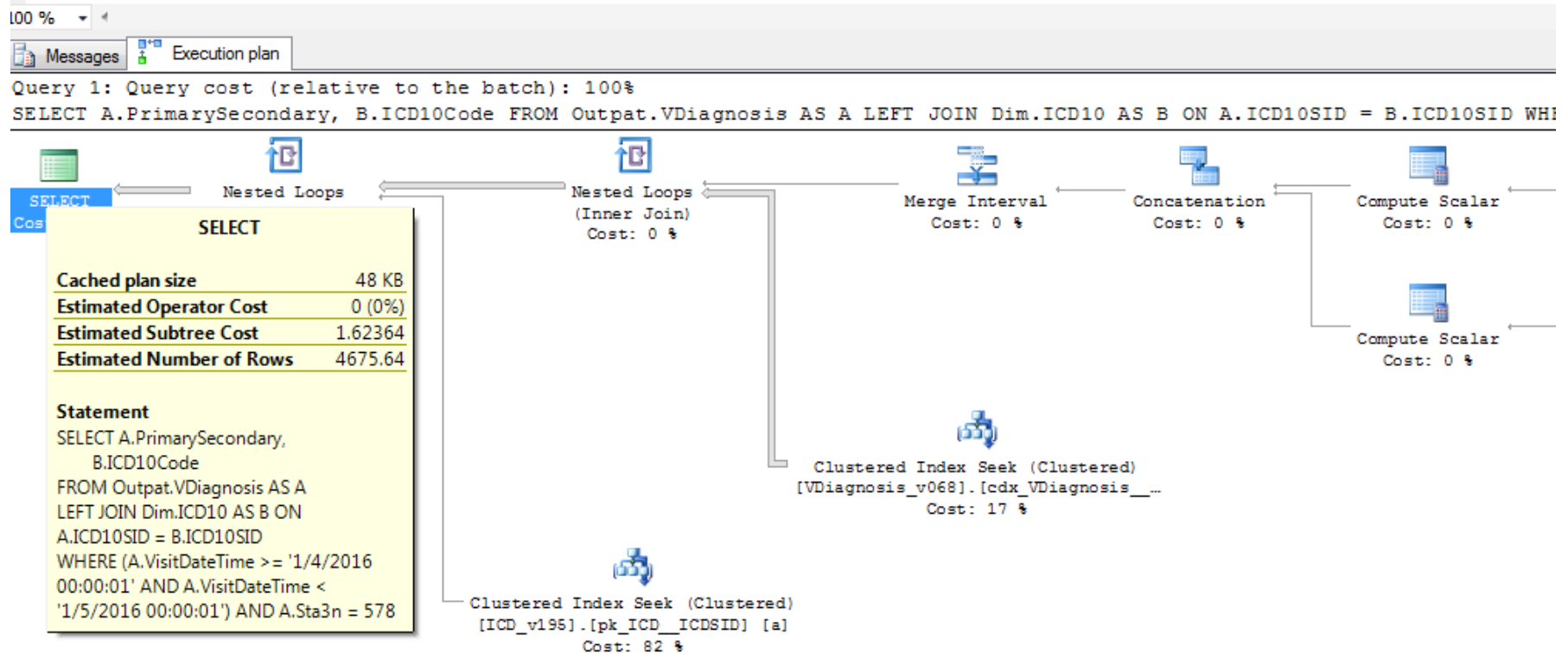
```
LEFT JOIN Table 2 AS B
```

```
ON A.Key = B.Key
```

## The top 10 dx so far this month at my station

```
1 SELECT TOP 10
2     a.PrimarySecondary,
3     b.ICD10Code,
4     count (*) as Freq
5 FROM Outpat.VDiagnosis as A
6 LEFT JOIN Dim.ICD10 as B ON a.ICD10SID = b.ICD10SID
7 WHERE a.VisitDateTime >= '20161001' AND a.Sta3n = '578'
8 GROUP BY a.PrimarySecondary , b.ICD10Code
9 ORDER BY Freq DESC;
```

# Check your execution plan first





SQLQuery1.sql - V...AHINGonsoM (919))\*

```

1 SELECT TOP 10
2     a.PrimarySecondary,
3     b.ICD10Code,
4     count (*) as Freq
5 FROM Output.VDiagnosis as A
6 LEFT JOIN Dim.ICD10 as B ON a.ICD10SID = b.ICD10SID
7 WHERE a.VisitDateTime >= '20161001' AND a.Sta3n = '578'
8 GROUP BY a.PrimarySecondary , b.ICD10Code
9 ORDER BY Freq DESC;

