



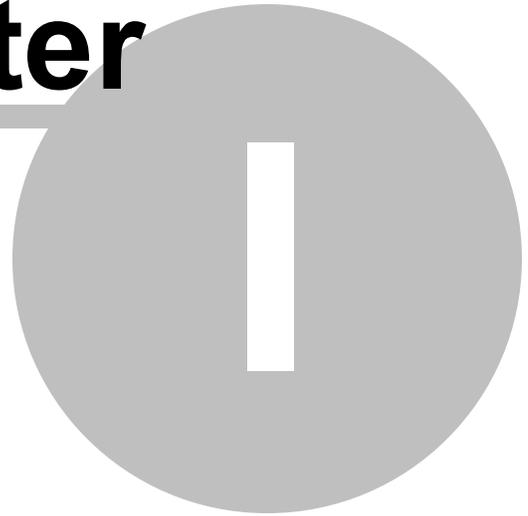
HIPAA 999 Master Manual

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Chapter



1 Introduction

1.1 What is EDI?

What is an EDI File?

X12 is an ASCII standard. This means that all the content of a transmission consists of ASCII characters. ASCII or text files can be viewed and edited with a regular text editor but since EDI does not use line feeds and carriage returns to mark the end of a line, an EDI document is usually very hard to view.

```

ISA*00* *00* *ZZ*TESTRESPONDER *ZZ*TESTCHECKER
*150709*1511*^*00501*190151130*0*T*:~GS*FA*TESTRESPONDER*TESTCHECKER*2015
0709*151130*190151130*X*005010X231A1~ST*999*0001*005010X231A1~AK1*HS*5190
0004*005010X279A1~AK2*270*0001*005010X279A1~IK5*A~AK9*A*1*1*1~SE*6*0001~
GE*1*190151130~IEA*1*190151130~
  
```

A view of raw EDI file data.

As you can see in the previous figure, it is quite difficult to discern the individual data elements within the ASCII text file. One needs an EDI Editor to get a more meaningful representation of an EDI file. The HIPAA 999 Master has a built-in EDI Editor. Here is how this file is displayed in it:

```

1 ISA*00* *00* *ZZ*TESTRESPONDER *ZZ*TESTCHECKER *150709*1511*^*00501*190151130*0*T*:~
2 GS*FA*TESTRESPONDER*TESTCHECKER*20150709*151130*190151130*X*005010X231A1~
3 ST*999*0001*005010X231A1~
4 AK1*HS*51900004*005010X279A1~
5 AK2*270*0001*005010X279A1~
6 IK5*A~
7 AK9*A*1*1*1~
8 SE*6*0001~
9 GE*1*190151130~
10 IEA*1*190151130~
11
  
```

The same data viewed with HIPAA Claim Master's built-in EDI Editor

When you view this ASCII data with a special EDI editor, the individual data segments are visible but it is still difficult to understand the content of the form. EDI tries to abbreviate complex descriptions into short codes; and without a translator only true experts know what this means. This is where the HIPAA Claim Master is indispensable. Its built-in translator parses the significant data elements from the EDI file and prints the data into the well-accepted medical forms HCFA-1500 and UB92 as well as the ADA dental forms. The program's output can be screen, paper or image file (TIFF and PDF) as well as data rows in external tables.

1.2 Acknowledgements in EDI

EDI, the Electronic Data Interchange, is a very well designed system to exchange computer files in between different machines and computer infra structures. One important part in the flawless execution of data interchanges plays the acknowledgment. The sender of a files wants to have a verification that the interchange was successful regardless of further processing.

The simplest form of acknowledgment is the TA1. It is a single line transaction that reports back that a data interchange has been received at such and such date and time. While a lot better than delivering a data file into a black hole, the TA1 does not gives us anymore information whether the file was recognized and accepted.

That is why another mechanism was needed. The next level of acknowledgment is the so called functional acknowledgment. EDI files consist of an envelope and one or several so called functional groups, commonly known by GS-GE loops. The purpose of the functional acknowledgment is to report back to the sender type of group that was received and on each transaction set, each ST-SE loop, whether it was accepted or where syntax mistakes where found. In HIPAA we use currently the 999 transaction set for the functional acknowledgment. This transaction basically confers the results of a HIPAA compliance check back to the sender with clear indications where and why a particular element was found in violation. The 999 greatly improves on the TA1 and allows for a "learning system", meaning that the conversation between sender and receiver will become better over time if the sender implements fixes to eventual deficiencies.

Just for completion there is even a higher level of acknowledgment. In HIPAA we only use the 277CA, the unsolicited claim status acknowledgment that in reports on each individual claim whether it was accepted into the adjudication system.

1.3 About HIPAA 999 Master

The **HIPAA 999 Master** is an advanced tool for healthcare electronic acknowledgments in 999 form.

The HIPAA act of 1996 mandates that every medical transaction that is sent electronically conforms to strict standards. These standards are developed by ANSI, the American National Standards Institute, under the umbrella of the X12 committee for Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). X12 contains standards for hundreds of electronic data interchanges. Implementation Acknowledgments (previously Functional Acknowledgments) are contained in the **999 transaction set**. X12 standards are continuously developing. The current HIPAA compliant version is **versions 5010**.

Electronic claims were introduced in the 1990's and made mandatory by 1/1/2003. During the last decade, the adaptation of this electronic format was phenomenal. More than 90% of claims are now (2012) transmitted electronically and other transactions gains in

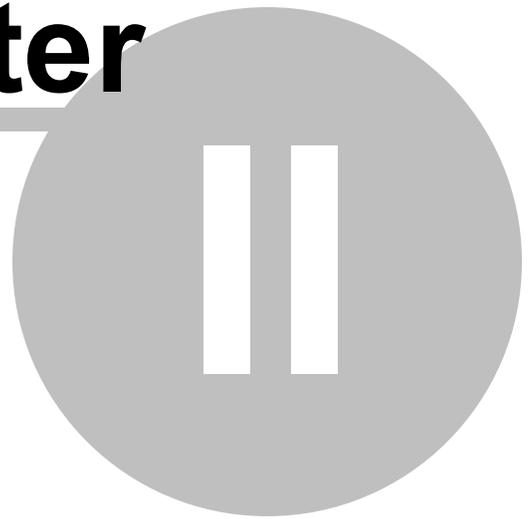
traction every year. Receiving and interpreting 999 files becomes more and more important in healthcare. But as with all EDI, the raw data is hard to understand and even harder to interpret. The lay person is hopelessly lost when confronted with EDI files. Tools are needed to translate the information.

The HIPAA 999 Master is such a tool. It gives the user total control over 999 files. The application translates all error and warning codes into humanly understandable information. It c

The HIPAA 999 Master reads X12 999 EDI implementation acknowledgment files and parses the response information with its built-in EDI translator into distinct transactions. These transactions can be viewed on the screen or exported to a database.

Acknowledgment tables can be created within any ODBC/OleDB compliant database such as a Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle or MYSQL. The acknowledgment data is then accessible to your own applications plus you can search this data warehouse and even recreate the image from the database records.

Chapter



2 Getting Started

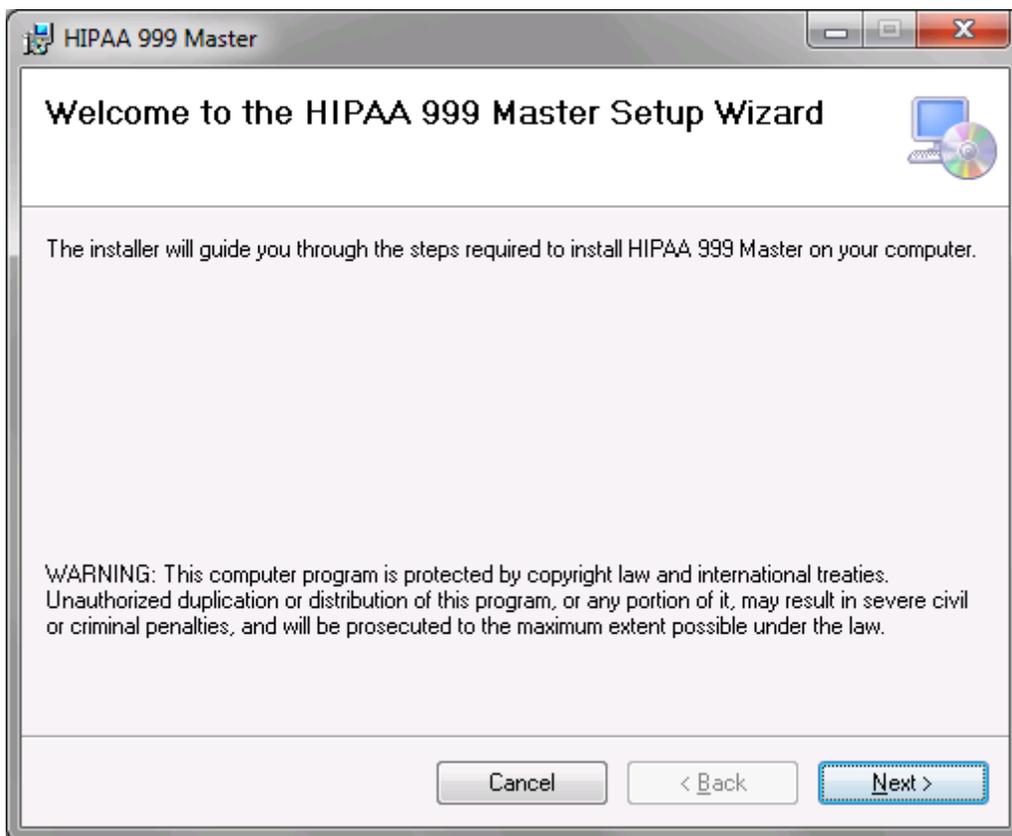
2.1 Installing the Application

Once you download the compressed file with the HIPAAsuite 999 Master, you see the following files.

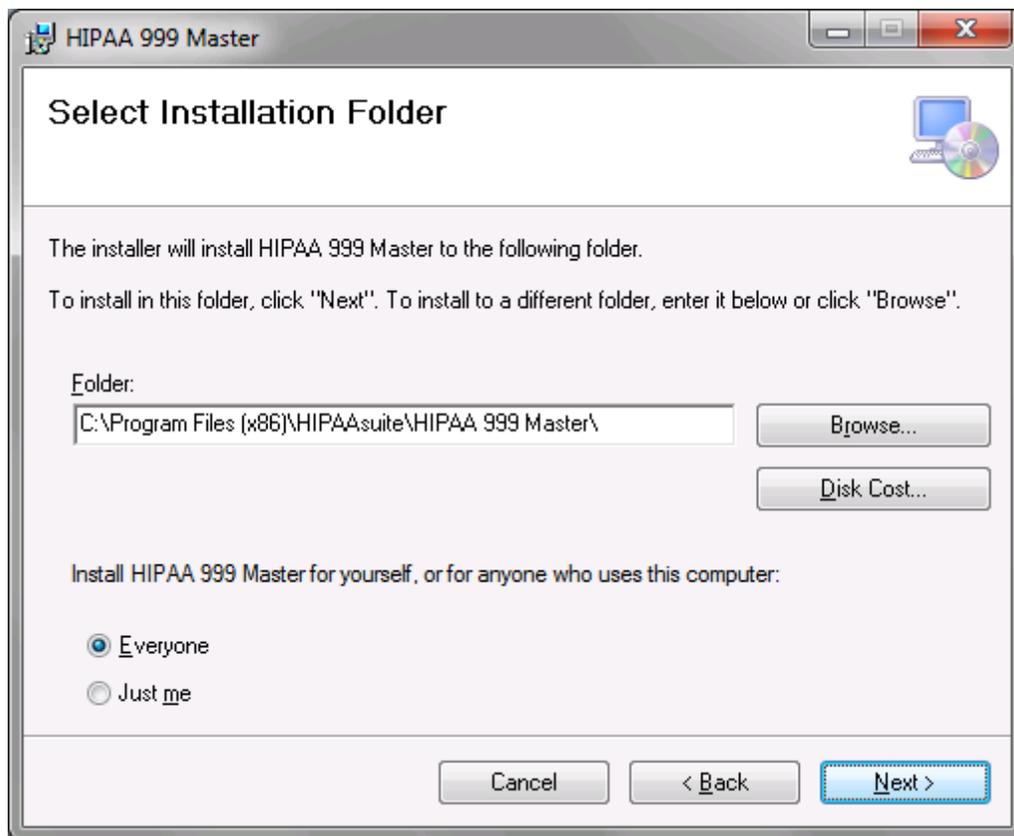
Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 HIPAA999MasterSetup.msi	4/8/2015 12:05 PM	Windows Installer ...	43,825 KB
 setup.exe	4/8/2015 12:04 PM	Application	460 KB

Please run setup! The HIPAAsuite 999 Master uses several Windows components that have to be merged into the kernel. The Setup.exe program takes care of that. But without these dll's installed the application will not work.

