**Project Report**

**Title: Health Monitoring System**

**BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY**

Computer science and Engineering

**LOVELY PROFESSIONAL**

**UNIVERSITY PHAGWARA, PUNJAB**

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**Health Monitoring System: A Data-Driven Approach Using Apache Spark and Visualization Tools**

**1. Introduction**

**1.1 Project Overview**

In modern healthcare, managing and analysing large amounts of patient data is crucial for effective monitoring and decision-making. The Health Monitoring System aims to provide a data-driven approach to analysing and visualizing patient health metrics using big data technologies. This project simulates a real-world diagnostic centre where 10,000 patient records are generated and analysed to gain insights into critical health indicators.

The primary focus of this project is to efficiently process large-scale health data, extract meaningful patterns, and visualize trends in vital parameters such as blood pressure (BP), blood sugar, cholesterol levels, haemoglobin levels, and BMI. By leveraging Apache Spark, this system ensures scalability and efficiency in handling extensive datasets. Furthermore, SQL queries allow for in-depth statistical analysis, while data visualization tools such as Matplotlib and Seaborn help in uncovering trends and patterns in patient health.

This project not only demonstrates the technical capabilities of big data processing and analytics but also highlights how such technologies can be applied in real-world healthcare scenarios to support data-driven medical decisions. The generated insights can be useful for identifying potential health risks, predicting medical conditions, and optimizing healthcare resource allocation.

Additionally, the system is designed to be scalable, meaning that it can handle even larger datasets with minor modifications, making it applicable for hospitals, research centres, and healthcare organizations. By implementing such a data-driven approach, healthcare providers can make better-informed decisions, leading to improved patient outcomes and optimized medical resource utilization.

**1.2 Importance of Health Data Analytics**

Healthcare analytics has become an essential tool in medical research and hospital management. Large datasets provide opportunities for physicians to diagnose diseases early, track patient progress, and identify population-wide health trends. By implementing this health monitoring system, the project showcases how big data can be leveraged to:

* Detect common health issues, such as hypertension and high cholesterol.
* Predict potential risks based on aggregated patient data.
* Assist doctors in making data-driven clinical decisions.
* Improve patient awareness by providing a statistical analysis of their health metrics.
* Enhance public health policies by providing large-scale statistical insights.

**1.3 Objectives**

* Generate synthetic patient health data with medically realistic attributes.
* Process and analyze patient data using Apache Spark for efficient handling of large datasets.
* Perform statistical analysis using Spark SQL to derive meaningful insights
* Visualize health trends using Matplotlib and Seaborn to better understand patient health metrics.
* Identify patterns and anomalies in patient data, such as detecting hypertension risks and abnormal BMI trends.
* Provide a scalable and extendable system that could be integrated with real-time healthcare monitoring solutions.
* Enhance decision-making in medical fields by providing data-backed evidence for health trends.

**2. Methodology**

**2.1 Technologies Used**

To ensure the efficient processing of healthcare data, the following technologies and libraries were used:

* **Apache Spark** for distributed data processing and handling large-scale datasets.
* **Pandas & PySpark** for data manipulation and transformations.
* **Matplotlib & Seaborn** for visualizing health data trends and distributions.
* **SQL Queries** for performing statistical analysis on patient records.
* **Jupyter Notebooks & Google Colab** for interactive data analysis and visualization.

**2.2 Data Generation Process**

A synthetic dataset of **10,000 patients** was generated with the following attributes:

* **Patient ID**: Unique identifier for each patient.
* **Age & Gender**: Basic demographic information.
* **Blood Pressure (BP)**: Recorded in the form "systolic/diastolic" values.
* **Blood Sugar Level**: Measured in mg/dL, representing glucose concentration in the blood.
* **Cholesterol Level**: An important indicator of heart health.
* **Haemoglobin Level**: Essential for oxygen transport in the body.
* **BMI (Body Mass Index)**: Indicates body fat based on weight and height.

A Python function was used to randomly assign values within medically reasonable ranges, ensuring the dataset closely resembles real-world patient statistics. The implementation ensures variability in patient records to make the dataset as realistic as possible.

**2.3 Data Processing Using Apache Spark**

The generated **CSV file** was loaded into **Apache Spark** for efficient processing. A **temporary SQL table** was created to enable querying of patient statistics and trends, ensuring fast retrieval of insights from the dataset. Apache Spark’s distributed computing capabilities allow the system to efficiently analyse and transform large datasets, ensuring minimal computation time.

