# HEALTHCARE DATA ANALYSIS AND INSIGHTS

By

# V.HEMAPRIYA

# **Contents:**

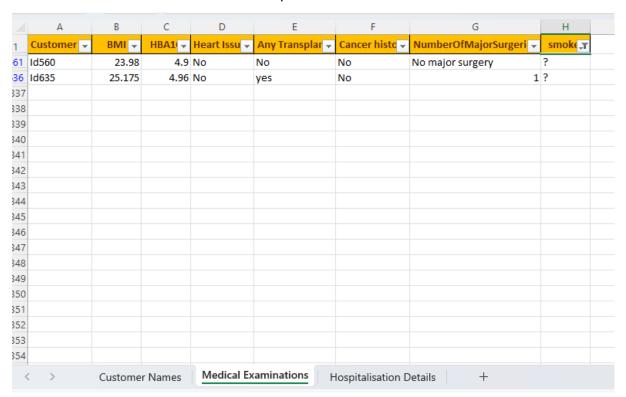
# Name of the contents: Page No: 1.Project Description 3 2.Data Cleaning 4 3.Data Transformation 6 4.Data Exploration 10 5.Data Analysis 12 6. Final Thoughts 16

# 1.Project Description:

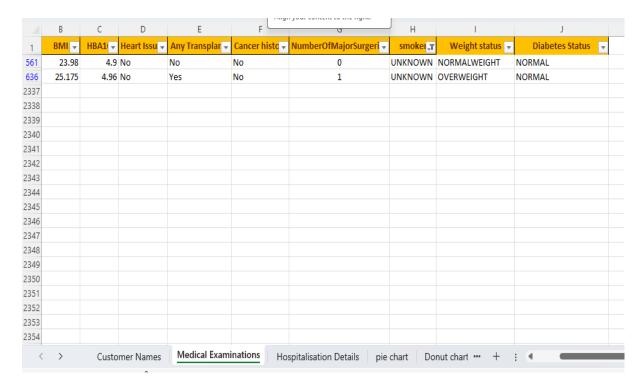
The healthcare industry generates vast amounts of data daily, providing valuable insights for healthcare providers and policymakers to improve patient care, allocate resources effectively, and manage healthcare costs. This project aims to analyse a comprehensive healthcare dataset comprising medical examinations, hospitalization details, and customer profiles to extract insights into patient health profiles, medical histories, and healthcare costs. By exploring relationships between various health metrics, identifying trends, and visualizing key patterns, we aim to deliver actionable insights to healthcare stakeholders for informed decision-making through rigorous data cleaning, transformation, exploration, and analysis.

# 2.Data cleaning:

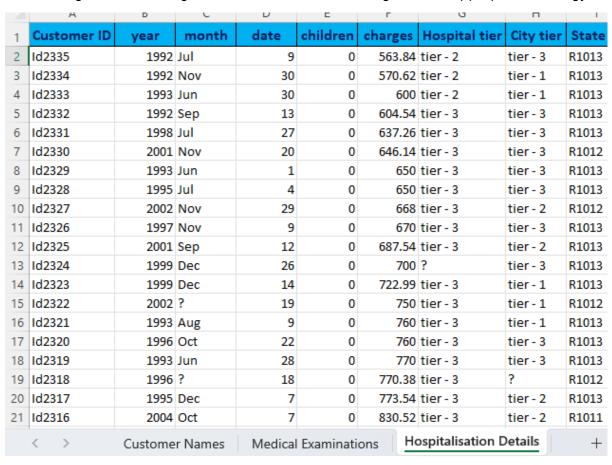
1) Check for the number of missing values marked with '?' in each column of the "Medical Examinations" Table and "Hospitalization Details" Table.