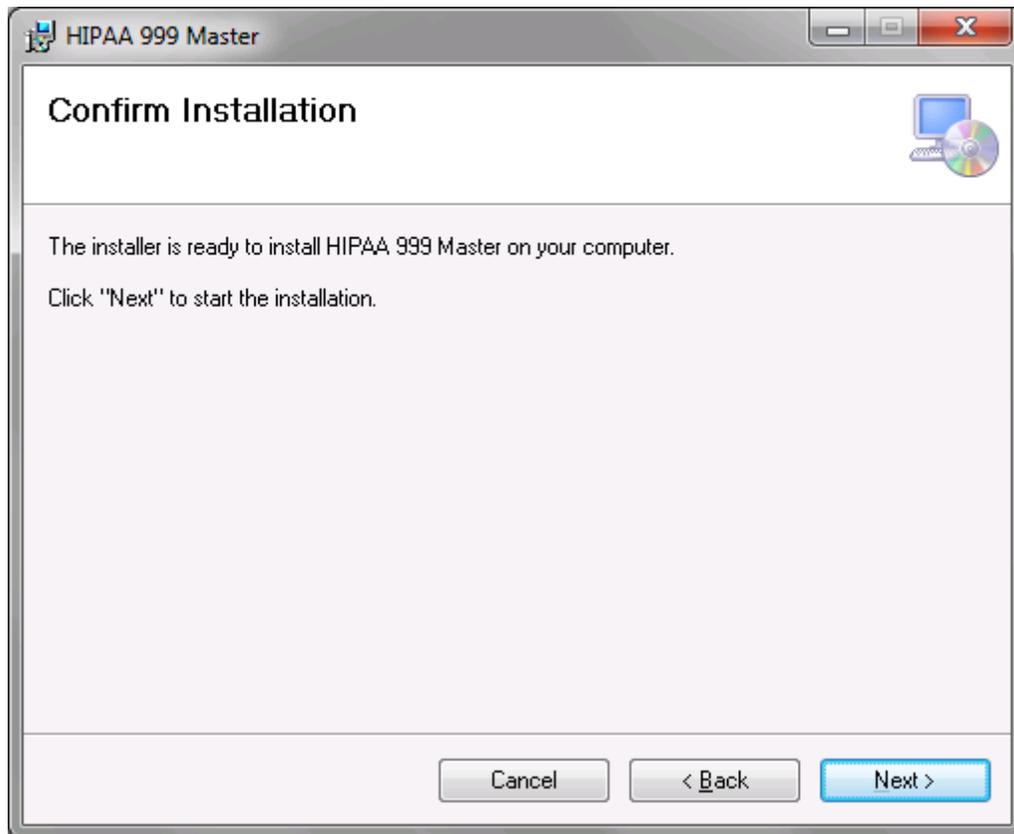
After setup finishes it calls the actual install program and the following screen appears.



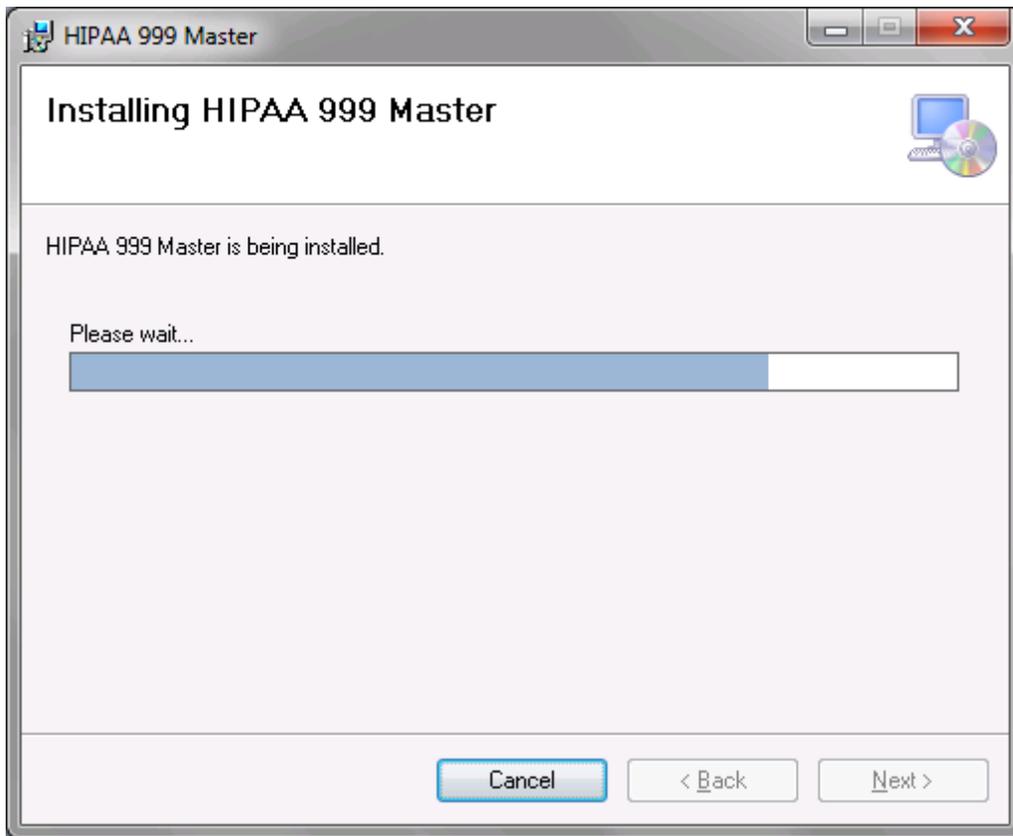
First install screen.



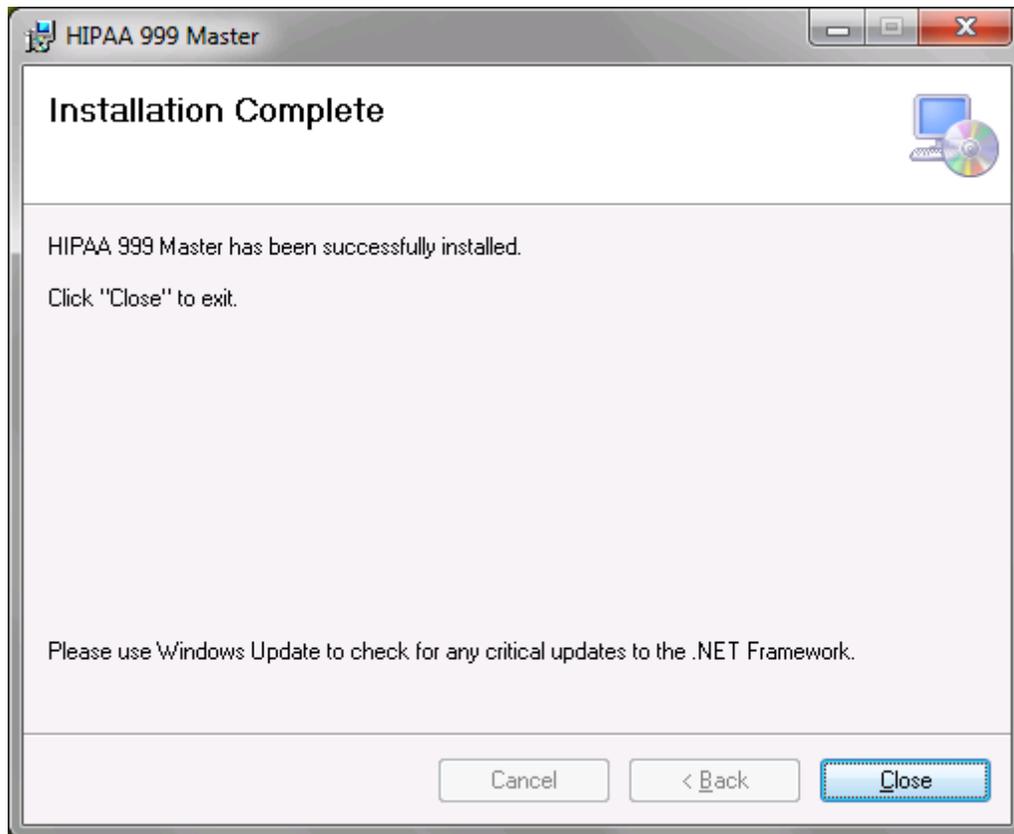
Installation folder selection.



Prompt to begin installation.



Installing...

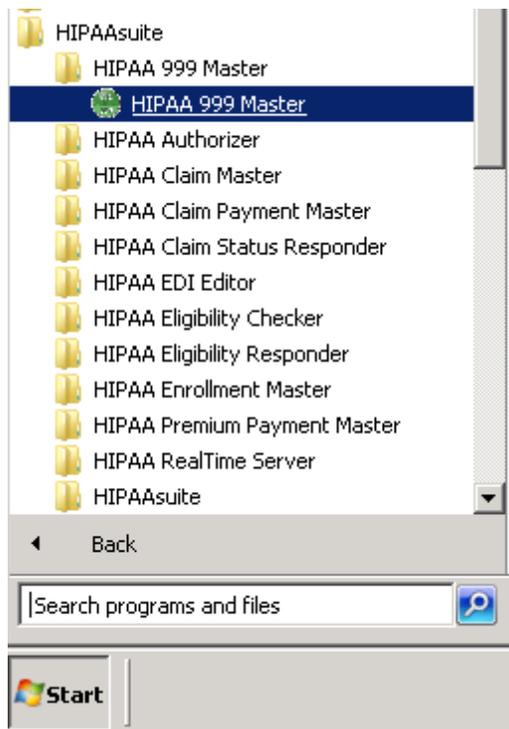


Last installation screen.

You are ready to configure and use the HIPAAsuite 999 Master.

2.2 Starting the Application

Once the Claim Master is installed, you can launch it from the "Start" menu:
Start ▶ Programs (All Programs) ▶ HIPAASuite ▶ HIPAA 999 Master.



HIPAA 999 Master shortcut in the "Start" menu.

The 999 Master's main screen will appear.



Main form.

2.3 Familiarizing Yourself With the Interface

The Top Menu Bar

File View Data Base Logs Help

MenuBar

The menu bar at the top shows the following menu items:

- **File** – Contains all file-related activities such as opening a file and exiting the program.
- **View** – Gives you access to the built-in EDI Editor, and it lets you show or hide the info bar.
- **Database** – Gives you access to database setup and the claim database. See Exporting Data for details.
- **Logs** – Lets you see the logs of file processing. See Accessing Daily File Log.
- **Help** – Shows the documentation and context sensitive help topics.

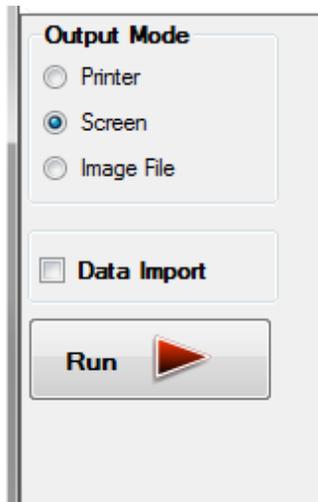
The Task Bar



TaskBar

The taskbar has the most important functions accessible through quick launch icons.

