

ANALYTICS FOR HOSPITALS HEALTH CARE DATA

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Healthcare DATA ANALYTICS



ANALYTICS

Abstract

The main aim of this paper is to provide a deep analysis on the research field of healthcare data analytics, as well as highlighting some of guidelines and gaps in previous studies. This study has focused on searching relevant papers about healthcare analytics by searching in seven popular databases such as google scholar and springer using specific keywords, in order to understand the healthcare topic and conduct our literature review. The paper has listed some data analytics tools and techniques that have been used to improve healthcare performance in many areas such as: medical operations, reports, decision making, and prediction and prevention system. Moreover, the systematic review has showed an interesting demographic of fields of publication, research approaches, as well as outlined some of the possible reasons and issues associated with healthcare data analytics, based on geographical distribution theme.

Keywords Healthcare, Data Analytics, Clinics, Systematic Review, Tools and Techniques.

Introduction to Health Care Data Analytics

Lecture a – Learning Objectives

- **Give a basic overview of data analytics in health care (Lecture a)**
- **Describe the nine steps of the data analytics process (Lecture a)**
- **Categorize data into the different types (Lecture b)**
- **Define or apply common terms used in data analysis, such as sample, paired, histogram, population, correlation vs. causation, and descriptive (Lecture b)**
- **Determine whether data fits the definition of Big Data (Lecture b)**
- **Summarize the challenges faced when working with Big Data (Lecture b)**

Sustainable Solutions for **STARTUPS**





The Startup Revolution

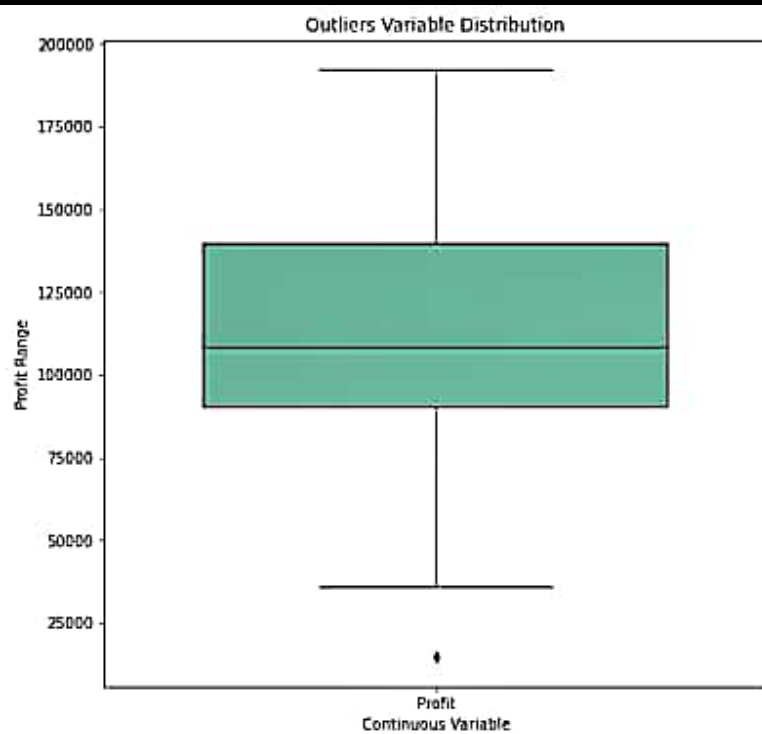
Scale up your career with startup internships

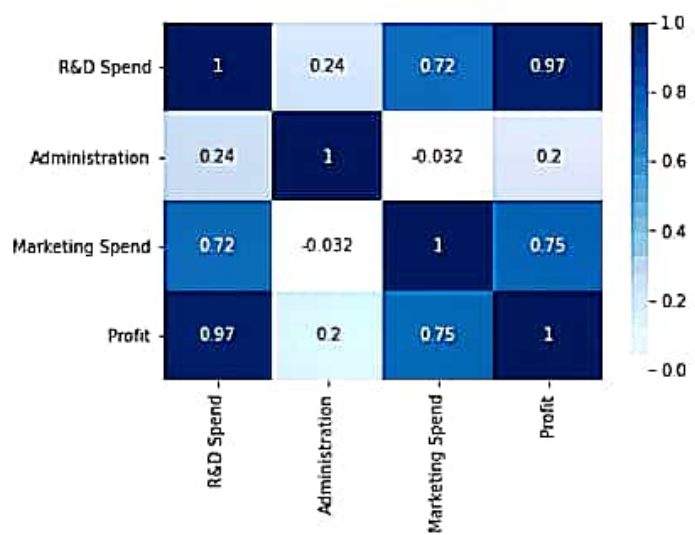
- Minimum stipend of ₹15,000 per month
- Internships across all industries & profiles

