

Data Intake Report - Data Science Healthcare - Persistency of a Drug – Classification – Week 8

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Specialization: <Data Science - Classification>

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Internship Batch:<LISUM02>

Version:<1.0>

Data storage location: <https://github.com/IgorQueiroz32/Data-Science-Healthcare---Persistency-of-a-Drug-Classification/tree/main/week%208>

Problem Description: <Data Science Healthcare - Persistency of a Drug - Classification>

Tabular data details:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total number of observations | < 3424rows > |
| Total number of files | <1> |
| Total number of features | < 69 columns > |
| Base format of the file | <.ipynb, .csv, .txt, .png> |
| Size of the data | <891 in KB> |

Healthcare - Persistency of a Drug - Classification

1. Business Description/ Problem.

One of the challenges for all Pharmaceutical companies is to understand the persistency of drug as per the physician prescription. To solve this problem ABC pharma company approached an analytics company to automate this process of identification.

With an objective to gather insights on the factors that are impacting the persistency, it is necessary to build a classification for the given dataset, using the variable 'Persistency_Flag' as target variable and other attributes as prediction variables.

2. Business Understanding.

ABC it is a private pharma company. Due to the problem to the persistency of drug as per the physician prescription, a data science project is applied to predict the classification of 'Persistency_Flag' variable. In other words, based on the previously patients characteristics it is possible predict if futures patients will use the drugs during the role treatment or if they won't.

The object of this project is providing answer of the main questions made by the company's CEO, which are:

- What is the 'Persistency_Flag' classification for future patients?

The answer for those questions is presented in two different methods:

- A webapp with all necessary prediction attributes in order to predict the classification of the 'Persistency_Flag' for future patients.
- A dashboard with several hypotheses and insights to help the company CEO with future decisions.O decisions.

The tools used for this project are: Python 3.8, Pycharm, Jupyter Notebook, Streamlit and Heroku.

3. Data Understanding.

There is 1 dataset provided:

<https://www.kaggle.com/harbhajansingh21/persistent-vs-nonpersistent>

healthcare_dataset.csv – this file includes characteristics of several patients.

Variables Description:

Here I'm describing the columns in detail:

Patient Details:

- **Patient ID:** Unique ID of each patient;
- **Persistency_Flag:** Flag indicating if a patient was persistent or not;
- **Age:** Age of the patient during their therapy;
- **Race:** Race of the patient from the patient table;
- **Region:** Region of the patient from the patient table;
- **Ethnicity:** Ethnicity of the patient from the patient table;
- **Gender:** Gender of the patient from the patient table;
- **IDN Indicator:** Flag indicating patients mapped to IDN;

Provider Attributes:

- **NTM - Physician Specialty:** Specialty of the HCP that prescribed the NTM Rx;

Clinical Factors:

- **NTM - T-Score:** T Score of the patient at the time of the NTM Rx (within 2 years prior from rxdate);
- **Change in T Score:** Change in Tscore before starting with any therapy and after receiving therapy (Worsened, Remained Same, Improved, Unknown);
- **NTM - Risk Segment:** Risk Segment of the patient at the time of the NTM Rx (within 2 years days prior from rxdate);

- **Change in Risk Segment:** Change in Risk Segment before starting with any therapy and after receiving therapy (Worsened, Remained Same, Improved, Unknown);
- **NTM - Multiple Risk Factors:** Flag indicating if patient falls under multiple risk category (having more than 1 risk) at the time of the NTM Rx (within 365 days prior from rxdate);
- **NTM - DEXA Scan Frequency:** Number of DEXA scans taken prior to the first NTM Rx date (within 365 days prior from rxdate);
- **NTM - DEXA Scan Recency:** Flag indicating the presence of DEXA Scan before the NTM Rx (within 2 years prior from rxdate or between their first Rx and Switched Rx; whichever is smaller and applicable);
- **DEXA During Therapy:** Flag indicating if the patient had a DEXA Scan during their first continuous therapy;
- **NTM - Fragility Fracture Recency:** Flag indicating if the patient had a recent fragility fracture (within 365 days prior from rxdate);
- **Fragility Fracture During Therapy:** Flag indicating if the patient had fragility fracture during their first continuous therapy;
- **NTM - Glucocorticoid Recency:** Flag indicating usage of Glucocorticoids (≥ 7.5 mg strength) in the one year look-back from the first NTM Rx;
- **Glucocorticoid During Therapy:** Flag indicating if the patient had a Glucocorticoid usage during the first continuous therapy;