The Info Bar

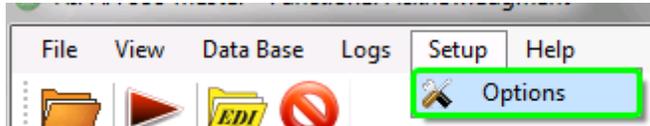


InfoBar

The info bar is located in the left part of the interface. This panel displays the file information and has the "Run" button to start processing files. If you do not see the info bar, the "Info Bar" menu item or the last button located on the task bar will toggle the info bar visibility. When you work with files, the info bar is indispensable, but when working with a database, it is optional.

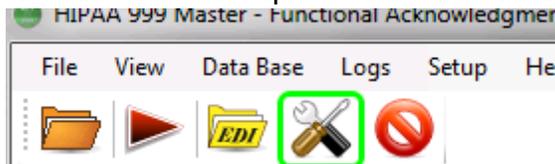
2.4 Configuring Program Options

To configure the HIPAA 999 Master, select *Setup* ▶ *Options*



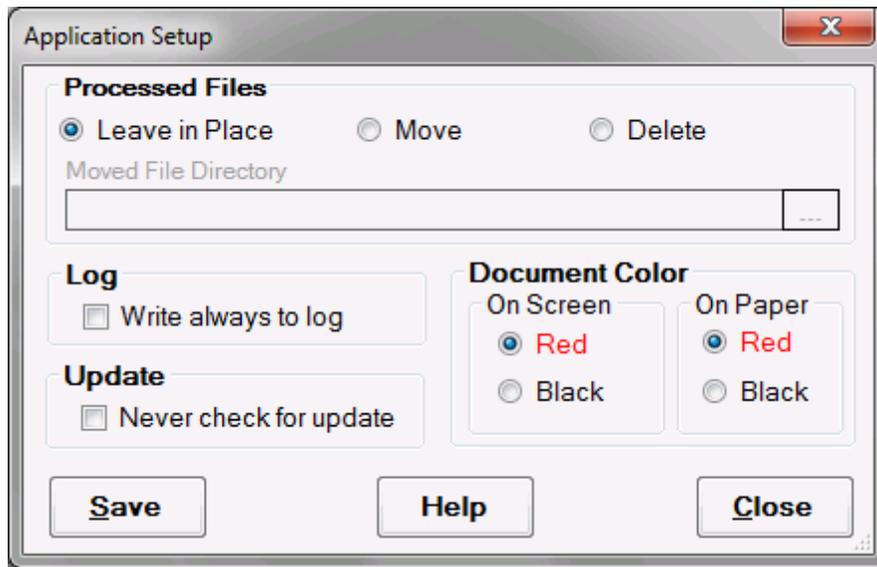
Program Options Setup menu item

or click on the "Setup" button on the Main Toolbar.



Program Options Setup button on toolbar

The following window will appear:



Setup options window

The Application Setup window contains options in the following sections:

Processed Files - Determines whether a 999 file will be left in place, moved, or deleted after processing. If "Move" is selected, a folder must be specified to store the processed files in.

Log - Check "Always write to log" to write events to log, not only errors or exceptions.

Update - Check "Never check for update" to remain on the same program version even if an update were available.

Document Color - Select the document color to be viewed on the screen and on paper (printed). It may be easier to look through a document in a color brighter than black.

2.5 Code Sets

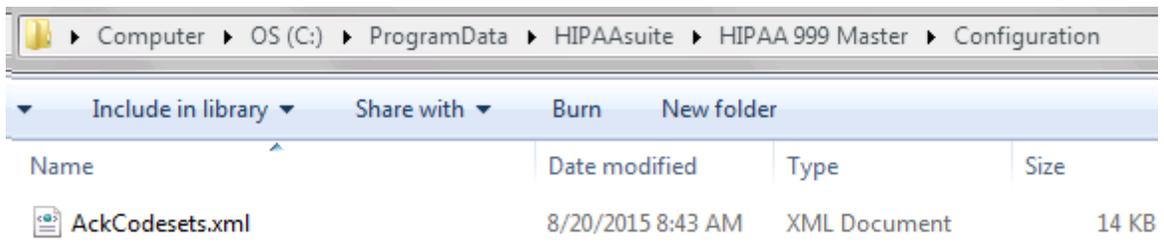
EDI relies on transaction code sets. These codes represent longer explanations and descriptions.

At the onset of EDI one of the main design ideas was to make the EDI files as short as possible and to allow different languages to use the same descriptions by reducing long verbose explanations to 2-3 byte long codes. Computer storage was incredibly expensive and making any file larger than it absolutely had to was considered wasteful.

The 999 Master's code sets are stored in the file `AckCodesets.xml` in the `Configuration` subdirectory:

Windows XP: `C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Application Data\HIPAAsuite\HIPAA 999 Master\Configuration\`

Windows 7, Vista: `C:\ProgramData\HIPAAsuite\HIPAA 999 Master\Configuration\`

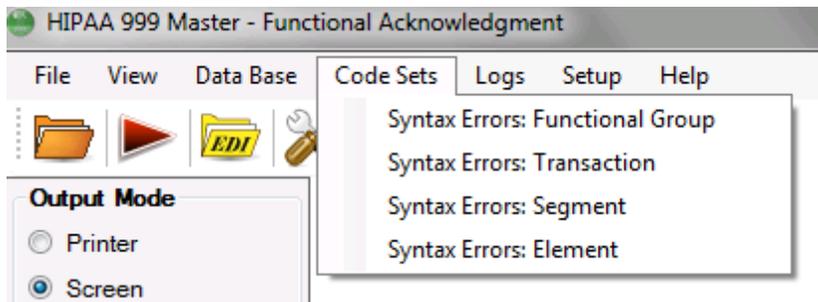


The Configuration folder in Windows 7

Tip: The folder is hidden.

To view/edit transaction code sets in HIPAA Claim Master, follow the instructions below.

1. Go to the "Code Sets" item in the main menu.



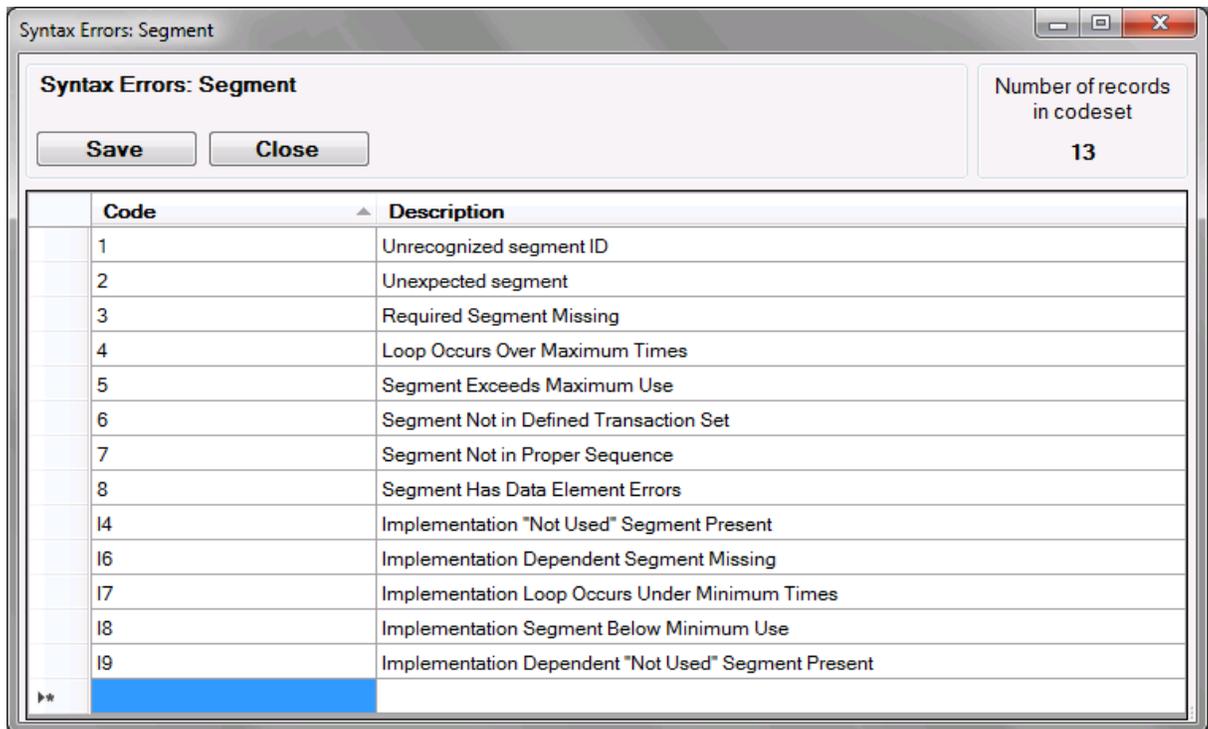
2. From the sub-menu, select a code set name. The following menu items are available via the "Code Sets" menu:

- Syntax Errors: Functional Group
- Syntax Errors: Transaction
- Syntax Errors: Segment
- Syntax Errors: Element

To select a codeset for display and editing, click on the relevant menu option.

3. The Code Set configuration window will be displayed.

You can add, delete or edit codes.



The "Syntax Errors: Segment" codeset configuration window

The configuration window provides the following information:

- **Number of records in codeset** – The total number of codes. For example, for Segment Errors it is equal to 14.
- **Codes and their corresponding descriptions.** The codes are indicated in the source EDI files. The descriptions are displayed instead of codes in the result easy-to-read files. For example, for Segment Syntax Errors, there are the following codes and corresponding descriptions:
 - 1 – Unrecognized segment ID
 - 2 – Unexpected segment
 - 3 – Required segment missing
 - 4 – Loop occurs over maximum times
 - etc.

Adding a New Row

To add, click on the last row. Now you can see the indicator in the first grey field. Click once more to edit the contents and fill it in, do the same for the description cell. This is now a code row. Leave the row to exit edit mode. Click the "Save" button to store the changes.

Syntax Errors: Segment

Syntax Errors: Segment

Number of records in codeset
13

Save Close

Code	Description
1	Unrecognized segment ID
2	Unexpected segment
3	Required Segment Missing
4	Loop Occurs Over Maximum Times
5	Segment Exceeds Maximum Use
6	Segment Not in Defined Transaction Set
7	Segment Not in Proper Sequence
8	Segment Has Data Element Errors
14	Implementation "Not Used" Segment Present
16	Implementation Dependent Segment Missing
17	Implementation Loop Occurs Under Minimum Times
18	Implementation Segment Below Minimum Use
19	Implementation Dependent "Not Used" Segment Present
▶*	

Adding a new code-description pair

Note: Only after you leave this row, the changes will take place.

Deleting a Row

To delete, click the left margin. This action will highlight the whole row.

Code	Description
1	Unrecognized segment ID
2	Unexpected segment
3	Required Segment Missing
4	Loop Occurs Over Maximum Times
5	Segment Exceeds Maximum Use
6	Segment Not in Defined Transaction Set
7	Segment Not in Proper Sequence
8	Segment Has Data Element Errors
14	Implementation "Not Used" Segment Present
16	Implementation Dependent Segment Missing
17	Implementation Loop Occurs Under Minimum Times
18	Implementation Segment Below Minimum Use
19	Implementation Dependent "Not Used" Segment Present
*	

Highlighting a row by clicking the left margin

Then press the <DELETE> key on your keyboard. Click the "Save" button to store the changes.

Editing the Row

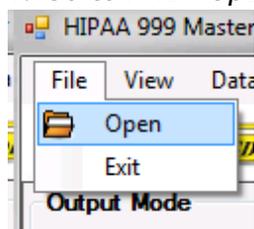
To edit, click on the cell to be modified to select it, then click it once more to edit it. Then make your changes. Clicking or moving outside this cell overwrites the cell contents with the new value. To make these changes permanent, click the 'Save' button.

Notice: Don't forget to save the changes by pressing the 'Save' button.

2.6 Processing an Implementation Acknowledgment

Follow the instructions below to open a single EDI file and display its details on screen in easy-to-read document format.