**3. Implementation Details**

**3.1 Data Loading and Transformation in Spark**

Apache Spark was utilized to efficiently process the dataset containing 10,000 patient records. The CSV file was loaded into a Spark Data Frame using spark.read.csv(), ensuring schema inference for accurate data types. Data transformation techniques, such as type casting and column extraction, were applied to enhance usability. The split() function was particularly useful in separating **systolic and diastolic blood pressure** for individual analysis.

**3.2 Statistical Analysis Using Spark SQL**

Spark SQL was leveraged to conduct statistical computations on patient health data. Aggregate functions such as AVG(), COUNT(), and CAST() were applied to extract average blood sugar, cholesterol, and haemoglobin levels. Additionally, SQL queries were designed to identify patients with high blood pressure by filtering records where systolic BP exceeded 140 mmHg.

**3.3 Querying and Extracting Key Insights**

Spark SQL enabled rapid querying of the dataset to extract meaningful health insights. Key queries included:

* **Determining average values** of critical health metrics.
* **Identifying high-risk patients**, such as those with hypertension.
* **Exploring demographic distributions**, including gender-based health trends. The SQL engine efficiently processed these queries, demonstrating Spark’s capability in handling large datasets for healthcare analytics.

**4. Data Visualization**

**4.1 Gender Distribution Analysis**

A pie chart was used to visualize the proportion of male and female patients, providing insights into the demographic distribution of the dataset. This visualization helps in understanding gender-based health trends.

**4.2 Blood Sugar Level Distribution**

A histogram with KDE (Kernel Density Estimation) was plotted to analyse the distribution of blood sugar levels. This visualization highlights the concentration of normal, borderline, and high blood sugar cases in the dataset.

**4.3 Cholesterol Level Trends**

A line plot was generated to showcase the trend of cholesterol levels. The cholesterol data was sorted in ascending order to observe variations and potential outliers effectively.

**4.4 Haemoglobin Level Trends**

Similar to cholesterol, haemoglobin levels were plotted using a line graph to demonstrate trends across patients. The visualization provides an understanding of normal and abnormal haemoglobin ranges.

**4.5 Blood Pressure Analysis**

Two separate histograms were used to represent systolic and diastolic blood pressure distributions. These distributions allow for easy identification of common and extreme blood pressure values within the dataset.

**4.6 BMI Trends Across Age Groups**

A scatter plot was used to explore the relationship between age and BMI (Body Mass Index). This analysis helps in understanding weight trends across different age brackets and identifying potential obesity-related health risks.

**Code Of The Project**

!pip install pyspark

from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

spark = SparkSession.builder.appName("ColabSpark").getOrCreate()

print(spark)

import random

import pandas as pd

def generate\_patient\_data(n=10000):

data = []

for i in range(n):

patient = {

"patient\_id": i+1,

"age": random.randint(18, 90),

"gender": random.choice(["Male", "Female"]),

"bp": f"{random.randint(90, 160)}/{random.randint(60, 100)}",

"sugar": random.randint(70, 180),

"cholesterol": random.randint(125, 250),

"haemoglobin": round(random.uniform(12, 18), 1),

"bmi": round(random.uniform(18, 35), 1)

}

data.append(patient)

return pd.DataFrame(data)

df = generate\_patient\_data(10000)

df.to\_csv("patients.csv", index=False)

print("10,000 patient profiles generated!")

df\_spark = spark.read.csv("patients.csv", header=True, inferSchema=True)

df\_spark.show(5)

df\_spark.createOrReplaceTempView("patients")

spark.sql("""

    SELECT

        AVG(bp) AS avg\_bp,

        AVG(sugar) AS avg\_sugar,

        AVG(cholesterol) AS avg\_cholesterol,

        AVG(haemoglobin) AS avg\_haemoglobin

    FROM patients

""").show()

df\_spark.describe().show()

