



Explore real-world, real-time global data



Datasets 101 General Overview

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**By the end
of this
training,
you will
learn about:**



Governing Principles

Explain the Governing Principles of how TriNetX sources, consolidates, and harmonizes data



TriNetX Networks Optimized for Patient-Level Analysis

Identify TriNetX Networks that are optimized for patient-level analysis and understand the downloadable dataset options available



Application Use Cases

Recognize Key Application Use Cases for TriNetX datasets in healthcare research



Requesting a Dataset

Learn the steps to License, Request, and Download Datasets



Common Data Model

Understand the Common Data Model and the supporting tables that aid in dataset quality assessment and decoding clinical code systems

An aerial photograph of a lush, green terraced rice field in a tropical setting. The terraces are arranged in a series of concentric, wavy steps down a hillside. A central pond is visible in the middle of the terraces. The surrounding area is densely populated with palm trees and other tropical vegetation. A few small huts with thatched roofs are scattered throughout the landscape. The overall scene is vibrant and scenic.

Governing Principles of TriNetX Data

TriNetX Data Sourcing Principles

Liberate all health data

- **Representative**
Collect data as close as possible to the source where it was recorded.
- **All-encompassing**
Collect all data across all patients from all systems and care settings.
- **Keep data flowing**
Collect historical data and update frequently (ideally real-time) from source systems.

Preserve the original & document provenance

- **Preservation**
Preserve data as recorded in the source system. Refrain from altering data.
- **Provenance**
Provide transparency on origin (sources) any transformation (methods, mappings), curation or augmentation (derivation) of source information.
- **Path to patient**
Maintain the ability to go back to the original patient (in a compliant way).

Harmonize for interoperability

- **Syntactic interop.**
Harmonize to a Common Data Model for consistent analytics.
- **Semantic interop.**
Univocally encode all data using a well-managed terminology. Preserve meaning, document mapping.
- **Terminology**
Base terminology on existing terminologies and when possible, refrain from altering.

Actively monitor quality

- **Data Quality Framework**
Manage data quality through a uniform framework (conformance, completeness, plausibility). Develop new metrics for RWD quality management.
- **Ingestion QC**
Check conformance close to the source.
- **Monitor & Act**
Monitor DQ parameters, detect anomaly, act by correcting ingestion or through feedback to the data source.

TriNetX Data Quality Assessment Methodology

Our principles are based on the harmonized data quality framework by [Kahn et al.](#)

Conformance

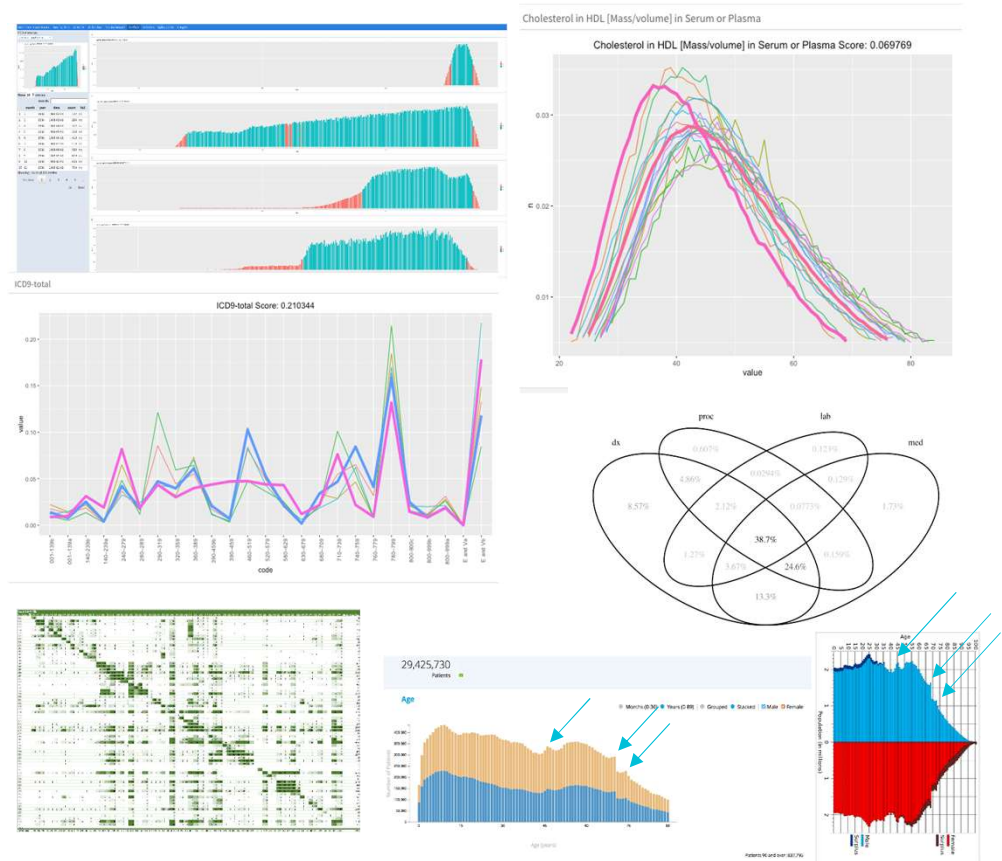
- Does data adhere to specified standards and formats?
- Focused assessment performed upon data ingestion

