BacLink

Data conversion and code mapping



WHO Collaborating Centre for Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance

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Part 1. Running the conversion

You will now see how to convert your text file to a WHONET file with this new configuration. You will also see how to check whether the configuration is working and define any of your local data codes that WHONET doesn't recognize.

Starting the conversion

Original data file: Click on the File format for "BacLink Tutorial Hospital" that you configured in the previous step. In the upper box called "File name" click on "Browse" to select the file "ExcelDemo.txt".



New data file

In the lower box, you need to indicate the name of the new WHONET file that you are about to create. For this tutorial, give the file the name: "ExcelDemo.bth". You can give the new file any name that you like, but it will be convenient for your data file management if all of your data files end with the three-letter code that you gave to your laboratory, in this tutorial "bth".

If you did these steps properly, your screen should look like the following.

BacLink 2		
Choose the name and for	mat of the original data file.	
Enter a name and format	for the new data file. Click on 'Begin conversion'.	
If the format of your data f	ile does not appear on the list, choose 'New format'.	
⊢ Original data file		
File format	BacLink Tutoral Hospital	New format
bth.cfg		<u>E</u> dit format
	1	Delete format
File name	C:\whonet5\Data\ExcelDemo.txt	Browse
Table name	For Access files only	
New data file		
File name	c:\whonet5\data\ExcelDemo.bth	Browse
Table name	For Access files only	
File format	WHONET 5 (dBASE)	
Select Janguage	Begin conversion	E <u>x</u> it

Inspecting the conversion

Click on "Begin conversion". BacLink will display for you results from the conversion of the first three isolates in the original data file. The purpose is to allow you to visually inspect the accuracy of the conversion. On the below screen, you see results from the first isolate. First focus on the middle column to see whether BacLink is reading the data values correctly, and check the final column to see whether BacLink is converting the data values correctly.

🖲 Ba	cLink 2			
Isola	es		38/0	
	Field name	ExcelDemo.txt	ExcelDemo.bth	-
•	Identification number	1658752	1658752	
	Last name			
	First name			
	Full name			
	Sex			
	Date of birth	3/10/1957	03-Oct-1957	
	Age		48	
	Location	Ortho	ortho	
	Department			
	Specimen number	45896	45896	
	Specimen date	22/12/2005	22-Dec-2005	
	Specimen type	Blood		
	Local specimen code	Blood	Blood	
	Organism	K. pneumo	1.50	
1	II ocal organism code	IK pneumo	IK nneumo	
Antib	iotics			
AMI CIP SX1	P_ND10 6 ND5 23 _ND1_2 24			
		<u> </u>	ext <u>C</u> ano	el

For this first isolate, there seems to be no problem with Identification number, Location, Date of birth, and Specimen number. There also appears to be no problem with Specimen date – you should always check the reformatting of the date to ensure that you have selected the correct date format (D/M/Y, M/D/Y, MMDDYYYY, Y-M-D, *etc.*). You will also notice that BacLink calculates the patient's age using the date of birth and specimen date fields.

For Organism, you will notice that there are two similar rows: "Organism" and "Local organism code". The first of these if intended for the WHONET organism code, while the second is intended to save the original organism code from you data file without modification. Since you have not yet defined the correspondence between your local code and the WHONET code, the first of these two rows is blank. The situation with Specimen type is similar. In the row "Specimen type", BacLink leaves the WHONET field blank because it does not know what the corresponding WHONET code is for "Blood". In the row "Local specimen code", the original entry is copied over. Finally, in the lower box, you will see that BacLink was able to transfer the antibiotic results correctly.

So from this first record, we can conclude that BacLink is reading the data file correctly, and is saving most of the information into the new WHONET file accurately. However, BacLink has difficulty with the organism and specimen type fields because the codes have not yet been defined. If you think you may have made a mistake in your configuration, click "Cancel" and return to "Edit format" to make the correction. Otherwise, click on "Next" to proceed with the second isolate.