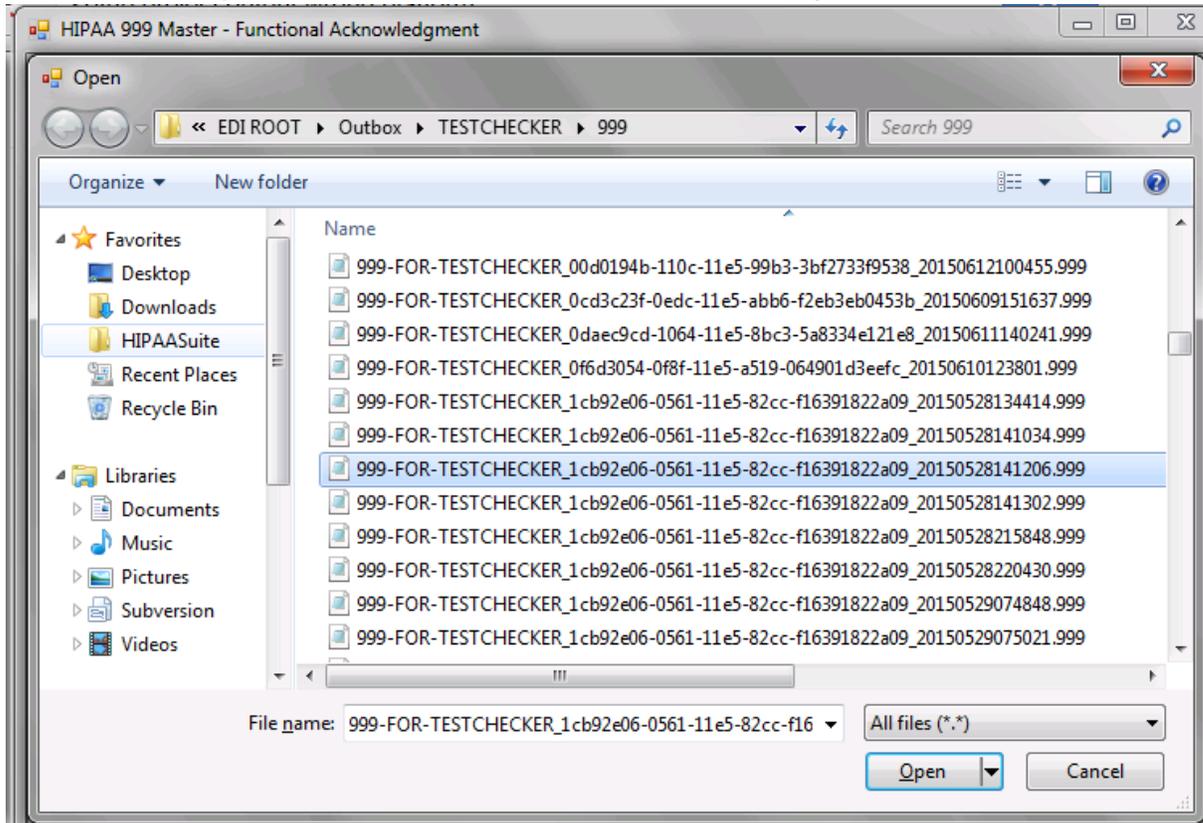
1. Go to *File* ► *Open* in the main menu.



The "Open" menu option.

Alternatively, click on the "Open Document" icon shortcut located on the program toolbar.

2. Browse through the folders and select an EDI file. Click "Open."



The file selection window.

3. Make sure the program tool bar is displayed in the left area. To display the left program bar with options, select *View > Info Bar*.
4. Select one of the following modes in the "Output Mode" box. The Output mode defines the destination where the result file will be sent to. In our example, we select the "Screen" mode.
5. The file is now open. Click the "Run" button to process the file.
6. After clicking the "Run" button, the file will be parsed and the information displayed. As in our example the output mode is "Screen," the claim is displayed in a separate window.

Implementation Acknowledgment

Filename: 999-FOR-TESTCHECKER_257546ae-0a0a-11e5-a766-728e2f4cae59_20150603120401.999
 Trading Partner ID: TESTRESPONDER Document Date: 6/3/2015 12:04:02 PM
 Transaction ID: 0001 For Original Group Control No.: 515400001

Status: Accepted, But Errors Were Noted.
 Included Transactions: 1 Received Transactions: 1 Accepted Transactions: 1

Functional Group Syntax Errors:
 Group Control Number in the Functional Group Header and Trailer Do Not Agree

Response for Transaction Set with Control No. 0001 Status: Accepted
Transaction Set Syntax Errors:
 Number of Included Segments Does Not Match Actual Count

The display of a 999 EDI acknowledgment

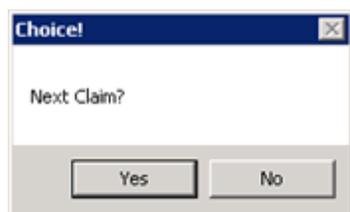
If you choose an output mode other than Screen, you will see the hourglass mouse pointer until the parsing has been completed.

2.7 Displaying Implementation Acknowledgments

After Opening a file and selecting the default output mode "Screen", click on the "Run" button.

On the top of the preview form, there are three buttons:

- **Print** – Directs the individual claim to the printer.
- **Next** – Switches to the next claim.
- **Exit** – If you click on "Exit," you will be presented with the following dialog:

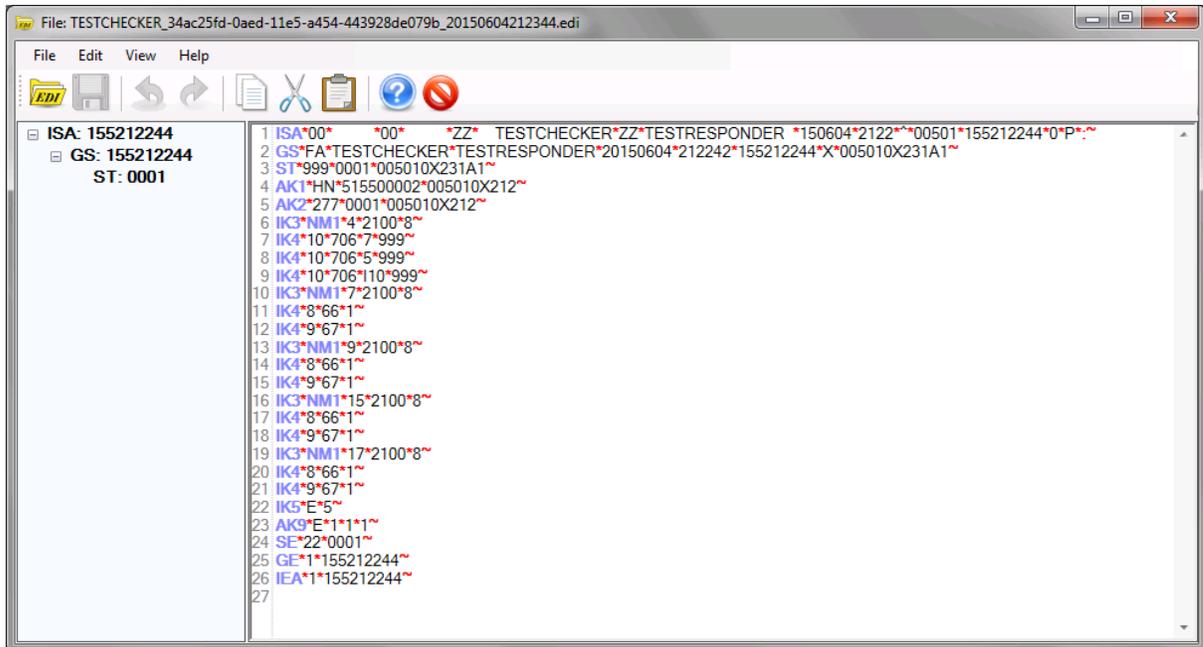


Choice between going to the next claim and stopping processing

You can go back to the preview form by clicking "Yes." Otherwise, click "No" to cancel the parsing. When you click "Cancel," the parsing engine is still moving through the EDI file until the end of the file is reached. Depending on the size of the file, this will take from few seconds to more than a minute.

2.8 Preview Display

To best explain how the 999 image is rendered, below is an example 999 file viewed in the EDI Editor:



Example 999 viewed via EDI Editor.

The same file rendered as an image:

HIPAA Preview

Print Close Page 1 / 1

Implementation Acknowledgment

Filename: TESTCHECKER_34ac25fd-0aed-11e5-a454-443928de079b_20150604212344.edi
Trading Partner ID: TESTCHECKER **Document Date:** 6/4/2015 9:22:42 PM
Transaction ID: 0001 **For Original Group Control No.:** 515500002

Status: Accepted, But Errors Were Noted.
Included Transactions: 1 **Received Transactions:** 0 **Accepted Transactions:** 1
Functional Group Syntax Errors:
 5

Response for Transaction Set with Control No. 0001 **Status:** Accepted, But Errors Were Noted.
Transaction Set Syntax Errors:
 5

Line: 4	Segment: NM1	Error: Segment Has Data Element Errors	
	Error in element: 10 Value: 999	Error: Invalid Code Value	
	Error in element: 10 Value: 999	Error: Data Element Too Long	
	Error in element: 10 Value: 999	Error: Implementation "Not Used" Data Element Present	
Line: 7	Segment: NM1	Error: Segment Has Data Element Errors	
	Error in element: 8	Error: Required Data Element Missing	
	Error in element: 9	Error: Required Data Element Missing	
Line: 9	Segment: NM1	Error: Segment Has Data Element Errors	
	Error in element: 8	Error: Required Data Element Missing	
	Error in element: 9	Error: Required Data Element Missing	
Line: 15	Segment: NM1	Error: Segment Has Data Element Errors	
	Error in element: 8	Error: Required Data Element Missing	
	Error in element: 9	Error: Required Data Element Missing	
Line: 17	Segment: NM1	Error: Segment Has Data Element Errors	
	Error in element: 8	Error: Required Data Element Missing	
	Error in element: 9	Error: Required Data Element Missing	

Example 999 rendered from database record.

Filename: Name of file containing this 999 Transaction

Trading Partner ID: Remote trading partner's identifier

Transaction ID: ST 02 - Transaction Set Control Number. The Transaction Set Control Numbers in ST02 and SE02 will be identical. The number is assigned by the originator and must be unique within a functional group.

Document Date: Date this file was generated.

Original Group Control No: AK1 02 - Group Control Number. Uses the value in GS06 from the functional group to which this 999 transaction set is responding.

Status: AK9 01 - Functional Group Acknowledge Code.

Included Transactions: AK9 02 - Total number of transaction sets included in the functional group or interchange group. This element contains the value in element GE 01 of the original file being acknowledged.

Received Transactions: AK9 02

Accepted Transactions: AK9 03

Response for Transaction Set: Transaction Set ID

Functional Group Syntax Errors: Amount of errors within functional group.

Status: IK5 01 - Transaction Set Status.

Transaction Set Syntax Errors: Amount of errors (IK3 segments) in transaction set.

Syntax and Element errors (IK3 & IK4)

Line: IK3 02 - Segment Position in Transaction Set. Contains the location of the segment in error from the "ST" segment. The third segment after the "ST" would have a value of "4".

Segment: IK3 01 - Segment ID Code. The identification of the data segment in error (e.g. "NM1" or "SV1").

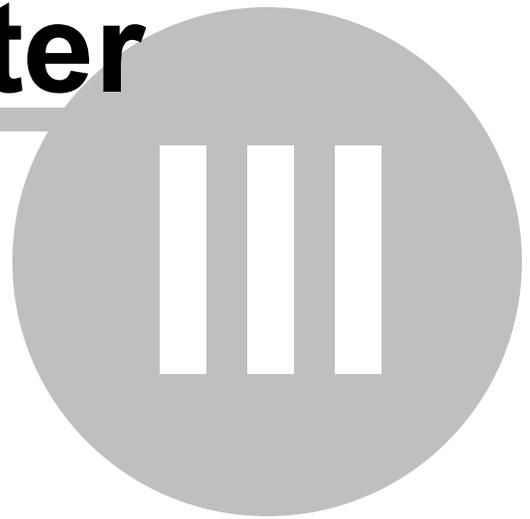
Error: IK3 04 - Segment Syntax Error Code. This code contains the error noted for the segment. A more detailed error code is included in child segment IK4, along with the position and value of the element in error.