Completeness



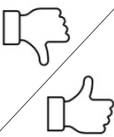


- Quantify data presence or absence
- Ranges from standard data profiling to deep domain-specific assessment

Plausibility

- Is the data believable?
- Evaluation of clinical correctness and agreement of network insights with external information



Core Goals of Data Standardization

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
|  | Preserve Data Integrity | Clinical data stays exactly as received — no unnecessary alterations. |
|  | Provenance & Transparency | Full traceability to original HCO records, enabling quality checks and custom data reviews when needed. |
|  | No Interpretation | We don't "fix" source anomalies; analysts decide how to treat them. |
|  | Quality Monitoring | Outlier detection & volume assessment to be on the watch for potential issues. |
|  | EHR Ecosystem Harmonization | Harmonized data from diverse HCOs across multiple EMR systems. |

An aerial photograph of a lush, green landscape featuring terraced rice fields. The terraces are arranged in a series of curved, stepped levels across a hillside. The fields are interspersed with numerous tall palm trees and other tropical vegetation. In the lower-left corner, there is a small, traditional hut with a thatched roof. The overall scene is vibrant and scenic, typical of a rural tropical region.

TriNetX Networks Optimized for Patient-Level Analysis

TriNetX Research/Dataworks Networks (EHR-based)

FEDERATED NETWORK OF HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING ENRICHED, AGNOSTIC EHR DATA



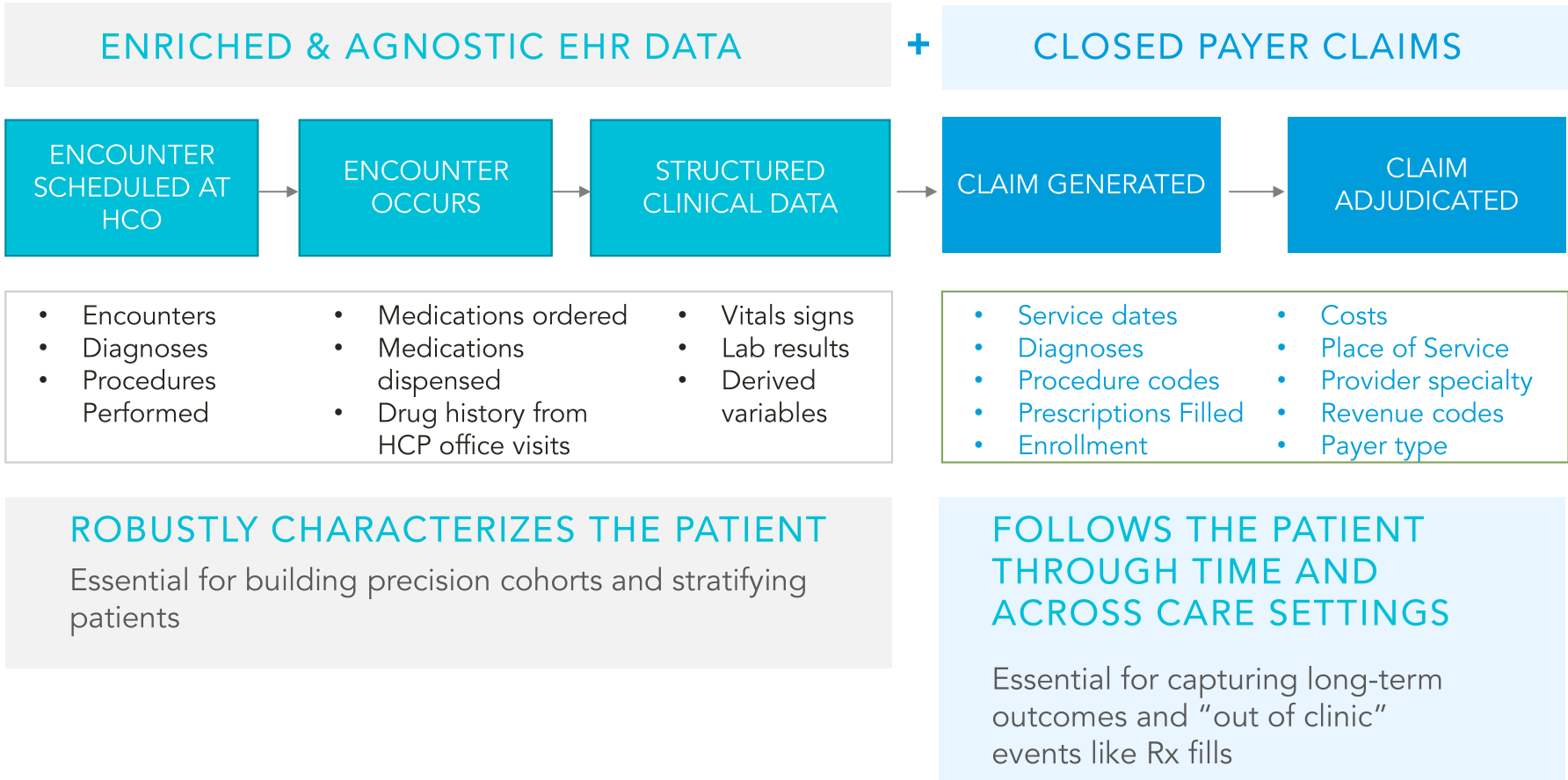
- Encounters
- Diagnoses
- Procedures Performed
- Medications ordered
- Medications dispensed
- Drug history from HCP office visits
- Vitals signs
- Lab results
- Derived variables

