

## 6. Previous Queries

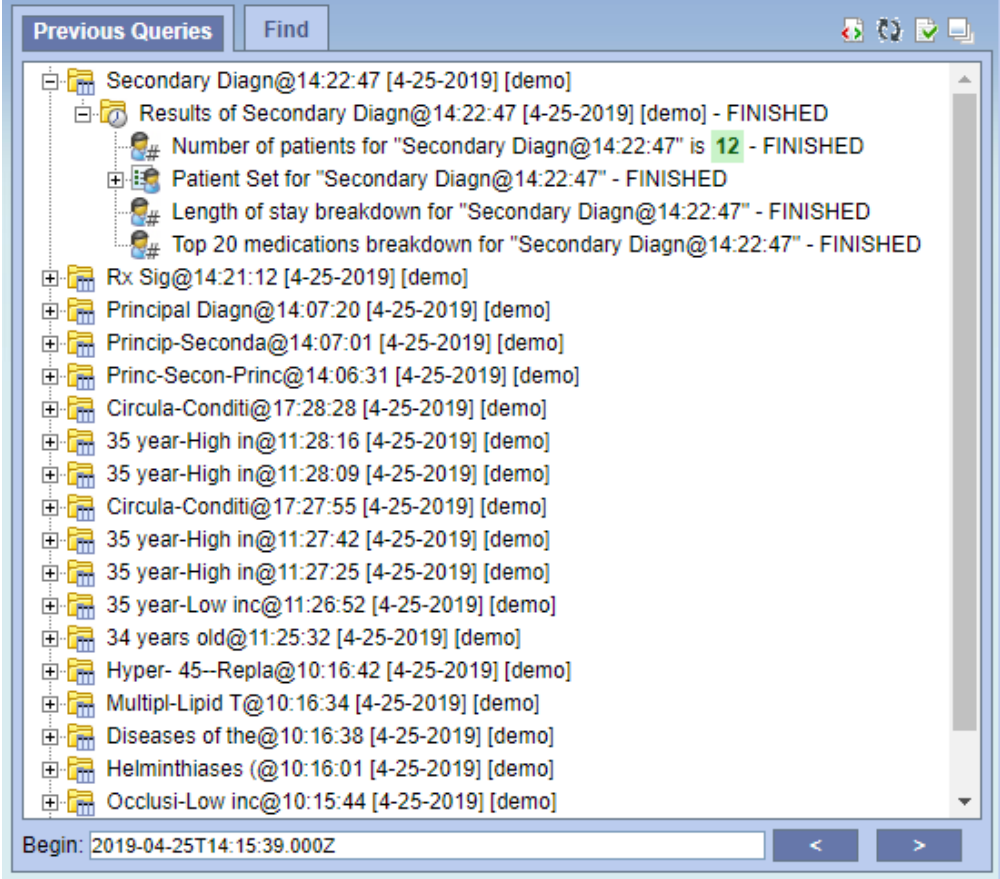
View and search queries run by the user.

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The 'Previous Queries' panel has 2 tabs. 'Previous Queries' tab, which lists all queries run by the user, and 'Find' tab, which allows the user to search for their previous queries.

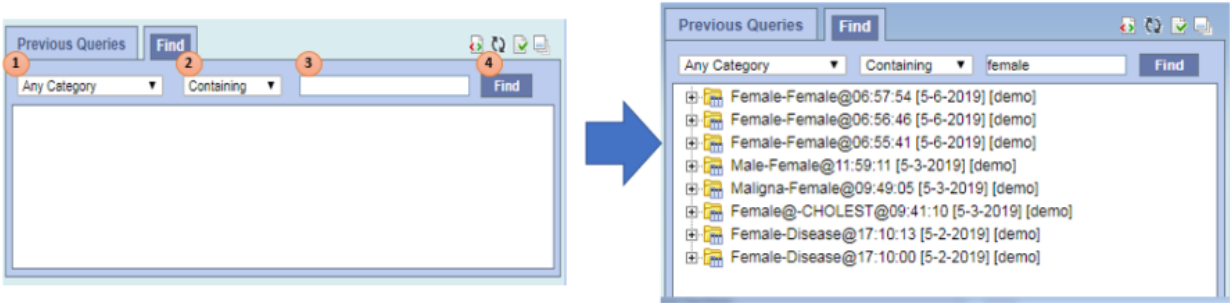
### 6.1 'Previous Queries' tab

The 'Previous Queries' tab displays queries run by a user, with the most recent ones listed first. Results associated with the query can also be viewed in this tab. Both a *standard i2b2 query* (📁) and a *Temporal query* (🕒) will appear in the 'Previous Queries.' Please see 3. 'Query Tool' for query types.

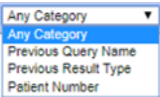


## 6.2 Find tab

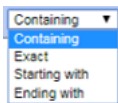
The 'Find' tab provides previous query search interface. In the first combo box (1), users can select one of the search options; search from the 'Previous Query Name', 'Previous Result Type', 'Patient Number', or any of the above categories. The second combo box (2) allows users to set the input keyword match options; 'Containing', 'Exact', 'Starting with', or 'Ending with'. It returns the search results in the same format as 'Previous Queries' tab display.



