

Scenario: To reduce wait time in emergency department of a hospital

Step 1: Understanding the Business Goal

Business Goal:

A local hospital wants to reduce patient wait times in the emergency department by 30% over the next 6 months - Recovery Hospital

Key Objectives:

- >Identifying the rates of emergency cases
- >Understanding the need for increase in equipment
- >Understanding the need for professionals –nurses and doctors
- >Collecting the data on time for individual tasks like –check in, treatment and checkout
- >To prioritize different cases efficiently to reduce delays
- >Develop a dashboard to monitor KPI's in peak hours
- >collect feedback from patients, staff and monitor the progress
- >Make sure you keep a track on work to make implicit changes whenever needed

Step 2: Q&A b/w Data Analyst vs Client

| Data Analyst | Client |
|---|---|
| 1)What is the current average wait time in the emergency department? | Our average wait time is 45 minutes, measured from check-in to seeing a doctor. |
| 2) When do you experience the highest patient volume, and how does this affect wait times? | Wait times are highest on weekends and evenings, especially during the winter months. |
| 3)What is the staffing situation like during peak hours, and is there flexibility in schedules? | We have limited staff during peak periods and rely on part-time staff, which can be inconsistent. |

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|--|---|
| 4)Do you have any current initiatives in place to reduce wait times, and have they been effective? | We've tried streamlining triage, but it hasn't significantly reduced wait times." |
| 5) What are the main barriers to reducing wait times (e.g., budget, staffing, technology)? | The biggest barriers are budget constraints and a shortage of skilled medical staff. |
| 6) What types of cases contribute most to longer wait times, and how are they managed? | Non-urgent cases contribute to delays, and we are considering improving the triage system to prioritize critical cases. |
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Step 3: Sample Data Collection

Table 1: Wait Times and Patient Volume

| Time Period | Average Wait Time (min) | Peak Patient Volume | Day of Week | Month (Season) |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Weekdays | 45 | 150 | Monday | winter |
| Weekends | 60 | 200 | Saturday | winter |
| Evening | 55 | 100 | Any | winter |
| Off peak | 30 | 80 | Thursday | spring |

Table 2: Staffing Levels During Peak Hours

| Shift Type | Staffing(doc) | Staffing(nurse) | Staffing(other s) | Staffing issues |
|------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Day | 3 | 5 | 2 | yes |
| Evening | 2 | 4 | 1 | yes |
| Night | 1 | 3 | 1 | yes |

Table 3: Types of Cases and Their Impact on Wait Times

| Case Type | No.of cases | AVG wait time | Impact on wait times |
|------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Non-urgent | 40 | 50 | High |
| Urgent | 25 | 30 | Medium |
| Critical | 10 | 15 | Low |

Step 4: Next Steps

>data cleaning

>EDA

>feature engineering

>Building insights

Submission by:

22B81A6765

22B81A6769

22B81A67B4