Error in element: IK4 01 - Element Position in Segment. Indicates the relative position of a data element. The IK4 may be further divided into IK4 01-2, denoting the component data element position in a composite value, and IK4 01-3, denoting the repeating data element position.

Value: IK4 04 - Copy of Bad Data Element. If present, a copy of the data element in error.

Error: IK4 03 - Element Syntax Error Code. This code details why the element is in error. This could be due to a missing required element, syntax errors in the element such as too many or too few characters, or use of invalid characters, among others.

Chapter



3 Using the Database

3.1 Data Export

The HIPAA 999 Master does not include a database. It can instead link to any ODBC- or OleDB-compliant database.

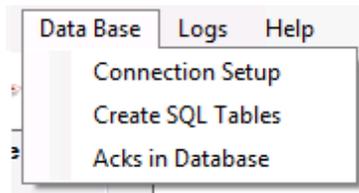
Most businesses that do HIPAA transactions have a database engine on their premises. Microsoft SQL Server is probably the most widely used business database; Oracle or IBM database also have broad acceptance. The open source and free database MySQL finds more and more acceptance in the business world and is great for developers.

The HIPAA 999 Master uses four database tables for the functional/implementation acknowledgment information:

- an implementation acknowledgment table
- a transaction response table listing the individual transactions per acknowledgment file
- a segment error table listing the non-compliant or otherwise rejected segments in each transaction
- an element notes table listing any elements in error in the segment error table

Scripts are provided to create these tables for some database types. You might have to modify the scripts to suit your actual taste of the SQL language.

Once these tables are created, implementation acknowledgments from EDI files can be loaded into this database. Your application can take the claim information from there and you can run your business logic on these records. The HIPAA 999 Master can, in turn, read the database record and re-create the acknowledgment image from the database.



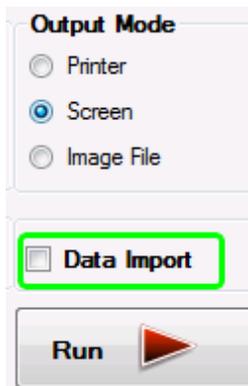
The "Data Base" menu

The sequence of actions to **setup** the data export is the following:

- [Setting up Database Connection](#)
- [Creating Tables](#)
- [Selecting Fields to Export](#)

How to Save Data to the Database

The HIPAA 999 Master provides the "Data Import" option. In the "Screen" mode, the data import will does not work since you can interrupt the viewing of EDI claims at any time and this might lead to incomplete data import.



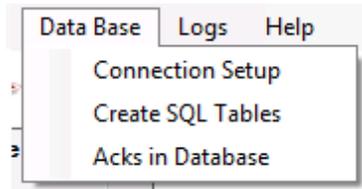
The "Data Import" check-box

The data is exported once the user clicks on the "Run" button. The data is written to the database once the "Run" button has been clicked and only if the "Data Import" checkbox is activated.

3.2 Setting up Database Connections

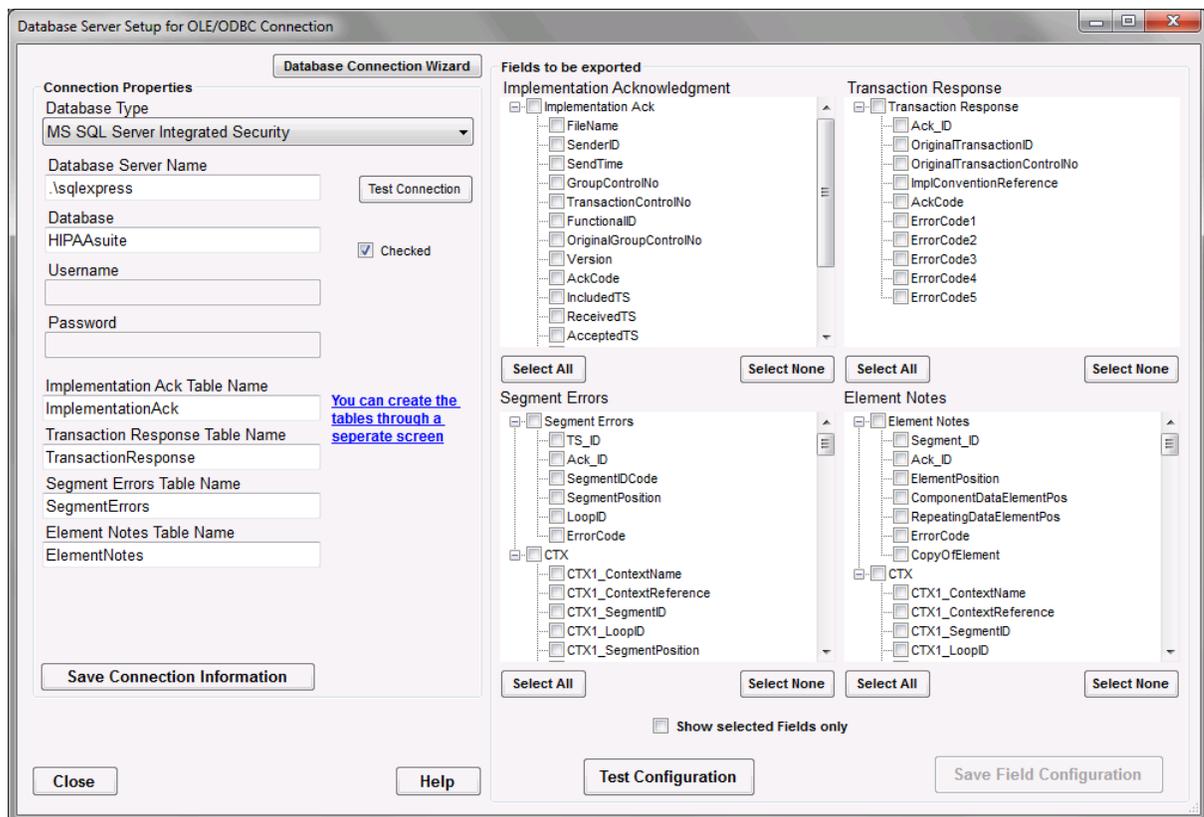
The following steps will guide you through setting up a database connection.

1. Select *Data Base* ▶ *Connection Setup* in the main menu.



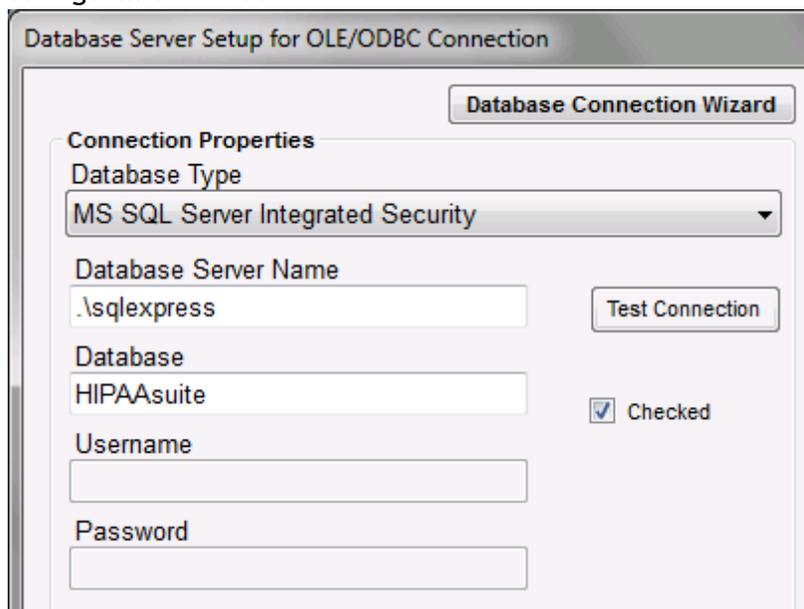
"Data base" menu options.

2. You will be presented with the following screen where you can set up the database connection and enter the names of the database tables.



Database Server Setup screen.

3. Define the connection properties located on the top left side of the database configuration window.



Database Connection properties.

Fill in the following fields:

- **Database Type** - Select the type of the database from the drop-down menu: either ODBC or Microsoft SQL Server either with Windows Authentication or with explicit credentials.
Note: If you need other types, please contact us for customizations.
 - *MS SQL Server*
 - *MS SQL Server Integrated Security*
 - *ODBC Connection*
 - *ODBC Connection for Oracle*
- **Database Server Name** – Specify the database server name or DSN. In case of SQL Server, it is the IP address or the name of the database server; for ODBC it is the Data Source Name (DSN) that is defined through the ODBC setup in the Control Panel of Windows.
- **Database** - Enter the database name under the above connection. Typically, this field will be empty for ODBC setup.
- **Username** - Specify the user name that has privileges to the database. Typically, this field will be empty for ODBC setup or if using Integrated Security.
- **Password** - Specify user's password. Typically, this field will be empty for ODBC setup or if using Integrated Security.

4. Define the Table Names to the middle left of the database configuration window.

The screenshot shows a configuration window with five text input fields, each with a label above it. The labels and their corresponding values are:

- Implementation Ack Table Name: ImplementationAck
- Transaction Response Table Name: TransactionResponse
- Segment Errors Table Name: SegmentErrors
- Element Notes Table Name: ElementNotes

To the right of the first two fields, there is a blue hyperlink that reads: "You can create the tables through a separate screen".

Database Table names.

A default name is suggested but they can be changed.

4a. To create the tables, the database connectivity settings must have been saved and tested. Testing will reveal whether the tables exist. If not, clicking on the blue text will lead you to the table creation window:

[You can create the tables through a separate screen](#)

This text leads to the table creation window.

5. Save the new configuration.

Database Server Setup for OLE/ODBC Connection

Database Connection Wizard

Connection Properties

Database Type
MS SQL Server Integrated Security

Database Server Name
.sqlexpress

Database
HIPAAsuite

Username

Password

Implementation Ack Table Name
ImplementationAck

Transaction Response Table Name
TransactionResponse

Segment Errors Table Name
SegmentErrors

Element Notes Table Name
ElementNotes

[You can create the tables through a separate screen](#)

Test Connection

Checked

Save Connection Information

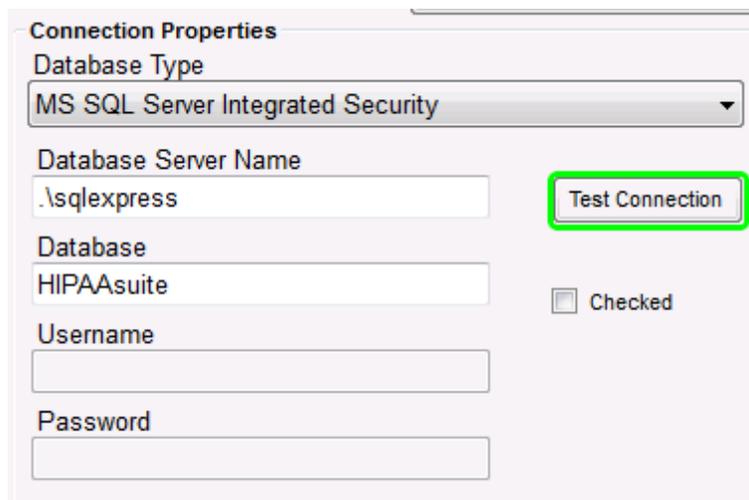
Close

Help

"Save Connection Information" button on the lower left side of the database configuration screen.

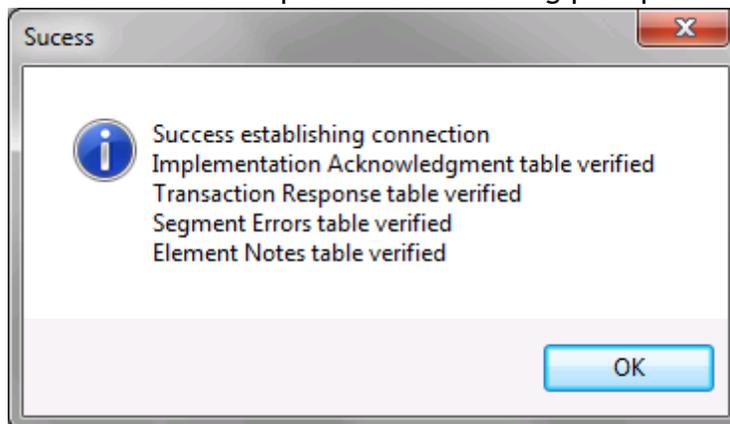
The new configuration settings must be saved before testing connectivity.