ROBUSTLY CHARACTERIZES THE PATIENT

Essential for building precision cohorts and stratifying patients

TriNetX Linked Network (EHR + Closed Claims)

EHR enriched with closed payer claims through patient tokenization



An aerial photograph of a lush, green landscape featuring terraced rice fields. The terraces are arranged in a series of concentric, wavy patterns across a hillside. Numerous palm trees are scattered throughout the scene, some standing tall and others clustered together. In the center of the terraces, there is a small, circular pond. The overall scene is vibrant and tropical, with a mix of green shades from the rice and vegetation. The text "Application Use Cases" is overlaid in the center in a white, sans-serif font.

Application Use Cases

Research/ Dataworks Use Cases

- Outcomes
- Survivability
- Incidence and prevalence
- Propensity Score Matching
- Long-term safety and efficacy
- Treatment patterns
- Baseline disease severity
- Disease progression
- Overall survival
- Patient Risk
- Retrospective Observational Studies
- Adverse Clinical Events

Retrospective Observational Studies

Retrospective studies are valuable when for surveillance, evaluation of a disease, and to understand the outcomes or survivability of a cohort of patients. TriNetX Dataworks has repeatable **lab results and vital signs** associated with diagnosis and procedure encounters that will allow for this level of research.

[C-reactive protein levels are associated with early cardiac complications or death in patients with acute ischemic stroke – Pubmed \(nih.gov\)](#)

Adverse Clinical Events

Baselining adverse clinical events while **providing mortality and outcomes** of a patient population are important when comparing two different cohorts of interest. TriNetX Dataworks has been utilized to perform these exact kinds of studies.

[Incidence of Uncommon Clinical Events in USA Patients with Dialysis-Dependent and Nondialysis-Dependent Chronic Kidney Disease – Pubmed \(nih.gov\)](#)

Rare Disease, Treatment Patterns, and Clinical Outcomes

Rare diseases are challenging to identify, difficult to understand treatment patterns, and limited in patient outcomes. TriNetX Dataworks has a depth of lab data, medications, treatments, patient demographics, and mortality to define the proper cohort needed for rare diseases and outcomes.

