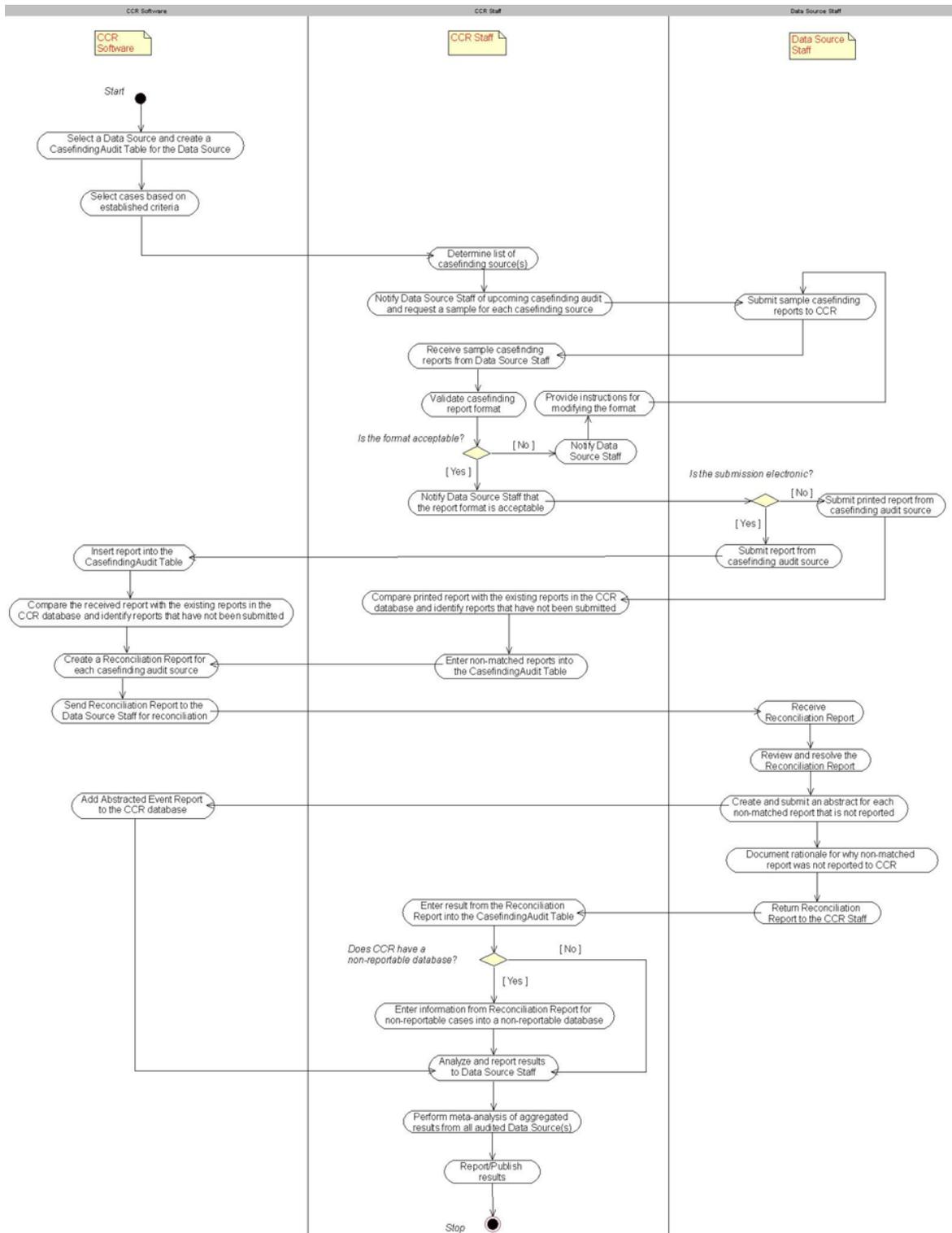


NPCR–AERRO Central Cancer Registry Perform Casefinding Audit Data Flow Diagram



The central cancer registry (CCR) perform casefinding audit data flow diagram shows the detailed procedural flow of control of the function.

There are three actors: the central cancer registry (CCR) software, CCR staff, and data source staff.

The process starts when the CCR software selects a data source and creates a CasefindingAudit table for the data source. The CCR software selects cases based on established criteria.

CCR staff select a list of casefinding sources, notify the data source staff of the upcoming casefinding audit, and request a sample for each casefinding source. The data source staff submit sample casefinding reports to the CCR staff, who validate the casefinding report format. If the format is acceptable, CCR staff notify the data source staff; otherwise, CCR staff provide instructions to the data source staff for modifying the format. When the format is acceptable, the data source staff submit the casefinding reports in electronic or printed format.

The data source staff submit a printed report from the casefinding audit source if the submission is not electronic. If the submission is electronic, the CCR software inserts the report into the CasefindingAudit table. The CCR software compares the received report with the existing reports in the CCR database and identifies reports that have not been submitted. For printed reports, the CCR staff compare them with the existing reports in the CCR database and identify reports that have not been submitted (non-matched reports).

CCR staff enter the non-matched reports into the CasefindingAudit table. The CCR software creates a reconciliation report of non-matched reports for each casefinding audit source, and sends it to the data source staff for reconciliation.

Data source staff review and resolve the reconciliation report. Data source staff create and submit an abstract for each non-matched report that is not reported, document why the non-matched report was not reported to CCR, and return the reconciliation report to the CCR. CCR staff enter the results from the reconciliation report into the CasefindingAudit table.

If the CCR maintains an administrative non-reportable database, CCR staff enter information from the reconciliation report for non-reportable cases into the non-reportable database. After the CCR software adds the abstracted event report to the CCR database, CCR staff analyze and report the results to the data source staff.

CCR staff analyze the aggregated results from all audited data sources, report or publish the results, and the process stops.

Business Rules (BR)

For definitions of the business rules and software requirements, please refer to the CCR Perform Casefinding Audit Use Case.

- BR01, BR02, and BR03 apply to selecting data sources and cases based on established criteria.
- BR04, BR05, BR06, BR07, BR08, and BR09 apply to the process of auditing a data source.
- BR10 and BR11 apply to the format of the report.
- BR12, BR13, BR14, BR15, and BR16 identify rules for comparing reports and creating the reconciliation report.
- BR17 and BR18 apply to the reconciliation report, and creating and submitting abstracts for each non-matched report that is not reported.
- BR19 and BR20 give rules for the non-reportable database at the CCR.
- BR21, BR22, and BR23 analyze and report the results of the audited data source staff.
- BR24, BR25, and BR26 apply to meta-analysis of aggregated results.