1. Select a search option (1)

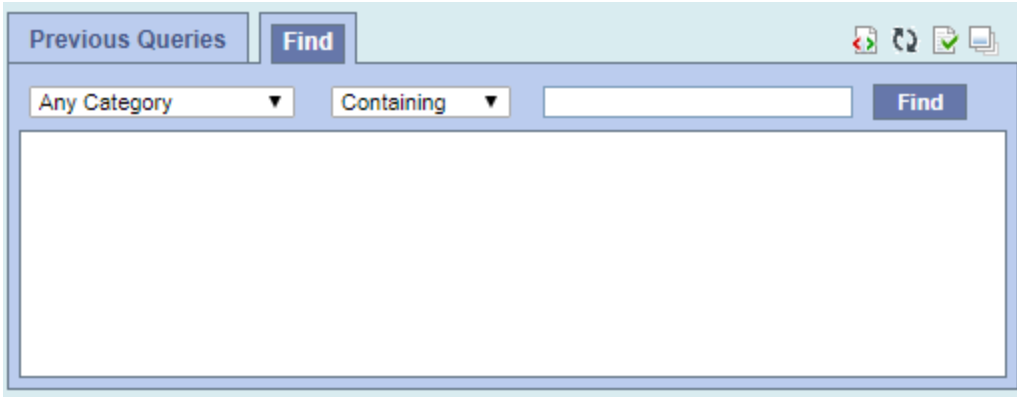


2. Select a keyword match option (2)





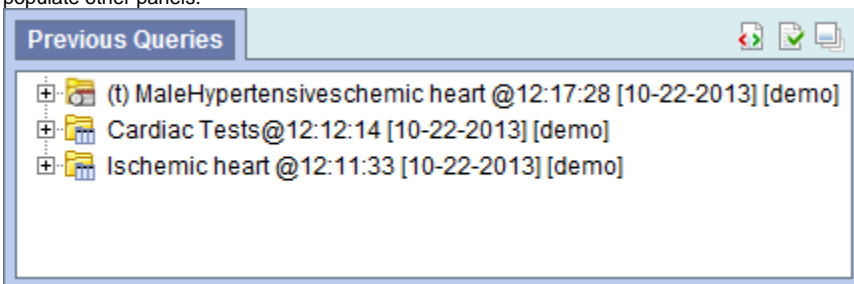
3. Enter a search keyword in the input box ( 3 )

4. Press 'Find' button



## 6.3 Layout of a Previous Query Display

A **previous query** (  /  ) is created when a query is run from the 'Query Tool'. These previous queries can be used to run new queries or to easily populate other panels.

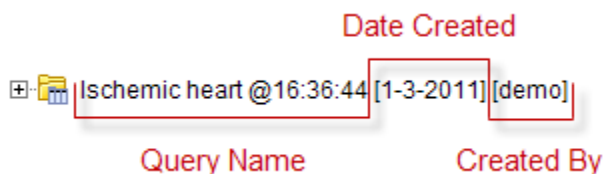


The query in the 'Previous Queries' panel is comprised of multiple hierarchical levels that can be seen by expanding each level of the tree. These levels are outlined below.

### 6.3.1 Previous Query Name

The name of the previous query is the top level of the hierarchal tree and is comprised of these three components.

1. **Query Name** - the name given at the time the query was created. The default name contains an abbreviated description and the time the query was run.
2. **Date** - the date the query was created.
3. **User Id** - the user who created (ran) the query.



### 6.3.2 Results Folder

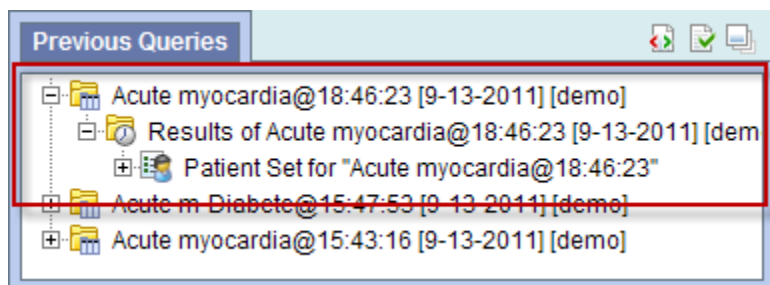
The **Results folder** (📁) contains the results of the query. To see the query results simply expand the folder by clicking on the *plus sign* (+) located next to the result name.

#### 6.3.2.1 Results

The results associated with a **previous query** are determined by the **query result type(s)** that are selected when the query is run in the 'Query Tool'.