[Changes in Hematologic Lab Measures Observed in Patients with Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria Treated with C5 Inhibitors, Ravulizumab and Eculizumab – Pubmed \(nih.gov\)](#)

Linked Use Cases

- Phenotype Validation Studies
- Incidence and prevalence
- Long-term safety and efficacy
- Treatment patterns
- Patient Journey / Longitudinal Analysis
- Burden of Illness
- Baseline disease severity
- Cost of Care
- Disease progression
- Overall survival
- Comparative Studies
- Persistence, Adherence, and Non-Compliance

Phenotype Validation Studies

Closed claims data alone is not enough when performing validation studies. TriNetX Linked, provides optional inclusion of unstructured clinical documents, which can be used to help develop claims-based algorithms. TriNetX Linked has access to lab results and clinical documents to define the Gold Standard for disease state for outcomes-based development.

[Development and Validation of a Claims-Based Model to Predict Levels of Obesity – PubMed \(nih.gov\)](#)

Baseline disease Severity

Understand disease severity of patients beyond claims codes by using vital signs (blood pressure, BMI), laboratory findings, and clinical documents

- Critical to understand users of new medications, including to help put possible safety signals in context
- Ability to put claims-only analyses in context: Are the users of Drug A or Drug B comparable beyond claims codes?

[Electronic health record data for assessing risk of hospitalization for COVID-19: Methodological considerations applied to multiple sclerosis – PubMed \(nih.gov\)](#)

Persistence, Adherence, and Non-Compliance

Dive deeper into the patient characteristics through stratification by clinical details. Use TriNetX Linked data to understand whether their patient is not adherent due to health status, changes in laboratory results, baseline disease severity, etc.

An aerial photograph of a lush, green landscape featuring terraced rice fields. The terraces are arranged in a series of concentric, wavy patterns across a hillside. Numerous palm trees are scattered throughout the scene, particularly in the foreground and middle ground. A central pond is visible, surrounded by more terraces. The overall scene is vibrant and tropical.

Requesting a Dataset

How do I license and download a dataset?

1. Using **Query Builder**, create one or more queries on the Research network to define cohorts to include in the dataset.
2. Click the **Request Dataset** button.

The screenshot displays the TriNetX Query Builder interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Studies', 'Connect', 'Browse Network', 'Dashboards', 'Term Builder', 'BETA', and 'What's New'. The main content area shows a query titled 'Hashimotos + >=2 Labs' created on Apr 10, 2025, at 5:58 pm by Tessa Sagarino. The query results show 114,711 patients and 65 HCOs. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like 'Query Builder', 'Healthcare Organizations (HCOs)', 'Explore Cohort', 'Analyze Criteria', 'Rate of Arrival', 'Summary Statistics', 'Analytics', 'Pending Datasets', 'Available Datasets', and 'My Lucid Data'. The main query editor has 'MUST HAVE' and 'CANNOT HAVE' sections with search terms. The right-hand panel shows a 'Request Dataset' button highlighted by a blue circle and an arrow.

How do I license and download a dataset?

3. Click **Select Cohorts** and select one or more cohorts.
4. Click the **Request** button.
5. Review summary of your selections.

The screenshot displays the TriNetX Query Builder interface. The main area shows a cohort named "Hashimotos + >=2 Labs" with 123,151 patients and 64 HCOs. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like "Query Builder", "Healthcare Organizations (HCOs)", and "Analytics". The main content area has sections for "MUST HAVE" and "CANNOT HAVE" terms, with a search bar and a "Collapse All Groups" button. A "Group 1" section is visible, containing a "Labs" term with a rule: "A patient must have greater than or equal to 2 of these terms." On the right side, a "New Query" panel is open, showing a "Select Cohorts (1)" button and a "Request" button, both of which are circled in red. Below these buttons, a summary card for the "Hashimotos + >=2 Labs" cohort is displayed, showing the patient and HCO counts and the network used (Dataworks - USA).

How do I license and download a dataset?

If Procure Permission Enabled

- Enter a message to include with your request.
- Click “Submit.”
- When you click Submit:
 - Your study is shared directly with TriNetX.
 - A TriNetX team member will reach out to begin the dataset licensing process.

If Procure Permission **Not** Enabled

- Select a Procurer.
- Enter a message to the Procurer.
- Click “Share with Procurer.”
- When you click Share with Procurer:
 - Your study is shared with the Procurer you selected.
 - The Procurer can then send the dataset request to TriNetX on your behalf.

Request Dataset

| Cohort Name | Patient Records | Patient Facts |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Hypertension Benazepril | 9,263 | 16,779,500 |
| 2. Hypertension Enalapril | 10,174 | 22,986,373 |

19,147 Unique Patient Records

Message:

Submit
Cancel

How do I track the status of a dataset request?