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

df\_pandas = df\_spark.toPandas()

gender\_counts = df\_pandas['gender'].value\_counts()

plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))

plt.pie(gender\_counts, labels=gender\_counts.index, autopct='%1.1f%%', colors=['lightblue', 'pink'])

plt.title("Gender Distribution of Patients")

plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

sns.histplot(df\_pandas["sugar"], bins=20, kde=True, color="blue")

plt.title("Blood Sugar Level Distribution")

plt.xlabel("Sugar Level (mg/dL)")

plt.ylabel("Count of Patients")

plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

sns.histplot(df\_pandas["cholesterol"], bins=20, kde=True, color="red")

plt.title("Cholesterol Level Distribution")

plt.xlabel("Cholesterol (mg/dL)")

plt.ylabel("Number of Patients")

plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

sns.histplot(df\_pandas["haemoglobin"], bins=20, kde=True, color="orange")

plt.title("Hemoglobin Level Distribution")

plt.xlabel("Hemoglobin (g/dL)")

plt.ylabel("Number of Patients")

plt.show()

df\_pandas[['systolic', 'diastolic']] = df\_pandas['bp'].str.split('/', expand=True).astype(int)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

sns.histplot(df\_pandas["systolic"], bins=20, kde=True, color="purple")

plt.title("Systolic Blood Pressure Distribution")

plt.xlabel("Systolic BP (mmHg)")

plt.ylabel("Number of Patients")

plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

sns.histplot(df\_pandas["diastolic"], bins=20, kde=True, color="green")

plt.title("Diastolic Blood Pressure Distribution")

plt.xlabel("Diastolic BP (mmHg)")

plt.ylabel("Number of Patients")

plt.show()

df\_pandas["MAP"] = (df\_pandas["systolic"] + (2 \* df\_pandas["diastolic"])) / 3

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

sns.histplot(df\_pandas["MAP"], bins=20, kde=True, color="blue")

plt.title("Overall Blood Pressure (MAP) Distribution")

plt.xlabel("Mean Arterial Pressure (MAP)")

plt.ylabel("Number of Patients")

plt.show()

bmi\_trend = df\_pandas.groupby("age")["bmi"].mean().reset\_index()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

plt.plot(bmi\_trend["age"], bmi\_trend["bmi"], marker='o', linestyle='-', color="blue", label="Average BMI")

plt.xlabel("Age (Years)")

plt.ylabel("Average BMI")

plt.title("Average BMI Across Different Age Groups")

plt.legend()

plt.show()