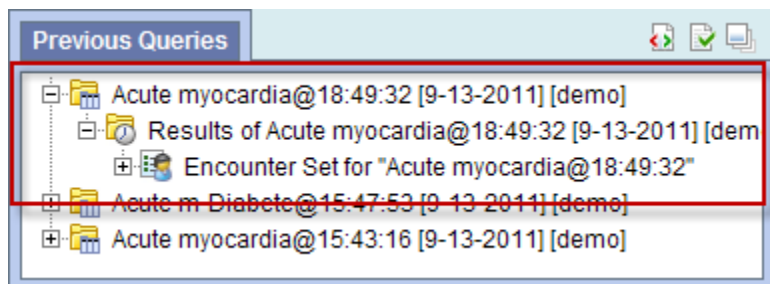
##### 6.3.2.1.1 Patient Set

The **Patient set** (👤) appears if *Patient set* or *Timeline* was checked at the time the query was run. The set contains all the patients who met the defined search criteria.



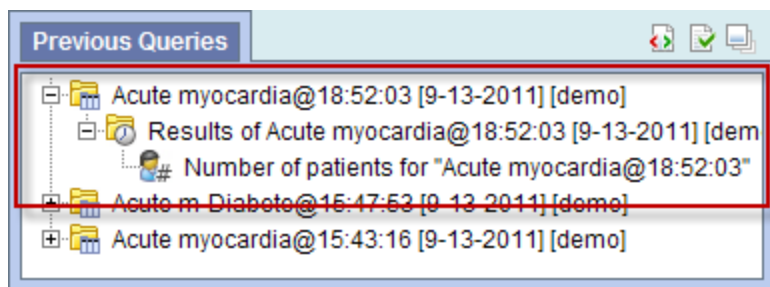
##### 6.3.2.1.2 Encounter Set

The **Encounter Set** (👤) appears if *Encounter set* was checked at the time the query was run. The set contains all the patients whose encounters met the defined search criteria.



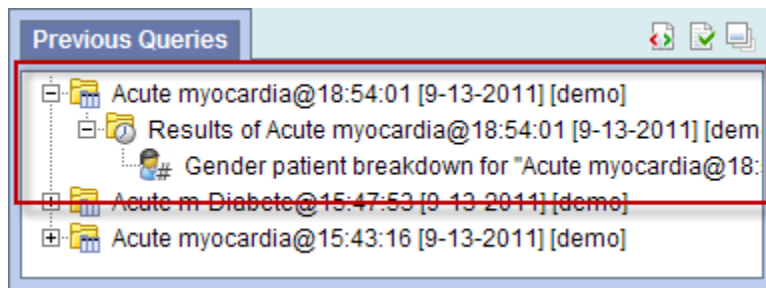
##### 6.3.2.1.3 Number of Patients

The **Number of Patients** (👤#) appears if *Number of Patients* was checked at the time the query was run. The results are a total count for those patients who met the defined criteria.



##### 6.3.2.1.4 Breakdown

The **breakdown** (👤) appears if *Gender / Vital Status / Race / Age patient breakdown* was checked at the time the query was run. The results are a breakdown by gender / vital status / race / age for those patients who met the defined criteria.



## 6.4 Navigation

### 6.4.1 Menu

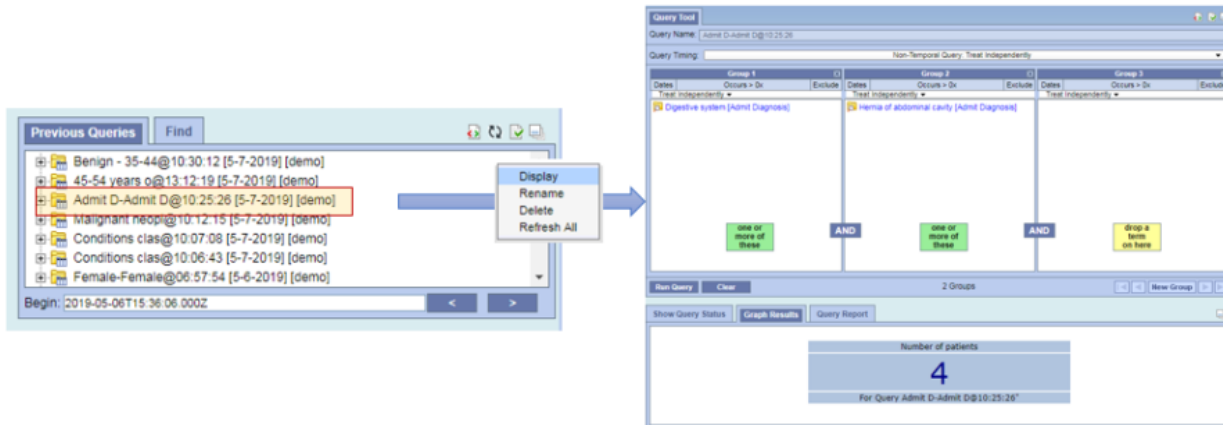
Using the mouse right click on the 'Previous Queries' panel, users can open the **Previous Queries Menu**. 'Display,' 'Rename,' 'Delete' options act on the selected, or mouse hovered previous query. When the menu is called from a blank space, those menu options are applied to the previous target query.



#### 6.4.1.1 Display

Users can see a previous query information by selecting **Display** from the *popup menu*. It loads its query name, the query design, and the results in the 'Query Tool' panel.

1. Using the *right mouse button*, click on the **Previous Query** to be renamed.
2. A pop-up menu will open.
3. Select **Display** from the menu.
4. The rename query dialog box will open.