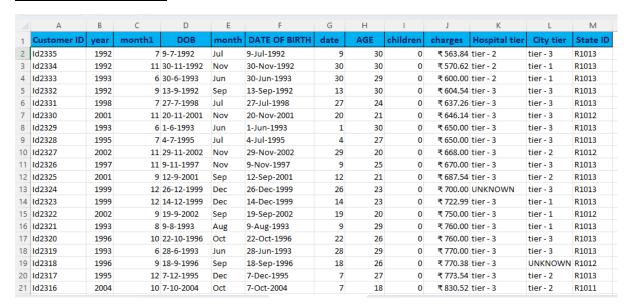
# **Reformed Format:**



2) Fill in the missing values of 'month' with Sep and 'year' with its average rounded to the nearest integer. Determine the most frequently occurring values in the 'smoker', 'Hospital tier' and 'City tier' columns, and fill in the missing values accordingly. If any 'State ID' values are missing, consider filling them with 'Unknown' or using another appropriate strategy.

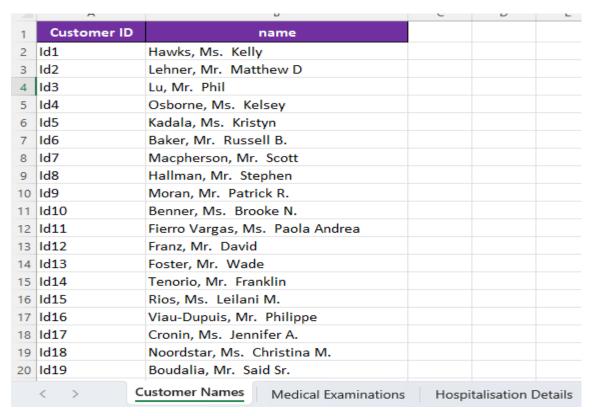


# **Reformed Format:**

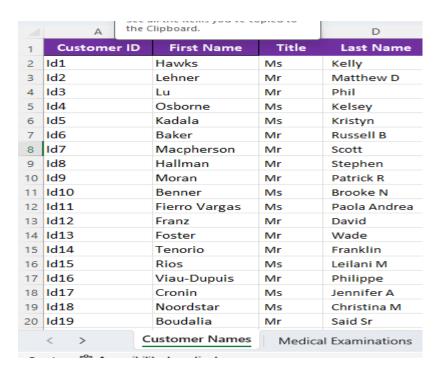


# 2. Data Transformation:

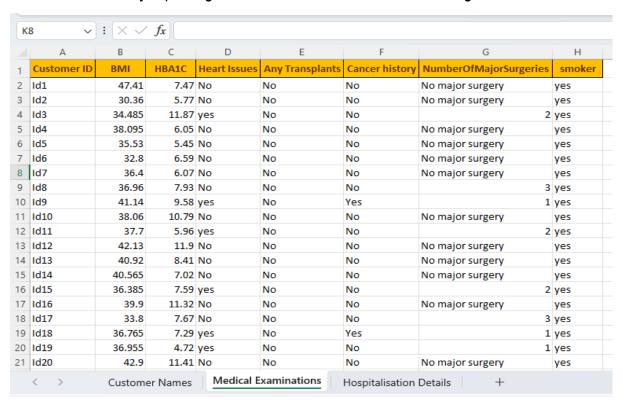
1) Split the 'names' column in the "Customer Names" Table into 3 meaningful columns: 'Title', 'First Name', and 'Last Name'



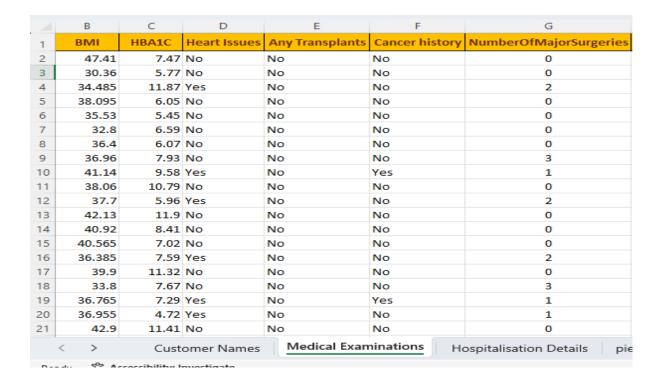
### **Reformed Format:**



2) Convert the "Number of Major Surgeries" column in the "Medical Examinations" Table to numerical data by replacing non-numeric characters with meaningful numerical values.



