

# COGYES\_Data

David Degnan

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## DEMOGRAPHICS Data Set

*Outlier concerns:* None.

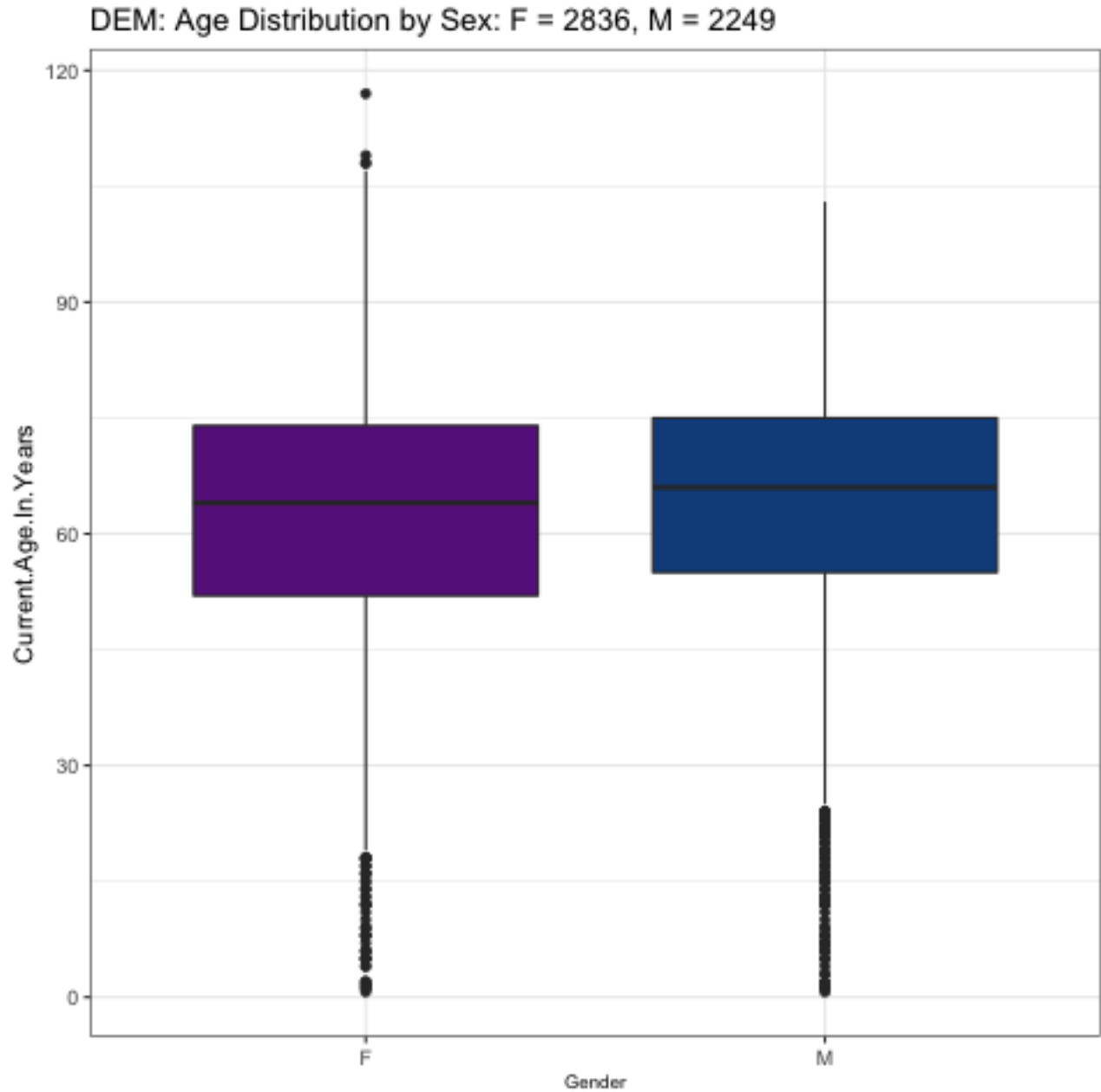


Figure 1: DEMOGRAPHICS: Age distribution split by sex. No outliers to be concerned about. Note more females than males.

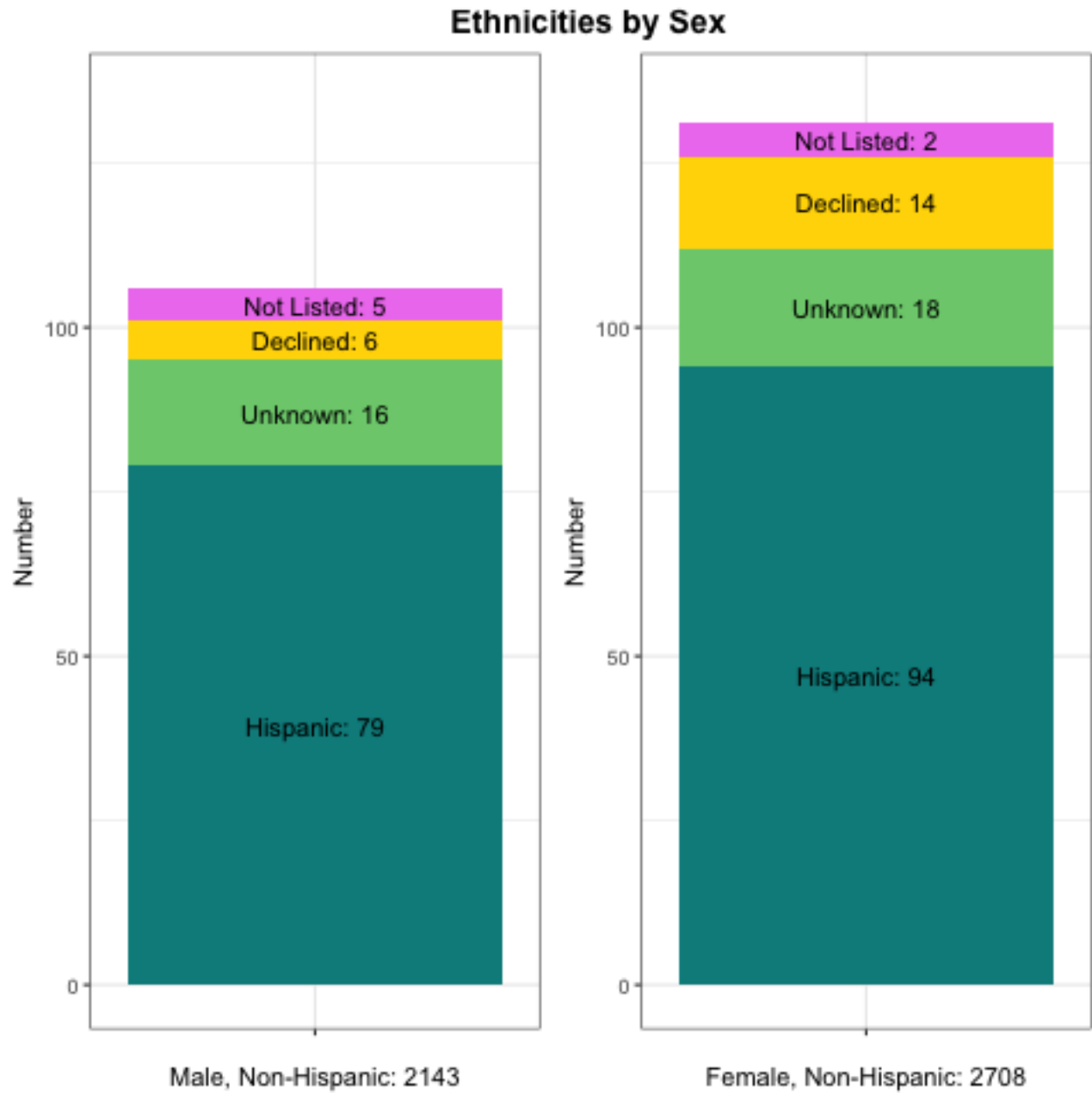


Figure 2: DEMOGRAPHICS: Ethnicity split by sex. Predominantly non-hispanic.