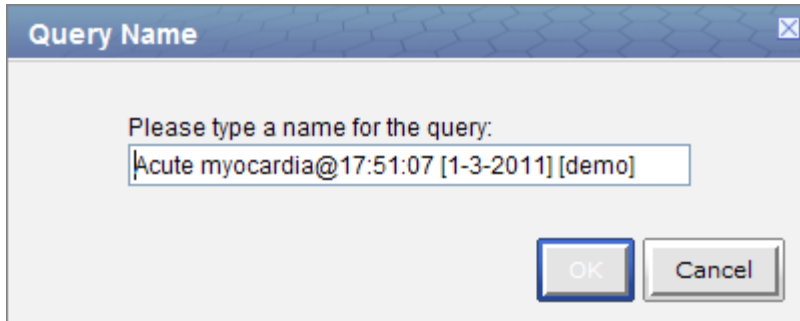


#### 6.4.1.2 Rename a Previous Query

Users can rename a previous query from the list by selecting **Rename** from the *popup menu*.

1. Using the *right mouse button*, click on the **Previous Query** to be renamed.
2. A pop-up menu will open.
3. Select **Rename** from the menu.

4. The rename query dialog box will open.



5. Enter the new name of the previous query and click on the **OK** button.

6. The previous query will now display in the view with the new name.

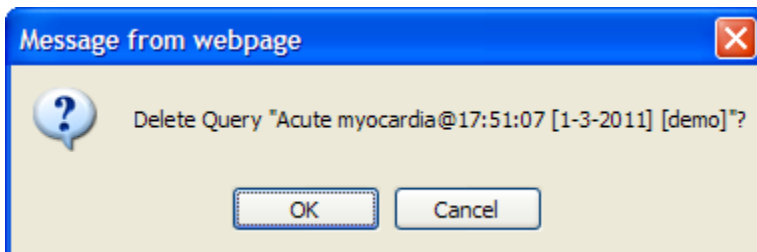
**NOTE:**

*When dragging a previous query to another view the new name will appear when it is dropped.*

### 6.4.1.3 Delete / Remove a Previous Query

Users can rename a previous query from the list by selecting **Delete** from the *pop-up menu*.

1. Using the *right mouse button*, click on the **Previous Query** to be deleted.
2. A pop-up menu will open.
3. Select **Delete** from the menu.
4. A message box will open asking if you are sure you want to delete the query.



5. Click on the **OK** button to delete the query

**WARNING:**


*Once you click on Delete, the previous query will be removed from the view and there is no way to restore it. Therefore, you need to make sure you want to remove it from the list.*

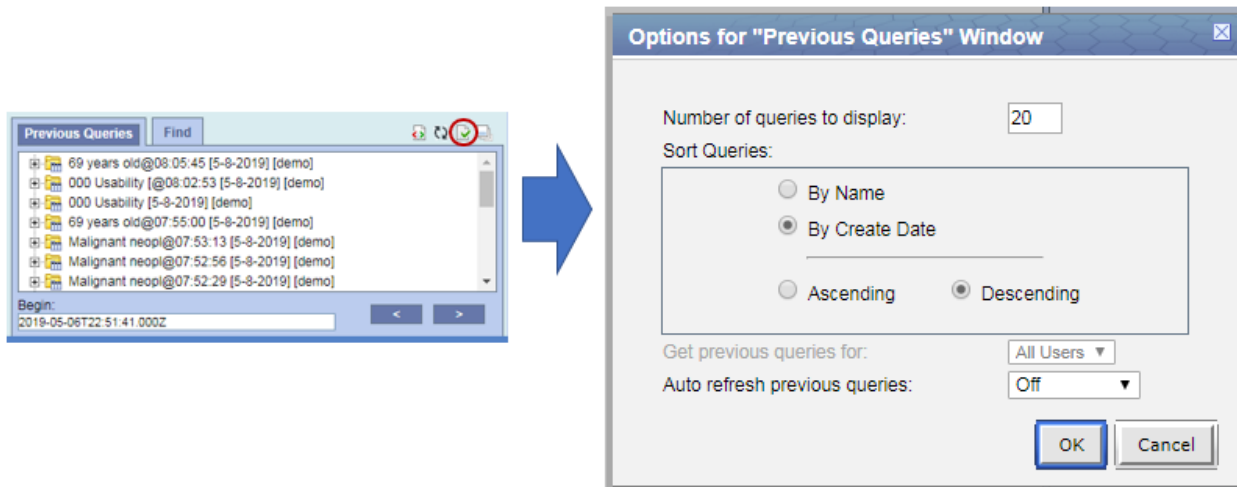
### 6.4.1.4 Refresh the List

Users can refresh the list of previous queries from the list by selecting **Refresh All** from the *pop-up menu*.

1. Using the *right mouse button*, click on any of the previous queries in the list.
2. A pop-up menu will open.
3. Select **Refresh All** from the menu.
4. The list of previous queries and their status will be refreshed.