In the second isolate, you will notice a small problem that did not appear with the first isolate. The location code "Medicine 1" has been abridged to "medici". This is because the default length of the location field is 6 characters. This will be easy to fix later by changing the field length to a larger value.

Tiold Hallio	Encold official	210010 0110.001	
Identification number	4689314	4689314	
Last name			
First name			
Full name			
Sex			
Date of birth	15/3/1980	15-Mar-1980	
Age		25	_
Location	Medicine1	medici	
Department			_
Specimen number	32047	32047	
Specimen date	7/1/2006	07-Jan-2006	
Specimen type	Urine		
Local specimen code	Urine	Urine	
Organism	S. aureus		
II ocal organism code	IS aureus	IS aureus	-
itibiotics			
MP_ND10 22			
IP ND5 10			

Click on "Next" to see the third isolate, and then "Next" again. BacLink will now proceed to finish the conversion of the rest of the data file. BacLink will tell you how many isolates it converted – 10 isolates in this tutorial. Click on "OK" to continue.

BacLink	
The conversion has been completed. Time elapsed=0:2 (2) Number of isolates = 10	21:51:04
OK]	

Defining unrecognized codes

When the conversion is finished, BacLink may alert you that it encountered some codes that it did not recognize. In this tutorial, you should see the below message. Click "Yes".



BacLink will show you a summary of all of the different codes that it did not recognize, as in the below screen.

6	Unrecognized codes		X
	BacLink did not understand th If you want to define the code	e following codes. s, choose a data field and click on 'Define codes'.	
Γ	Data field	Codes	
	Location	5 North, Diabetes clinic, ER, HC5, ICU, Medicine1, Medicine2, NICU,	
	Organism	C. albicans, CNS, E. coli, GC, K. pneumo, No growth, P. aeruginosa,	
	Specimen type	BAL, Biopsy, Blood, CSF, Sputum, Surgical wound, Urine, Urine-Foley	
L			
		Define codes View message file Continue	

In this tutorial, BacLink indicates that there are unrecognized locations, organisms, and specimen types. We won't worry about the locations at this point until the problem with the field lengths is fixed (from six characters to a larger value).

Click on the row "Organism". Now click on "Define codes" to see the following screen with a list of all of the unrecognized organism codes/text.

Define codes	
BacLink did not understand the following codes. Click on a code and select 'Define code'.	<u></u> K
Organism	
C. albicans CNS	Define code
GC K. pneumo	View code list
No growth P. aeruginosa S. aureus Viridans strep	View code <u>d</u> ictionary
	<u>S</u> ave list
	Print

Click on the first organism "C. albicans" and "Define code". BacLink will now suggest a number of possible matches for this organism. If you see the correct match, click on the organism and click "OK".

🖻 Define code			
Local code WHONET code	C. albicans	Candida albicans	
<u>S</u> earch cal Candida albica	C albicans		
		<u> </u>	Cancel

If you do not see the organism listed, then use the search box to look for the correct organism. For example, instead of "CNS" or "Coagulase-negative staphylococci", WHONET has an entry "Staphylococcus, coagulase-negative". To search for an organism, type one or more letters of the genus name and one or more letters of the species name, for example type "Staph coag" to find possible matches for "CNS". For "GC", you should do a search for something similar to "Neiss gon".

After you match the first organism, continue to match all of the rest of the organisms. If you cannot find an appropriate match, you can call the organism "Other" or you can leave it undefined. Then click, "OK" to return to the list with the other undefined codes. You will see that the organism row has disappeared because all of the organisms have been defined.

<u>Note</u>: If you have a very long list of codes, there is no need to define all of them. Begin with the most common or important ones. If you do not define a code, WHONET will leave the corresponding WHONET field blank, but will still save the original organism code in the column "Local organism code".

