CREATING DASHBOARD USING POWER BI

TITLE

HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM DASHBOARD

Documented By

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HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM DASHBOARD

Problem Statement

Hospitals face a massive challenge in managing patient flow in Emergency Rooms. Delays in identifying high patient volume periods, long wait times, and operational bottlenecks lead to dissatisfaction and inefficiency. This Power BI project focuses on building a real-time dashboard to support ER teams in making quick, informed decisions by analyzing patient visits, wait times, referrals, and satisfaction levels.

Abstract

The dashboard integrates hospital emergency room data to display interactive KPIs including average wait times, patient satisfaction scores, admission status, and departmental referrals. It enhances visibility into patient flow and identifies trends by demographics, visit time, and referral sources. Built with DAX and Power BI visuals, the report empowers hospitals with operational intelligence to boost efficiency and reduce patient dissatisfaction.

Introduction

Emergency rooms often experience unpredictable patient volumes. Without data insights, staff struggle with prioritization and efficient management. Using Power BI, this dashboard provides real-time visibility into ER operations by analyzing 9000+ patient records, visualizing key metrics such as wait time, gender distribution, age groups, referral departments, and admission status.

Tools and Technologies used:

- > Power BI Dashboard creation and DAX calculations
 - ➤ Excel Initial data cleaning and formatting
 - ➤ CSV Dataset Contains emergency visit records
 - > DAX Created calculated measures for KPIs like Avg Wait Time, Referral Count & Admission %

Methodology:

The dashboard was developed using the CRISP-DM methodology:

Data Collection:

Source: Internal hospital patient logs in .CSV format

Fields included: Patient ID, Name, Age, Gender, Race, Admission Date, Wait Time, Department Referral, Admission Status, Satisfaction Score.

Data Cleaning & Preprocessing (Excel & Power BI)

Removed duplicates, filled missing values, formatted text case, and normalized numerical columns.

Data Transformation (Power Query)

Created derived columns like Age Groups, Wait Time Buckets, and Satisfaction Bands.

Data Modeling;

- Used a single table model
- Created calculated columns for Age Group, Gender Count, % Seen Within 30 Min
- Applied DAX for KPIs:
- Avg. Wait Time
- Patient Count
- Patient Satisfaction Score
- Admission Rate
- Seen Within Target

DAX Measures Used:

```
Total_Patients = COUNT(Patient_Data[Patient_ID])

Admitted_Patients = CALCULATE(COUNT(Patient_Data[Admission_Status]),
Patient_Data[Admission_Status] = "Admitted")

Avg_Wait_Time = AVERAGE(Patient_Data[Wait_Time])

Satisfaction_Score = AVERAGE(Patient_Data[Satisfaction_Score])

Seen_Within_30_Min = CALCULATE(COUNT(Patient_Data[Wait_Time]), Patient_Data[Wait_Time] <= 30)
```

Dashboard Analysis:

The dashboard visually reveals that:

- Patients in the 40-49 age group have the highest volume (1,200 in consolidated view).
- Wait times exceeding 60 minutes are highly correlated with lower satisfaction scores.
- General Practice has the largest referral volume (18%), while Orthopedics shows higher patient turnover.
- Males slightly dominate the dataset (48.69%), with equal admission risks across genders.
- Peak patient volume observed between 07:00-09:00 and 13:00-15:00.

Implementation:

Development Phases:

- Download and Open the Dataset: The dataset was sourced from an Excel file containing patient records.

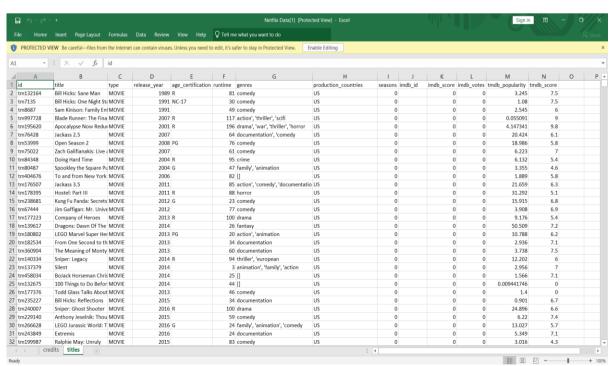
Remove Duplicates: Go to the Data tab in Excel and select Remove Duplicates.