## 6.4.2 Options

The third right top button panel (  , the red circle in the following image) in the 'Previous Queries' prompts an **Options** window. Users can define how many previous queries to display, the order in which they will appear in the list, and auto refresh setting.



## 6.4.2.1 Maximum to Display

### 6.4.2.1.1 Queries to Display

The **Maximum number of queries to display** defines how many previous queries will be visible in the '**Previous Queries**'. Once the maximum number is reached the oldest query will no longer appear in the view.

*TIP:*

*Recommendation: Use the 'Workplace' panel to save those previous queries that will be used often. In addition to being more convenient it will also prevent you from losing a common query if the maximum number to display has been reached.*

## 6.4.2.2 Sort Queries

### 6.4.2.2.1 Sort by Name

Selecting to sort **By Query Name** will sort the queries in the '**Previous Queries**' alphabetically by the name of the query. Once you select to sort by name, you need to define whether or not it will be in ascending or descending order.

**Ascending:** queries are displayed in alphabetical order with the *beginning* of the *alphabet* at the *beginning* of the list. (A to Z)

**Descending:** queries are displayed in alphabetical order with the *beginning* of the *alphabet* at the *end* of the list. (Z to A)

### 6.4.2.2.2 Sort by Create Date

Selecting to sort **By Create Date** will sort the queries in the '**Previous Queries**' by the date and time the query was created. Once you select to sort by the creation date, you need to define whether or not it will be in ascending or descending order.

**Ascending:** displays the *oldest* query *first*.

**Descending:** displays the *newest* query *first*.


**NOTE:**

*Renaming a query will not affect the sort order as the date and time is stored with the previous query.*

## 6.4.2.3 Auto Refresh

Users can turn off the auto refresh, or select the auto refresh frequency from the combo box.

**NOTE:**



*If the auto refresh option is turned off, users need to use the refresh button (  ) to see the updated previous queries list.*

## 6.5 Using a Previous Query

### 6.5.1 Draggable Items

Different parts of the previous query can be dragged and dropped (copied) from the **'Previous Queries'** to other views in the i2b2 Web Client.

#### 6.5.1.1 Previous Query

Associated with each **previous query** (  /  ) are the items used to run the query, any constraints that were defined, and the results. A previous query can be added to other views by dragging the previous query name from **'Previous Queries'** to one of the following views.


- **'Query Tool'**; drop in the *panel* or *Query Name*.
- **'Workplace' panel**; drop in a *user* or *shared folder*

#### 6.5.1.2 Patient Set

A specific set of patients can be added to other views by dragging the **Patient set** (  ) from **'Previous Queries'** to one of the following views.

- **'Query Tool'**; drop in the *panel*.
- **'Workplace' panel**; drop in a *user* or *shared folder*

#### 6.5.1.3 Encounter Set

A specific set of encounters (visit list) can be added to other views by dragging the **Encounter Set** (  ) from **'Previous Queries'** to one of the following views.

- **'Query Tool'**; drop in the *panel*.
- **'Workplace' panel**; drop in a *user* or *shared folder*

### 6.5.2 Add to 'Query Tool'



The 'Query Tool' is designed to simplify the process of retrieving information from the database associated to the i2b2 Web Client.

Query Tool

Query Name: 

Ischemic heart @16:36...

Temporal Constraint: 

Treat all groups independently

Group 1

DatesOccurs > 0xExclude

Treat Independently

drop a term on here

Group 2

DatesOccurs > 0xExclude

Treat Independently

Group 3

DatesOccurs > 0xExclude

Treat Independently

Run Query

Clear

Print Query

0 Groups

New Group

Within the 'Previous Queries' there are several items that can be used in the 'Query Tool' to run a query. The following sections explain how to add the previous query, patient set and encounter set to the 'Query Tool'.

6.5.2.1 Add Previous Query to 'Query Tool'

Within the 'Query Tool', a previous query can be added to one of the following two locations.

Query Name field	The items and constraints from the original query will be used to create a new query. This information can be edited to make a new query or can be used as is to run the query again.
Panel (Group)	Used within a new query (query-in-query). The information associated with the previous query can not be edited. Add additional search criteria (items) to be used in the new query.

6.5.2.1.1 Add Previous Query to the Query Name (New Query)

1. Highlight the previous query (  /  ) by clicking on the name of the query.

While holding the left mouse button down, drag the item to the 'Query Tool'.

2. Drop the item into the Query Name field.

**Query Tool**

Query Name:

Temporal Constraint:

Group 1			Group 2			Group 3		
Dates	Occurs > 0x	Exclude	Dates	Occurs > 0x	Exclude	Dates	Occurs > 0x	Exclude
Treat Independently			Treat Independently			Treat Independently		
drop a term on here								

Run Query Clear Print Query 0 Groups < < New Group > >

3. The item(s) associated with the previous query will display in the appropriate group(s), the name of the query will appear at **Query Name**, and any constraints that were defined when the original query was run will now default with the new query.