Disease/Treatment Factors:

- **NTM - Injectable Experience:** Flag indicating any injectable drug usage in the recent 12 months before the NTM OP Rx;
 - **NTM - Risk Factors:** Risk Factors that the patient is falling into. For chronic Risk Factors complete lookback to be applied and for non-chronic Risk Factors, one year lookback from the date of first OP Rx;
 - **NTM - Comorbidity:** Comorbidities are divided into two main categories - Acute and chronic, based on the ICD codes. For chronic disease we are taking complete look back from the first Rx date of NTM therapy and for acute diseases, time period before the NTM OP Rx with one year lookback has been applied;
 - **NTM - Concomitancy:** Concomitant drugs recorded prior to starting with a therapy (within 365 days prior from first rxdate)
- Adherence: Adherence for the therapies.

4. Data Type.

The majority of the attributes of this dataset is from type object, initially just 2 attributes is type int64.

1.3. Data Types

```
In [8]: with pd.option_context('display.max_rows', None, 'display.max_columns', None):  
        print(df1.dtypes)
```

```
Ptid                                     object  
Persistence_Flag                       object  
Gender                                 object  
Race                                   object  
Ethnicity                             object  
Region                                object  
Age_Bucket                             object  
Ntm_Speciality                         object  
Ntm_Specialist_Flag                   object  
Ntm_Speciality_Bucket                 object  
Glucoc_Record_Prior_Ntm               object  
Glucoc_Record_During_Rx               object  
Dexa_Freq_During_Rx                   int64  
Dexa_During_Rx                        object  
Frag_Frac_Prior_Ntm                   object  
Frag_Frac_During_Rx                   object  
Risk_Segment_Prior_Ntm                 object  
Tscore_Bucket_Prior_Ntm                object  
Risk_Segment_During_Rx                 object  
Tscore_Bucket_During_Rx                object  
Change_T_Score                        object  
Change_Risk_Segment                   object  
Adherent_Flag                         object  
Idn_Indicator                         object  
Injectable_Experience_During_Rx        object  
Comorb_Encounter_For_Screening_For_Malignant_Neoplasms object  
Comorb_Encounter_For_Immunization      object  
Comorb_Encntr_For_General_Exam_W_O_Complaint,_Susp_Or_Reprtd_Dx object  
Comorb_Vitamin_D_Deficiency             object  
Comorb_Other_Joint_Disorder_Not_Elsewhere_Classified object  
Comorb_Encntr_For_Oth_Sp_Exam_W_O_Complaint_Suspected_Or_Reprtd_Dx object  
Comorb_Long_Term_Current_Drug_Therapy   object  
Comorb_Dorsalgia                       object  
Comorb_Personal_History_Of_Other_Diseases_And_Conditions object  
Comorb_Other_Disorders_Of_Bone_Density_And_Structure object
```

```
Comorb_Encntr_For_Oth_Sp_Exam_W_O_Complaint_Suspected_Or_Reprtd_Dx object  
Comorb_Long_Term_Current_Drug_Therapy   object  
Comorb_Dorsalgia                       object  
Comorb_Personal_History_Of_Other_Diseases_And_Conditions object  
Comorb_Other_Disorders_Of_Bone_Density_And_Structure object  
Comorb_Disorders_Of_Lipoprotein_Metabolism_And_Other_Lipidemias object  
Comorb_Osteoporosis_Without_Current_Pathological_Fracture object  
Comorb_Personal_History_Of_Malignant_Neoplasm object  
Comorb_Gastro_Esophageal_Reflux_Disease object  
Concom_Cholesterol_And_Triglyceride_Regulating_Preparations object  
Concom_Narcotics                       object  
Concom_Systemic_Corticosteroids_Plain   object  
Concom_Anti_Depressants_And_Mood_Stabilisers object  
Concom_Fluoroquinolones                 object  
Concom_Cephalosporins                   object  
Concom_Macrolides_And_Similar_Types     object  
Concom_Broad_Spectrum_Penicillins       object  
Concom_Anaesthetics_General             object  
Concom_Viral_Vaccines                   object  
Risk_Type_1_Insulin_Dependent_Diabetes  object  
Risk_Osteogenesis_Imperfecta            object  
Risk_Rheumatoid_Arthritis                object  
Risk_Untreated_Chronic_Hyperthyroidism  object  
Risk_Untreated_Chronic_Hypogonadism     object  
Risk_Untreated_Early_Menopause           object  
Risk_Patient_Parent_Fractured_Their_Hip object  
Risk_Smoking_Tobacco                    object  
Risk_Chronic_Malnutrition_Or_Malabsorption object  
Risk_Chronic_Liver_Disease               object  
Risk_Family_History_Of_Osteoporosis     object  
Risk_Low_Calcium_Intake                  object  
Risk_Vitamin_D_Insufficiency             object  
Risk_Poor_Health_Frailty                 object  
Risk_Excessive_Thinness                  object  
Risk_Hysterectomy_Oophorectomy           object  
Risk_Estrogen_Deficiency                 object  
Risk_Immobilization                     object  
Risk_Recurring_Falls                    object  
Count_Of_Risks                           int64  
dtype: object
```