- Normalize Column Data: Data formatting and transformation in Power Query.

Save Cleaned Data: Saved the processed dataset

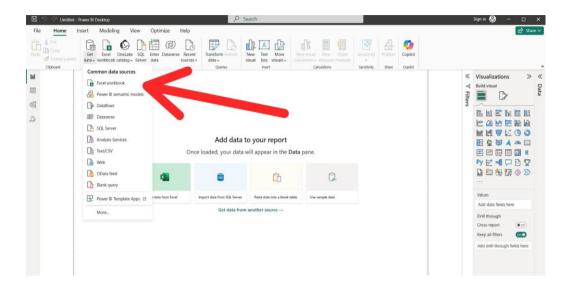
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- ➤ Handling missing data
- Normalize column data
- Data Formatting
- > Save cleaned data



Data import and model building in Power BI:

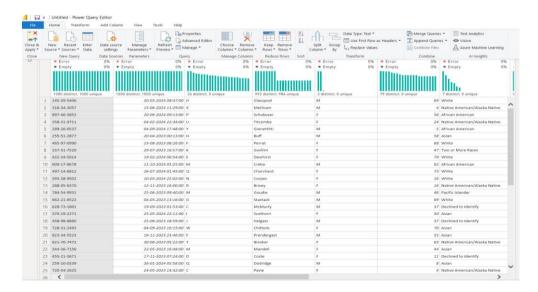
> Import cleaned excel files



Import Excel File to power BI

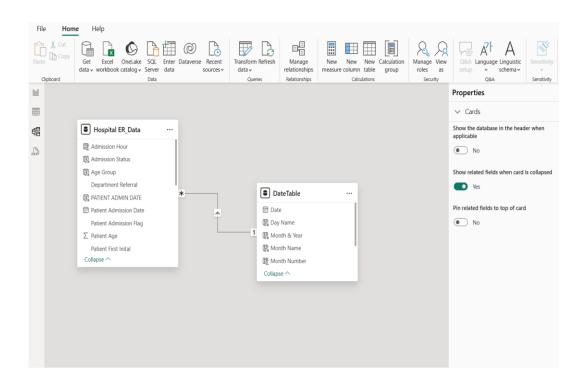
> Transform data in power query

Add extra columns for age groups, wait time ranges, and time-based metrics.



Power Query Editor

Define Relationships :



Relationship

Creating Visuals:

- Patients by Gender: Donut Chart with Gender in Legends, Patients in Values.
- Patients by Age Group: Bar Chart with Age Group on X-Axis, Patients on Y-Axis.
- Patients by Department Referral: Bar Chart with Department Referral on X-Axis, Patients on Y-Axis.
- % of Patients Seen Within 30 Minutes: Donut Chart with Time Efficiency metrics.
- Patients by Day and Hour: Heatmap with Day on X-Axis, Hour on Y-Axis, Patients as values.
- Trends Over Time: Line Chart with Date on X-Axis, Metrics on Y-axis

Results and Discussion:

The final dashboard allowed dynamic slicing and deep dives into key ER influencers. With an average wait time of 35.3 minutes and a satisfaction score of 4.99, hospital leadership can now target peak hours (07:00-09:00) and optimize General Practice and Orthopedics referrals for efficiency.