**Query Tool**

Query Name:

Temporal Constraint:

Group 1			Group 2			Group 3		
Dates	Occurs > 0x	Exclude	Dates	Occurs > 0x	Exclude	Dates	Occurs > 0x	Exclude
Treat Independently			Treat Independently			Treat Independently		
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">Ischemic heart disease</div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;">AND</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">drop a term on here</div> </div>								

Run Query Clear Print Query 1 Group < < New Group > >

**NOTE:**

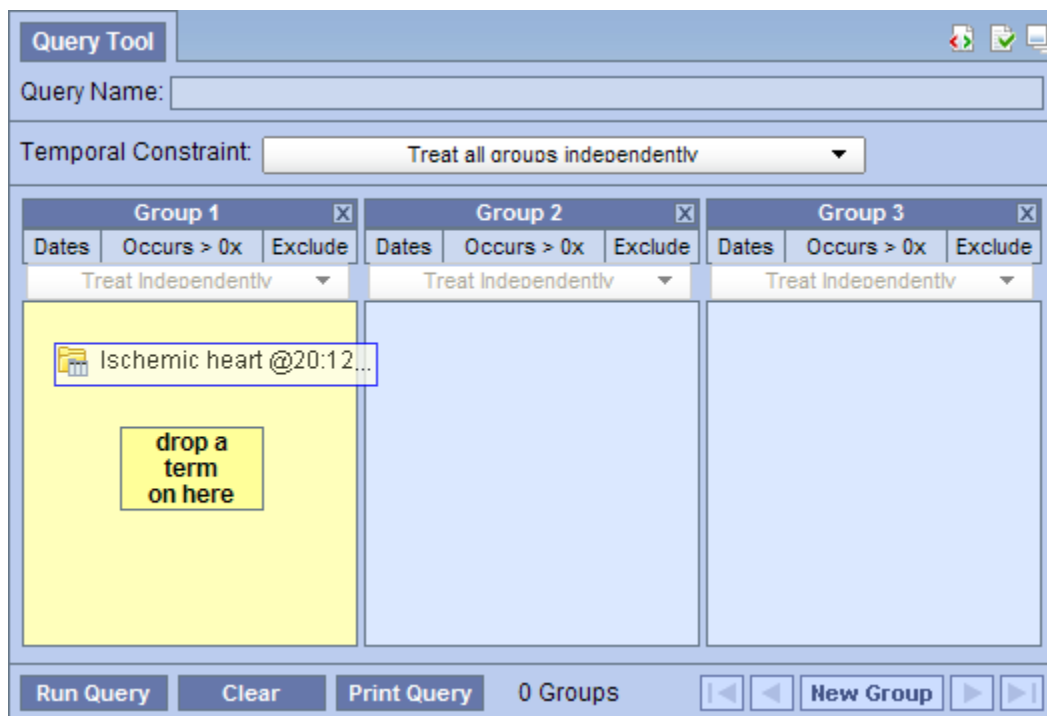
When you run the query it will receive a new name. This is to distinguish the first previous query from the second.

#### 6.5.2.1.2 Add Previous Query to the Query Name (Query-in-Query)

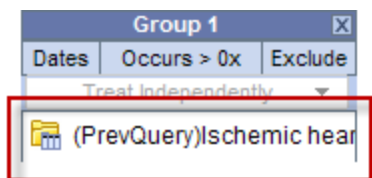
1. Highlight the **previous query** (  /  ) by clicking on the name of the query.

While holding the *left mouse button* down, drag the item to the 'Query Tool'.


2. Drop the item into the **Query Name** field.



3. The previous query will now display in the panel for Group 1.



### 6.5.2.2 Add Patient Set to the 'Query Tool'

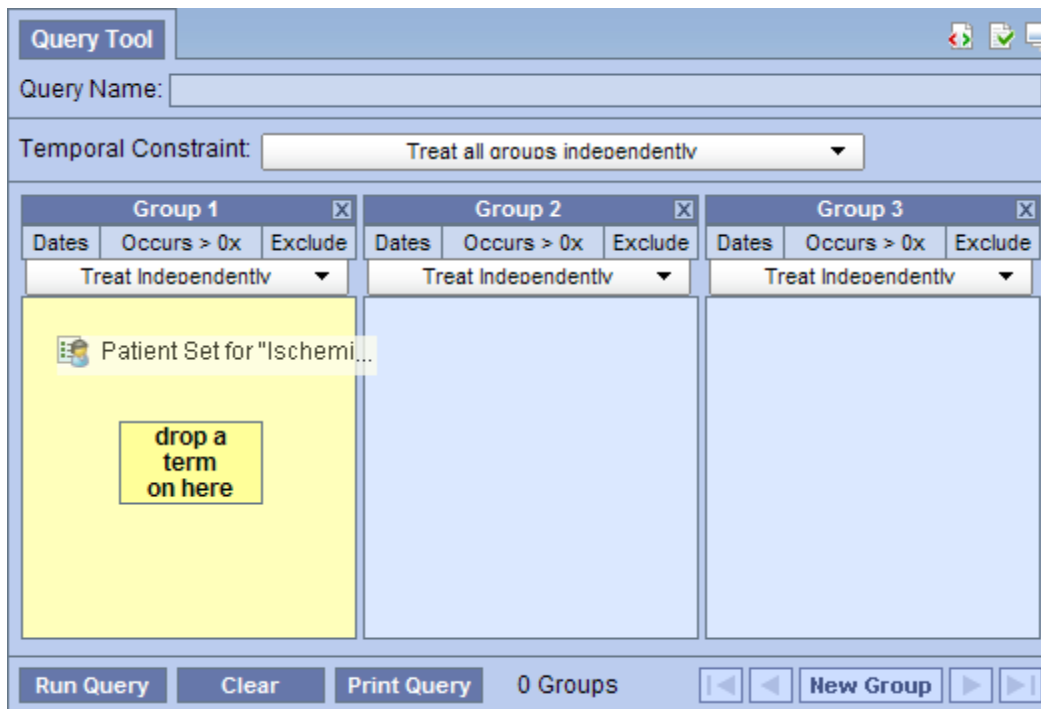
1. Click on the plus sign (  ) next to the name of the previous query that contains the patient set.