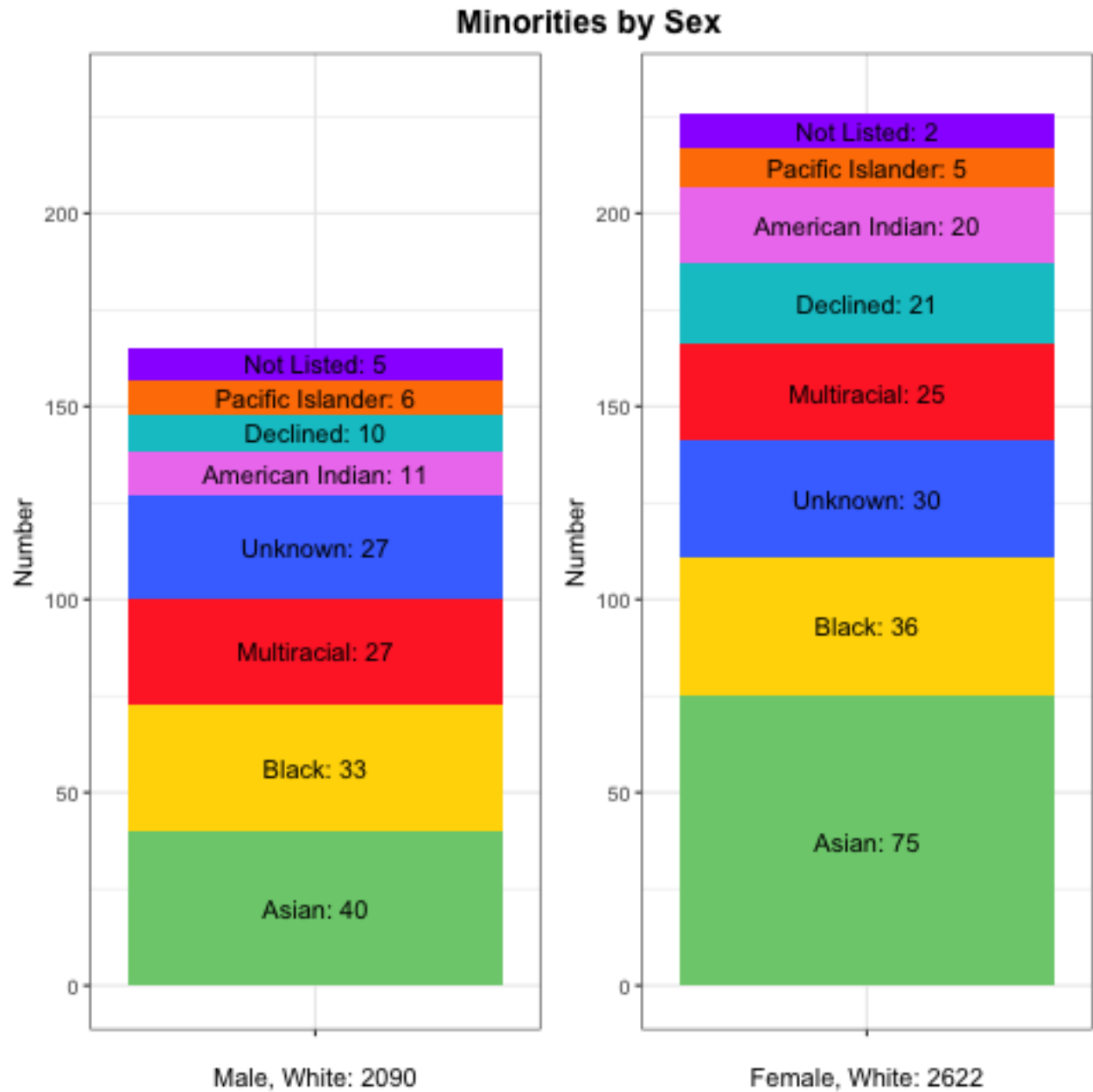


Figure 3: DEMOGRAPHICS: Race split by sex. Predominantly white.

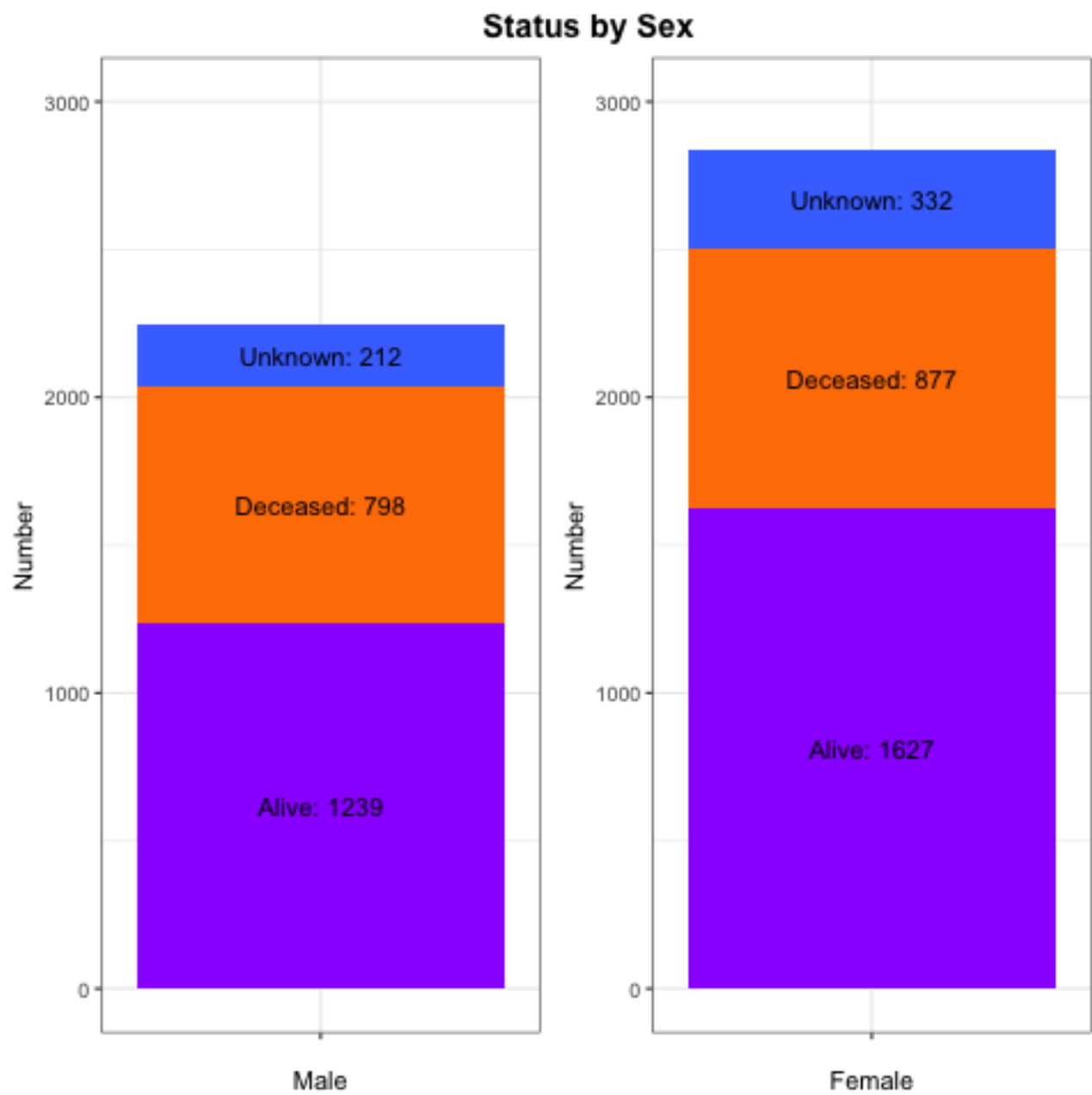


Figure 4: DEMOGRAPHICS: Status split by sex. Predominantly alive.