5. Dataset Problems.

The dataset have not presented problems of missing values, as it is possible to see on the picture bellow.

```
In [10]: with pd.option_context('display.max_rows', None, 'display.max_columns', None):
          print(df1.isna().sum())
```

| | |
|--|---|
| Ptid | 0 |
| Persistency_Flag | 0 |
| Gender | 0 |
| Race | 0 |
| Ethnicity | 0 |
| Region | 0 |
| Age_Bucket | 0 |
| Ntm_Speciality | 0 |
| Ntm_Specialist_Flag | 0 |
| Ntm_Speciality_Bucket | 0 |
| Gluko_Record_Prior_Ntm | 0 |
| Gluko_Record_During_Rx | 0 |
| Dexa_Freq_During_Rx | 0 |
| Dexa_During_Rx | 0 |
| Frag_Frac_Prior_Ntm | 0 |
| Frag_Frac_During_Rx | 0 |
| Risk_Segment_Prior_Ntm | 0 |
| Tscore_Bucket_Prior_Ntm | 0 |
| Risk_Segment_During_Rx | 0 |
| Tscore_Bucket_During_Rx | 0 |
| Change_T_Score | 0 |
| Change_Risk_Segment | 0 |
| Adherent_Flag | 0 |
| Idn_Indicator | 0 |
| Injectable_Experience_During_Rx | 0 |
| Comorb_Encounter_For_Screening_For_Malignant_Neoplasms | 0 |
| Comorb_Encounter_For_Immunization | 0 |
| Comorb_Encntr_For_General_Exam_W_O_Complaint_Susp_Or_Reprtd_Dx | 0 |
| Comorb_Vitamin_D_Deficiency | 0 |
| Comorb_Other_Joint_Disorder_Not_Elsewhere_Classified | 0 |
| Comorb_Encntr_For_Oth_Sp_Exam_W_O_Complaint_Suspected_Or_Reprtd_Dx | 0 |
| Comorb_Long_Term_Current_Drug_Therapy | 0 |
| Comorb_Dorsalgia | 0 |
| Comorb_Personal_History_Of_Other_Diseases_And_Conditions | 0 |
| Comorb_Other_Disorders_Of_Bone_Density_And_Structure | 0 |
| Comorb_Disorders_of_lipoprotein_metabolism_and_other_lipidemias | 0 |