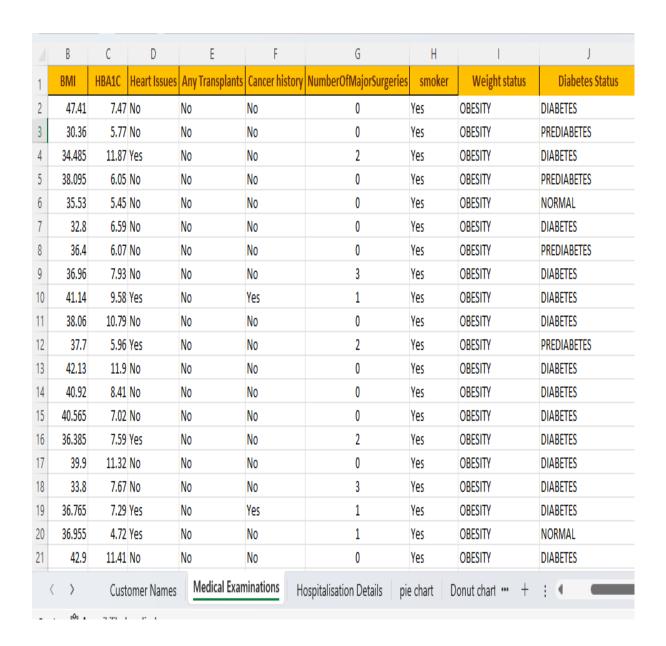
### **Reformed Format:**



3)Create a new column named "Weight Status" that categorizes BMI into different categories as below. Create a new column named "Diabetes Status" and fill it as per the information given below:

ВМІ	Weight Status
Below 18.5	Underweight
18.5 – 24.9	Normal Weight
25.0 – 29.9	Overweight
30.0 and Above	Obesity

HbA1C	Diabetes Status
Below 5.7	Normal
5.7 – 6.4	Prediabetes
6.5 and Above	Diabetes



4)Merge 'year', 'month' and 'date' columns in the "Hospitalization Details" Table into one column named 'Date of Birth' and format it in 'DD-MMM-YYYY' custom format. Calculate the 'Age' of each customer based on their 'Date of Birth' and the date of collection of the dataset, which is 8 th June 2023. (Hint: Use the DATEDIF function. Format 'charges' column as currency (\$)