```

100 %

Results Messages

	PrimarySecondary	ICD10Code	Freq
1	P	Z23.	3097
2	P	Z13.9	3084
3	P	Z71.89	2015
4	S	Z23.	1917
5	P	H54.8	1845
6	S	I10.	1835
7	P	Z51.81	1808
8	P	F43.12	1764
9	S	Z79.01	1677
10	P	N18.6	1674

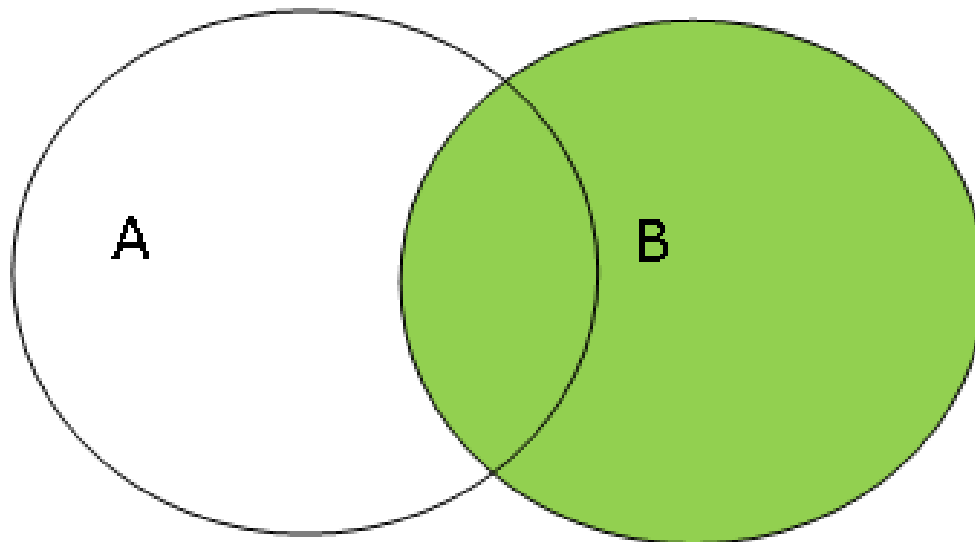
## Example 3

- We will take a quick look at a real life example of a right join

### *The Researcher's Notebook*

**Identifying the most recent marital status in CDW**

# Right Join



RIGHT JOIN

```
SELECT column1, column2
```

```
FROM Table 1 AS A
```

```
RIGHT JOIN Table2 AS B
```

```
ON A.Key = B.Key
```

# Right Join Example

## Step 5 | Getting a marital status value for those with no episodes of care

```
/*-----  
SELECTING THE MARITAL STATUS FOR PATIENTS WITHOUT A VISIT OR STAY
```

Individuals with no episode of care will have a NULL value for Sta3n in the first row of each partition found in the #OrderedCare table.

In the first query we join the table from Step 4 (#OrderedCare) to the Patient Table using a RIGHT JOIN to retrieve the station number and the registration date for individuals who have not ever had an episode of care. In the same query, we partition the data by PatientICN and order by descending registration date (EnteredIntoFileDate). We also flag these records as "Most Recent Registration".

In the second query, we are only choosing the most recent registration for each individual and storing these records into the table #MostRecentRegistration.

```
-----*/  
SELECT b.PatientICN , a.Sta3n as RegistrationStation,  
       b.MaritalStatusRecode , a.EnteredIntoFileDate, Flag = 'Most Recent Registration',  
       Row_Number() OVER (partition by b.PatientICN order by EnteredIntoFileDate DESC) as RowNumber  
INTO #NoCareStation  
FROM #Pat as a  
RIGHT JOIN #OrderedCare as b on a.PatientICN = b.PatientICN  
WHERE b.RowNumber = 1 and b.Sta3n is NULL ;
```

# Summary/Conclusions

- There are several methods for identifying linking keys (ER Diagrams, Metadata Report and Metadata views)
- There are a variety of ways to join depending on which parts of the various tables you want to keep (inner, left, right, outer)
- Best practices such as joining dimension tables to fact tables, using aliases and reducing the size of query with WHERE will lead to greater success in working with CDW.

