

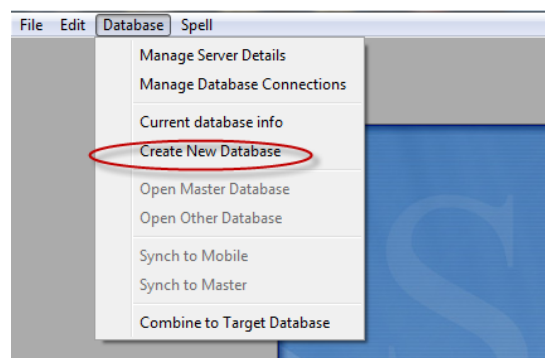
Extracting and Combining Data Files

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It is possible to extract part or all of a database to a new separate database. This can be useful if you have a subset of data you want to analyse and you may find it easier and faster to work with a smaller dataset. Or you may be extracting it to combine with another user's dataset in a multi centre study. There are some important issues to consider when you do this.

- 1) You need to be familiar with how to connect and open into other databases.
- 2) If you find data that is wrong or needs amending in the extracted file don't do it in this database, you need to go back to your main database and make the changes there. This might mean having to extract the sub set again to work on the updated data set.
- 3) Each new database needs a new user name and password. Make sure you use a different one for your extracted database to avoid logging into it and entering data by mistake. This can happen if you forget to reopen into your master database after working on the subset. If you have different logins, you are more likely to realise when you try to log in with your usual log in details for your master file, and it won't let you in.