6. Test the configuration settings.



"Test Connection" button on the top left side of the database configuration screen.

To verify if the entered parameters are correct, click on the "Test Connection" button. You cannot export acknowledgments before this connection tests successfully. A successful result will present the following prompt:



Database configuration test success.

Once the test has been run successfully, the "Checked" box becomes enabled.

3.3 Creating Tables

Before Creating Tables...

The scripts that are supplied with the HIPAA 999 Master will generate every field that is available for import. You may not need all these fields. You can edit the scripts to only use the fields that your system requires. System performance will be better if you only select the needed fields.

Not all databases are supported. Most likely only Microsoft SQL server and MYSQL scripts are supplied. And even here different versions of the database behave differently. If you have database expertise, please modify the scripts accordingly. We invite you to submit improvements and requests.

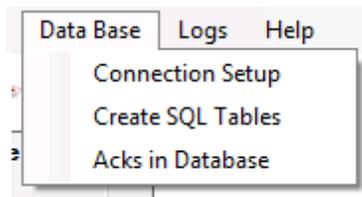
If you encounter persistent errors with the script, we recommend you to work with the

scripts within the database environment. SQL Server Enterprise Manager or SQLyog for example have an SQL query analyzer that helps you tweak the scripts until they run. Also, feel free to contact us if you have any problems.

How to Create Tables

In order to facilitate the development, HIPAA 999 Master allows you to create the staging tables for your database where HIPAA 999 Master will export the claim data. Before data export, you need to create the tables through SQL create table statements. You can do it using the built-in function of the HIPAA Claim Master. Creating these tables can be an intimidating task. Once you have your [connection defined and tested](#), follow the instructions below.

1. Select the *Data Base* ► *Create SQL Table* in the main menu.



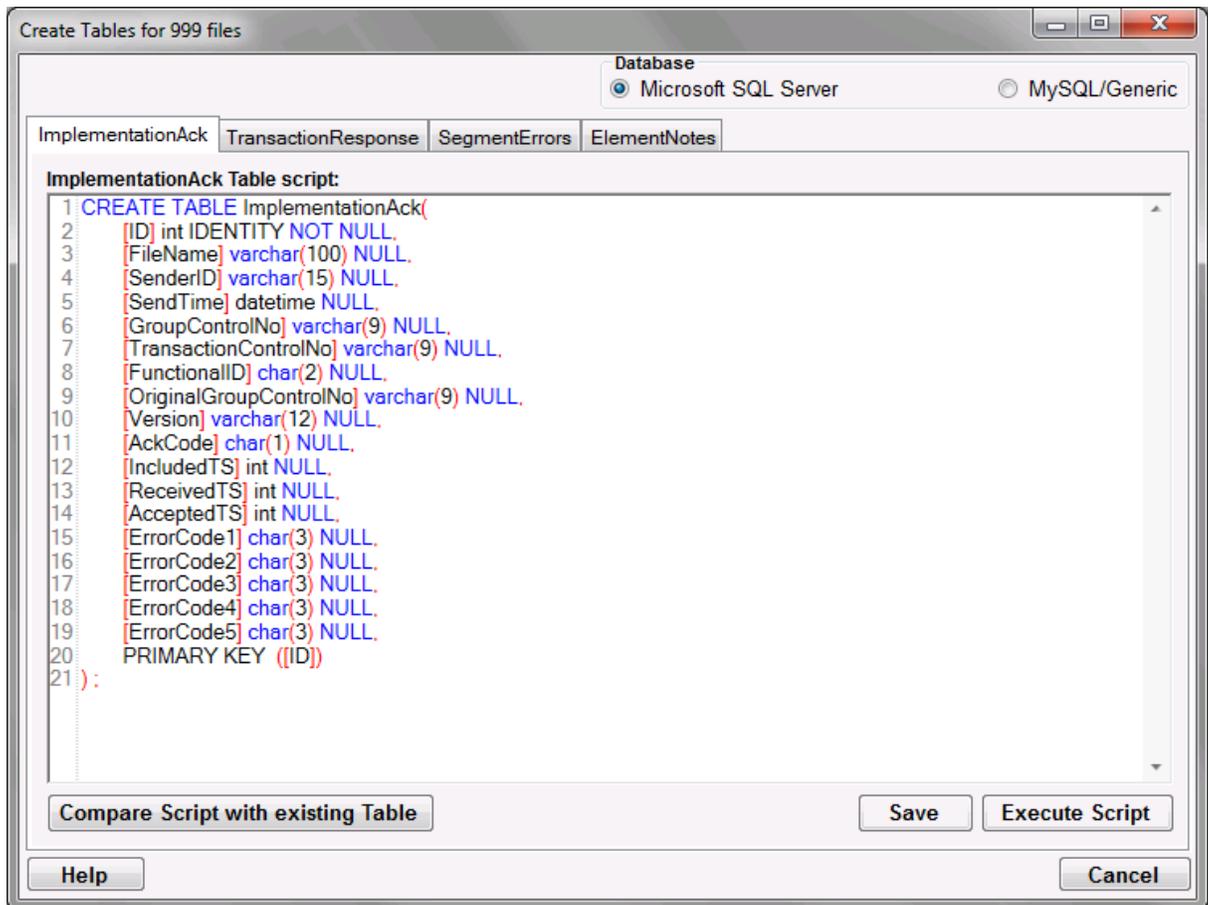
"Create SQL Tables" menu option under "Data Base".

Alternately, click on the blue linked text in the Configuration Settings window.

[You can create the tables through a separate screen](#)

The "Create SQL Table" menu

2. The following window will be displayed. This is the create SQL tables window.



The "Create SQL Tables" window

3. Define the following options:

Database

- Microsoft SQL Server
- MySQL/Genetic

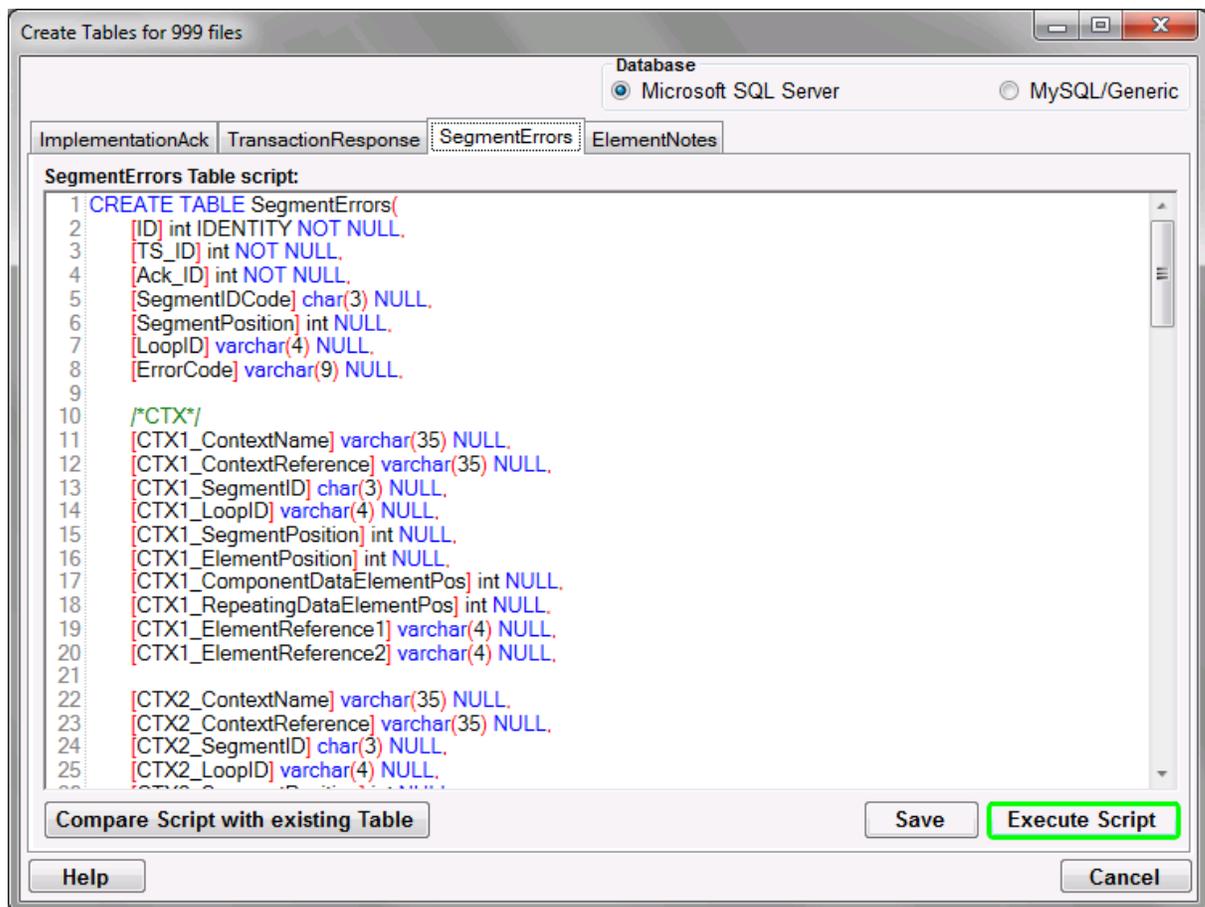
Scripts

On the following tabs there are SQL scripts used to create the appropriate tables:

- ImplementationAck Table Script
- TransactionResponse Table Script
- SegmentErrors Table Script
- ElementNotes Table Script

Tip: You can modify the scripts so that they run on your specific database and to conform to your database's specific SQL syntax. For each modified script, click "Save" on the bottom right of the relevant create script tab after modifying it.

4. For each create table script, click "Execute Script" to create the corresponding table in the database.



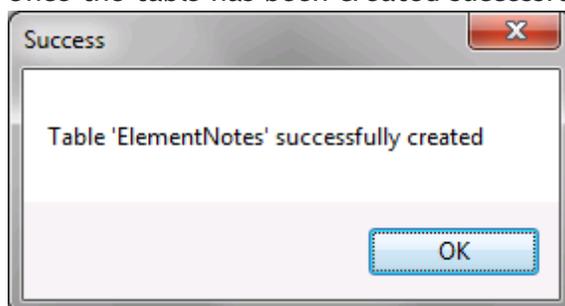
The "Execute Script" button

Warning: Executing the scripts will wipe out any previous tables that you created using the same table name and you will lose all data. A user prompt will ask you to confirm this action.

To modify a table instead of creating it anew, click the "Compare Script with existing Table" button.

This will display a window with any differences between the script and your existing table in an "alter table" SQL command.

Once the table has been created successfully, you will see the following notification:



The success message

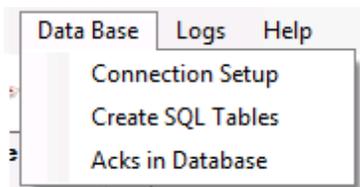
3.4 Selecting Fields to Export

3.4.1 Selecting Fields to Export

You may not want to export every field, but only those that you have in your database. You are really only limited by your database engine. In order to reassemble the acknowledgment from the database, it is better to have all the fields selected and available.

