

By

KANDIMALLA MAHENDRA

Microsoft Fabrics Domain





Table of Contents:

- Introduction
- Tech Stack
- Architecture
- > Implementation Phases
- Output
- Conclusion









INTRODUCTION

- This project focuses on building a scalable Data Engineering pipeline for Healthcare Revenue Cycle Management (RCM).
- It unifies and transforms patient, transaction, and claims data from multiple hospital sources.
- The pipeline applies dimensional modeling with SCD Type 2 to track historical changes.
- Processed data is incrementally loaded into BigQuery for analytics and reporting.









Tech Stack

- **Languages:** Python, SQL
- * Databases: MySQL (local), Google BigQuery (cloud)
- Libraries: pandas, sqlalchemy, google-cloud-bigquery
- **Development Tools:** Vs code, Git

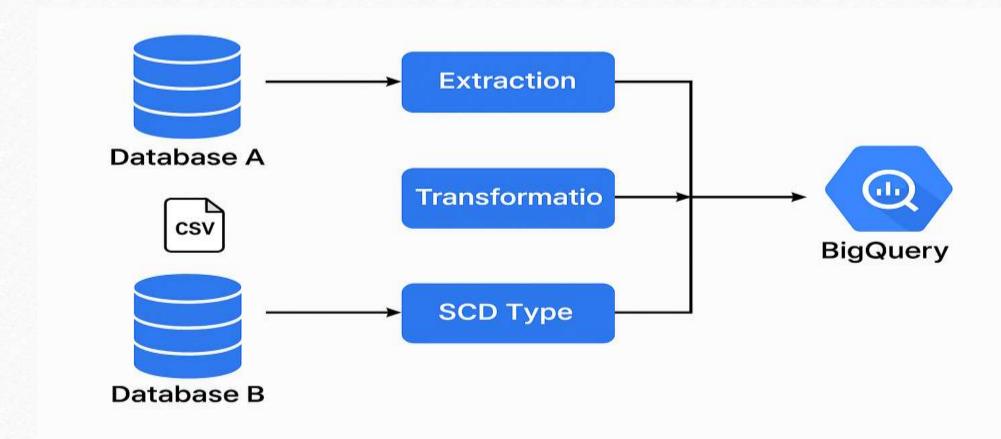








Architecture









Data Source



☐ Sample Patient Data

| | PatientID | FirstName | LastName | MiddleName | SSN | PhoneNumber | Gender | DOB | Address |
|---|---------------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|----------------------|--------|------------|-------------------------|
| þ | HOSP1-000001 | Rick | Russo | Z | 188-23-9828 | +1-630-829-7585x0769 | Female | 1937-06-04 | Unit 0915 Box 7064, D |
| | HOSP1-000002 | Gregory | Graham | В | 730-45-8217 | 456.746.7289x69233 | Female | 1937-06-10 | 9864 Gibson Islands, D |
| | HOSP1-000003 | Mary | Ryan | Н | 348-14-7947 | 522-501-5461 | Female | 1926-08-09 | 6194 Joseph Turnpike, |
| | HOSP1-000004 | Daniel | Brown | D | 013-38-1645 | +1-345-608-9409 | Male | 1971-10-23 | 780 Conrad Isle, Pricel |
| | HOSP1-000005 | Brad | Carroll | M | 461-53-6290 | 963.994.2969x6232 | Male | 1927-10-18 | 3167 Hall Burg, Tanner |
| | HOSP1-000006 | Melissa | Lester | Y | 359-88-6883 | 511-940-3097x95946 | Female | 1994-03-22 | 542 Rogers Divide, Sou |
| | HOSP1-000007 | Stephanie | Griffin | Q | 879-32-6527 | 313.753.8992x0867 | Male | 1957-03-10 | 3952 Le Highway, Fren |
| | HOSP1-000008 | Sandra | Holt | L | 148-25-8251 | +1-335-229-5080 | Female | 2024-07-31 | 5102 Thompson Locks |
| | HOSP 1-000009 | Austin | Cline | Н | 219-06-7294 | 001-899-655-3369x486 | Male | 2001-11-16 | 465 Flores Forest, Port |
| | HOSP1-000010 | Ryan | Hall | A | 425-22-5742 | (962)707-1206x023 | Female | 1983-05-06 | 915 Joseph Walks Suite |
| | HOSP1-000011 | Catherine | Campbell | S | 168-04-0477 | 6725501528 | Female | 1957-05-15 | 241 Elizabeth Causewa |









Implementation

1. Data Extraction

- Connect to two MySQL source databases using config-driven Python scripts.
- Execute SQL queries to extract patient and transaction data.
- Load results into Pandas DataFrames for further processing.
- Ensure connection management with proper logging and error handling.