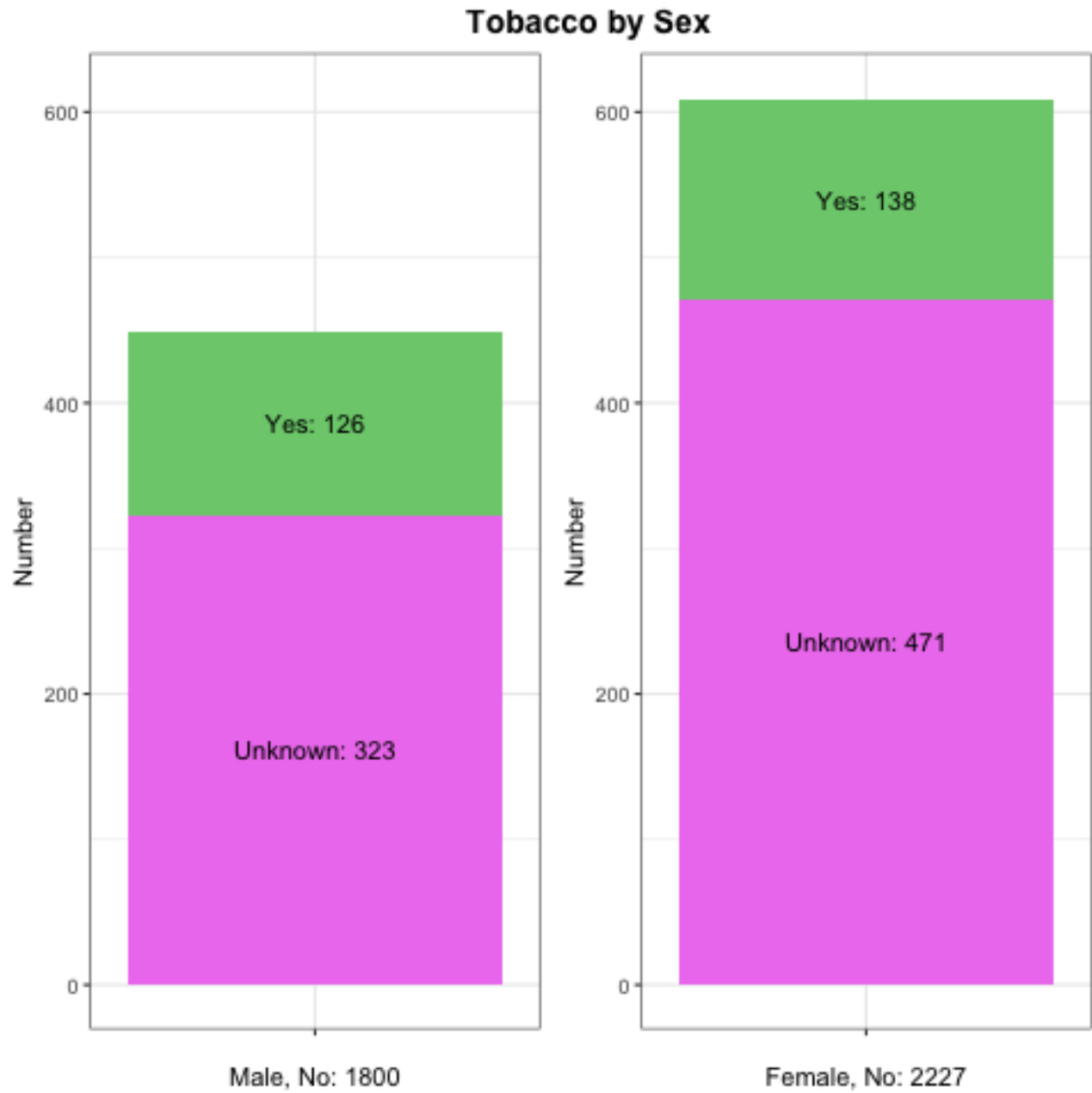


Figure 5: DEMOGRAPHICS: Tobacco usage split by sex. Predominantly “No”.

## FLOW Data Set

*Outlier concerns:* None.