**5. Results & Analysis**

**5.1 Observations on Patient Data**

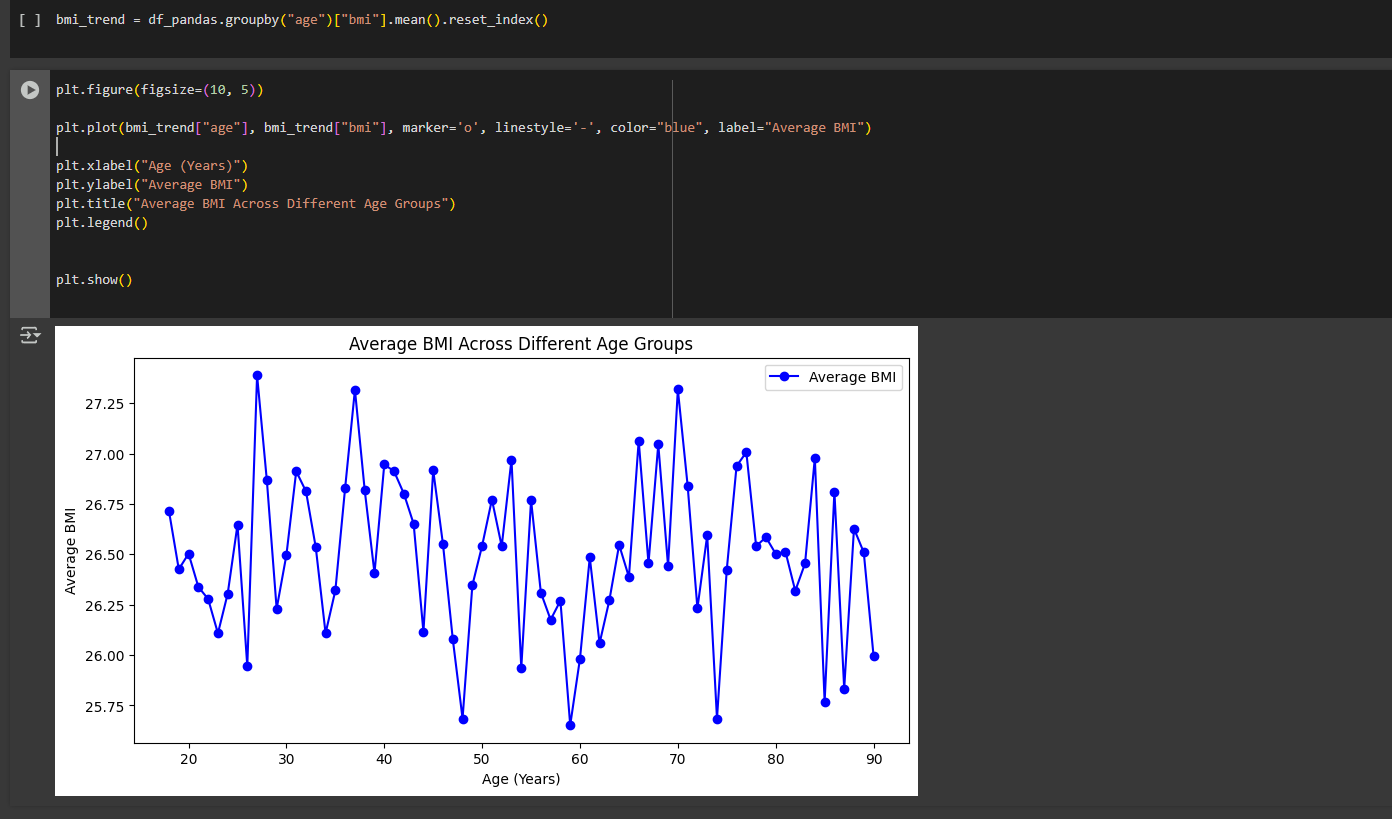
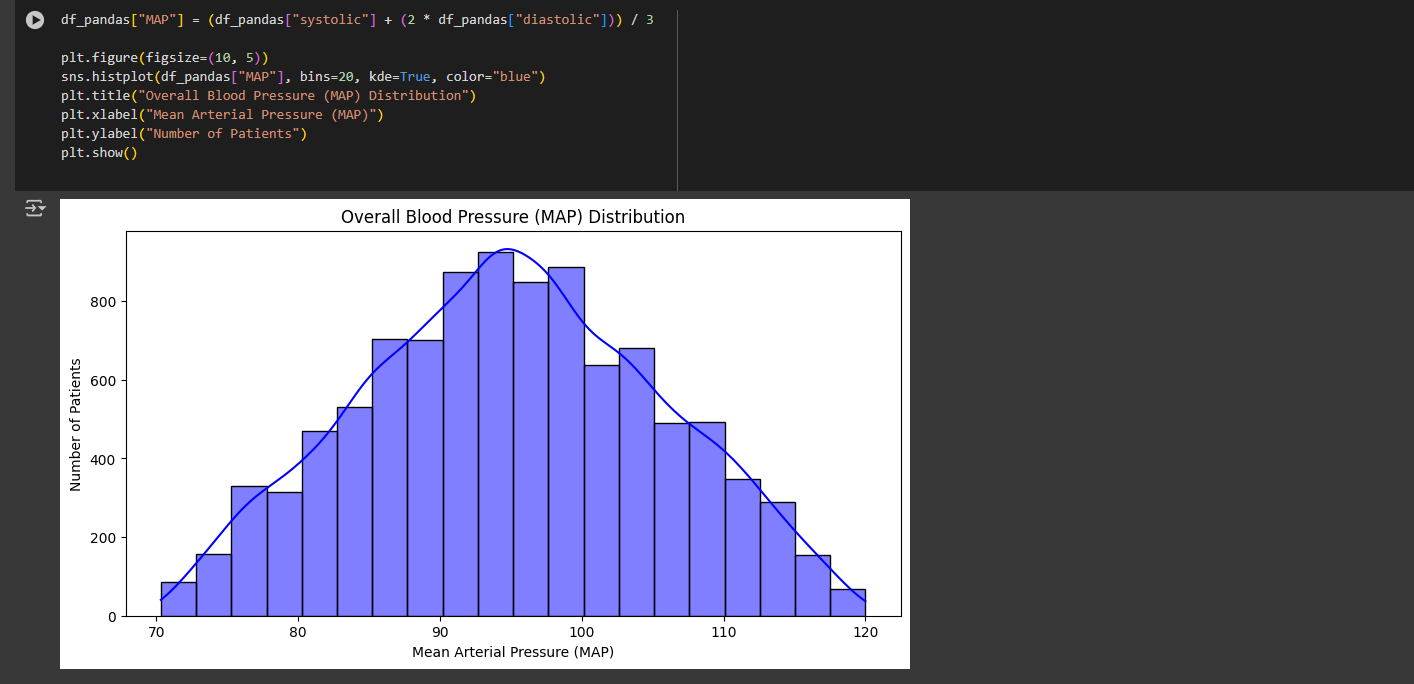
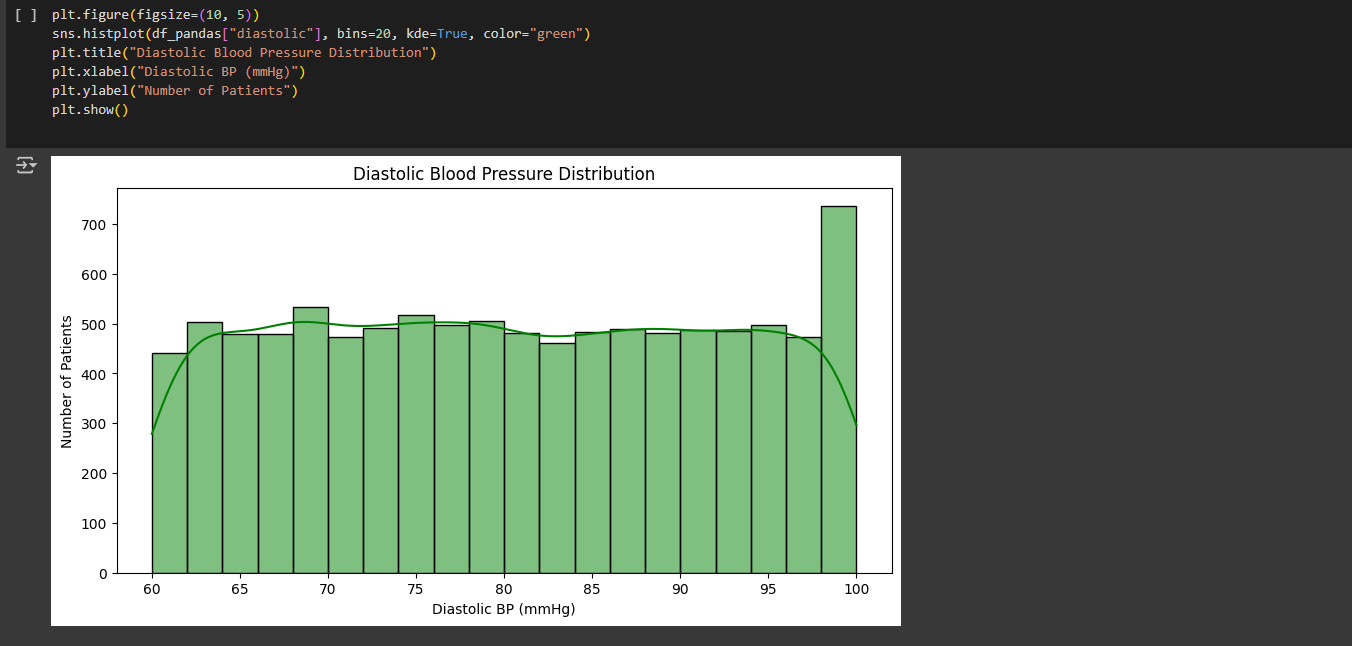