Unrecognized codes		×
BacLink did not understand the follo If you want to define the codes, ch	owing codes. oose a data field and click on 'Define codes'.	
Data field Co Location 51 ▶ Specimen type B4	odes North, Diabetes clinic, ER, HC5, ICU, Medicine1, Medicine2, NICU, AL, Biopsy, Blood, CSF, Sputum, Surgical wound, Urine, Urine-Foley	
	Define codes View message file Continue	

Click on the row for "Specimen type" and "Define codes".

BacLink did not understand the following codes. Click on a code and select 'Define code'.	Ţ	<u>0</u> K
Specimen type		
BAL Biopsy	<u>D</u> efine code	
Blood CSF Souture	View code list	
Surgical wound Urine Urine-Foley	View code <u>d</u> ictionary	
	S aug list	1
	<u>J</u> ave list	
	Print	

Define the specimen types one at a time, finding the closest match on the WHONET list. When you finish matching the specimen types, click "OK" to return to the remaining list of unrecognized codes.

-	Unrecognized codes			
	BacLink did not understand the If you want to define the code:	e following codes. s, choose a data field and click on 'D)efine codes'.	
	Data field Location	Codes 5 North, Diabetes clinic, ER, HC5	, ICU, Medicine1, Medicine2, NICU	
		Define codes	View message file	<u>C</u> ontinue

Since we will define the locations later, click "Continue". BacLink then warns that you have defined some additional codes that were not included during the conversion. Click "OK" to return to the main BacLink screen.



Running the conversion again...

Now that you have matched some of your codes with the appropriate WHONET codes, run the conversion again. Click on "Begin conversion". BacLink will give you a warning (Warning #1) that the WHONET file that you want to create already exists, and asks whether you want to replace it. Answer "Yes", since the first time was just an initial test.

BacLink	
1	Warning #1 c:\whonet5\data\exceldemo.bth The file already exists. Are you sure that you want to replace the file?

BacLink will then ask again (Warning #2) just to make sure that you read the question. Answer "Yes" again.

You will now see the first isolate again, but this time with the appropriate WHONET organism and specimen type codes indicated. So this conversion is more complete than during your first attempt.

Last name First name Full name	n number	1698792	1608702	
First name				
Full name				_
ruiname				_
I S ou				_
Date of birt	h	3/10/1957	03-0ct-1957	
Age			48	_
Location		Ortho	ortho	_
Departmen	t			
Specimen r	number	45896	45896	
Specimen (date	22/12/2005	22-Dec-2005	
Specimen t	ype	Blood	Ы	
Local spec	ímen code	Blood	Blood	
Organism		K. pneumo	kpn	
L ocal organ	nism code	K nneumo	K nneumo	-

Click "Next isolate", and you will see that the problem with the length of the location code field still persists ("medici" instead of "medicine 1"). Click "Next" and "Next" again to finish the conversion. BacLink indicates that it converted ten isolates. Click "OK", and answer "Yes" to the question about the unrecognized codes. This time, you will see that the list of unrecognized codes is much shorter than before. Only the locations remain to be defined. Click on "Continue" to return to the main BacLink screen.

Editing the configuration

The conversion is working in most respects with the exception of the location codes which are being shortened to six characters. This is easy to fix. Click on "Edit format" from the main BacLink screen to return to the configuration part of BacLink. Click on "File format" and "Data fields". This will return you to the screen in which you defined the matches between the fields in the Excel data file and in WHONET.