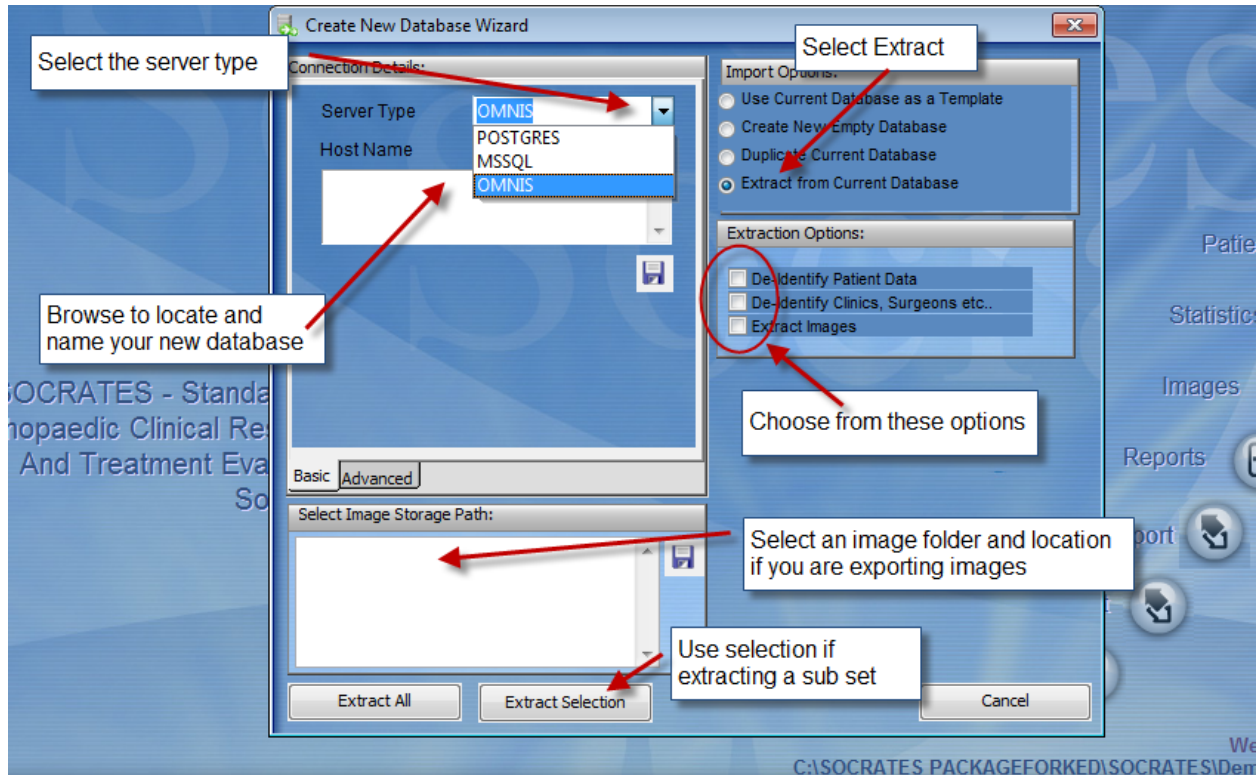
CREATING YOUR EXTRACTED DATABASE



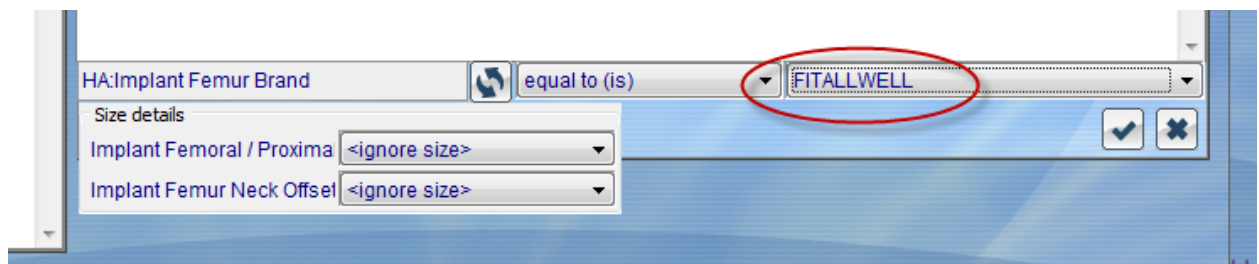
- 1) Go to the File menu, **Create new database**. You need to be logged into the database you are planning to extract from.
- 2) Import Options - Select 'Extract from Current Database' from list.
- 3) Select the database type. If you are planning to extract into a PostgreSQL or MSSQL database you will need the assistance of your database administrator. You can extract from either of these databases into an Omnis file.
- 4) Host Name - browse to where you want to locate it, and give it a name. Remember where this is so you can find it again when you need to open into it.
- 5) Extraction options – there are 3 to choose. De-identify patient data, De-identify surgeon, and hospital data and select whether you want to include the images (X-rays, videos etc) in the extract. You can select all three.
- 6) If you chose to extract the images you will need to create a folder where you want to locate this. Note that some images can be very large so make sure you really want to do this before you select this

option. Also, be aware that some X-rays may have patient names written on the actual X-ray. The de-identify doesn't do anything to images.

- 7) Extract selection – this is where you choose the subset of the database you are going to extract. Once you click on this the standard search window pops up, allowing you to select whatever subset you want.
- 8) Extract All. This is the same as duplicating the database but this gives you the option of including the Images which the Duplicate Current Database selection on the 'Import Options' doesn't do.



In the example below we have selected to extract a database which only includes all sizes of Fitallwell femoral components.



Once you have selected the group you want click on 'Start extract'.

Data field: HA:Implant Femur Brand
Operator: equal to (is)
Text or value: FITALLWELL

HA:Implant Femur Brand equal to (is) FITALLWELL

Size details
Implant Femoral / Proxima: <ignore size>
Implant Femur Neck Offset: <ignore size>

Start Extract Exit

The database will now start to extract, when it is finished you will see a message telling you it has created the new database.

Host Name: C:\Users\Robyn\Desktop\Forked databases\newdatabase.df1

Extraction Options:
☐ Create New Empty Database
☐ Duplicate Current Database
☒ Extract from Current Database

Progress: Creating database tables (17 of 174)...

DE-IDENTIFIED DATA

If you selected this as an option this is what the data will look like. The DOB is also scrambled but the patient's current age and age at surgery is correct to enable statistics and searches to be accurate.

Patient
Last name: DUNNE *
First name: Martin *
Middle name:
ID: 64954599 *
Date of birth: 03/04/1963 *
Gender: Male *
Current Age: 48
Title: Mr *
Marital status:
Race:
Birth name:
The fields marked with * are the recommended minimum fields.

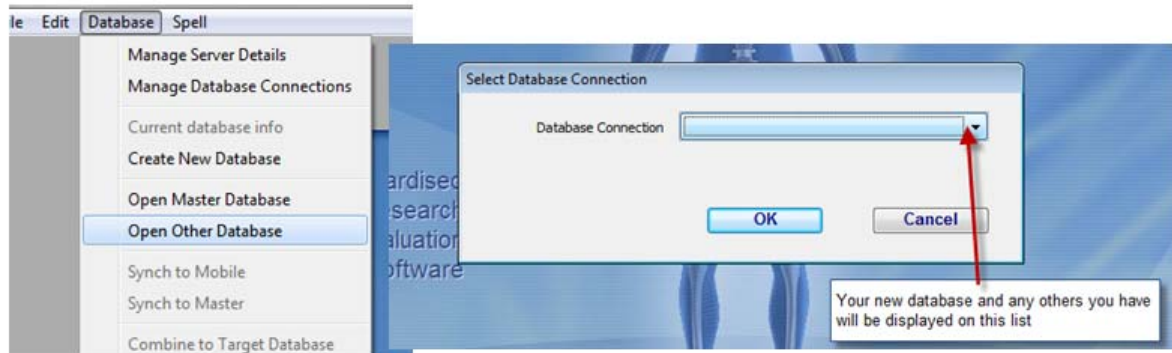
General
Surgeon: MARTENS Freda
Hospital/Clinic:
Anaesthetist:
Payer/Insurance Co.: NEVERPAY
Other Insurance Co.:
Address: Apt 34, 58 Mountain View Road,
City: Zurich

Patient
Last name: BOYYQ *
First name: Ilyntu *
Middle name:
ID: 28468644 *
Date of birth: 10/06/1963 *
Gender: Male *
Current Age: 48
Title: Mr *
Marital status:
Race:
Birth name:
The fields marked with * are the recommended minimum fields.

General
Surgeon: INTLQYM Kykj
Hospital/Clinic:
Anaesthetist:
Payer/Insurance Co.: YQXQTPNZ
Other Insurance Co.:
Address: Ngn*38**67*Ixaunjtu*Xtkd*Txji
City: Uaytde
State:
Post Code:
Referral:
Other:
As:
Other As:
Physioth:

Opening into your new database

Go to the File menu > Open other database. The file you have just created will be on this list. Double click or select Open. To go back to your main file do the same again, or if it is named as your Master file just select Open Master File.



COMBINING DATABASES

It's possible to combine Socrates databases. This is useful if you are involved in a study with other groups who may be using Socrates, or if you have 2 separate database in different locations.

This is a combine function however, not a merge function. It will not check to see if the same patient is already in the database, it just adds all the patients from one database to the other.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Please ensure that both databases are the same version
(you can check the version number on the Socrates home screen).

Open the secondary database (you will combine this into the main database).

Click on Database → Combine to Target Database, and select the database you want to put these records into. You will need to type in the username and password of the target database, then click OK.