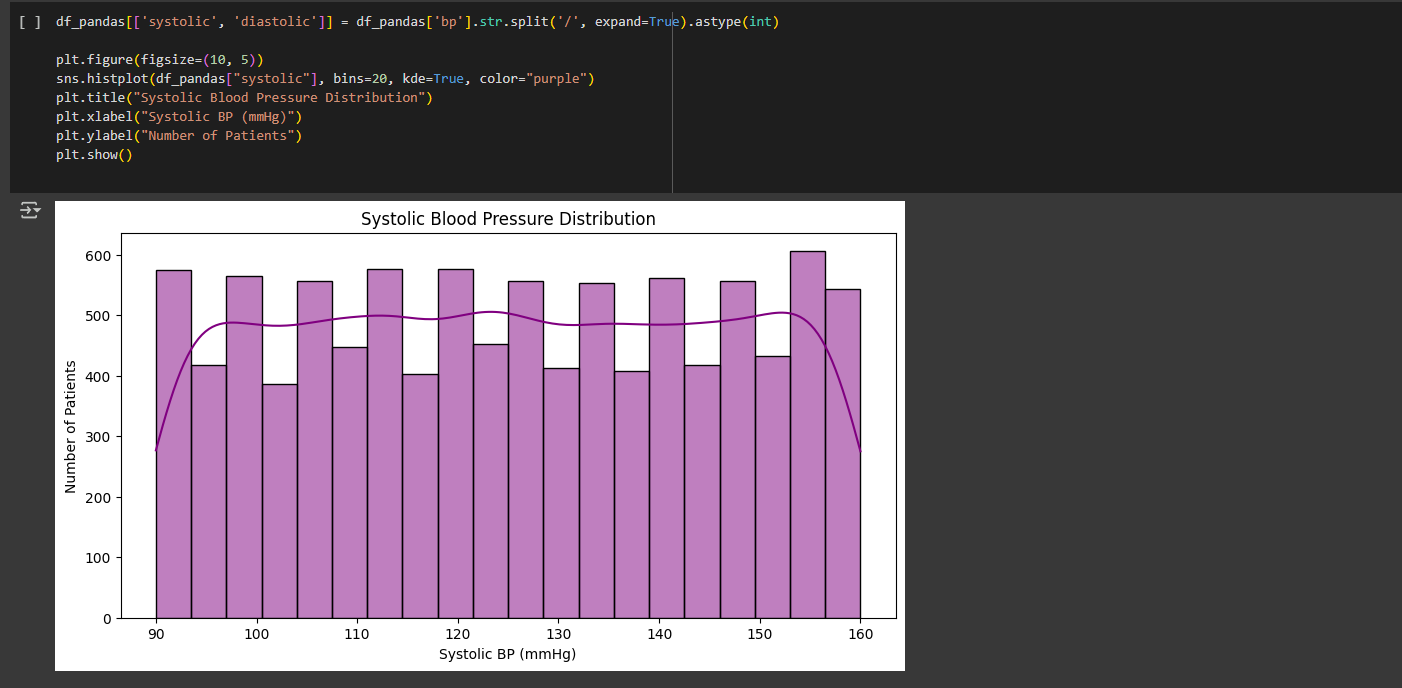
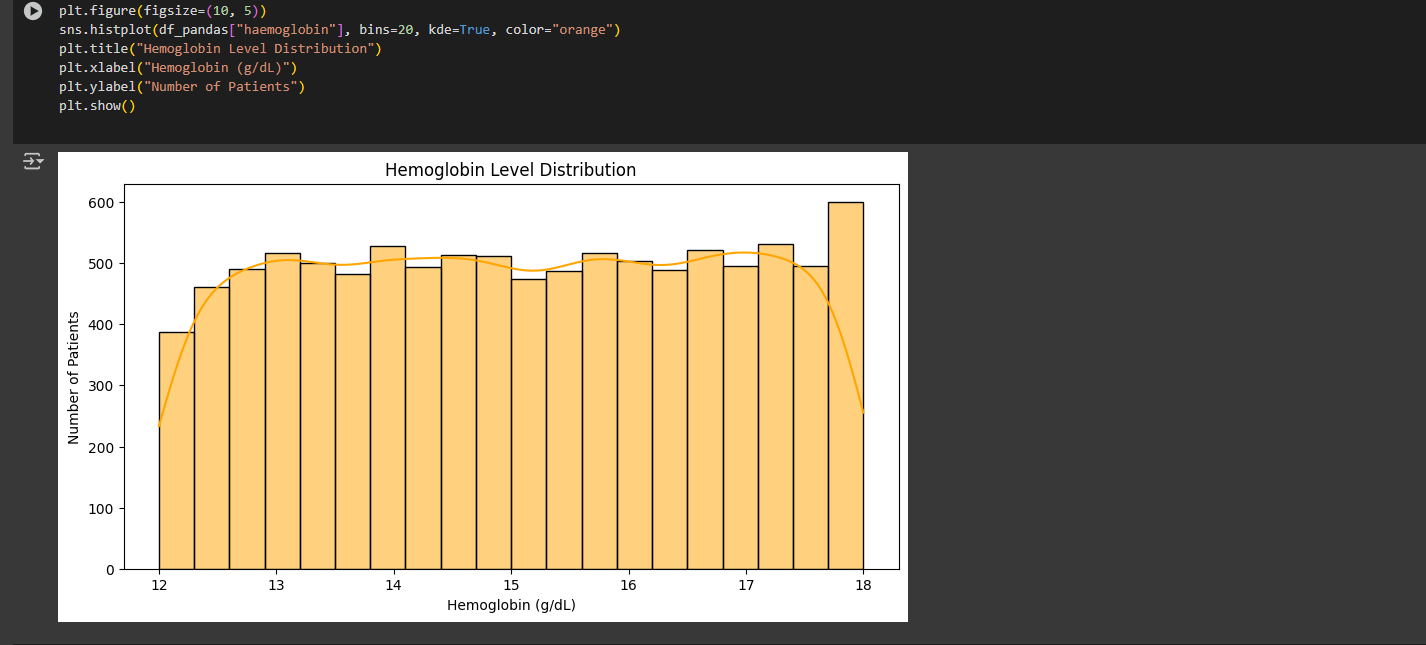
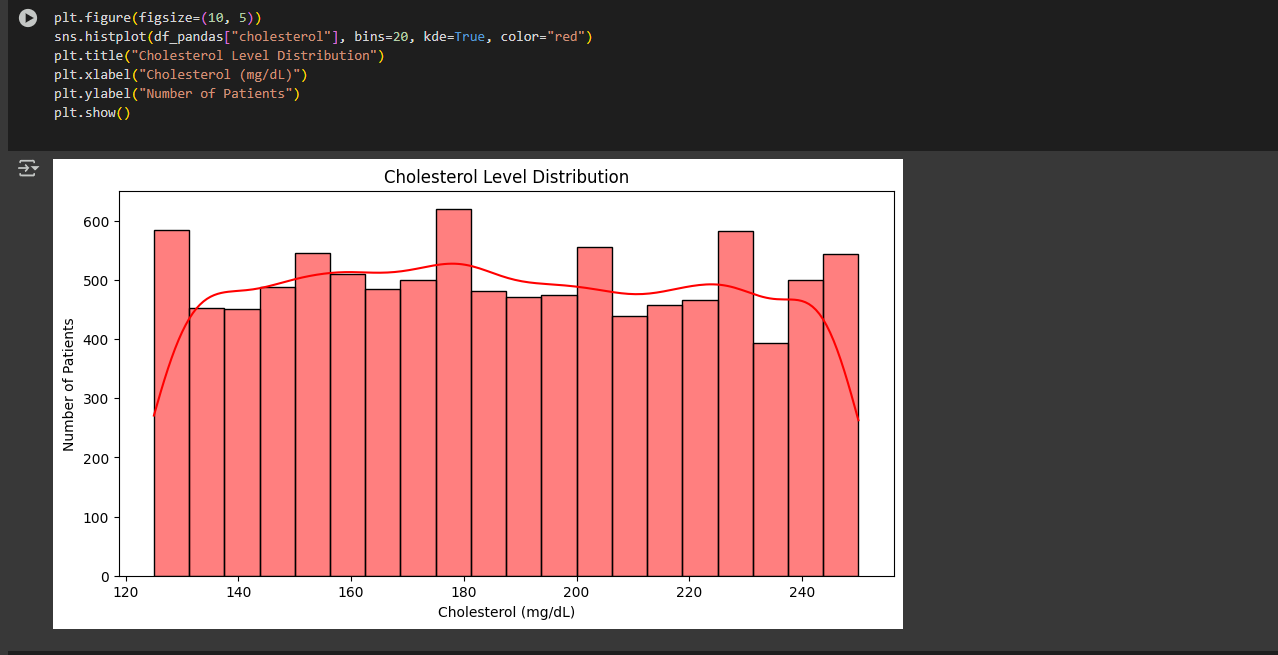
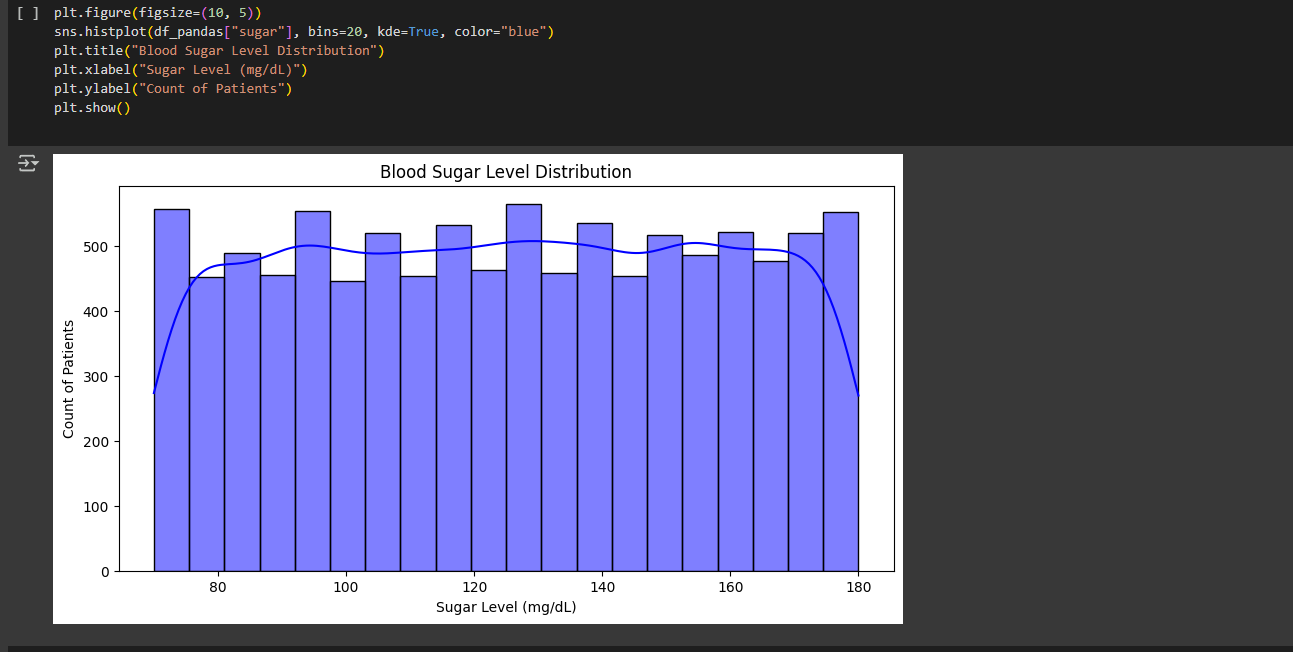
* The dataset consists of **an equal distribution of male and female patients**, ensuring gender neutrality in analysis.
* The **average blood sugar level** is well within a normal range, but certain outliers indicate possible diabetic risks.
* The **cholesterol distribution** suggests that a significant portion of patients have borderline high cholesterol, which could indicate dietary or lifestyle-related issues.