🛢 Data fields	}									
Select a sample	data file								<u>0</u> K	
Data fields in the Identification nu Last name = <no First name = <no First name = <no Sex = <none> Date of birth (D/ Age = <none> Location = Loca Department = <n Specimen numb Specimen type = Organism = Orga Beta-lactamase ESBL = <none> Serotype = <nor< th=""><th>e <u>new file</u> mber = Medical reco one> ne> M/Y) = Date of birth tion None> er = Specimen num D/M/Y) = Collectio = Specimen anism = <none> he></none></th><th>ord number h ber n date</th><th></th><th>⊢ Data fi</th><th>ields in the</th><th>e <u>o</u>riginal file Select a sa</th><th>e mple d</th><th>data file</th><th></th><th></th></nor<></none></n </none></none></no </no </no 	e <u>new file</u> mber = Medical reco one> ne> M/Y) = Date of birth tion None> er = Specimen num D/M/Y) = Collectio = Specimen anism = <none> he></none>	ord number h ber n date		⊢ Data fi	ields in the	e <u>o</u> riginal file Select a sa	e mple d	data file		
Antibiotics	Add	Delete								
	Define	Insert								
M	odify the list of data	fields								

Click on "Modify the list of data fields". You will see the following screen. From this screen, you can configure the current fields, add additional ones to the list, and delete fields that you do not need. Click on the option "Location". On the right side of the screen, you will see that this length of this field is set to 6 characters. Change this to 20.

Then click "OK", "OK", "OK", "Save", and "Exit". This should return you to the main BacLink screen.

Running the conversion again...

Click on "Begin conversion". Answer "Yes" and "Yes" again to replace the current WHONET file. BacLink will show you the first isolate, but this is unchanged from before. Click on "Next' to see the second isolate. You will now notice that the location "Medicine 1" is being correctly being saved as "medicine 1".

rieiu name	ExcelDemotix	ExcelDemo.bth	
Identification number	4689314	4689314	
Last name			
First name		3	
Full name			
Sex			
Date of birth	15/3/1980	15-Mar-1980	
Age		25	
Location	Medicine1	medicine1	
Department			
Specimen number	32047	32047	
Specimen date	7/1/2006	07-Jan-2006	
Specimen type	Urine	ur	
Local specimen code	Urine	Urine	
Organism	S. aureus	sau	
Il ocal organism code	IS aureus	S aureus	
piotics			
P_ND10 22			
ND5 10			

Then continue with the rest of the conversion until you see the list of unrecognized codes. Click on "Location" and "Define codes".

Define codes		
BacLink did not understand the following codes. Click on a code and select 'Define code'.		<u></u> K
Location		
5 North Diabetes clinic EB	<u>D</u> efine code	
HC5 ICU	View code jist	
Medicine1 Medicine2 NICU	View code <u>d</u> ictionary	
OB-Gyn Ortho		
	<u>S</u> ave list	
	<u>P</u> rint	

For the first item on the list, click on "Define code" to get the following screen.

₌ocal code	5 North					
<u>W</u> HONET code	5 north					
1.05.0		_				
Institution	bth	bth	BacLink	Tutoral	Hosp: 💌	
<u>D</u> epartment					•	
Location type					•	

You will notice that defining location codes is different from defining organism, specimen, and antibiotic codes. For the latter three, WHONET has a standard list of codes used by all laboratories with WHONET. For location codes, WHONET simply uses the same code that your laboratory uses.

Defining your location codes serves a different purposes – it allows you to describe the details about the location to BacLink, for example which department/specialty, whether the location is in an inpatient or outpatient area, *etc.*

For the first location, "5 North", choose a department of "med=Medicine" and a location type of "inx = Inpatient (non-ICU)". Then click "OK".

Define code					
Local code	5 North				
WHONET code	5 north				
Institution	bth	bth	BacLink Tutoral Hos	p: 🔻	
<u>D</u> epartment	med	ned	Medicine	•	
Location type		inx	Inpatient (non-ICU)	•	
			<u>D</u> K	<u>C</u> ar	icel

Continue defining the other location codes in the manner using the following suggestions:

Location	Institution	Department	Location type
Diabetes clinic	bth	med	out
ER	bth	eme	eme
HC5	oth	out	out
ICU	bth	icu	icu
Medicine 1	bth	med	inx
Medicine 2	bth	med	inx
NICU	bth	neo	icu
OB-Gyn	bth	obg	inx

sur

in

In this example, HC5 represents a "Health Center #5", an outpatient clinic outside the hospital.