2. Data Cleansing and Transformation

- Clean raw data by removing duplicates, handling nulls, and standardizing formats.
- Merge patient and transaction datasets based on primary key
- Derive new fields like age, total paid amount, and calculated metrics.
- > Standardize column names, formats, and data types for consistency.
- Prepare clean, enriched data ready for dimensional modeling.









3. Dimensional Modeling and SCD Type 2

- From the transformed data, created dimension and fact tables using a star schema approach.
- Apply SCD Type 2 logic to track historical changes in dimension data.
- Compare incoming data with existing BigQuery table to detect changes.
- Perform incremental loads by inserting only new or changed records with effective and expiry dates.









4.Load to Big Query

- Create partitioned and clustered BigQuery tables for facts and dimensions to optimize performance.
- Apply incremental load by inserting only new or changed records based on SCD Type 2 logic.
- ➤ Use Python BigQuery client or pandas load transformed DataFrames into BigQuery.
- Maintain data accuracy and consistency with proper schema validation, logging, and idempotent job execution.









Sample code

```
datacle; D ∨ ←O →O → ○
run_pipeline.py X

    ReadME.md

                                  load.py
                                                 {} gcp key.json
                                                                  scdtype2.py
run pipeline.py > ...
      def main():
153
          fact_claims = create_fact_claims(claims_df, updated_dim_patients, dim_date)
205
206
207
          validate referential integrity (fact transactions, updated dim patients, dim providers, dim procedu
208
          validate referential integrity(fact claims, updated dim patients, None, None, dim date)
209
          print("\n 
Phase 6: Loading to BigOuery")
210
          print("========"")
211
212
213
          load to bigguery(updated dim patients, "dim patients", partition field="effective date", cluster f
          load_to_bigquery(dim_providers, "dim_providers")
214
          load to bigguery(dim procedures, "dim procedures")
215
          load to bigguery(dim date, "dim date", partition field="date")
216
          load_to_bigquery(fact_transactions, "fact_transactions", partition_field="ServiceDate", cluster_fi
217
          load to bigguery(fact claims, "fact claims", partition field="ServiceDate", cluster fields=["Claim"
218
219
220
          221
222
      if __name__ == "__main__":
223
          main()
224
```

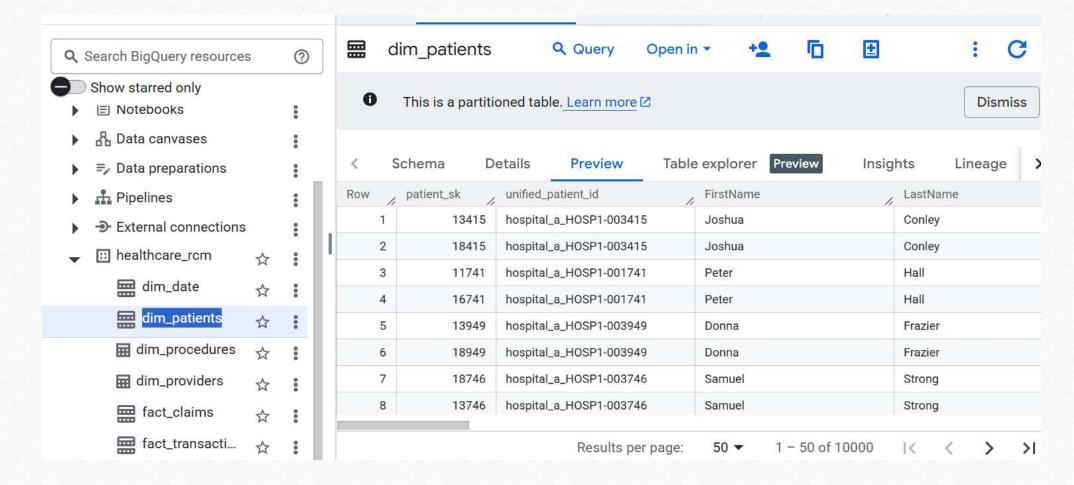








Big Query Tables Image









Conclusion

This project successfully built a scalable and modular data pipeline for healthcare revenue cycle management. Starting from raw data extraction, we systematically cleansed, transformed, and modeled the data into meaningful structures. By implementing historical tracking using SCD Type 2 and enabling incremental loading into BigQuery, the solution ensures both data accuracy and performance. The final output supports efficient reporting and analytics, laying the foundation for deeper business insights and decision-making in the healthcare domain.











Thank
You