# Contact Information

Margaret Gonsoulin, PhD

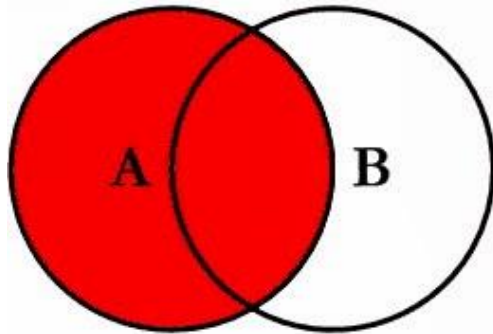
**VIReC@va.gov**

708-202-2413

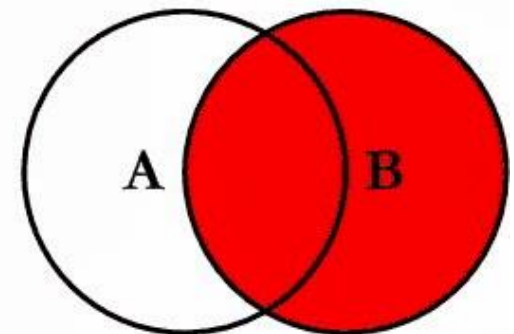
# Questions?



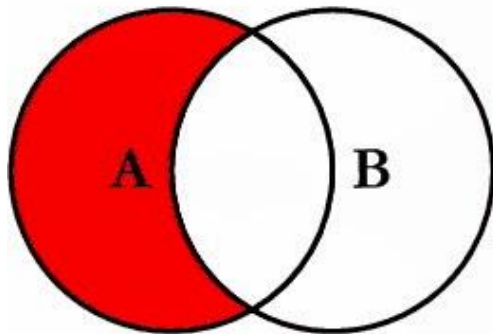
# SQL JOINS



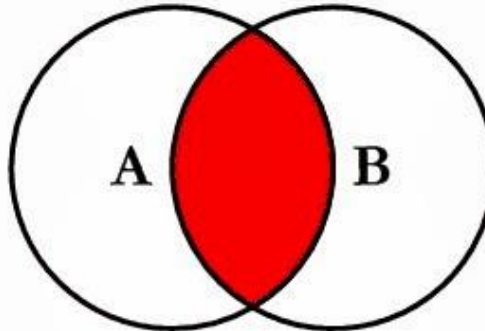
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
LEFT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



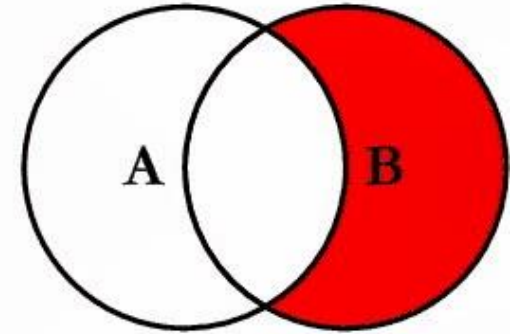
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
RIGHT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



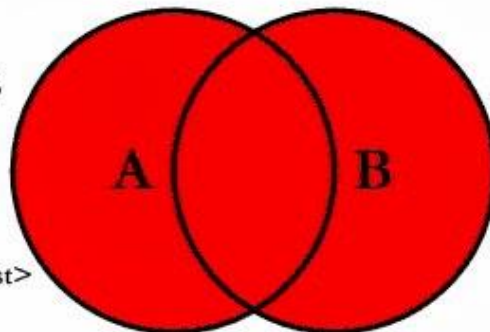
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
LEFT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE B.Key IS NULL
```



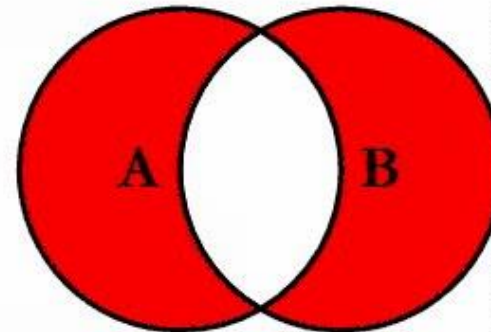
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
INNER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
RIGHT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE A.Key IS NULL
```



```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
FULL OUTER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
FULL OUTER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE A.Key IS NULL
OR B.Key IS NULL
```