



Data Quality using MicroStrategy Reports

V1.0 | July, 2025

Introduction

To carry out the activities described in this document, you will need to have access to the EBMT Registry. Access to the EBMT Registry is only available for EBMT member centers. For more information, click [here](#).

This PDF document is created to provide users of the EBMT Registry with guidance on how to perform data quality checks using the reports in the MicroStrategy library. Prior knowledge on how to access MicroStrategy and navigate the library is required to follow the next pages.

If at any point you want to reset the filters you have applied in the MicroStrategy reports, use the 'Reset' button at the top of the report:



For more information about MicroStrategy and the EBMT Registry, click [here](#).

Illogical dates

The first data quality check that can be performed using the treatment overview is checking for **illogical dates**. By weird dates we mean dates in the future, or very far in the past.

For example, diagnosis dates in the year 107, or HCTs in 3031.



Steps to follow

Open the treatment overview from the MicroStrategy library.

Illogical dates

At the top of the overview, you will find the 2 date filters: on the left for diagnosis date, and on the right for treatment date.

Diagnosis Date

From: 01/08/1735 To: 21/10/2310

Treatment Date

From: 04/11/202 To: 28/01/3031

The dates in the diagnosis and treatment date filters are based on the oldest and newest dates that are entered in the context you have access to (hospital or virtual registry). If you see anything odd, like in the screenshots here, it means those dates are entered and someone in your context has made an error when entering the diagnosis or treatment date.

Treatment Date	Number HCT	Number Allo HCT
25-06-2009		
23-03-		

- Sort Ascending
- Sort Descending
- Drill
- Show Totals
- Replace With

Alternatively, you can navigate to the treatment or diagnosis date column in the treatment overview, and select 'Sort Ascending' or 'Sort Descending' to get to the oldest or newest dates.

Found anything that seems unrealistic? Navigate to the patient short or long ID to open the patient record in the EBMT Registry and resolve the issue!

Illogical dates - example

Initials First Name	Initials Last Name	Date Diagnosis	Main Diagnosis
		06-02-3025	Chronic leukaemia



The unrealistic date in the report: a diagnosis in the year 3025. Possibly the center made a typo, meaning to write 2025 instead

PATIENT REGISTRY / Patient 07ae1ca

EBMT report ID: 07ae1ca | Event date: 3025-02-06 | Reg centre CIC: 9999 | Initials: / | Date of birth: 1999-11-02 | Sex at birth: Male | UPI: 65856568 | Profile ID: / | Last survival status: Alive | Date of last survival status: 2025-05-16

Chronic leukaemias v2

3025-02-06

Chronic Leukaemias

Chronic Leukaemias - Classification

Chronic Myeloid Leukaemias - Chromosome Analysis

Chronic Myeloid Leukaemias - Status

Chronic Myeloid Leukaemias - haematological values peripheral blood

Chronic Myeloid Leukaemias - haematological values bone marrow

Chronic Myeloid Leukaemias - spleen assessment

Chronic Myeloid Leukaemias - Molecular Marker Analysis

Chronic Myeloid Leukaemias - Previous Therapies

Chronic Leukaemias

Complete this form only if this diagnosis was the indication for the HCT/CT or if it was specifically requested. Consult the manual for further information.

Date of diagnosis: 3025-02-06

Warning: The date appears to be far in the future, please check the event date

Chronic Leukaemias - Classification

Chronic Leukaemias - Classification (WHO 2022)

- Chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML)
- Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) / small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) / Richter transformation
- Prolymphocytic (PLL) and other chronic leukaemias



The patient in the EBMT Registry, with an error on the diagnosis date

Alive patients with death date

In the EBMT Registry, it is currently not possible for the system to automatically check data between different events.

In this exercise we will check for patients whose last survival status is alive, while they have been reported dead on a previous assessment.



Steps to follow

Open the treatment overview from the MicroStrategy library.

Alive patient with death date

Date Last Follow Up No Censor	Status Last Follow Up No Censor	Death Date	Death Cause
04-03-2025	Alive	15-02-2024	
03-06-2021	Alive	03-06-2021	Other
04-04-2024	Alive	03-09-2023	Unknown
04-04-2024	Alive	03-09-2023	Unknown
25-08-2022	Alive	13-06-2022	Relapse/progression

On the left you see a screenshot of patients who are marked as alive, yet the 'Death Date' column is filled in. To better understand this situation, let's take a look at the columns:

- Date last follow up no censor: the date of the last follow-up for this patient in the EBMT Registry, without censoring subsequent follow-ups
- Status last follow up no censor: last known survival status for the patient (from follow-up or status event), without censoring subsequent follow-ups
- Death date: date of assessment where patient was reported dead
- Death cause: reported cause of death

How can alive patients have a death date?