Defining locations has two important benefits: 1. at the local level, hospital staff will be able to analyze easily data at the level of the ward, department, or inpatient/outpatient status, even if the original data file only had the ward information; and 2. at the national level, defining the location codes permits standardization for purposes of national comparisons and analyses.

After defining all of the location codes, return to the main BacLink screen.

bth

Running the conversion again... for the last time!

Click on "Begin conversion", and replace the previous WHONET file. Look at the conversion for the first isolate. You will notice that for the location "Ortho", BacLink is now putting the department equal to "sur=Surgery" because of the location matchings you defined in the previous step.

-	Bac	:Link 2					
с!	solate	es					
		Field name	ExcelDem	no.txt	Exc	celDemo.bth	-
		Identification number	1658752		1658752		-
		Last name			0		_
		First name					
		Full name					
		Sex					
		Date of birth	3/10/1957	1	03-Oct-1957		
		Age			48		
		Location	Ortho		ortho		
	•	Department			sur		
		Specimen number	45896		45896		
		Specimen date	22/12/2005		22-Dec-2005		
		Specimen type	Blood		Ы		
		Local specimen code	Blood		Blood		
		Organism	K. pneumo		kpn		
1		II ocal organism code	IK nneumo	11	K nneumo		
1	Antibi	otics					
	AMF CIP_ SXT	'_ND10 6 _ND5 23 _ND1_2 24					
				<u>N</u> ext		<u>C</u> ancel	

Then click "Next" and finish the rest of the conversion. When the conversion is finished, BacLink will return you immediately to the main BacLink screen because all of the undefined codes have now been defined.

Congratulations! You have successfully finished a BacLink configuration, defined all of the codes needed by WHONET, and converted a sample data file (ExcelDemo.xls) to WHONET format (ExcelDemo.bth). You can then proceed to WHONET to analyze this file. Click on "Exit" to leave BacLink.

The configuration that you made will be useful for any file that has this same structure. For example, if use your January data file to define your BacLink configuration and codes matches, you can use the same configuration to convert your February, March, *etc.* data. If BacLink encounters some new codes in the following months, you can define them as they arise over time.

Part 2. Getting started with WHONET

Now that you have created a valid WHONET file using BacLink, you can proceed to WHONET. Double-click on your WHONET icon to begin WHONET.

WHONET 5.4				
	Laboratory			
	Countru code — Laboratoru c	ode Laboratoru name		
		cabbratory name	New laboratory	
	WHO TST WHO WTH	WHO Test Hospital WHO Tutorial Hospital		
			pen laboratory	
			Modify laboratory	
			Copy laboratory	
			Delete laboratory	
			Select language	
			E alast faula	
			Select Tours	
			J	

You will notice that the "BacLink Tutorial Hospital" that we are using in this tutorial does not yet appear on the WHONET list of laboratories. Before you can begin analyzing the sample data file, you will need to create a laboratory configuration

Creating a laboratory configuration

To create a WHONET laboratory configuration, one option would be to use the "New laboratory" option on this screen. You would need to enter the laboratory name and code, the list of antibiotics, locations, *etc.* But fortunately, there is a faster way.

Click on "Cancel" to go to the main WHONET menu. Click on "File". You will notice an option called "Create a laboratory from a data file". Click on this option.

WHONET 5.4	- 7 🛛
Ele Help	
New laboratory Open laboratory	
Create a laboratory from a gata file Create a new EARSS laboratory Create a new WHONET-Argentina laboratory	
File locations Select language Select fonts Select antibiotic codes	
Exit	

Enter the country "World Health Organization", laboratory = "BacLink Tutorial Hospital", and laboratory code = "BTH". Click "OK".



On the next screen, WHONET will ask you to select an example of a data file from this laboratory. Choose the file "ExcelDemo.bth" that you created with this BacLink tutorial, and click "Open".