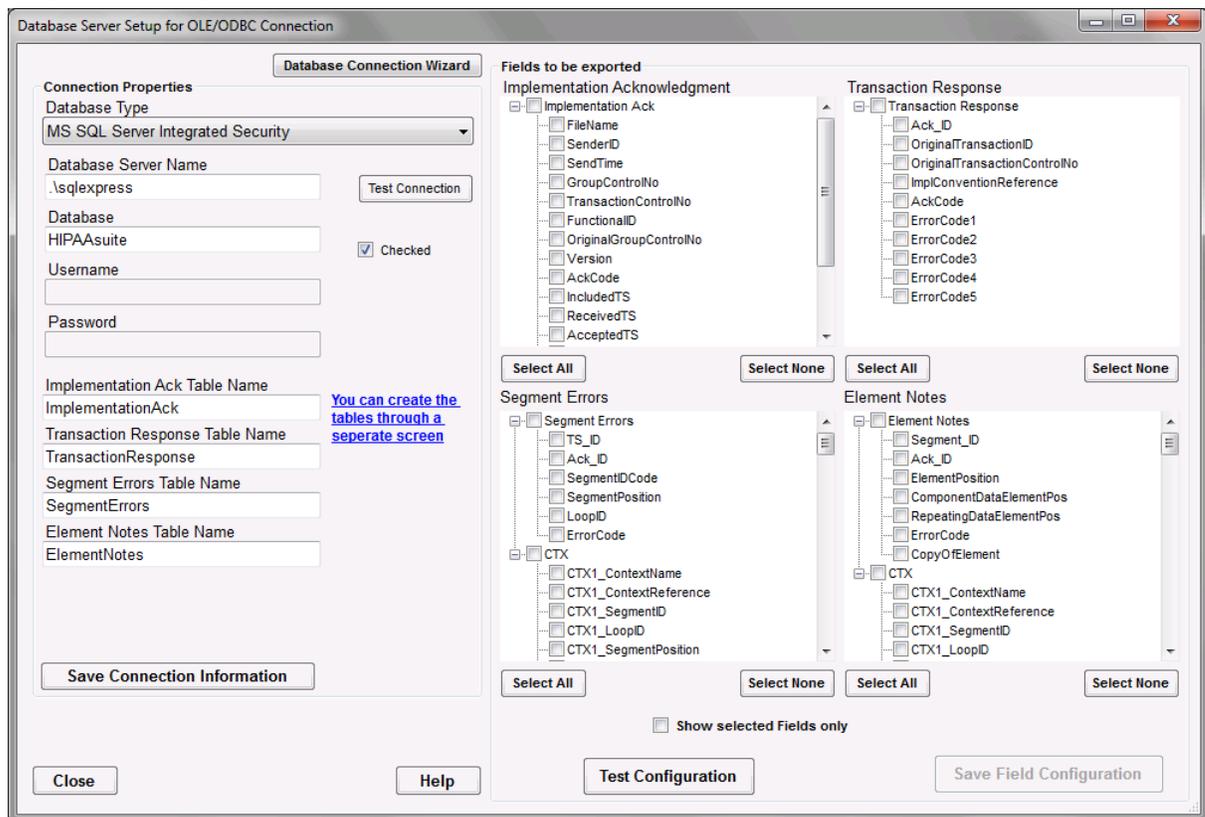
Once you have created [created your tables](#) and tested connection and table names, you can select which fields to export. Follow the instructions below.

1. Select *Data Base* ▶ *Connection and Fields* in the main menu.



The "Data Base" menu.

2. You will be presented with the following screen where you can set up the database connection and enter the names of the database tables.



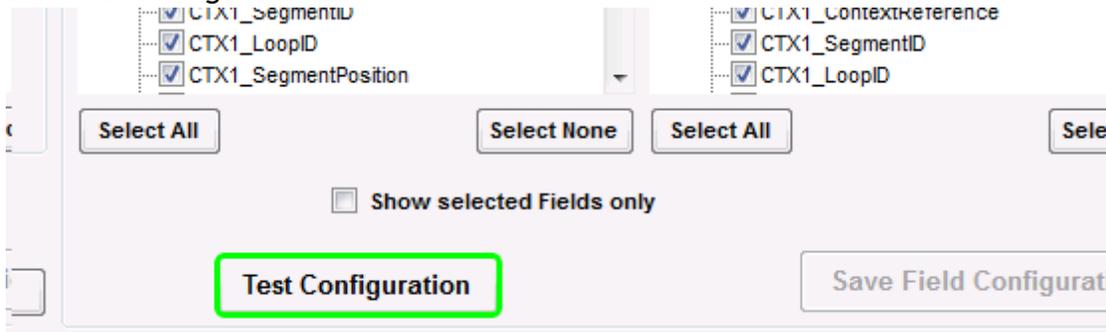
Database Server Setup screen. The right side of this screen contains the table fields configuration options.

The right side of this screen displays all possible fields for each table as well as "Select All" and "Select None" buttons for quick field selection, test and save buttons.

3. Choose fields to be exported by selecting checkboxes in front of the fields you require. We recommend selecting all fields. This makes it possible to reassemble the stored information into a complete EDI 999 file.

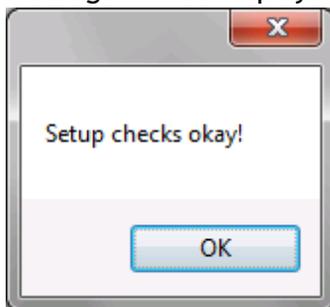
Tip: Sometimes it might be necessary to rename a field or fields. Some legacy database want upper case only or lower case only field names. The HIPAA Claim Master allows you to rename any field in any table. Click twice (not double-click) on a field and you are in "Edit" mode.

4. Once you have made your selection or selected all you have to test your setup, click on the "Test Configuration" button.



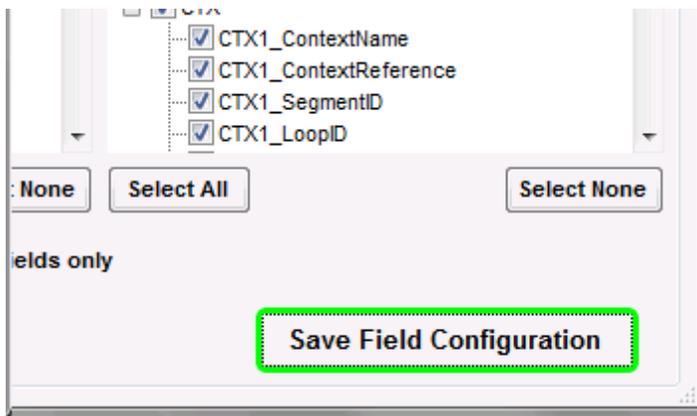
"Test Configuration" button on the lower part of the database configuration window.

The program will then connect to the database and read the table definitions. Afterwards all the fields that you selected will be tested. If the test is successful, the following message will be displayed:



Field configuration test successful.

5. Save the field configuration. Click the "Save Field Configuration" button.



"Save Field Configuration" button on the lower right of the database configuration screen.

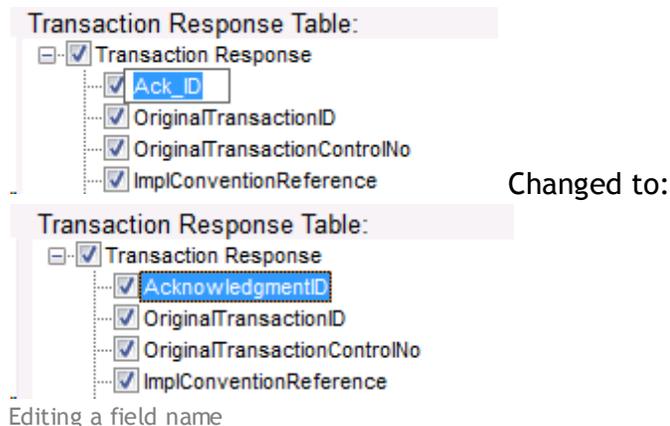
3.4.2 Renaming Fields to Export

There are a few reasons why you would want to use different field names than the ones given by the HIPAA 999 Master:

- Your database cannot handle long column names such as "OriginalTransactionControlNo".
- You already have a staging table and want to import the data straight into your own table which has different field names.

HIPAA 999 Master lets you change the names of the columns that you selected for export. All you have to do is:

1. Check the box near the field for import.
2. Click the field name twice. Do not double-click, but select the field, then click it once more. You will see that the field name is now editable.
3. Change the name to your value and click somewhere outside the field.
4. Your field name has now been changed.



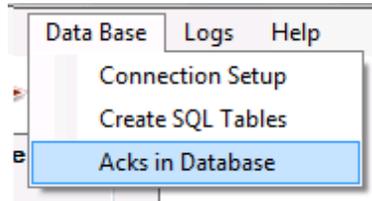
The new value will be saved as long as this field is selected for Import. If you unselect the field and save your selection, the field will revert to its original name.

Notice: Field names must not contain spaces.

3.5 Browsing Exported Data

The HIPAA 999 Master can access the exported data and show it to the user. This might be helpful in tracking particular acknowledgments.

Select the *Data Base* ▶ *Acks in Database* in the main menu.



"Data Base" dropdown menu options.

You will see the following screen where all stored acknowledgments can be reviewed. In addition, you can query the database for any of the displayed fields. For example, if you want to check if all the acknowledgments from a specific file were imported, you could type the filename into the appropriate field and click the "Query" button. The results will be returned.

The screenshot shows the 'Stored Acknowledgments' window. At the top, a query editor contains the text: `1 SELECT TOP 20 * FROM ImplementationAck`. Below the query editor are buttons for 'Execute Query', 'Create 999 EDI File', and 'Other Options ...'. The main area is divided into several sections:

- Ack Tables:** A tab labeled 'Build your own query' with a 'View Ack' button.
- Metadata:** A grid of fields with 'Query' buttons:

ID: 1	Query	FunctionalID: HS	Query
Filename: 999-FOR-TESTCHECKER_1cb92e06-	Query	AckCode: A	Query
GroupControlNo: 148134415	Query	OriginalGroupNo: 514800001	Query
TransactionControlNo: 0001	Query	Version: 005010X279A1	Query
- Implementation Acknowledgment:** A table with the following data:

Field	Value
ID	1
FileName	999-FOR-TESTCHECKER_1cb92e06-
SenderID	TESTRESPONDER
SendTime	5/28/2015 1:44 PM
GroupControlNo	148134415
TransactionControlNo	0001
FunctionalID	HS
- Transaction Response:** A table with the following data:

ID	Ack_ID	OriginalTransactionID	OriginalTransactionControlNo	ImplCd
1	1	270	0001	
- Segment Errors:** An empty table with columns: ID, TS_ID, Ack_ID, SegmentIDCode, Se.
- Element Notes:** An empty table with columns: ID, Segment_ID, Ack_ID, ElementPosition, ComponentDataEle.

Stored Acknowledgments window.

Selecting a particular Implementation Acknowledgment will present all relevant Transaction details. To view Transaction-specific Segment Errors, select a Transaction. Likewise, to view Segment-specific Element Notes, select a Segment.

The screenshot shows the 'Stored Acknowledgments' application window. At the top, a query editor contains the text: `1 SELECT TOP 20 * FROM ImplementationAck`. Below the query editor are buttons for 'Execute Query', 'Create 999 EDI File', and 'Other Options ...'. The main area is divided into several sections:

- Ack Tables:** A tab labeled 'Build your own query' with a 'View Ack' button.
- Metadata Fields:** A grid of fields with 'Query' buttons next to them:
 - ID: 4
 - Filename: TESTCHECKER_34ac25fd-0aed-11e5-
 - GroupControlNo: 155212244
 - TransactionControlNo: 0001
 - FunctionalID: HN
 - AckCode: E
 - OriginalGroupNo: 515500002
 - Version: 005010X212
- Implementation Acknowledgment:** A table with the following data:

Field	Value
ID	4
FileName	TESTCHECKER_34ac2
SenderID	TESTCHECKER
SendTime	6/4/2015 9:22 PM
GroupControlNo	155212244
TransactionControlNo	0001
FunctionalID	HN
- Transaction Response:** A table with the following data:

ID	Ack_ID	OriginalTransactionID	OriginalTransactionControlNo	ImplCd
4	4	277	0001	
- Segment Errors:** A table with the following data:

ID	TS_ID	Ack_ID	SegmentIDCode	Se
1	4	4	NM1	4
2	4	4	NM1	7
3	4	4	NM1	9
4	4	4	NM1	15
5	4	4	NM1	17
- Element Notes:** A table with the following data:

ID	Segment_ID	Ack_ID	ElementPosition	ComponentDataEle
3	1	4	10	0

Viewing Element Notes for Segment Error #3.

Viewing Acknowledgments

Click on the "View Ack" button to render the acknowledgment.