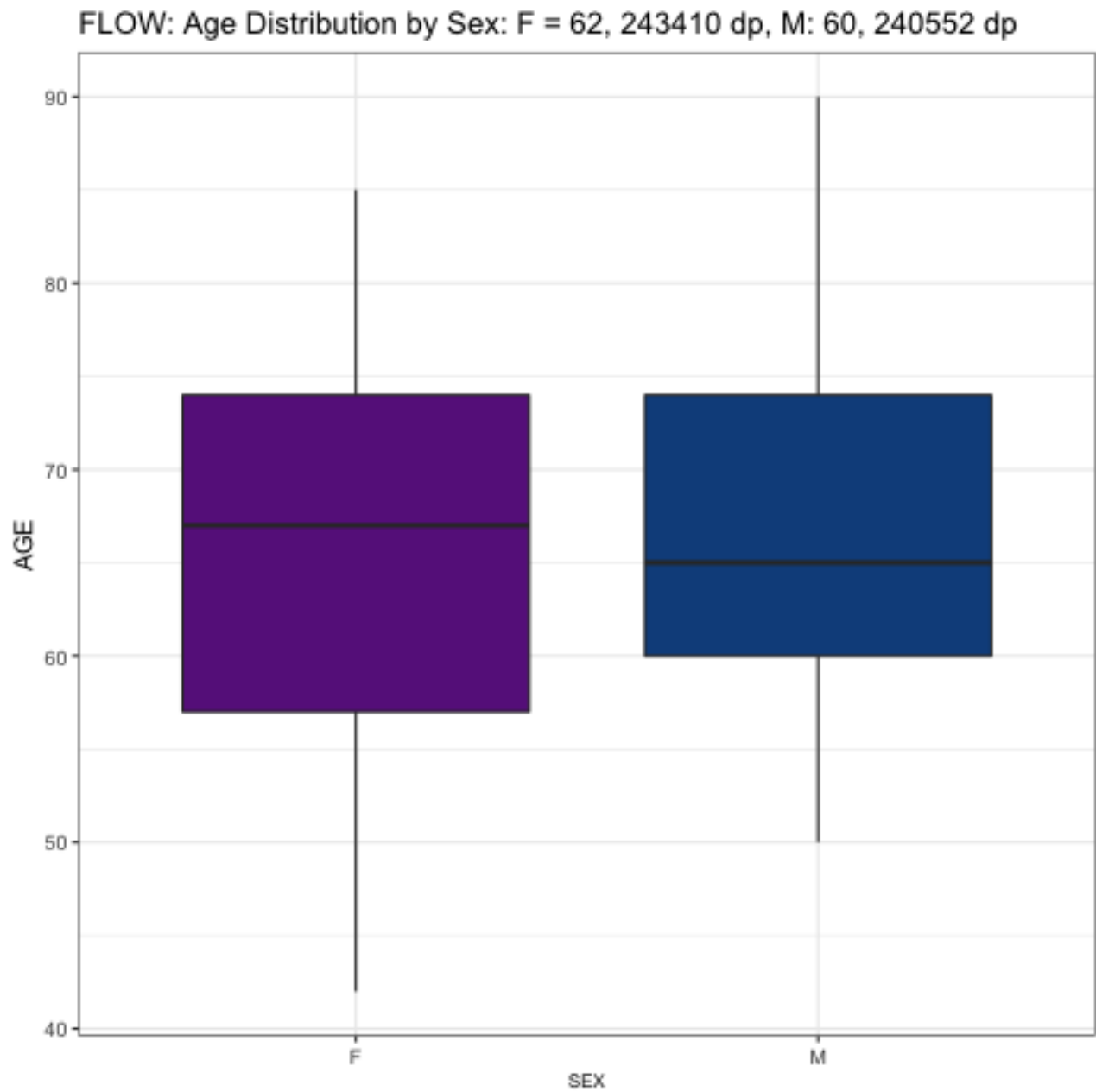


Figure 6: FLOW: Age split by sex. Note that there is significantly less than DEMOGRAPHIC data set.

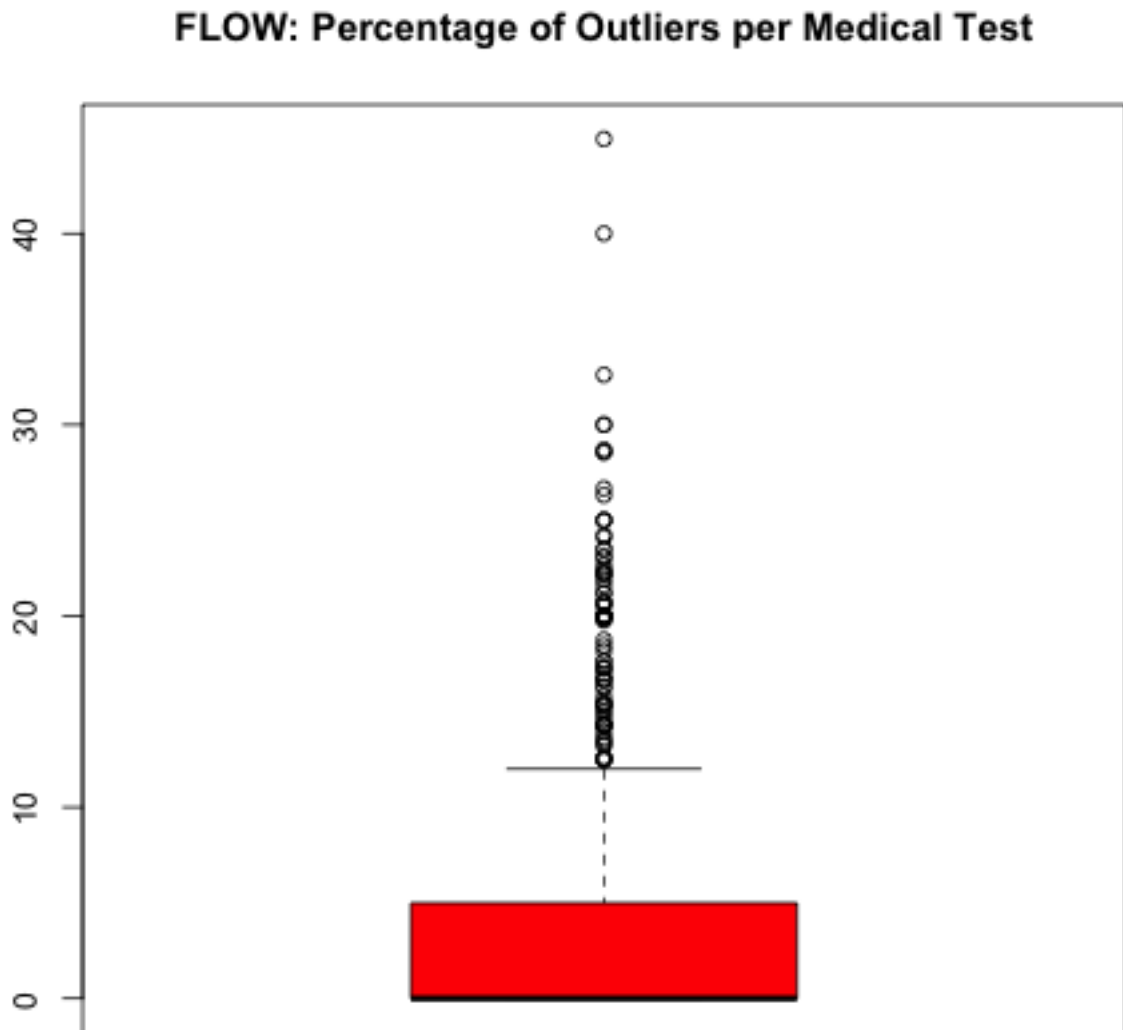


Figure 7: FLOW: Outlier percentage (number of outliers/total number of data points) for each test (every point is a medical test). Note that if we decided to remove outliers, we'd lose on average  $< 5\%$  of the data. Also note that the largest outliers have a small number of data points.