After a dataset request has been sent users can go to the Pending Datasets page to:

- track the status of a dataset request
- track the status of a dataset that is being created

My Studies / CF&A Datasets Training 2025 / Pending Datasets

Query Builder
Healthcare Organizations (HCOs)
Explore Cohort
Analyze Criteria
Rate of Arrival
Summary Statistics
Analytics
Pending Datasets
Available Datasets
My Lucid Data
Follow
Connect
Study Management
Design Assistance

Pending Datasets

Dataset **Pending** Request sent: 10/07/25 4:51 PM

143,124 Unique Patient Records Counts last updated: 10/07/25 4:51 PM [Update Counts](#) [Cancel Request](#) [Send To TriNetX](#)

Database name for internal dataset
Generating database name...

| Cohort Name | Patient Records Full Dataset | Patient Facts Full Dataset |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Hashimotos + >=2 Labs | 143,124 | 430,049,621 |

Include Profile Table
 Include Data Profile Report

- If a dataset request for license has been created, users can update patient counts to see if data on additional patients has become available since the initial request.
- If the dataset has been created, but the licensing process is still pending, users will no longer be able to update patient counts for the dataset.

How do I download a licensed dataset?

After you have licensed a dataset, it will be available for download on the Available Datasets page:

Open the Available Datasets page.

TriNetX Studies Connect Browse Network Dashboards Term Builder BETA What's New 23

Studies / CF&A Datasets Training 2025 / Available Datasets

Query Builder
Healthcare Organizations (HCOs)
Explore Cohort
Analyze Criteria
Rate of Arrival
Summary Statistics
Analytics
Pending Datasets
Available Datasets
My Lucid Data
Follow
Connect

Available Datasets

Dataset Dataset Available Request sent: 05/22/25 2:29PM

This dataset is available in Lucid.

-- Unique Patient Records Launch Lucid Download Dataset

| Cohort Name | Patient Records Full Dataset | Patient Facts Full Dataset | Size (zipped) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Hashimotos + >=2 Labs | 107,750 | 311,164,582 | |
| Total | | | 2.28 GB |

Include Profile Table
 Include Data Profile Report

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| License Start Date 05/27/2025 | License Expiration Date 05/27/2026 | Type of License internal-cs | Database name for dataset in Lucid hashimotos_labsincl2 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|