	А	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н		J	K	L	М
1	Customer ID	year	month1	DOB	month	DATE OF BIRTH	date	AGE	children	charges	Hospital tier	City tier	State ID
2	ld2335	1992	7	9-7-1992	Jul	9-Jul-1992	9	30	0	₹563.84	tier - 2	tier - 3	R1013
3	ld2334	1992	11	30-11-1992	Nov	30-Nov-1992	30	30	0	₹570.62	tier - 2	tier-1	R1013
ļ	ld2333	1993	6	30-6-1993	Jun	30-Jun-1993	30	29	0	₹600.00	tier - 2	tier-1	R1013
)	ld2332	1992	9	13-9-1992	Sep	13-Sep-1992	13	30	0	₹604.54	tier-3	tier - 3	R1013
)	ld2331	1998	7	27-7-1998	Jul	27-Jul-1998	27	24	0	₹637.26	tier-3	tier - 3	R1013
	ld2330	2001	11	20-11-2001	Nov	20-Nov-2001	20	21	0	₹646.14	tier-3	tier - 3	R1012
)	ld2329	1993	6	1-6-1993	Jun	1-Jun-1993	1	30	0	₹650.00	tier-3	tier - 3	R1013
)	ld2328	1995	7	4-7-1995	Jul	4-Jul-1995	4	27	0	₹650.00	tier-3	tier - 3	R1013
0	ld2327	2002	11	29-11-2002	Nov	29-Nov-2002	29	20	0	₹668.00	tier-3	tier - 2	R1012
1	ld2326	1997	11	9-11-1997	Nov	9-Nov-1997	9	25	0	₹670.00	tier-3	tier - 3	R1013
2	ld2325	2001	9	12-9-2001	Sep	12-Sep-2001	12	21	0	₹687.54	tier-3	tier - 2	R1013
3	ld2324	1999	12	26-12-1999	Dec	26-Dec-1999	26	23	0	₹700.00	UNKNOWN	tier - 3	R1013
4	ld2323	1999	12	14-12-1999	Dec	14-Dec-1999	14	23	0	₹722.99	tier - 3	tier-1	R1013
5	ld2322	2002	9	19-9-2002	Sep	19-Sep-2002	19	20	0	₹750.00	tier-3	tier-1	R1012
6	ld2321	1993	8	9-8-1993	Aug	9-Aug-1993	9	29	0	₹760.00	tier-3	tier-1	R1013
7	ld2320	1996	10	22-10-1996	Oct	22-Oct-1996	22	26	0	₹760.00	tier-3	tier - 3	R1013
8	ld2319	1993	6	28-6-1993	Jun	28-Jun-1993	28	29	0	₹770.00	tier-3	tier - 3	R1013
9	ld2318	1996	9	18-9-1996	Sep	18-Sep-1996	18	26	0	₹770.38	tier-3	UNKNOWN	R1012
0	ld2317	1995	12	7-12-1995	Dec	7-Dec-1995	7	27	0	₹773.54	tier-3	tier - 2	R1013
1	ld2316	2004	10	7-10-2004	Oct	7-Oct-2004	7	18	0	₹830.52	tier - 3	tier - 2	R1011

# 3.Data Exploration:

### Customer Names Table

> Are there any duplicate Customer IDs in the dataset? If yes, how many?

No duplicates were found in the analysis.

➤ How many customers are included in the dataset?

There are 2335 customers included in the dataset.

### ❖ Medical Examination Table:

- ➤ How many customers have a history of cancer?
- ➤ How many obese customers have heart issues?
- > What is the total number of major surgeries performed on customers?
- ➤ Calculate the percentage of customers who have undergone any transplants.
- > Find the average HBA1C value of customers who are smokers.

CANCER HISTORY	391
OBESITY	1221
NO:OF MAJOR SURGERIES	
1	965
2	274
3	22
TOTAL NO OF SURGERIES	1261
ANY TRANSPLANTS	144
	6%
SMOKERS	488
	21%

### Hospitalization details Table:

- ➤ Calculate all the Summary statistics for the 'charges' column.
- > Find the average hospitalization charges for customers who are more than 50 years old
- Compare the total charges across different hospital tiers.
- ➤ Calculate the average charges for people who have more than 2 children.

> Find the integer average number of children of customers who are less than 40 years old

SUMMARY ST	SUMMARY STATISTICS								
MEAN	₹ 13,559.07								
MEDIAN	₹ 9,634.54								
MODE	650								
STD.DEV	11920.11383								
MINI	₹ 563.84								
MAXI	₹ 63,770.43								
SUM	₹3,17,68,896.02								
COUNT	2343								
>50 YEARS	17856.79086								
>2 CHILDREN	14217.5205								
<40 YEARS	10477.41655								

# 4.Data Analysis:

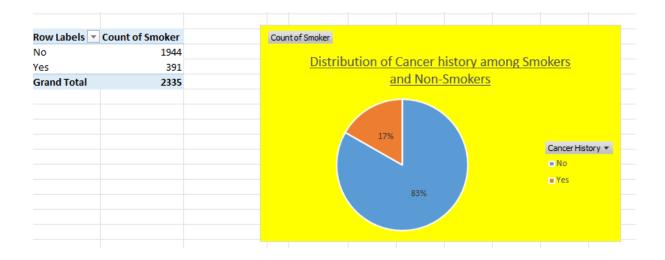
- ➤ Create a new sheet named "Healthcare", combine all three tables into one, using Customer ID as the common column, utilizing VLOOKUP.
- Retain the following necessary columns: Customer ID, First Name, BMI, HBA1C, Heart Issues, Any Transplants, Cancer history, Number of Major Surgeries, smoker, Weight Status, Diabetes Status, Date of Birth, charges, Hospital tier, City tier, State ID, Age.