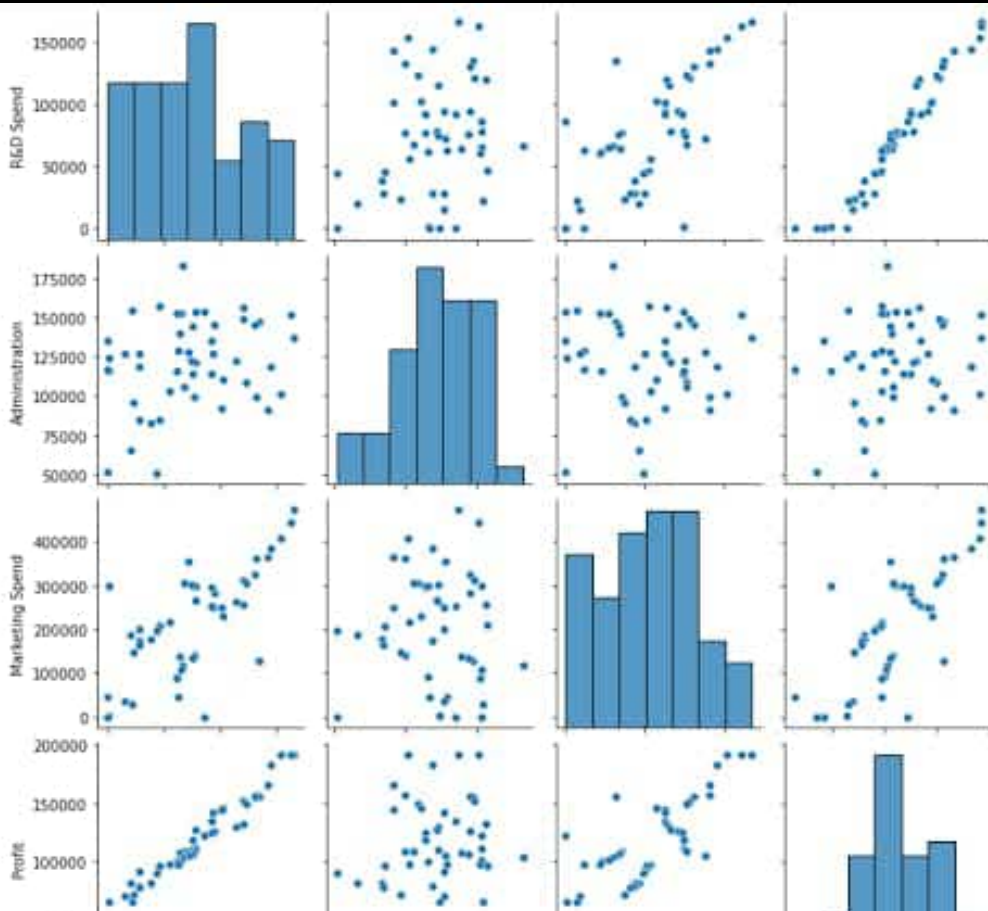
For **1st and 2nd** year students

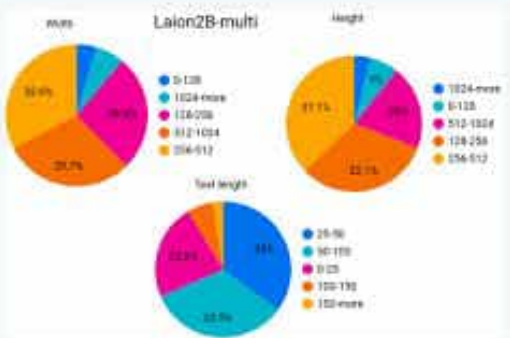


	R&D Spend	Administration	Marketing Spend	Profit
count	50.000000	50.000000	50.000000	50.000000
mean	73721.615600	121344.639600	211025.097800	112012.639200
std	45902.256482	28017.802755	122290.310726	40306.180338
min	0.000000	51283.140000	0.000000	14681.400000
25%	39936.370000	103730.875000	129300.132500	90138.902500
50%	73051.090000	122699.795000	212716.240000	107978.190000
75%	101602.800000	144842.180000	299469.085000	139765.977500
max	165349.200000	182645.560000	471784.100000	192261.830000





