Einleitung
Since technology is advancing and storage capacities are growing, it is possible to process larger amounts of data. Meanwhile, there is the desire to generate useful knowledge from this aggregated data, which is not found explicitly or can be identified at once in the data. PaDaWaN, a scalable, digitized, double-pseudonymized, daily updated Data Warehouse provides the opportunity to investigate specific problems.

Material und Methoden
By selecting and defining the study cohort “incisional hernia” it is possible to validate the Data Warehouse using data from the EuraHS database and other retrospective case studies. For that purpose risk factors and intra- and postoperative complications are generated from SAP and textual diagnostic findings.

Ergebnisse
Potential discrepancies between patients’ records and medical reports can be found. Early results, using PaDaWaN’s screening tools for specific requests of established risk factors and complications, show accordance with published data.

Schlussfolgerung
By establishing Data Warehousing as a clinical research platform, data can be structured and generated faster in the future. The dynamic daily automated data update enables clinical staff to validate and evaluate treatment concepts and results more easily. Furthermore recommendations for future medical reports can be given in order to improve information extraction of Data Warehousing.