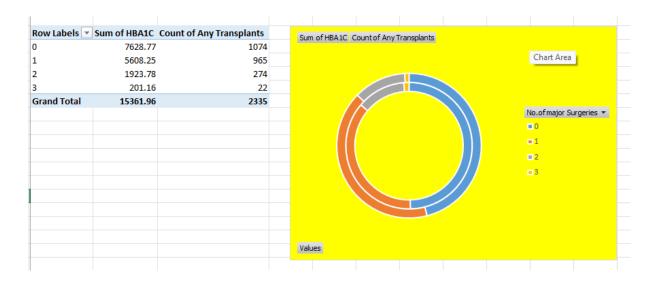
-	v		_		Ü					_
1	BMI	HBA1C	<b>Heart Issues</b>	<b>Any Transplants</b>	Cancer History	<b>No.of major Surgeries</b>	Smoker	Weight Status	Diabetus Status	Date of Birth
2	47.41	7.47	No	No	No	0	Yes	OBESITY	DIABETES	12-10-1968
3	30.36	5.77	No	No	No	0	Yes	OBESITY	PREDIABETES	8-6-1977
4	34.485	11.87	Yes	No	No	2	Yes	OBESITY	DIABETES	11-9-1970
5	38.095	6.05	No	No	No	0	Yes	OBESITY	PREDIABETES	6-6-1991
6	35.53	5.45	No	No	No	0	Yes	OBESITY	NORMAL	19-6-1989
7	32.8	6.59	No	No	No	0	Yes	OBESITY	DIABETES	4-8-1962
8	36.4	6.07	No	No	No	0	Yes	OBESITY	PREDIABETES	27-10-1994
9	36.96	7.93	No	No	No	3	Yes	OBESITY	DIABETES	27-6-1958
10	41.14	9.58	Yes	No	Yes	1	Yes	OBESITY	DIABETES	4-9-1963
11	38.06	10.79	No	No	No	0	Yes	OBESITY	DIABETES	29-12-1978
12	37.7	5.96	Yes	No	No	2	Yes	OBESITY	PREDIABETES	22-7-1959
13	42.13	11.9	No	No	No	0	Yes	OBESITY	DIABETES	27-10-1965
14	40.92	8.41	No	No	No	0	Yes	OBESITY	DIABETES	11-10-1962
15	40.565	7.02	No	No	No	0	Yes	OBESITY	DIABETES	1-12-1968
16	36.385	7.59	Yes	No	No	2	Yes	OBESITY	DIABETES	21-12-1961
17	39.9	11.32	No	No	No	0	Yes	OBESITY	DIABETES	27-8-1962
18	33.8	7.67	No	No	No	3	Yes	OBESITY	DIABETES	16-11-1958
19	36.765	7.29	Yes	No	Yes	1	Yes	OBESITY	DIABETES	5-8-1963
20	36.955	4.72	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	OBESITY	NORMAL	7-11-1964
	<b>〈</b>	··· Don	ut chart B	ar chart Colum	nn chart Line o	hart Line chart1	Health Car	- +	: •	

Charges	Hospital Tier	City Tier	State ID	Age
63770.43	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1013	54
62592.87	tier - 2	tier - 3	R1013	46
60021.4	tier - 1	tier - 1	R1012	52
58571.07	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1024	32
55135.4	tier - 1	tier - 2	R1012	33
52590.83	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1011	60
51194.56	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1011	28
49577.66	tier - 2	tier - 2	R1013	64
48970.25	tier - 1	tier - 2	R1013	59
48885.14	tier - 1	tier - 2	R1013	44
48824.45	tier - 2	tier - 1	R1011	63
48675.52	tier - 1	tier - 2	R1013	57
48673.56	tier - 1	tier - 2	R1013	60
48549.18	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1016	54
48517.56	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1024	61
48173.36	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1011	60
47928.03	tier - 2	tier - 3	R1011	64
47896.79	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1024	59
47496.49	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1012	58

# **Analysis using Pie/Donut Chart:**

- > What is the distribution of cancer history among smokers and non-smokers?
- > How does the total number of major surgeries and average HbA1C differ between patients with and without a history of transplants?