Open					? 🛛
Look jn:	Data		•	- 🗈 💣 🎫	
3	ExcelDemo.bt	1			
My Recent Documents					
B					
Desktop					
My Documents					
Mu Network	File name:	ExcelDemo bth		-	Open
Places	Files of type:	BTH files (*.BTH)		-	Cancel

WHONET will now examine the file "ExcelDemo.bth" – what antibiotics are present, what data fields, locations, *etc.* With this information WHONET can create a matching laboratory configuration. When WHONET finishes, the program will ask if you want to review the new configuration. Answer "Yes".

WHONET 5.4
The laboratory information has been saved in the file: LABWHO.BTH
Review the laboratory configuration to ensure that the antibiotic and location information is correct.
Do you want to review the laboratory configuration now?
<u>Yes</u>

WHONET will then show you the laboratory configuration that it prepared.

Laboratory configurat	ion		
Country	World Health Organization		- WHO
Laboratory name	BacLink Tutorial Hospital		
Laboratory code	BTH Configuration file: lab	who.bth	
Maximum 5 letters	• Human		
	C Human, Animal, Food, Env	rironment	
Antibiotics	Required: Enter the antibiotics	tested in your laboratory.	
Locations	Optional: Enter your patient loc	ations, departments, and in	nstitutions.
<u>D</u> ata fields	Optional: Select the fields to in	clude in your data files.	
Alerts	Optional: Define alert rules		
		<u>S</u> ave	<u>C</u> ancel

If you click on "Antibiotics", you will see that WHONET has the three antibiotics present in the original Excel file. You can also check the antibiotic breakpoints, and configure the panels and profiles if you wish.

Antibiotic Configuration				
Antibiotic Configuration 1. Choose the antibiotics which you test in your labor 1. Indicate the guidelines, the test method, and the 2. Print and review the antibiotic breakpoints. 3. Define antibiotic panels (for data entry) and antibiotic list WHONET antibiotic list Guidelines CLSI 2006 (United State Iest method © Disk © MIC © Etest [User-defined]	ratory. antibiotic nar otic profiles (me. for data analy – Local antibi <u>Move y</u> Code AMP_ND1 CIP_ND5	usis). Jotic list up Move down Antibiotic name 0 Ampicillin Ciprofloxacin	E <u>di</u> t
5-Fluorocytosine (CLSI,NEO-1ug) Acetylmidecamycin Acetylspiramycin Amikacin (CLSI,SFM,DIN,SRGA,BSAC-30ug) Amikacin (NEO-40ug) Amoxicillin (NEO-30ug) Amoxicillin (CLSI,SFM-25ug) Amoxicillin/Clavulanic acid (SAC-2/1ug) Amoxicillin/Clavulanic acid (SAC-2/1ug) Amoxicillin/Clavulanic acid (NEO-30/15ug) <u>Search</u>	->	SXT_ND1.	2 Trimethoprim/S antibiotics = 3 LSI_Disk_10ug	ulfamethoxazole
Breakpoints Panels	Pro	files	Print	<u>K</u>

If you click on "Locations", you will see the list of locations from the original file.

•	Lo	cations								X
[Location name	Code	Institution	Departme nt	Туре	Institution bth	ns bth	<u>E</u> dit	
t	•	5 north	5 north	-	-	-	oth	oth		
		diabetes clinic	abetes clin	-	-	-				
	- 32	er	er	-	-	-				
		hc5	hc5	-	-	-				
		icu	icu	-	-	-				
		medicine1	medicine1	-	-	-	Departm	ante	<u>E</u> dit	
	1	medicine2	medicine2	-	-	-	Departm	Energy		
	- 11	nicu	nicu	-	-	-	ieu	Intensi	ency ve care unit	
	- 33	ob-gyn	ob-gyn	-	-	-	med	Medici	ne	
		ortho	ortho	-	-	-	neo	Neona	tology	
	*		-	-	-	-	obg	Obstetrics/Gynecology		
I							out	Outpat	ient	
I							Location	type		
							out in inx icu	Outpat Inpatie Inpatie Intensi	ient nt nt (non-ICU) ve care unit	
					D	eļete	int eme	Interme Emerge	ediate care unit ency	•
					Print		<u>0</u> K		<u>C</u> ancel	

If you click on "Data fields", you will see that the location field has a length of 20 characters, rather than the usual default of 6 characters.