However, it presented few problems, such as:

- Higher skew and kurtosis for the variable 'Dexa_Freq_During_Rx';

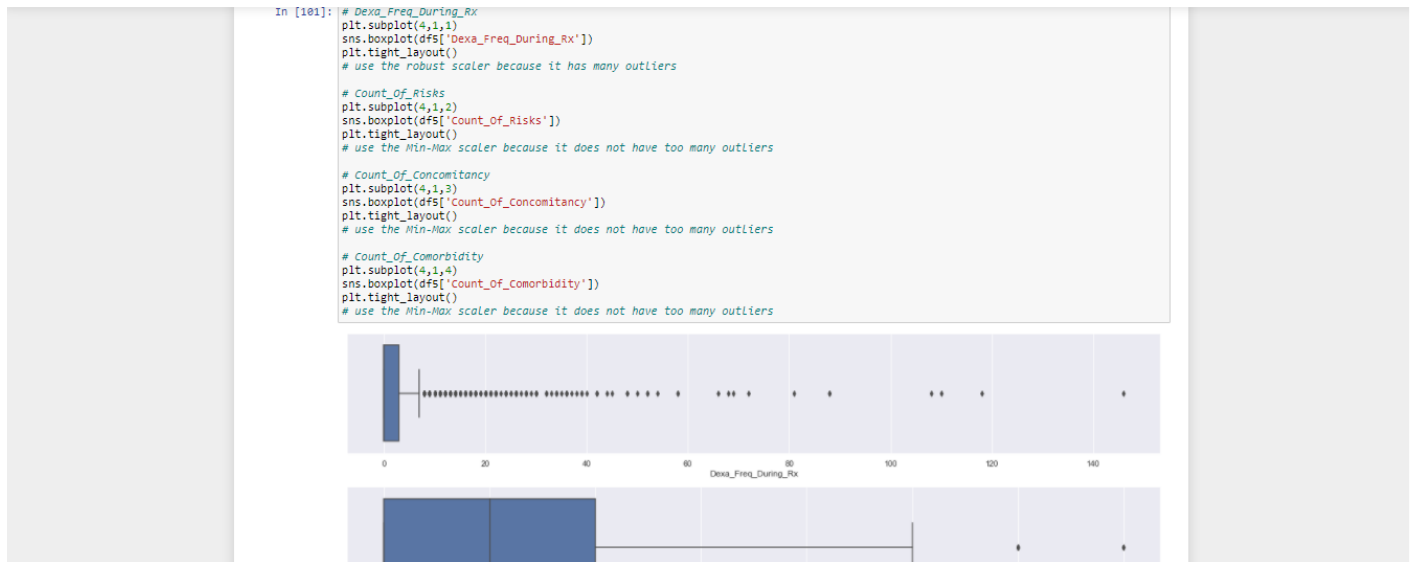
```
In [96]: num_attributes1 = df5.select_dtypes(include=['int64', 'float64'])
In [97]: num_attributes1.head()
Out[97]:
```

| | Dexa_Freq_During_Rx | Count_Of_Risks | Count_Of_Concomitancy | Count_Of_Cororbidity |
|---|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 |