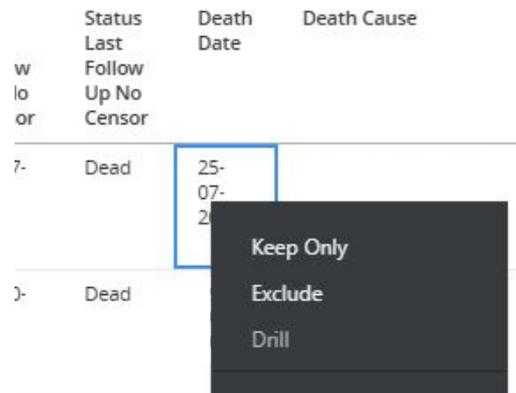
In the EBMT Registry, it is possible to mark a patient as dead and create an event on a later date where the patient is alive.

Alive patient with death date

How to find these patients:

1. Navigate to the relevant columns (“status last follow up no censor” and “death date”)
2. Use ‘Keep only’ and ‘Exclude’ to filter down:
 - Find a cell where a patient is alive, right-click and click ‘Keep only’ alive
 - Find a cell where the death date is empty, right-click and click ‘Exclude’
3. You have now made a filter for patients who are alive and the death date is not empty

If you cannot carry out this step, congratulations! It means there are no alive patients with a death date in your context.



The screenshot shows a data table with columns: 'w lo or', 'Status Last Follow Up No Censor', 'Death Date', and 'Death Cause'. Two rows are visible, both with 'Dead' in the 'Status' column. The first row has a date '25-07-2' in the 'Death Date' column, which is highlighted with a blue border. A context menu is open over this cell, showing options: 'Keep Only', 'Exclude', and 'Drill'.

w lo or	Status Last Follow Up No Censor	Death Date	Death Cause
7-	Dead	25-07-2	
3-	Dead		

If you do see results, check the patient’s long or short ID to open them in the EBMT Registry. The event with a date identical to the ‘Death Date’ is the one that has an issue.

Alive patient with death date - example

Status	Death Date	Death Cause
Last Follow Up No Censor		
Alive	30-02-2025	Relapse/progression



The patient's last survival status is alive, yet the patient is reported to have died in 2025.

PATIENT REGISTRY / Patient 48dcd14

9999 - TEST

Hide summary

EBMT short ID	Event date	Reg. centre CIC	Initials	Date of birth	Sex at birth	UPN	PROMISE ID	Last survival status	Date of last survival status
48dcd14	2025-02-30	9999	TE ST	1960-03-02	Female	888888	/	Alive	2030-01-01

2009

HCT Day 100 v2

30-02-2025

Survival status

Patient information

Best Response

Recovery

Survival status

Date of follow-up: 2025-02-30

Survival status: Alive Dead Lost to follow up

Main cause of death: Relapse or progression/persistent disease

(check only one main cause)



The patient in the EBMT Registry, where we see the patient being reported as dead in 2025. However, as seen in the 'Last survival status' above the timeline, the patient is reported to be alive in 2030. We also see more events after the follow-up where the patient is reported to have passed away.

Patient's age at treatment

The patient's age at treatment is automatically calculated using the patient date of birth and the date of the treatment. The age at treatment can be a good indication for a data entry mistake, either in the patient details or in the treatment date.



Steps to follow

Open the treatment overview from the MicroStrategy library.

Patient's age at treatment

In the treatment overview there is a column named 'Age at Treatment'. This column can be sorted in ascending or descending order (see examples below) by right-clicking on the column name.

If there is an odd age (e.g. negative number, or >100), in the column on the left of the age at treatment you can see the date of birth, and several columns to the right the date of treatment. This can help you identifying the cause of the unexpected age.

Age At Treatment	Blood Group	Rhesus Factor
-1779		
-15		

Age At Treatment	Blood Group	Rhesus Factor
1074		
471		

Patient's age at treatment - example

Age At
Treatment

216



The odd age in the treatment overview: the patient was 216 years old at HCT

PATIENT REGISTRY / Patient **b1b1b1b** Admin

Hide summary

EBMT short ID	Event date	Reg. centre CIC	Initials	Date of birth	Sex at birth	UPN	ProMSe ID	Last survival status	Date of last survival status
2016	2017-09-14			1801-06-05	Male				

2016 [Event] [2] [3] [List View] + ADD NEW EVENT

Allogeneic HCT

2017-09-14

Attention

Main treatment description

Patient information

Donor and Graft

Patient HLA Molecular

Patient HLA serology

Donor information

Patient serological status

Preparative Regimen

GvHD prophylaxis

SAVE CHANGES PRINT

Created at 2023-07-30 02:00

Attention

In addition to the current form Status at HCT/CT/IST form should be completed with the same date of event as part of Day 0.

Main treatment description

Date of this HCT: 2017-09-14

Center where treatment took place (CIC):

Survival status at graft therapy: Alive Died after conditioning but before main treatment

Chronological number of this treatment: 1

Chronological number of this HCT: 1

Chronological number of this allogeneic HCT: 1



The patient in the EBMT Registry, with a treatment in 2017 and a date of birth in 1801. It is unlikely this is the real year of birth of the patient. Ideally, the real year is entered.