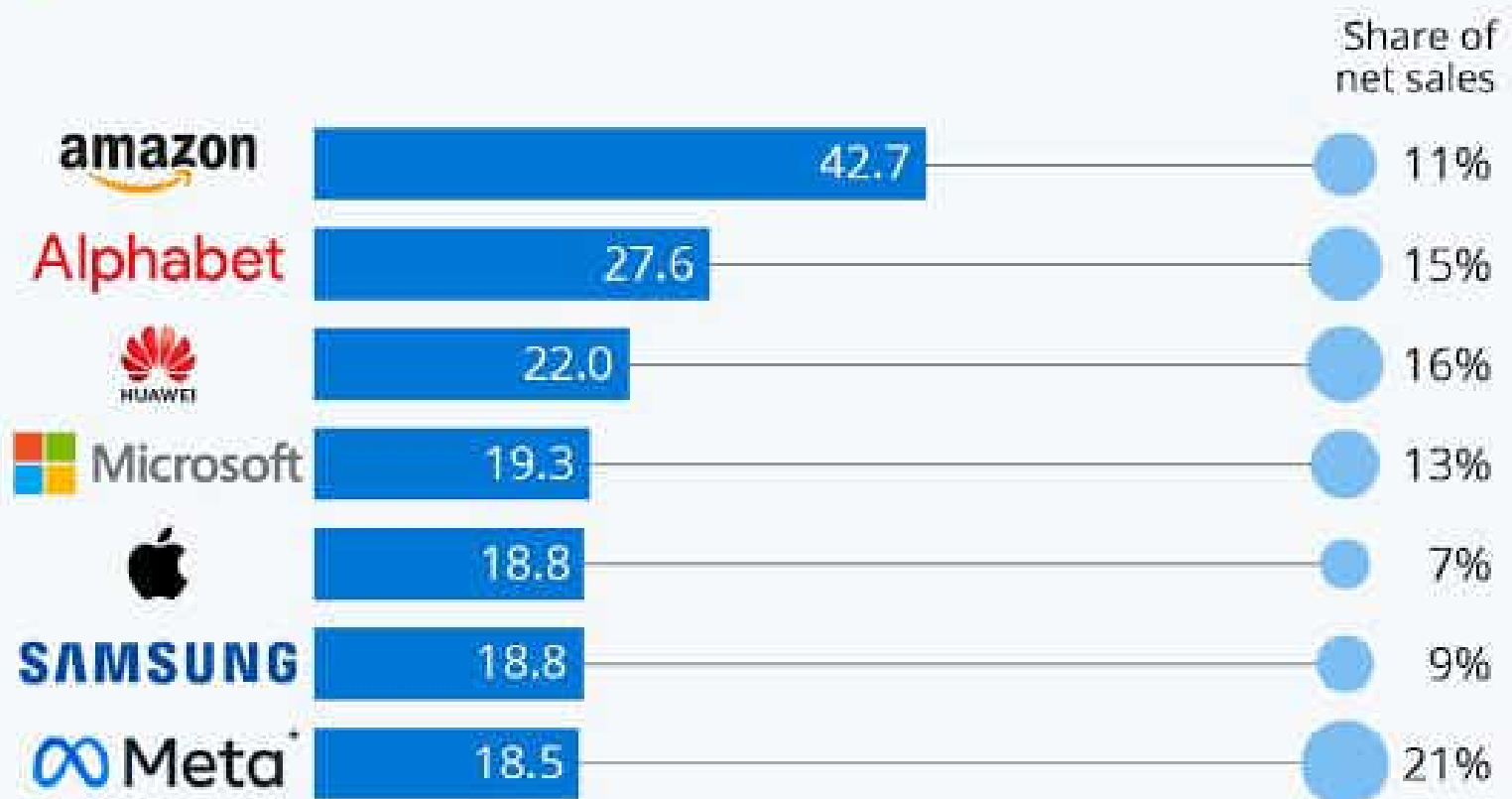




LAION-5B Project

The World's Biggest R&D Spenders

Companies with the highest R&D investment expenditure in 2020 (in billion U.S. dollars)

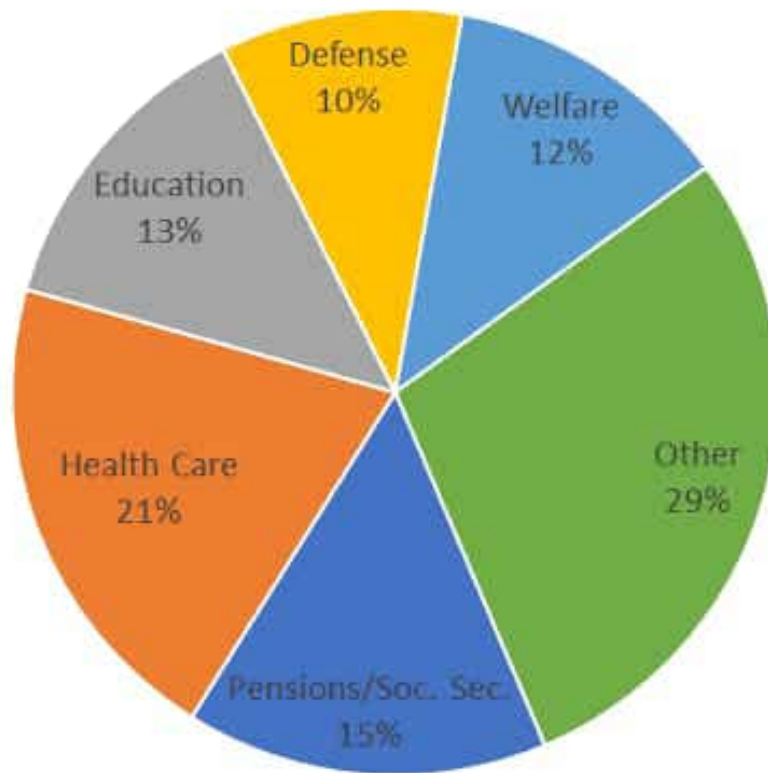


* formerly Facebook (until Oct 2021)

Sources: Nasdaq.com, corporate reports



2020 Total U.S. Government Spending Breakdown



Abstract



100





Position	Experience	Skill	Country	City	Salary (\$)
Developer	0	1	USA	New York	103100
Developer	1	1	USA	New York	104900
Developer	2	1	USA	New York	106800
Developer	3	1	USA	New York	108700
Developer	4	1	USA	New York	110400
Developer	5	1	USA	New York	112300
Developer	6	1	USA	New York	114200
Developer	7	1	USA	New York	116100
Developer	8	1	USA	New York	117800
Developer	9	1	USA	New York	119700
Developer	10	1	USA	New York	121600

Target Profit

$$\text{Revenue of Sales} = \frac{\text{Fixed Cost} + \text{Target Cost}}{\% \text{ of Gross Margin}}$$

Where,

1. Revenue = The Revenue or Sales amount need to be achieved for attaining target profit.
2. Target Profit = The Required Target Profit.
3. % of Gross Margins = It denotes the percentage of profit is to be gained from the sales amount.

TARGET PROFIT PRICING

TARGET PROFIT PRICING, is a strategy that tells the management the total units to be sold to achieve the targeted profit for a particular period. On the basis of set target profit, all other decisions regarding the volume and pricing are made.

CALCULATION

Two methods of calculation:

1. **Contribution Margin Method** helps in computing sales volume, and sales revenues by achieving the profit targets.
2. **Equation Method** will be helpful in computing sales figure by satisfying profit targets.

ASSUMPTION

- Selling Price, market conditions, Sales Mix, Productivity and efficiency are assumed to be constant.
- Variable cost varies only with the change in the sales volume.
- It ignores mixed costs.

Margin of Safety is an important component of Target Profit Pricing. It lies somewhere in between the Targeted profits and break-even level.

<https://eFinanceManagement.com/>

Conclusion



Big and Personal Problems can be solved



With alignment of education to workforce



Big Data is turned into personal analytics



BYOD is turned into BYOA



GDP can be increased, unemployment reduced, and good jobs filled

THANK YOU