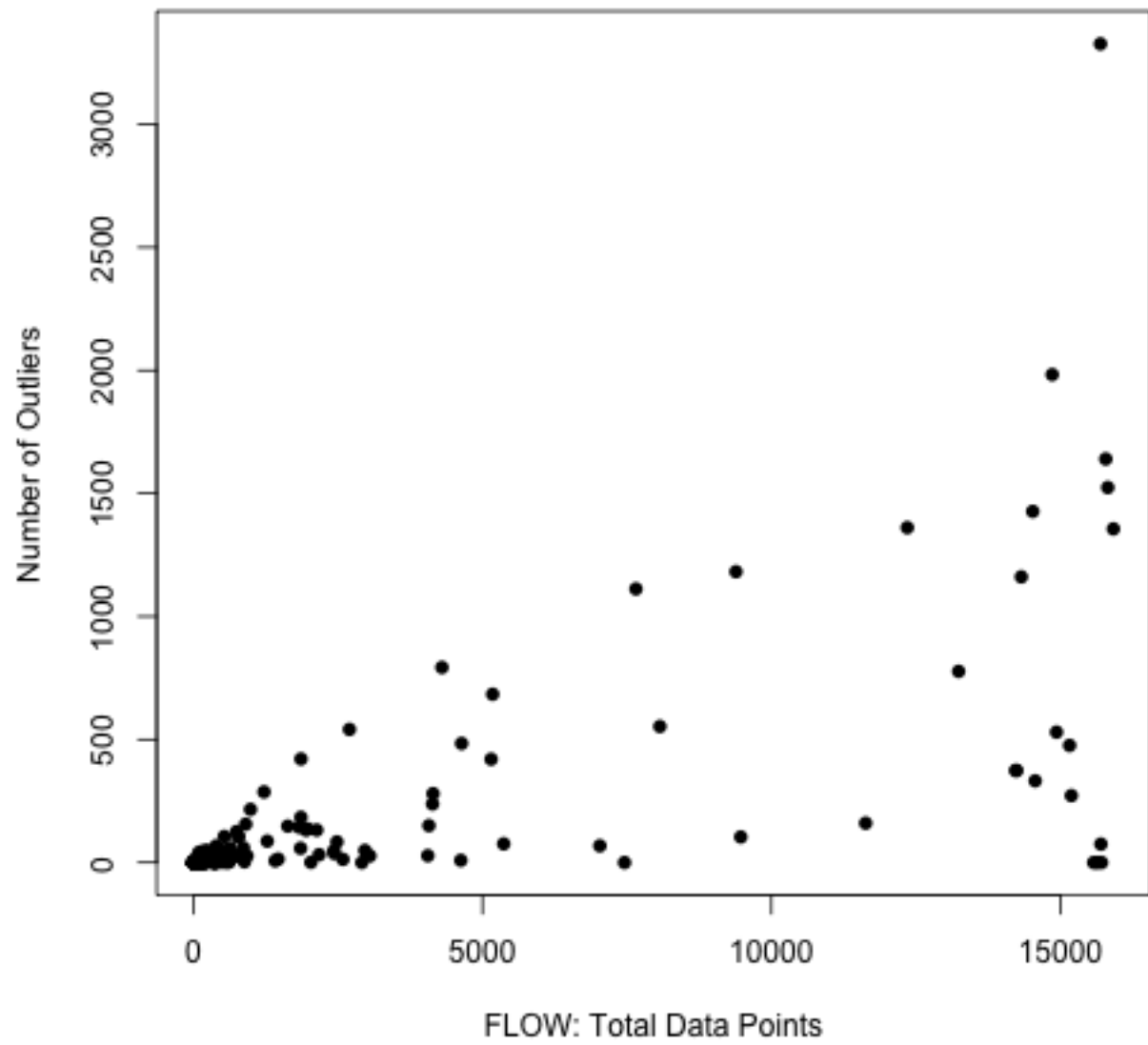


Figure 8: FLOW: As the number of data points increases, so does the number of outliers.



## HOSPITALIZATIONS Data Set

*Outlier concerns:* Yes. Ages > 120.

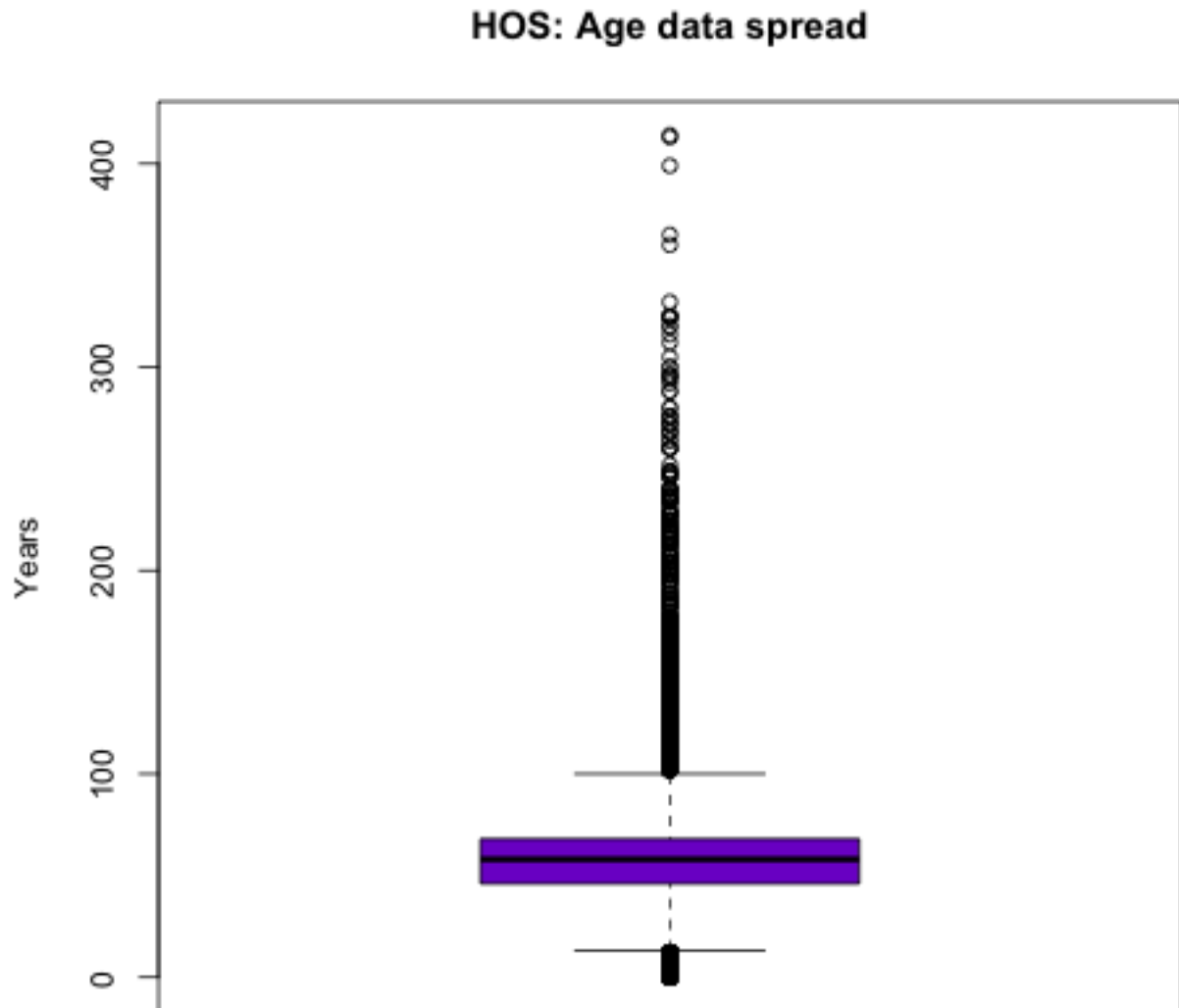


Figure 9: HOS: Note that there are quite a few ages over 120. These outliers will need to be accounted for, and a suggestion is to remove them from the data set. Age already has “NA” in its category.

## RESULTS Data Set

*Outlier concerns:* No.