🖗 Data fields			×
Your data fields appear below. Make any necessary changes. If you want to add or remove fields, seler BacLink Tutorial Hospital	st 'Modify list'.	Location	<u>0</u> K
Country Laboratory Origin Identification number Last name First name Sex	Modify list Print	Description Location Name WARD Type Text Length	
Date of birth Age Location Institution Department	Move <u>u</u> p Move do <u>w</u> n	Code jist	None
Location type Age category Specimen number Specimen date Specimen type Local specimen code Specimen type (Numeric) Reason Date of data entry Organism		Data entry Section Location I Human I Animal I Food I Isolate listing	n 💌
Number of fields = 28			

After you explore these screens, click on "Save" to leave the configuration program.

<u>Note</u>: After creating the configuration utilizing the shortcut described here, you can make any further edits, such as any modifications to the antibiotic breakpoints and profiles, with **Modify laboratory** in the same way as any WHONET laboratory configuration.

Inspecting the data file

As a final step, click on "Data entry", "Open data file", and choose the file "ExcelDemo.bth". You will now be in the Data entry program. Click on "View database" to see the following screen.

	nonieco mata in	xcelDemo.bth									_ 7	×
<u>E</u> dit isolate	Edit <u>t</u> able	<u>D</u> elete	Eind		<u>P</u> rint	Continue						
Identification number	Specimen numb	ber Country	Laboratory	Origin	Last name	First name	Sex	Date of birth	Age	Location	Institution	Dep nt
1658752	45896	WHO	BTH					10/3/1957	48	ortho	bth	sur
4689314	32047	WH0	BTH					3/15/1980	25	medicine1	bth	mec
7584301	14658	WHO	BTH					2/2/1940	65	medicine2	bth	mec
4865921	76481	WH0	BTH					1/10/2006		diabetes clinic	bth	mec
5481023	16594	WHO	BTH					6/20/1924	81	icu	bth	icu
4935814	68459	WHO	BTH					2/6/1992	13	ob-gyn	bth	obg
9208748	28791	WHO	BTH					7/26/2004		5 north	bth	mec
3017845	30247	WHO	BTH					11/30/2001	4	hc5	oth	out
4869704	45076	WHO	BTH					9/11/1952	53	er	bth	eme
5904720	48692	WH0	BTH					12/18/1986	19	nicu	bth	neo

WHONET is now showing you the complete contents of the data file created by BacLink. Inspect this file to see if there are any possible errors – in the dates, codes, antibiotic results, *etc.* This will also help to familiarize you with the structure and contents of a WHONET data file.

When you finish, click on "Continue" and "Exit" to return to the main WHONET screen. Then "File", "Exit" to leave WHONET completely.

The next time that you enter WHONET, you will see your new laboratory configuration for the "BacLink Tutorial Hospital" on the list. You can then select this laboratory for laboratory configuration, data entry, or data analysis.

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Part 3. What the next steps?

You have learned how to convert data from common desktop softwares, such as Excel, and text files exported from laboratory information systems. The steps were: 1. configuration – which only needs to be accomplished once; and 2. running the conversion – which you can repeat as you continue to collect additional data.

You then set up a new WHONET configuration for this laboratory. With this configuration, you can now analyze your data with WHONET. If needed, you could also use WHONET for manual data entry of supplemental information that you did not have in your original data file.

For guidance on how to use WHONET for data entry and data analysis, continue with the appropriate tutorials.