1 SELECT TOP 20 * FROM ImplementationAck

Execute Query
Create 999 EDI File
Other Options ...

Ack Tables Build your own query

4 of 13 View Ack

ID: 4 Query
 Filename: TESTCHECKER_34ac25fd-0aed-11e5- Query
 GroupControlNo: 155212244 Query
 TransactionControlNo: 0001 Query
 FunctionalID: HN Query
 AckCode: E Query
 OriginalGroupNo: 515500002 Query
 Version: 005010X212 Query

Implementation Acknowledgment:

Field	Value
ID	4
FileName	TESTCHECKER_34ac2
SenderID	TESTCHECKER
SendTime	6/4/2015 9:22 PM
GroupControlNo	155212244
TransactionControlNo	0001
FunctionalID	HN

Transaction Response:

ID	Ack_ID	OriginalTransactionID	OriginalTransactionControlNo	ImplCd
4	4	277	0001	

Segment Errors:

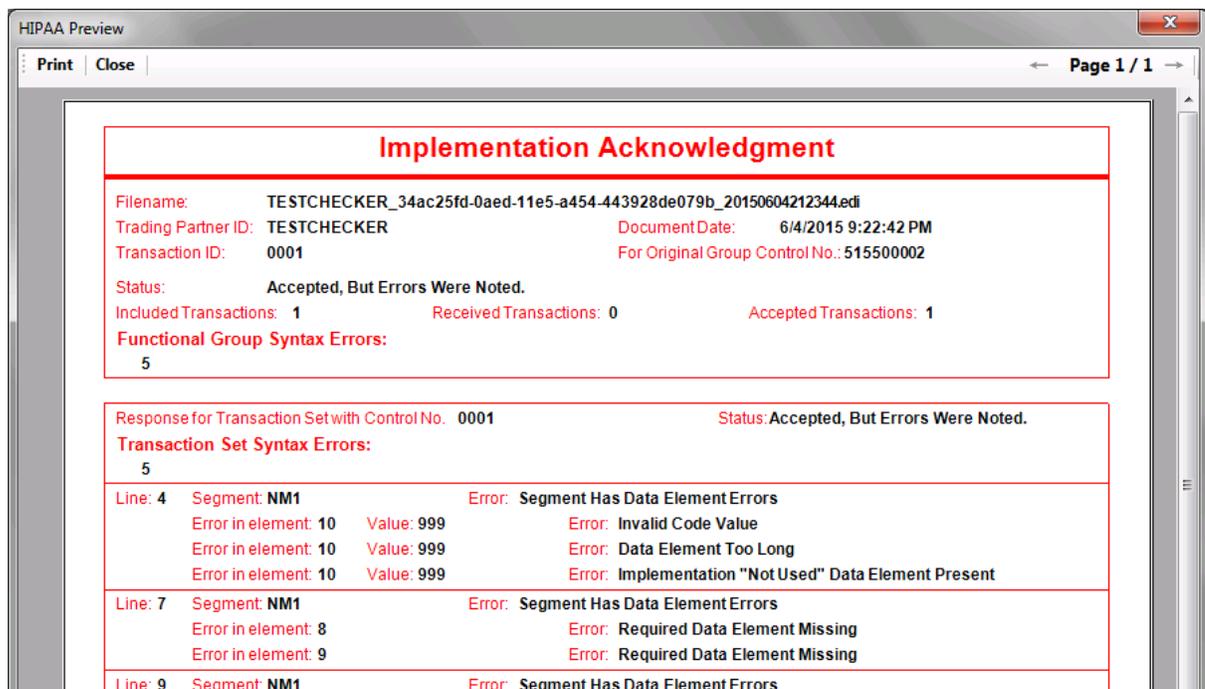
ID	TS_ID	Ack_ID	SegmentIDCode	Se
1	4	4	NM1	4
2	4	4	NM1	7
3	4	4	NM1	9
4	4	4	NM1	15
5	4	4	NM1	17

Element Notes:

ID	Segment_ID	Ack_ID	ElementPosition	ComponentDataEle
3	1	4	10	0

Stored Acknowledgments window. Emphasis on "View Ack" button.

The following preview window will open:

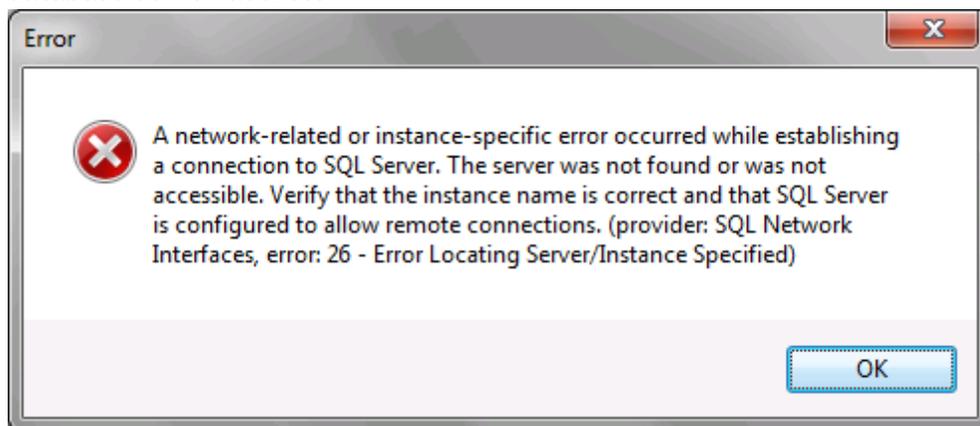


An acknowledgment image created from a database record.

3.6 Troubleshooting Database Setup

Some common errors during database connection and fields setup stages.

Network error. This is a timeout error caused by an incorrect or currently inaccessible database server address.



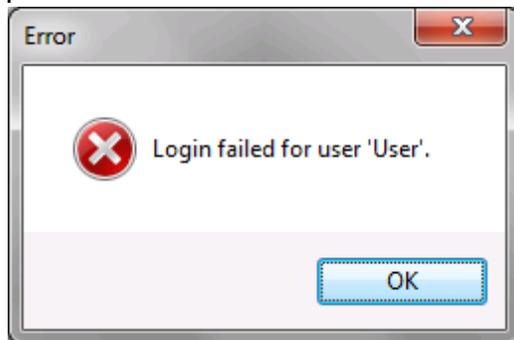
Connection timeout error.

Cannot open database. This is a database name error. The database does not exist in the specified database server.



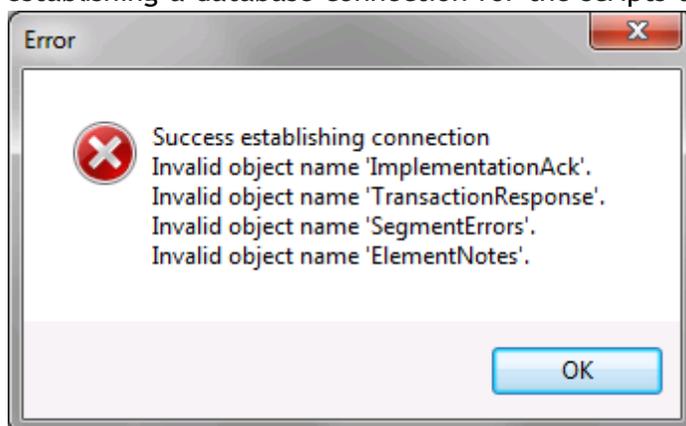
Database name error.

Login failed. This is a login credentials error. The user does not have access to this particular database or the credentials are incorrect.



Login credentials error.

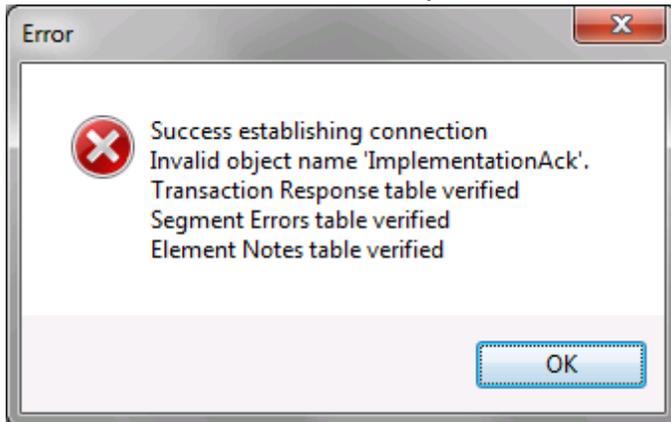
While testing the database connection details and credentials for the first time, this error message is expected. The tables cannot be created from the application without first establishing a database connection for the scripts to create tables onto.



Successful connection, missing tables error.

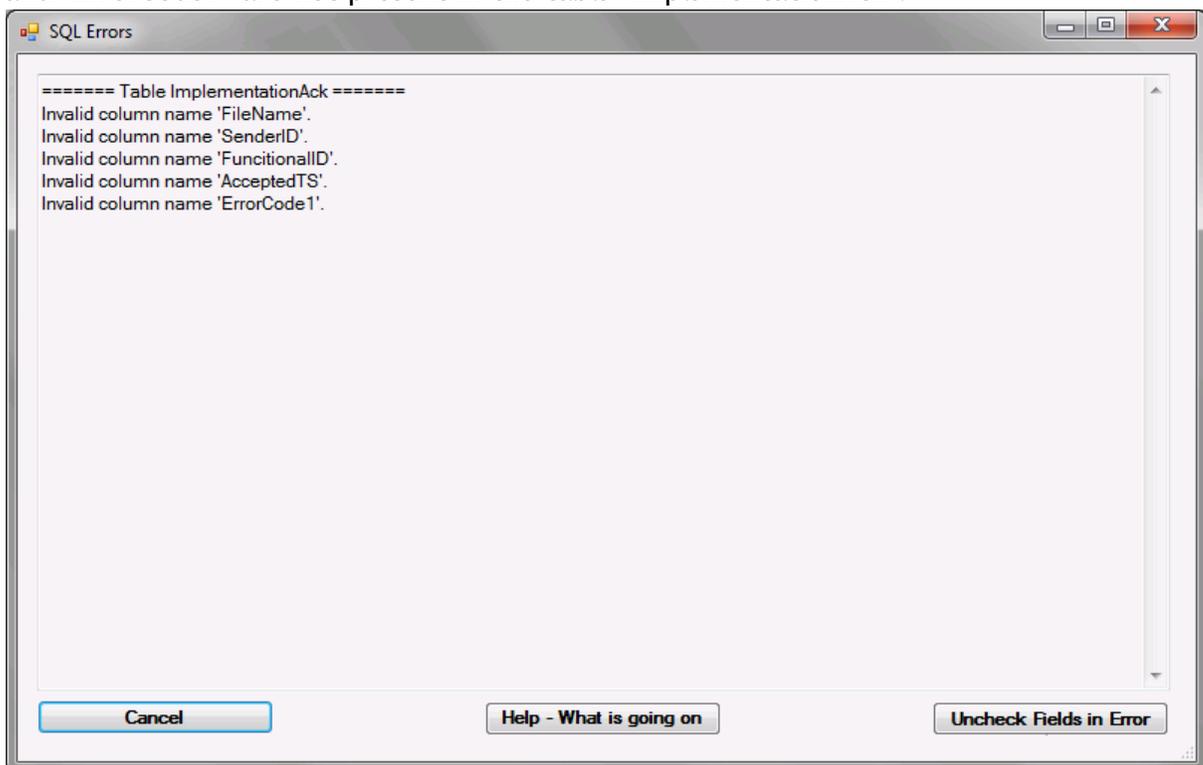
Invalid object name. This is a database table error. The invalid object is a table that was not found while testing. The table does not exist in the tested database. In the following example, the tables "TransactionResponse", "SegmentErrors", and "ElementNotes" exist in

the database, but the table "ImplementationAck" does not.



Missing table(s) error.

Invalid column name. These are missing fields. Any missing fields detected will prompt this message, which details any columns in a table and what table they belong to. It also allows the user to uncheck the fields in question in the database setup window. In the following example, the fields "FileName", "SenderID", "FunctionalID" [sic], "AcceptedTS", and "ErrorCode1" are not present in the table "ImplementationAck".



Missing fields error.

Back Cover