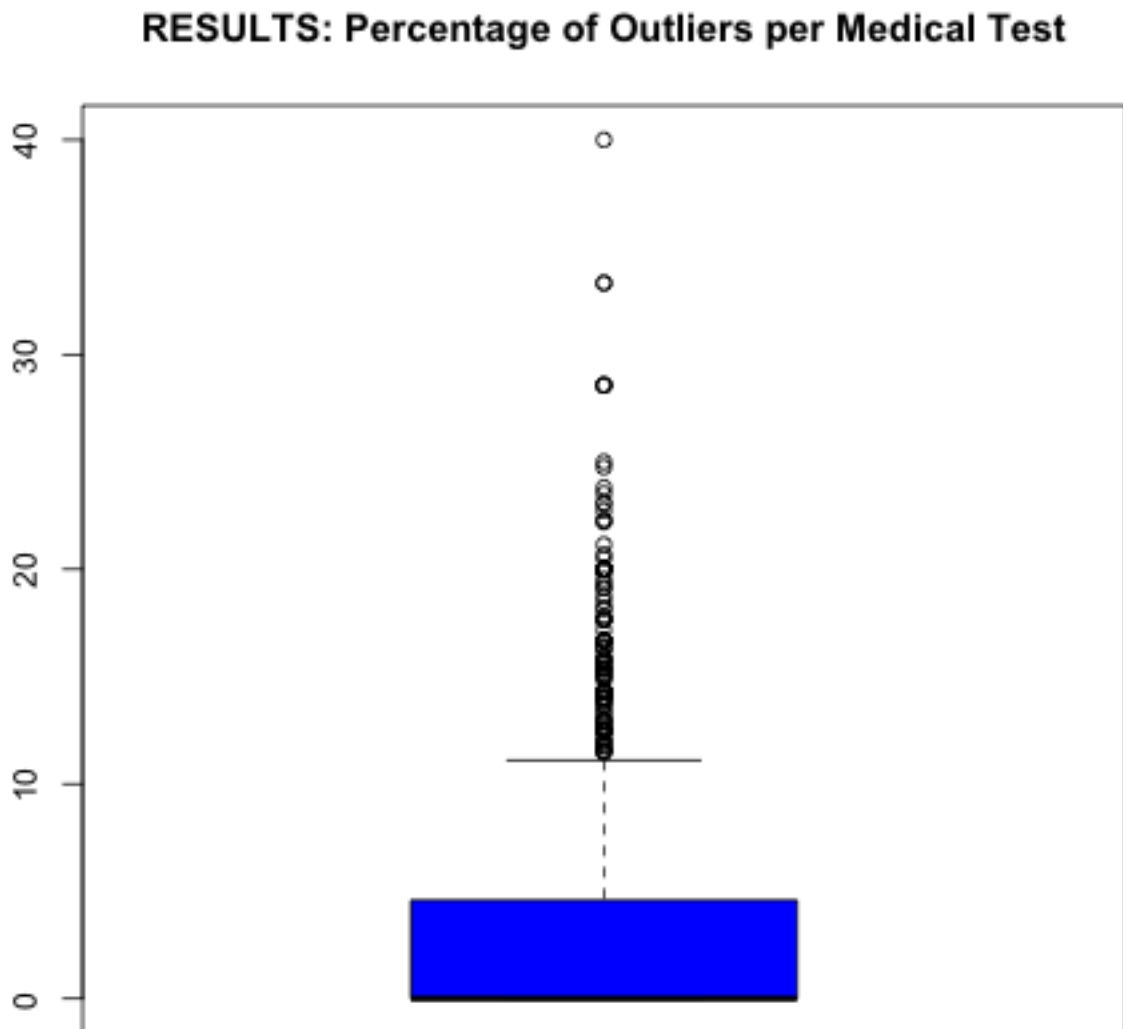


Figure 10: RESULTS: Outlier percentage (number of outliers/total number of data points) for each test (every point is a medical test). Note that if we decided to remove outliers, we'd lose on average  $< 5\%$  of the data.

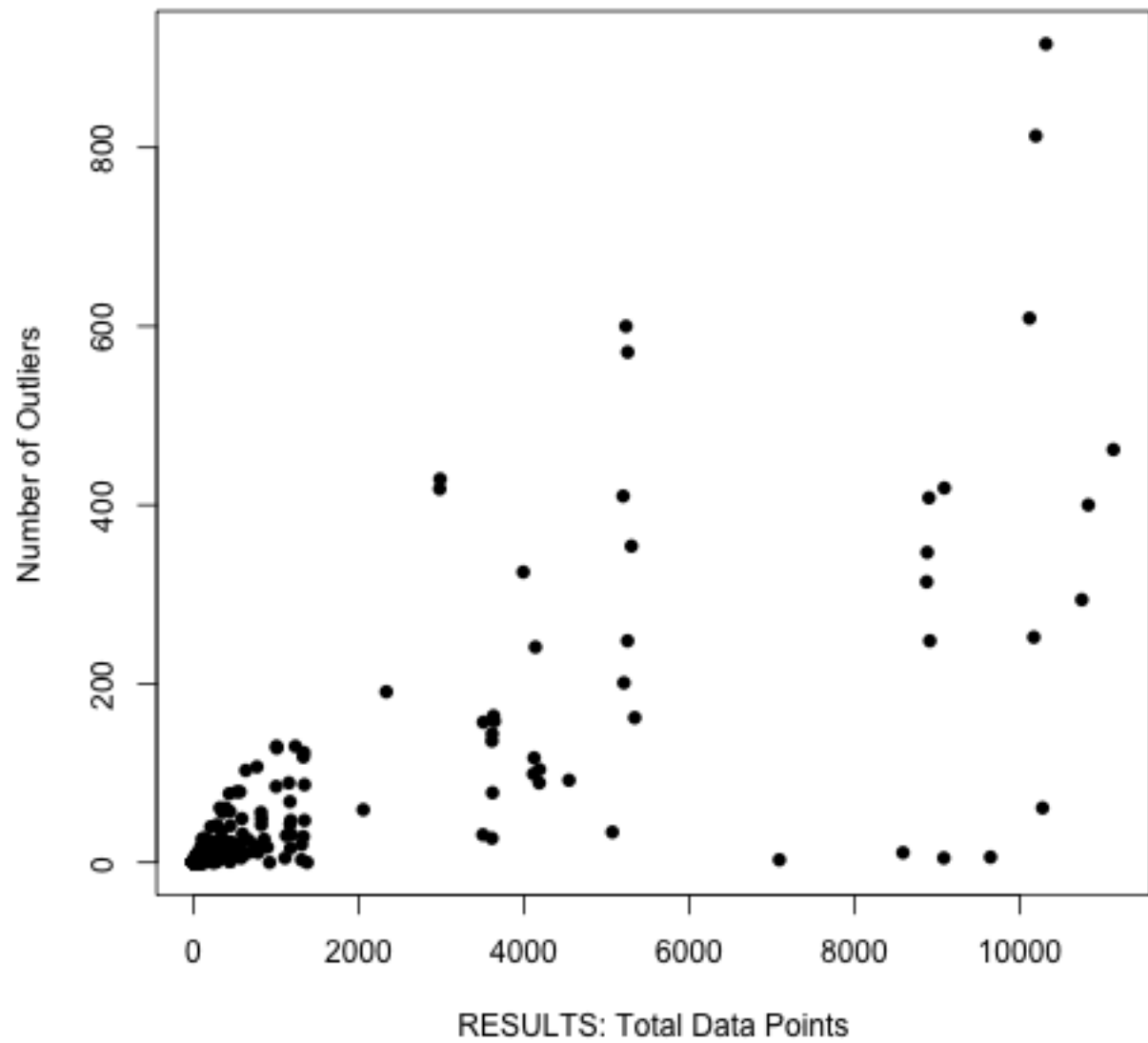


Figure 11: RESULTS: As the number of data points increases, so does the number of outliers.

## SURGERY Data Set

*Outlier concerns:* No.