2. Click on the plus sign (  ) next to the results folder.

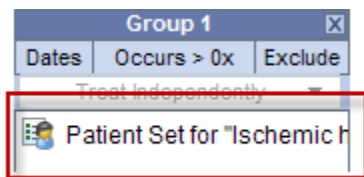
3. Highlight the **Patient set** (  ) by clicking on its name.

While holding the *left mouse button* down, drag the item over to the 'Query Tool'




4. Drop the item into the **panel** labeled **Group 1**.



5. The item will now display in the panel for Group 1.

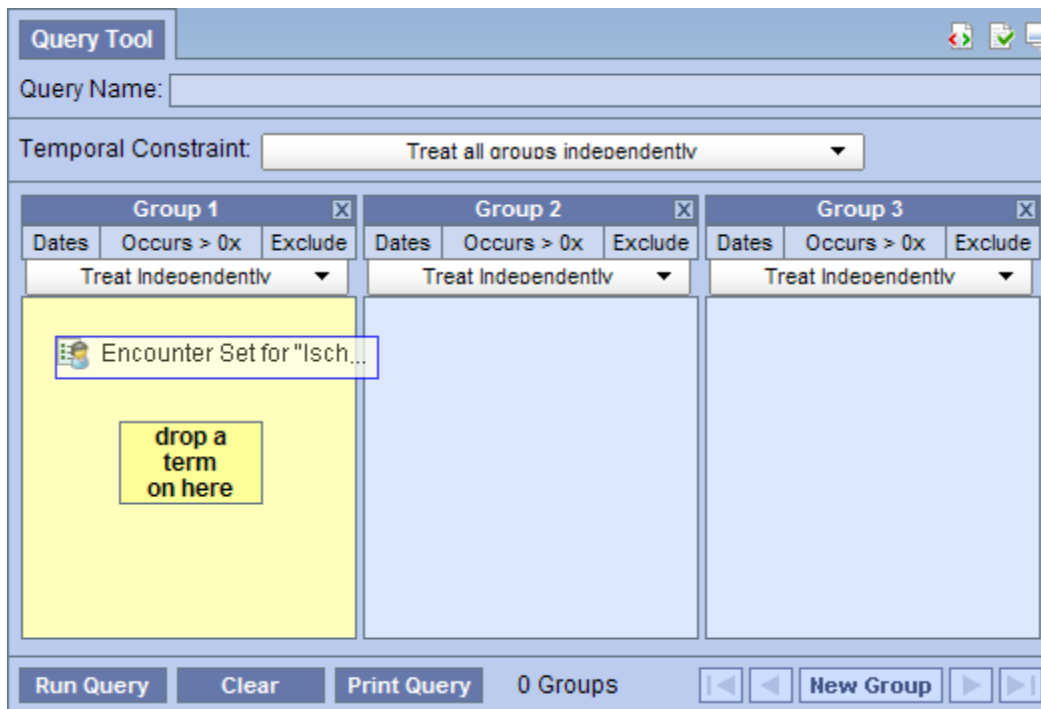


### 6.5.2.3 Add Encounter Set to the 'Query Tool'

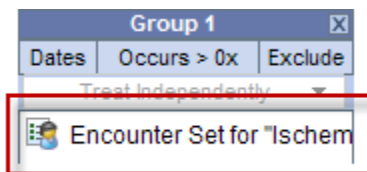
1. Click on the plus sign (  ) next to the name of the previous query that contains the encounter set.
2. Click on the plus sign (  ) next to the results folder.
3. Highlight the **Encounter set** (  ) by clicking on its name.