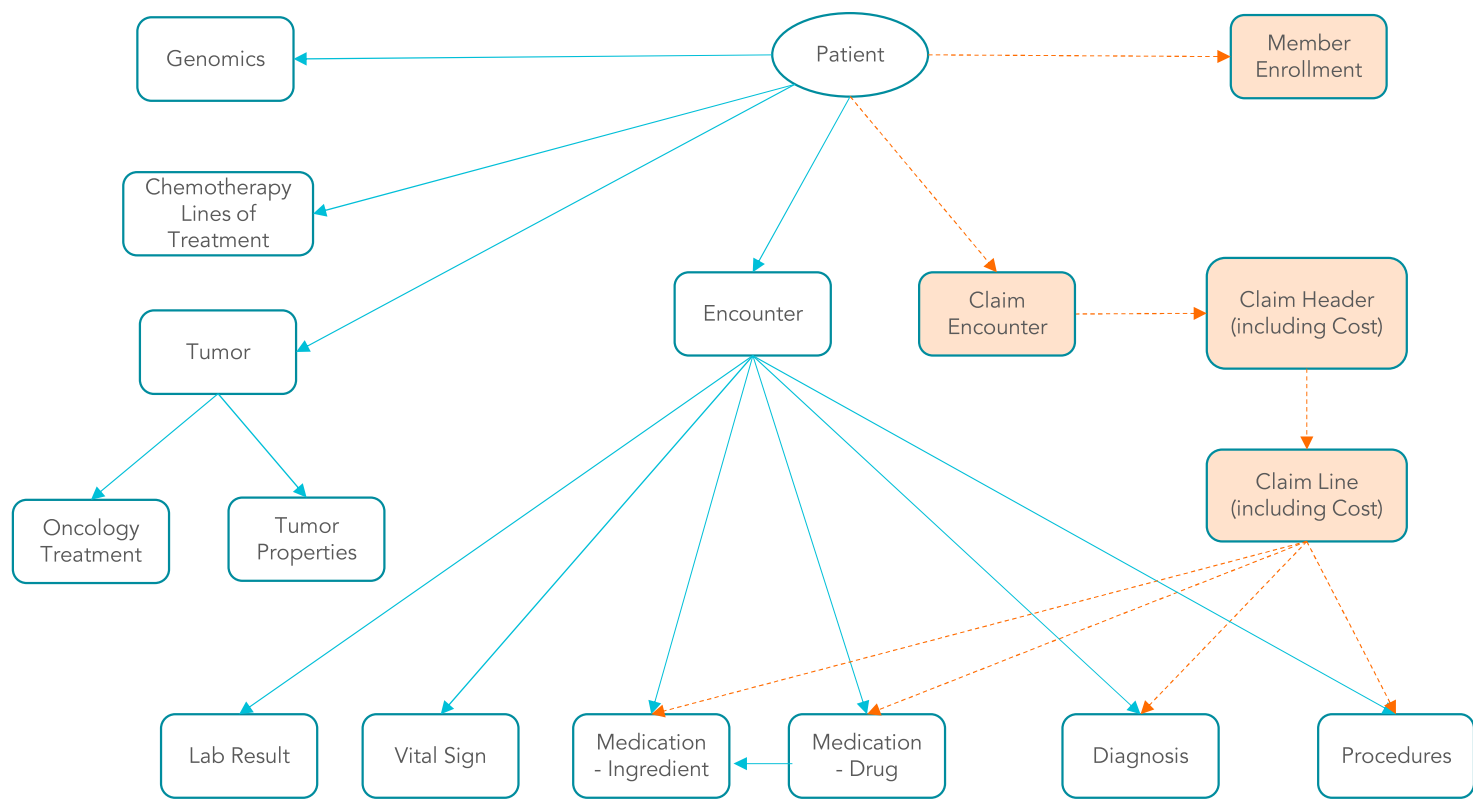
Download History

Click the Download Dataset button for the dataset you want to download.

An aerial photograph of a lush, green terraced rice field in a tropical setting. The terraces are arranged in a series of concentric, irregular shapes, creating a complex, organic pattern. The fields are interspersed with numerous tall palm trees and other tropical vegetation. A central pond is visible, surrounded by more trees and a small structure. The overall scene is vibrant and detailed, showcasing traditional agricultural practices in a natural environment.

Data Model Overview

Overview – TriNetX Common Data Model (CDM)



- Reference Data
- Standardized Terminology
 - Claims Standardized Terminology
 - Manifest
 - Dataset Details
 - Patient Cohort
 - Cohort Details

Key:

- EHR Data
- .- Closed Claims Data

Common Elements Across Clinical Fact Tables

The following are common to all of the main clinical fact tables:



- **patient_id**: A de-identified patient identifier unique to the dataset extract



- **encounter_id**: A de-identified encounter identifier unique to the dataset extract



- **code_system**: The coding system used to code records (e.g., ICD-10, LOINC), typically specific to the table (may take multiple values)



- **code**: The specific code that classifies a clinical record



- **date**: The calendar date the entry was recorded; may be labeled as 'start_date' in some tables



- **derived_by_TriNetX**: A boolean flag indicating whether the record was derived by TriNetX (true/false)



- **source_id**: The data source for the record: 'EHR' for federated HCO network, 'TriNetX' for derived facts, or 'Closed Claims' for Linked closed claims data

What does "derived_by_TriNetX" mean?

In some cases, TriNetX derives a clinical value or date from data received directly from the HCO; that is, we infer an encounter, make a calculation on given data, or derive a value for a patient that did not itself come from the EHR. A row that contains a derived fact lists 'true' in the column labeled 'derived_by_TriNetX.' Examples situations where TriNetX derives a value include:

- The **Oncology Treatments** hierarchy, found within procedures, identifies patients who have received radiation, chemotherapy, targeted therapy, hormone therapy, and stem cell transplants.
- **Chemotherapy Lines of Treatments**, found within Oncology Treatments hierarchy, identifies patients who received anywhere from 1 to 5 lines of chemotherapy based on temporal relationship of these treatments.
- **Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR)**, found within Lab Results, is based on serum creatinine and other information according to MDRD, CKD-EPI and Schwartz formulas.
- **BMI** for patients with height and weight values but no BMI value