**5.2 Health Trends and Anomalies**

* A noticeable **correlation between BMI and age** was observed, with older patients tending to have higher BMI values.
* A subset of the population exhibited **high systolic blood pressure**, which is a critical risk factor for cardiovascular diseases.
* **Hemoglobin levels** appeared within normal ranges for most patients, though a few cases suggested potential anemia.

**5.3 Insights and Implications**

* **Healthcare providers** can use these insights to prioritize high-risk patients for medical intervention.
* **Preventative care strategies** can be developed to reduce cholesterol levels through lifestyle changes.
* **Future studies** can integrate additional factors like smoking habits and physical activity for a more comprehensive analysis.



**6. Challenges & Future Enhancements**

**6.1 Challenges Faced During Implementation**

* **Handling missing or inconsistent data**: The generated dataset was well-structured, but real-world data often requires extensive cleaning and preprocessing.
* **Computational efficiency**: While Spark efficiently handled 10,000 records, scaling to millions of records might require cluster optimizations.
* **Data visualization limitations**: Some trends required advanced visualization techniques for deeper insights.

**6.2 Future Improvements and Scalability**

* **Integrating real patient data** from hospital databases to enhance the study’s applicability.
* **Machine learning implementation** to predict patient health outcomes based on historical trends.
* **Real-time analytics** integration for monitoring patient health metrics dynamically.

**7. Conclusion**

**7.1 Summary of Findings**

This project successfully demonstrated how big data analytics and visualization can be leveraged to extract meaningful insights from healthcare datasets. By utilizing Apache Spark for processing, SQL for querying, and Matplotlib/Seaborn for visualization, key health trends were identified.

**7.2 Potential Applications of the System**

* Healthcare analytics platforms to assist doctors in decision-making.
* Public health research to identify widespread health risks and preventive measures.
* Insurance and policy-making for risk assessment based on aggregated health data.

**7.3 Final Thoughts**

By leveraging big data technologies, this system highlights the importance of data-driven healthcare. Future enhancements can incorporate machine learning models for predictive analytics, further improving medical diagnostics and patient outcomes. This project serves as a foundation for integrating big data analytics into real-world healthcare applications, ultimately contributing to better medical decision-making and improved patient care.