While holding the *left mouse button* down, drag the item over to the 'Query Tool'

4. Drop the item into the **panel** labeled **Group 1**.

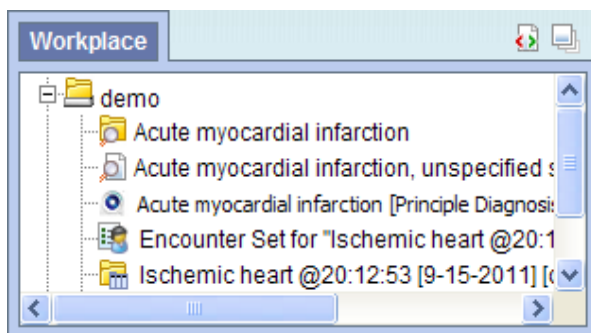


5. The item will now display in the panel for Group 1.





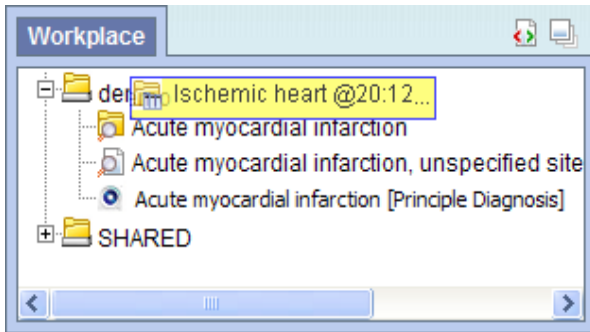
### 6.5.3 Add to 'Workplace' panel

Information in the workplace is related to the most common concepts and queries that an individual uses and in essence becomes their personal workplace.

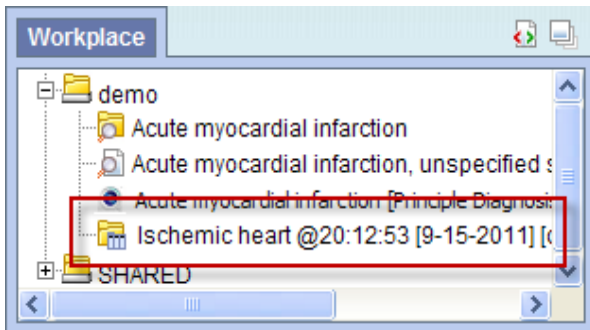


#### 6.5.3.1 Add Previous Query to 'Workplace' Panel




1. Highlight the **previous query** (  /  ) by clicking on the name of the query.
2. While holding the *left mouse button* down, drag the previous query name to the **'Workplace' panel**.
3. Drop the previous query into either your workplace folder or the shared folder.

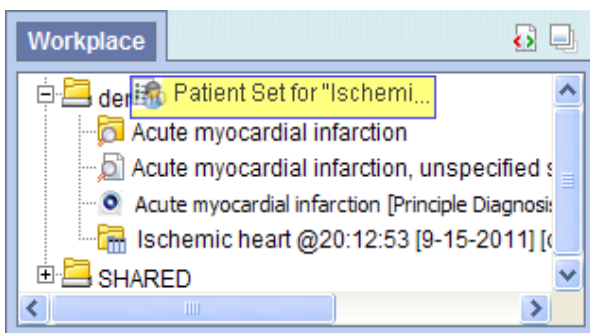


4. The previous query will now appear in the workplace with the same name.

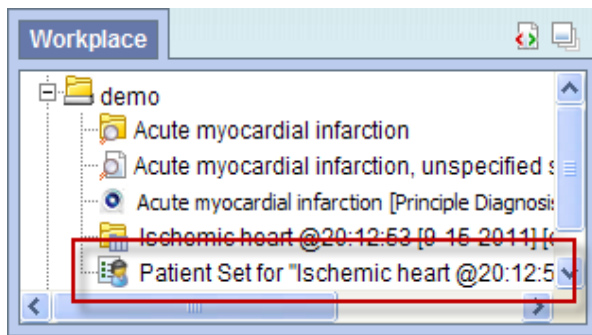


### 6.5.3.2 Add Patient Set to 'Workplace' panel




1. Click on the plus sign (  ) next to the name of the previous query that contains the patient set.
2. Click on the plus sign (  ) next to the results folder.
3. Highlight the **Patient set**  by clicking on its name.
4. While holding the *left mouse button* down, drag the **Patient set** to the '**Workplace**' panel.
5. Drop the Patient set into either your workplace folder or the shared folder.

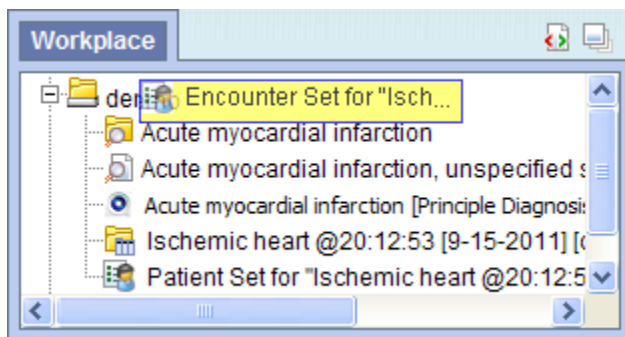


6. The Patient set will now appear in the workplace.



### 6.5.3.3 Add Encounter Set to 'Workplace' panel

1. Click on the plus sign (  ) next to the name of the previous query that contains the encounter set.
2. Click on the plus sign (  ) next to the results folder.
3. Highlight the **Encounter Set**  by clicking on its name.
4. While holding the *left mouse button* down, drag the **Encounter set** to the **'Workplace' panel**.
5. Drop the encounter set into either your workplace folder or the shared folder.



6. The encounter set will now appear in the workplace.