Metadata tables

These metadata tables provide background details on the dataset provided and how to de-code the data within the CDM



| Table | What it provides |
|--------------------------|--|
| Manifest | Lists all the tables in a particular extract and provides counts on number of columns, rows, and unique patients in each table |
| Dataset_details | Overview of the total number of patients in the dataset, total number of HCOs from which these patients originated, when the dataset was created, and the network used to create the cohort |
| Cohort_details | Lists name of the query or queries that the patients in the dataset originated from as well as the number of unique patients in the cohort(s) listed |
| Patient_cohort | Shows the cohort(s) to which a given patient belongs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a multiple cohort dataset extract a given patient may belong to more than 1 cohort. • The cohort_name and cohort_number corresponds to the entries in the Cohort Details table. • There will be a separate patient row for every cohort in the dataset to which the patient is a member |
| Standardized_terminology | Lookup for the code systems and codes used in the clinical fact tables. It includes both group concept and fact table codes. |

Coding Systems used in TriNetX datasets

- **Demographics:** Health Level Seven Version 3 (HL7 V3) Standard
- **Diagnoses:** International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM)
- **Oncology:** International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O)
- **Procedures:** ICD-10 Procedure Coding System (ICD-10-PCS), Current Procedural Terminology (CPT), Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS), and Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine (SNOMED)
- **Medications:** Medications are represented at level of ingredients, coded to RxNorm, and organized by The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Drug Classification system or Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) Classification System
- **Lab Results, Vitals, and Findings:** Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC)
- **Genomics:** Human Genome Variation Society (HGVS)
- **Visits:** HL7 V3 Standard

A Closer Look at standardized_terminology

The standardized terminology table provides a lookup for the code systems and codes used in the EHR fact tables. It includes both group concept and specific fact table codes.

 **standardized_terminology** 

Overview | Sample Data | Details | Permissions | History

| Column | Type | Comment |
|------------------|--------|--|
| code_system | string | The name of the code system in which the data element is coded. |
| code | string | The code for the data element. |
| code_description | string | The textual description of the data element. |
| path | string | The terms the data element is mapped to and the path in which those terms exist. |
| unit | string | The unit of measurement for a code value. This field only applies to codes in the Lab Result table and the Vital Sign table. |

How the Standardized Terminology Table Helps You



- Provides detailed descriptions for clinical codes



- Enables filtering or subsetting clinical fact tables by joining on `code_system` and code variables



- Displays child codes linked to TriNetX-curated parent codes



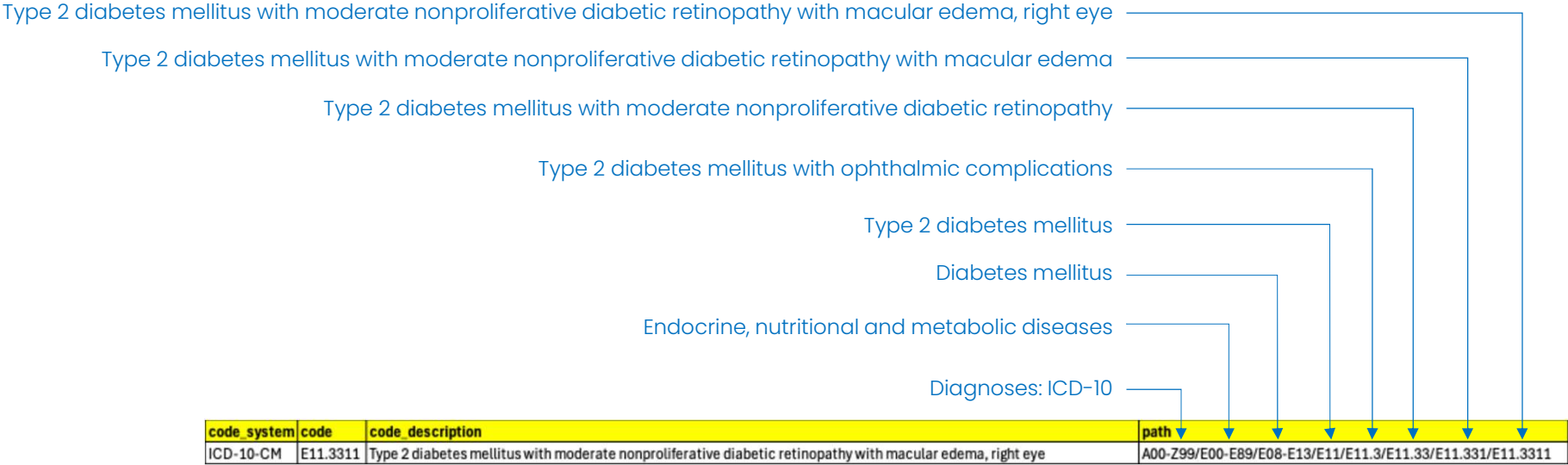
- Illustrates hierarchical relationships within coding systems for specific topics

