

8.Prescription_Features

December 5, 2025

1 Prescriptions (CPOE) Feature Script

1.1 Description

This script processes Provider Order Entry (CPOE) data from `prescriptions.csv`. It captures the physician's *intent* to treat, regardless of whether the drug was successfully administered.

1.2 Clinical Justification for HAPI Research

- **Risk Stratification:** Physician orders for Vasopressors or Sedatives act as an early warning signal for HAPI risk, often appearing in the system hours before the drug is physically administered.
- **Comorbidity Burden:** A high number of distinct prescriptions (`num_distinct_drugs`) is a validated proxy for patient frailty and medical complexity, which correlates with reduced tissue tolerance.

1.3 Inputs & Outputs

- **Input:** `prescriptions.csv`
- **Output:** `prescriptions_feat.csv`
- **Key Features:**
 - `has_vasoactive_drug`
 - `has_sedation_drug`
 - `num_prescriptions`

```
[7]: import os
import pandas as pd
```

```
[8]: #Configuration
import os
import pandas as pd

# Base Directory
BASE_DIR = r"D:\School\5141"

# Define Input/Output Paths
PRESC_PATH = os.path.join(BASE_DIR, "prescriptions.csv", "prescriptions.csv")
OUTPUT_PATH = os.path.join(BASE_DIR, "prescriptions_feat.csv")
```

```
[9]: # High-risk medication classes.

# GENERAL HIGH RISK
# Combined list of all drugs known to impact perfusion or mobility.
HIGH_RISK_MED_KEYWORDS = [
    "norepinephrine", "levophed", "epinephrine", "vasopressin",
    "dopamine", "dobutamine", "phenylephrine", "neosynephrine",
    "propofol", "midazolam", "versed", "lorazepam", "ativan",
    "dexmedetomidine", "precedex",
    "fentanyl", "morphine", "hydromorphone", "dilaudid", "oxycodone"
]

# VASOACTIVE AGENTS
# Peripheral Vasoconstriction leads to Ischemia.
VASOACTIVE_KEYWORDS = [
    "norepinephrine", "levophed", "epinephrine", "vasopressin",
    "dopamine", "dobutamine", "phenylephrine", "neosynephrine"
]

# SEDATIVES
# Immobility & Sensory Loss: Patients on these drips cannot move to relieve
↳ pressure.
SEDATION_KEYWORDS = [
    "propofol", "midazolam", "versed", "lorazepam", "ativan",
    "dexmedetomidine", "precedex"
]

# OPIOIDS
# CNS Depression: Reduces spontaneous movement during sleep/rest.
OPIOID_KEYWORDS = [
    "fentanyl", "morphine", "hydromorphone", "dilaudid", "oxycodone"
]
```

```
[10]: # Loading Function
def load_prescriptions(path: str):
    df = pd.read_csv(path, low_memory=False)

    if "hadm_id" not in df.columns:
        raise ValueError("prescriptions.csv is missing 'hadm_id'.")

    df["hadm_id"] = df["hadm_id"].astype("Int64")

    # Identify the best medication text columns
    possible_text_cols = [
        "drug",
        "drug_name_generic",
        "drug_name_poe",
    ]
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        "medication"
    ]

    existing_cols = [c for c in possible_text_cols if c in df.columns]

    if not existing_cols:
        raise ValueError(
            f"No usable medication text column found. Columns: {list(df.
columns)}")
        )

    # Build combined free-text medication field
    df["med_text"] = (
        df[existing_cols]
        .astype(str)
        .agg(" ".join, axis=1)
        .str.lower()
    )

    return df

```

```

[11]: # Building Features Function
def build_prescription_features(df: pd.DataFrame):

    df = df[df["hadm_id"].notna()].copy()

    # Count total prescriptions per admission
    num_prescriptions = (
        df.groupby("hadm_id")["med_text"]
        .size()
        .rename("num_prescriptions")
    )

    # Count distinct meds per admission
    num_distinct = (
        df.groupby("hadm_id")["med_text"]
        .nunique()
        .rename("num_distinct_drugs")
    )

    # Helper for keyword-based counts/flags
    def count_and_flag(keywords, count_name, flag_name):
        pattern = "|".join(keywords)
        mask = df["med_text"].str.contains(pattern, na=False)

        count_series = (
            df[mask]

```

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        .groupby("hadm_id")["med_text"]
        .size()
        .rename(count_name)
    )

    flag_series = (
        df[mask]
        .groupby("hadm_id")
        .size()
        .gt(0)
        .astype("Int64")
        .rename(flag_name)
    )

    return count_series, flag_series

# High-risk categories
high_count, high_flag = count_and_flag(
    HIGH_RISK_MED_KEYWORDS,
    "num_high_risk_drugs",
    "has_high_risk_drug"
)

_, vaso_flag = count_and_flag(
    VASOACTIVE_KEYWORDS,
    "num_vasoactive_drugs",
    "has_vasoactive_drug"
)

_, sed_flag = count_and_flag(
    SEDATION_KEYWORDS,
    "num_sedation_drugs",
    "has_sedation_drug"
)

_, opioid_flag = count_and_flag(
    OPIOID_KEYWORDS,
    "num_opioid_drugs",
    "has_opioid_drug"
)

# Combine into a single feature table
feat = (
    num_prescriptions.to_frame()
    .join(num_distinct, how="left")
    .join(high_count, how="left")
    .join(high_flag, how="left")

```

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        .join(vaso_flag, how="left")
        .join(sed_flag, how="left")
        .join(opioid_flag, how="left")
        .reset_index()
        .fillna(0)
    )

    # Ensure numeric columns are Int64
    int_cols = [
        "num_prescriptions",
        "num_distinct_drugs",
        "num_high_risk_drugs",
        "has_high_risk_drug",
        "has_vasoactive_drug",
        "has_sedation_drug",
        "has_opioid_drug"
    ]

    for col in int_cols:
        if col in feat.columns:
            feat[col] = feat[col].astype("Int64")

    print("Prescription features built:")
    print(feat.head())

    return feat

```

```

[12]: # Execute

if __name__ == "__main__":
    df = load_prescriptions(PRESC_PATH)
    feat = build_prescription_features(df)

    print(f"Saving to: {OUTPUT_PATH}")
    feat.to_csv(OUTPUT_PATH, index=False)
    print("Done.")

```

Prescription features built:

	hadm_id	num_prescriptions	num_distinct_drugs	num_high_risk_drugs	\
0	20000019	29	18	0	
1	20000024	17	9	4	
2	20000034	37	28	1	
3	20000041	34	27	3	
4	20000045	105	31	13	

	has_high_risk_drug	has_vasoactive_drug	has_sedation_drug	has_opioid_drug
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	1

2	1	0	0	1
3	1	0	0	1
4	1	0	0	1

Saving to: D:\School\5141\prescriptions_feat.csv

Done.