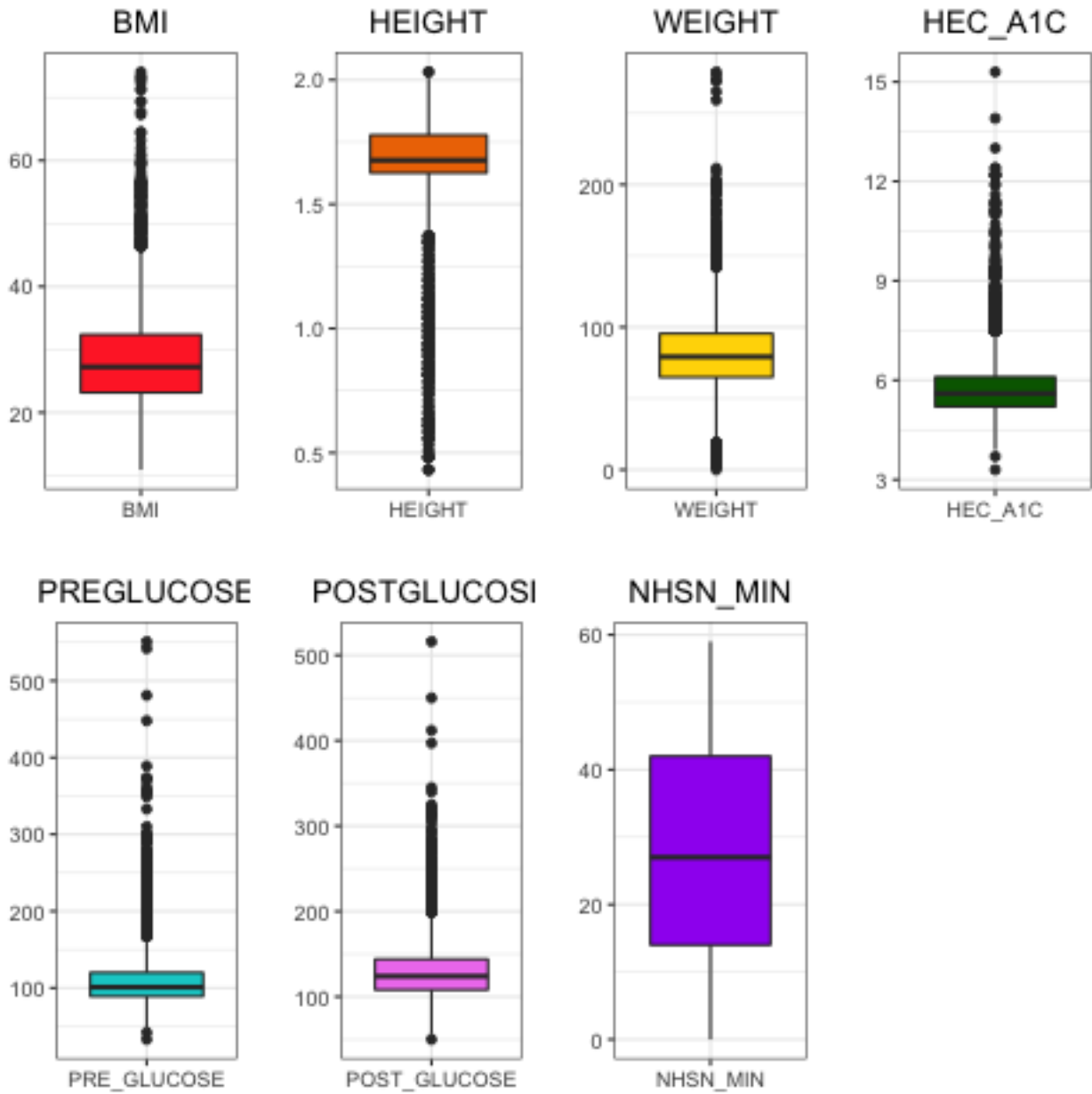


Figure 12: SURGERY: There are high values, but nothing seems unrealistic. Note that height is in meters, weight is in kilograms, and glucose levels are in mg/dL (average is around 100).

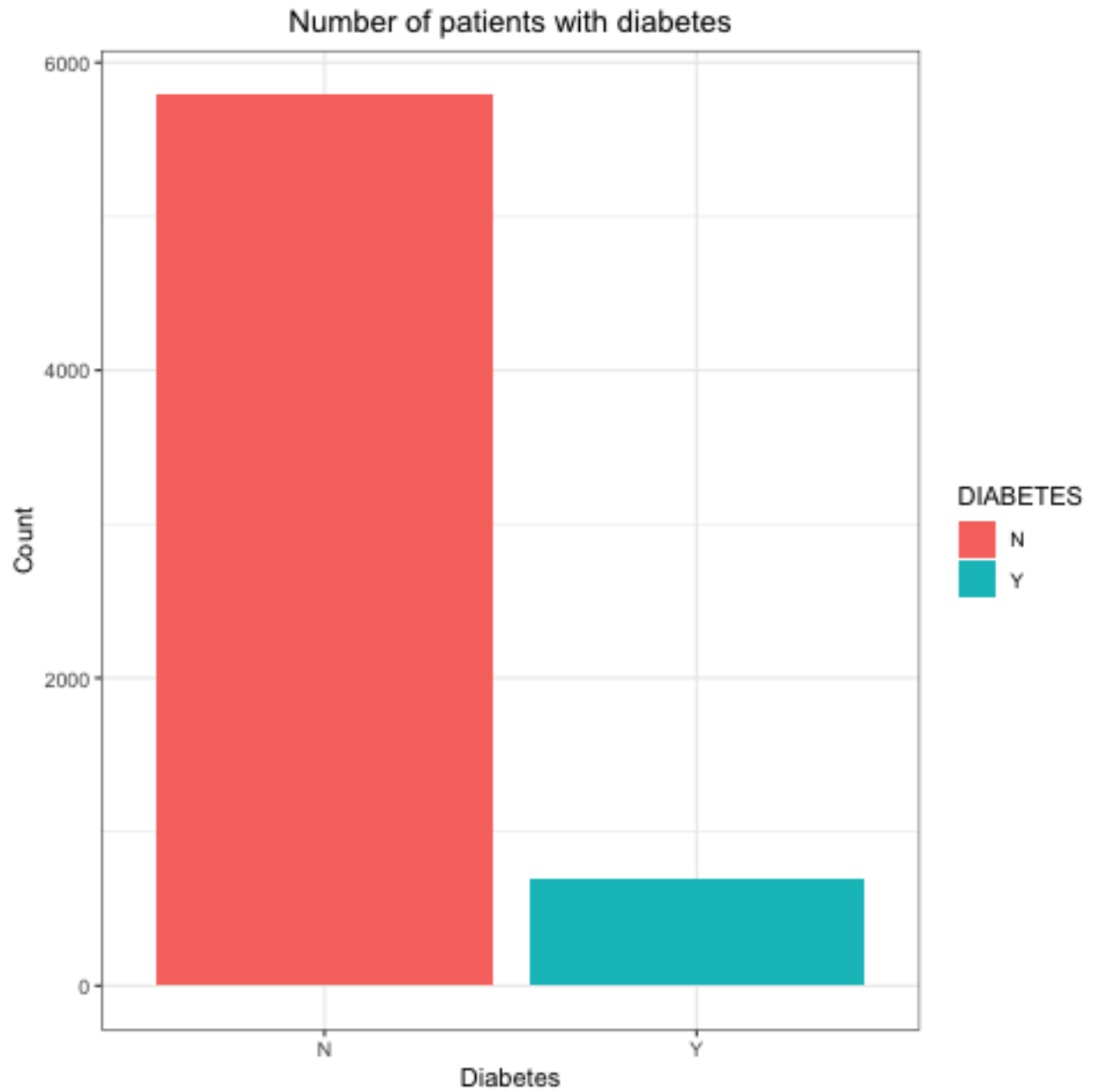


Figure 13: SURGERY: 352 patients in surgery had diabetes, while 2973 did not.

## VISITS Data Set

*Outlier concerns:* Yes. BMI > 100. Height (in) > 118.