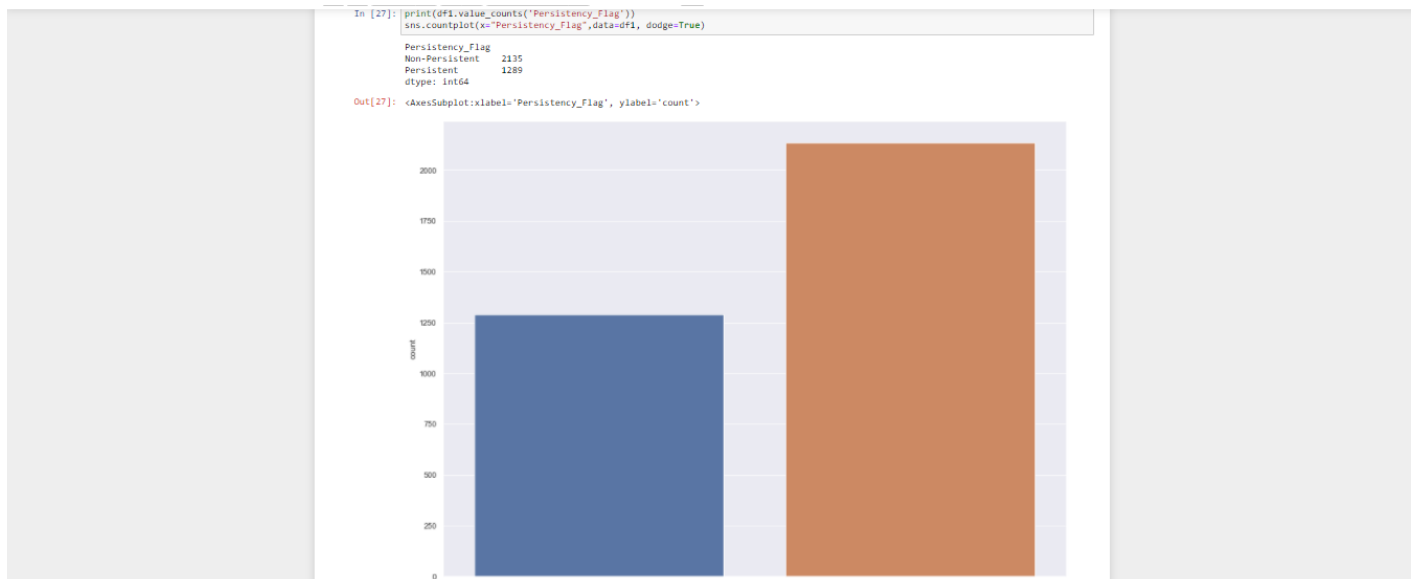
```
In [98]: descriptive_num_attributes(num_attributes1)
Out[98]:
```

| | attributes | min | max | range | mean | median | std | skew | kurtosis |
|---|-----------------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| 0 | Dexa_Freq_During_Rx | 0.000 | 148.000 | 148.000 | 3.016 | 0.000 | 8.135 | 0.809 | 74.758 |
| 1 | Count_Of_Risks | 0.000 | 7.000 | 7.000 | 1.239 | 1.000 | 1.095 | 0.880 | 0.900 |
| 2 | Count_Of_Concomitancy | 0.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 2.175 | 2.000 | 2.094 | 1.010 | 0.389 |
| 3 | Count_Of_Cororbidity | 0.000 | 13.000 | 13.000 | 4.098 | 4.000 | 2.779 | 0.527 | -0.325 |

- Several outliers for the variable “Dexa_Freq_During_Rx”;



- Target variable unbalanced, for the target variable Persistency_Flag.



6. Solving the Dataset Problems.

To solve the dataset problems different approaches for each problem was taken.

For the higher skew and kurtosis for the variable 'Dexa_Freq_During_Rx' and for the several outliers for the variable "Dexa_Freq_During_Rx", one step was taken:

Rescaling all the numerical variables. For variables with a lot of outliers the Robust Scaler was used, for variables that do not have a lot of outliers, Min-Max Scaler was used.

```
In [34]: # all numerical variables with non-cyclical nature
rs = RobustScaler()
mms = MinMaxScaler()

# Dexa_Freq_During_Rx uses Robust Scaler
dfs['Dexa_Freq_During_Rx'] = rs.fit_transform(dfs[['Dexa_Freq_During_Rx']].values)
#pickle.dump(rs, open('/Users/Igor/repos/Data-Science-Em-Producao/parameter/competition_distance_scaler.pkl', 'wb'))

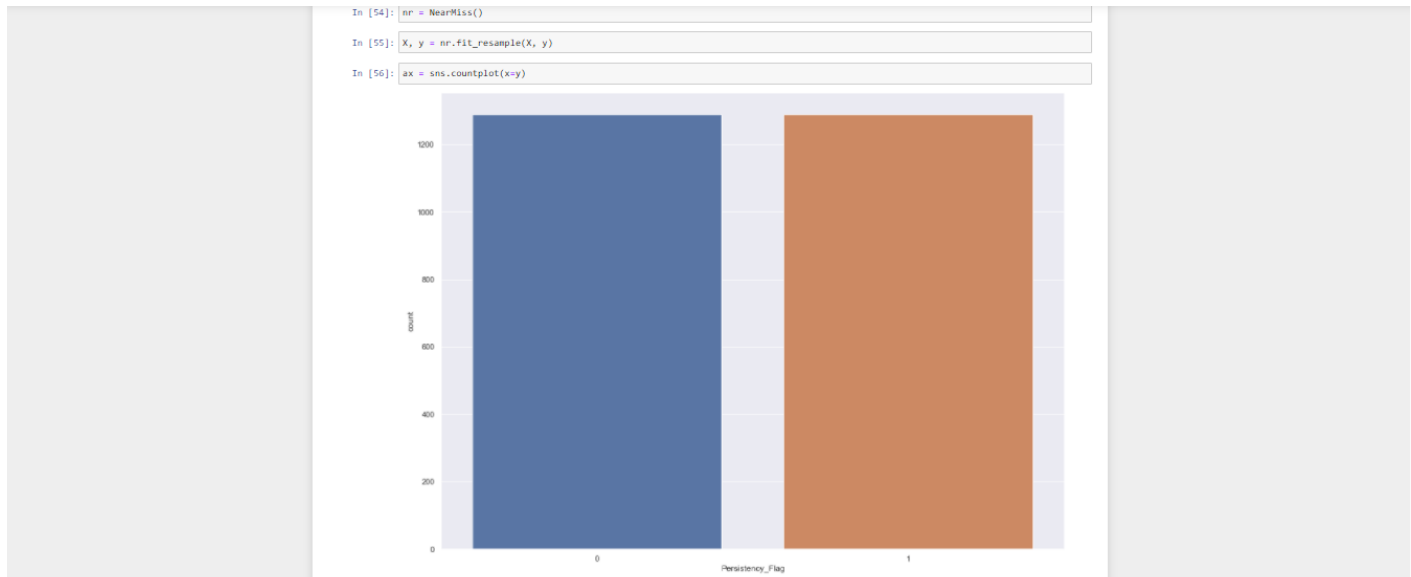
# Count_Of_Risks uses Min-Max Scaler
dfs['Count_Of_Risks'] = mms.fit_transform(dfs[['Count_Of_Risks']].values)
#pickle.dump(rs, open('/Users/Igor/repos/Data-Science-Em-Producao/parameter/competition_time_month_scaler.pkl', 'wb'))

# Count_Of_Concomitancy uses Min-Max Scaler
dfs['Count_Of_Concomitancy'] = mms.fit_transform(dfs[['Count_Of_Concomitancy']].values)
#pickle.dump(mms, open('/Users/Igor/repos/Data-Science-Em-Producao/parameter/promo_time_week_scaler.pkl', 'wb'))

# Count_Of_Comorbidty uses Min-Max Scaler
dfs['Count_Of_Comorbidty'] = mms.fit_transform(dfs[['Count_Of_Comorbidty']].values)
#pickle.dump(mms, open('/Users/Igor/repos/Data-Science-Em-Producao/parameter/year_scaler.pkl', 'wb'))
```


For the Target variable unbalanced, for the target variable Persistency_Flag, another step was taken:

Apply the function NearMiss() to reduce the size of the class with more values (Non-Persistent), and match the same class with the class with fewer values (Persistent).



7. Project lifecycle along with deadline.

- Problem understanding
- Data Understanding
- Data Cleaning and Feature engineering
- Model Development
- Model Selection
- Model Evaluation

All those steps are done.