standardized_terminology: ICD-10-CM example

The path field shows the relationship of child codes to a parent code

| code_system | code | code_description | path |
|-------------|----------|--|---|
| ICD-10-CM | E11 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.0 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with hyperosmolarity | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.0 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.00 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with hyperosmolarity without nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma (NKHHC) | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.0/E11.00 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.01 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with hyperosmolarity with coma | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.0/E11.01 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.1 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.1 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.10 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis without coma | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.1/E11.10 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.11 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis with coma | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.1/E11.11 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.2 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with kidney complications | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.2 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.21 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic nephropathy | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.2/E11.21 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.22 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic chronic kidney disease | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.2/E11.22 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.29 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with other diabetic kidney complication | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.2/E11.29 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.3 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with ophthalmic complications | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.31 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with unspecified diabetic retinopathy | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.31 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.311 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with unspecified diabetic retinopathy with macular edema | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.31/E11.311 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.319 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with unspecified diabetic retinopathy without macular edema | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.31/E11.319 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.32 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.32 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.321 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy with macular edema | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.32/E11.321 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.3211 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy with macular edema, right eye | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.32/E11.321/E11.3211 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.3212 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy with macular edema, left eye | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.32/E11.321/E11.3212 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.3213 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy with macular edema, bilateral | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.32/E11.321/E11.3213 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.3219 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy with macular edema, unspecified eye | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.32/E11.321/E11.3219 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.329 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy without macular edema | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.32/E11.329 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.3291 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy without macular edema, right eye | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.32/E11.329/E11.3291 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.3292 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy without macular edema, left eye | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.32/E11.329/E11.3292 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.3293 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy without macular edema, bilateral | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.32/E11.329/E11.3293 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.3299 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy without macular edema, unspecified eye | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.3/E11.32/E11.329/E11.3299 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.33 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with moderate nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.33 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.331 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with moderate nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy with macular edema | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.33/E11.331 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.3311 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with moderate nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy with macular edema, right eye | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.33/E11.331/E11.3311 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.3312 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with moderate nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy with macular edema, left eye | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.33/E11.331/E11.3312 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.3313 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with moderate nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy with macular edema, bilateral | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.33/E11.331/E11.3313 |
| ICD-10-CM | E11.3319 | Type 2 diabetes mellitus with moderate nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy with macular edema, unspecified eye | A00-Z99/E00-E89/E08-E13/E11/E11.33/E11.331/E11.3319 |

standardized_terminology: ICD-10-CM path and listing



This path field shows the diagnosis code hierarchy for ICD-10-CM E11.3311

Recap of key learnings



- What are TriNetX's data harmonization principles



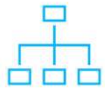
- Which networks are optimized for patient level analysis



- What use cases are fit-for-purpose for these networks



- What are the steps to License, Request, and Download Datasets



- What is the TriNetX common data model

TriNetX Datasets FAQ

TriNetX | Help Center My studies | Submit a request | Steve Sison

TriNetX Help Center > FAQs > Datasets Search

Datasets

Basics

- What is in a TriNetX dataset?
- Dataset Downloads for EU HCOs
- Where can I download a dataset data dictionary?
- How much of TriNetX data is available for download?
- What data elements are included in a TriNetX downloadable dataset?

[See all 20 articles](#)

Tables and Fields

- Is there a structured field in TriNetX downloadable datasets to indicate current or past patient smoking/nicotine use status?
- What Is a Persistent Patient ID and Can It Be Used for Longitudinal Cohort Tracking?

Requesting a Dataset

- How do I request a random sample from a dataset?
- How do I create a dataset comprised of my own data?
- How do I request to license and download a dataset?
- If I have the Procure permission enabled, how do I submit a dataset request to TriNetX on someone else's behalf?
- How do I track the status of a dataset request?

[See all 6 articles](#)

Variable interpretation

- Does TriNetX Downloadable Data Include BMI Observations?
- How should I interpret lab_results with multiple results?
- Why am I seeing patients in TriNetX datasets where the last fact date is after the death date?

[Following](#)

Questions?

● E11.9

● N28.9

● Z91.15

● N17.9

● T86.10