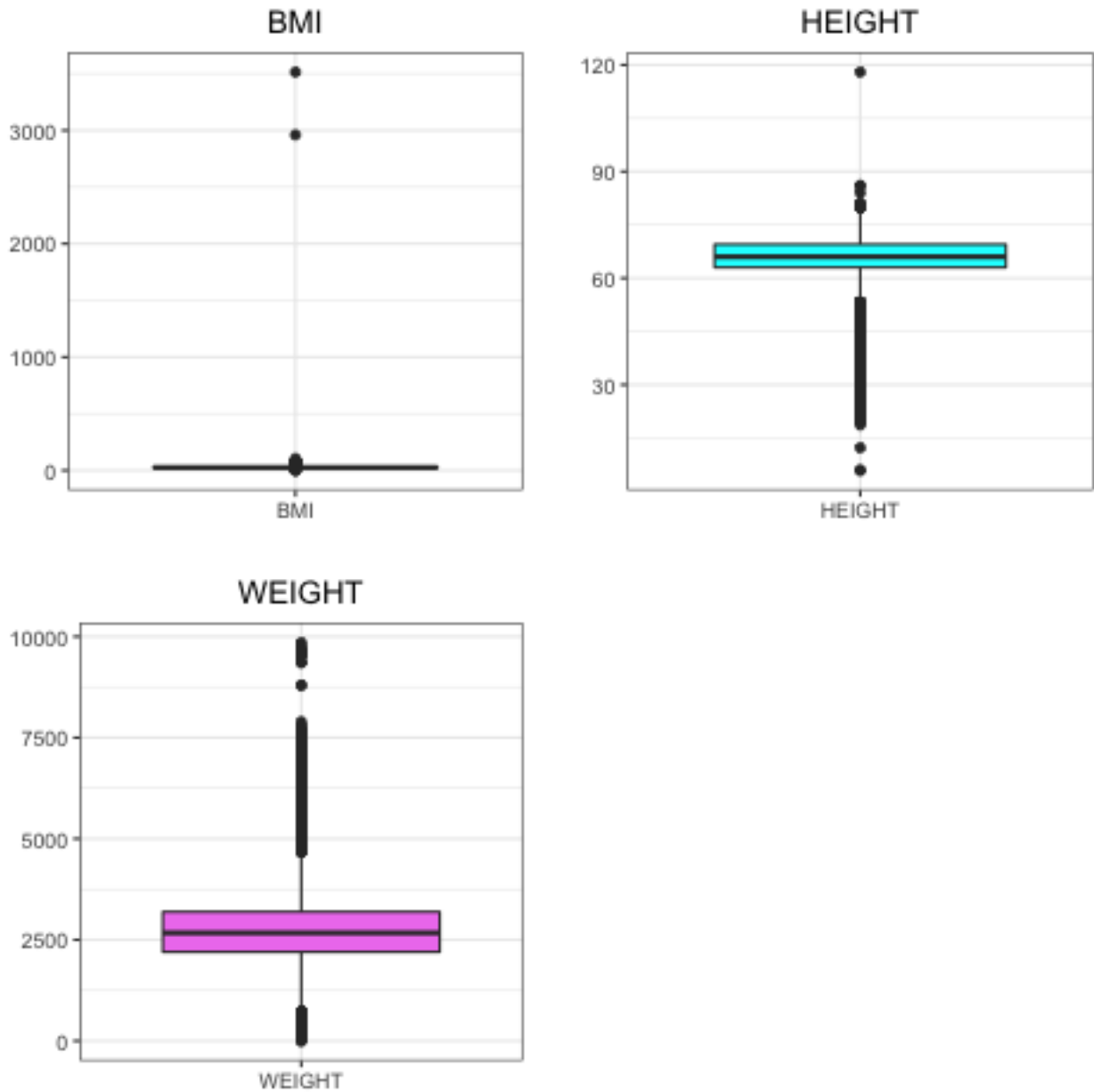


FIGURE 14: VISITS: Two high BMI datapoints that should be removed. Height is likely in inches, as 120cm = 3.3 feet. This means that the 120 datapoint should be removed. Weight is in ounces, as 2500 oz is 156 lbs and 10000 ounces is 625 pounds. Conclusion: BMI and HEIGHT have a few outliers (likely typos) that can be quickly removed.

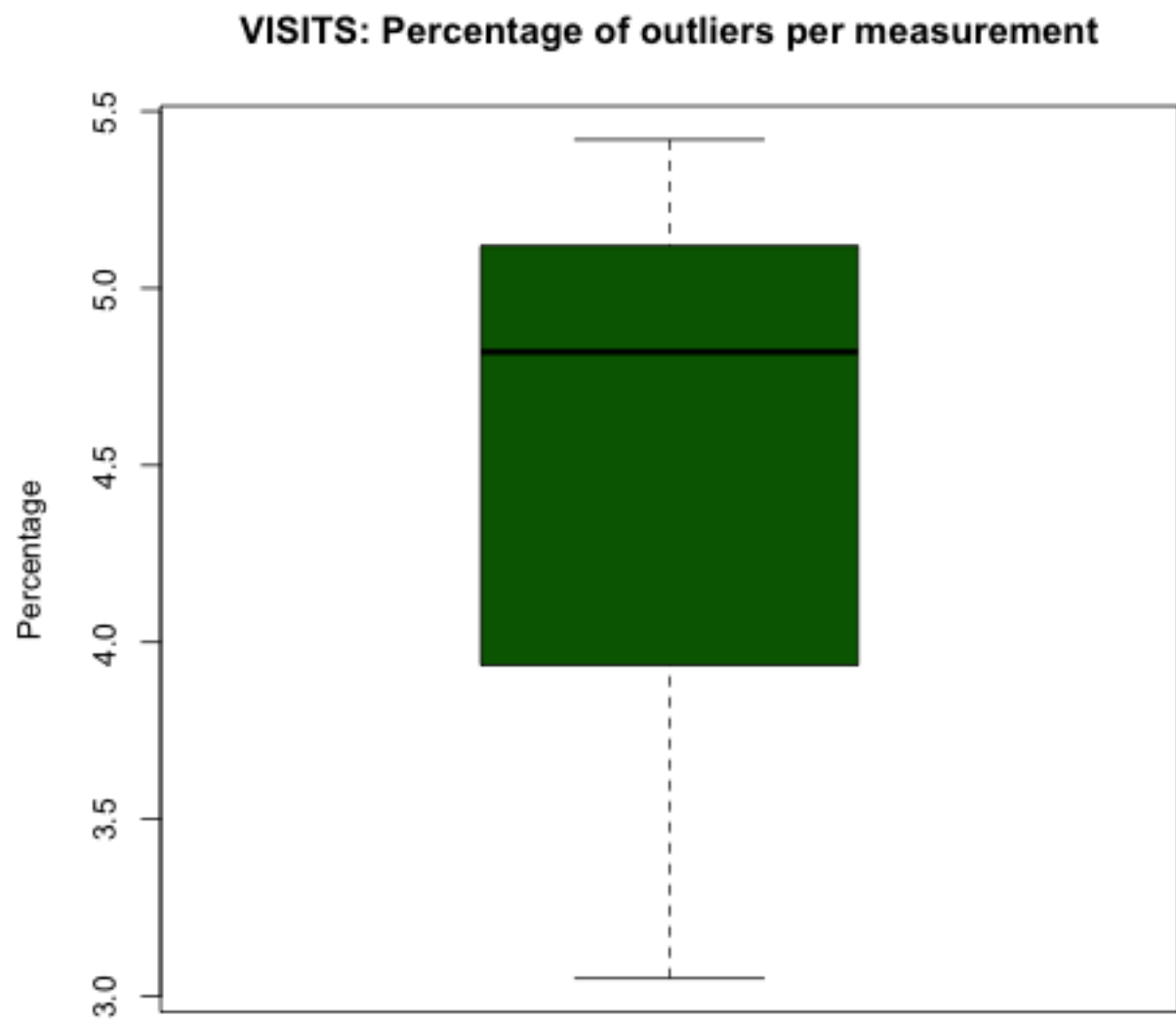


FIGURE 15: VISITS: Outlier percentage (number of outliers/total number of data points) for each test (every point is a medical test). If we decide to remove all outliers, which is not suggested, we will lose less than 6% of all data points.