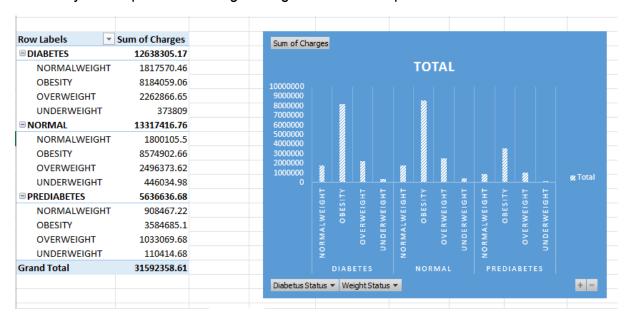


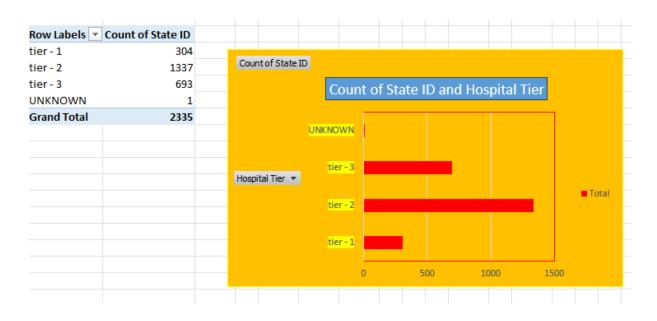


# **Analysis using Column/Bar Chart:**

> How do healthcare charges vary based on different weight statuses and diabetes statuses?

> Can you compare the average charges for each hospital tier within different states?

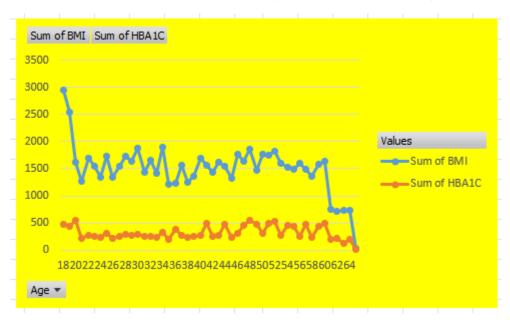


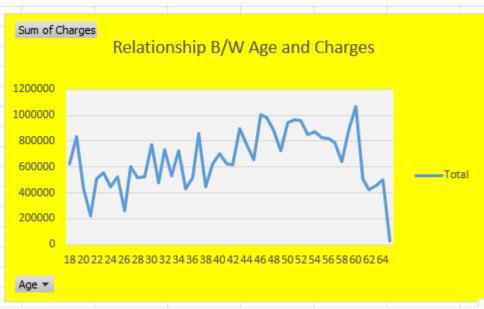


### **Analysis using Line/Scatter Plot:**

➤ Is there any correlation between age and both BMI and HbA1C in the dataset?

### > Explore the relationship between age and healthcare charges





# 6.Final Thoughts:

- ➤ In summary, a comprehensive conclusion for a data analysis in a research study involves a strategic synthesis of key findings, their implications, and their contribution to the broader field of study.
- ➤ Healthcare data analytics helps managers in making predictions regarding resource availability, treatment facilities, checkups, etc. This has promoted strategic decision-making and also boosted the trust and faith of patients in medical treatments.
- ➤ We hope it helps you in your decision-making as healthcare data analytics professional.