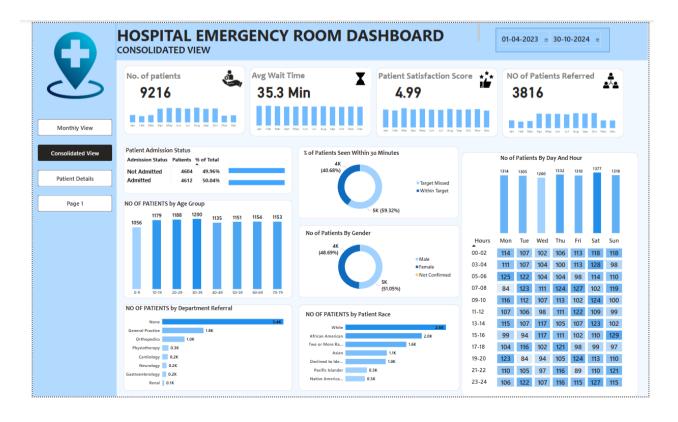
Conclusion & Future Scope:

This project effectively utilized Power BI to deliver a decision-support tool that reveals operational trends in ER performance. Future extensions could involve integrating machine learning for wait time predictions, adding real-time patient feedback, or setting up alerts for peak volume periods.

Output:



1.Monthly view



2. Consolidated View

	HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM PATIENT DETAILS					1 DASHBOARD		01-04-202	3 = 30-10-2024 =	
U	Patient Id	Patient Name	Patient Gender	Patient Age		PATIENT ADMIN DATE	Patient Race	Patient Wai Time	Department Referral	Admissio
	100-17-5081	V Flicker	Male		67	14 January 2024	African American	60	None	Not Adm
	102-60-4609	Y Rutt	Female		52	17 January 2024	Declined to Identify	60	General Practice	Not Adn
	112-50-3721	J Morison	Female		16	19 January 2024	Declined to Identify	60	None	Admitte
	122-16-6072	V Gurnay	Male		54	11 May 2023	White	60	None	Not Adn
Monthly View	134-05-7615	W Guyot	Male		40	14 October 2023	Declined to Identify	60	Orthopedics	Not Adn
	142-24-2360	O Sheward	Female		67	22 June 2023	African American	60	Orthopedics	Not Adn
Consolidated View	148-63-5704	Y Olden	Male		31	04 September 2023	Pacific Islander	60	None	Not Adn
	156-38-9827	L Chapellow	Female		76	06 September 2023	Asian	60	Orthopedics	Not Adn
Patient Details	160-10-6189	J Mico	Male		29	06 May 2023	African American	60	None	Not Adn
	160-36-8458	B Fredi	Male		49	24 June 2024	Two or More Races	60	Orthopedics	Admitte
Page 1	161-39-6789	B Steffens	Male		6	24 May 2024	African American	60	None	Not Adn
	167-77-4307	F Tunniclisse	Male		57	23 January 2024	African American	60	Orthopedics	Admitte
	182-78-5630	R Graffin	Male		31	06 September 2024	White	60	None	Not Adn
	189-34-0360	E Guyton	Male		7	22 April 2024	Two or More Races	60	None	Not Adn
	193-37-7138	J Simons	Male		75	08 June 2024	African American	60	Gastroenterology	Admitte
	195-51-1109	D Earpe	Male		63	30 June 2024	White	60	Cardiology	Not Adn
	197-94-1715	J Yanne	Female		26	27 April 2024	Declined to Identify	60	General Practice	Not Adn
	203-70-6564	X McGarvey	Male		16	30 May 2024	White	60	Orthopedics	Not Adn
	208-78-8201	M Kitchiner	Male		59	31 May 2024	White	60	General Practice	Admitted
	213-23-7376	M Vasenkov	Female		27	23 February 2024	Asian	60	None	Not Adm
	221-75-5469	Q Trudgeon	Male		10	24 June 2024	African American	60	Orthopedics	Not Adn
	222-40-5966	Q Parkins	Female		54	04 October 2023	Native American/Alaska Native	60	General Practice	Admitte
	222-46-6969	Z Livoir	Male		49	17 September 2024	Declined to Identify	60	Orthopedics	Not Adn
	224-77-9238	K Alday	Female		45	02 August 2024	Two or More Races	60	None	Not Adn
	225-04-1769	X Martynikhin	Female		16	04 October 2023	African American	60	General Practice	Not Adm
	225-31-4539	W Wisbv	Male		56	23 August 2024	Two or More Races	60	Orthopedics	Admitted

3. Patient Details: