

HOSPITAL ADMISSION AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES DASHBOARD

GENDER

Female

Male

AGE-GROUP

0 - 30

31 - 50

51 - 70

Above 70

DISCHARGE DESTINATION

Home

Nursing Facility

Rehabilitation Ce...

TOTAL PATIENTS

10K

AVG. LOS (DAYS)

16

DIAGNOSIS COUNT

Injuries

2,038

Respiratory Problems

2,017

Cardiac Issues

2,001

Diabetes

1,993

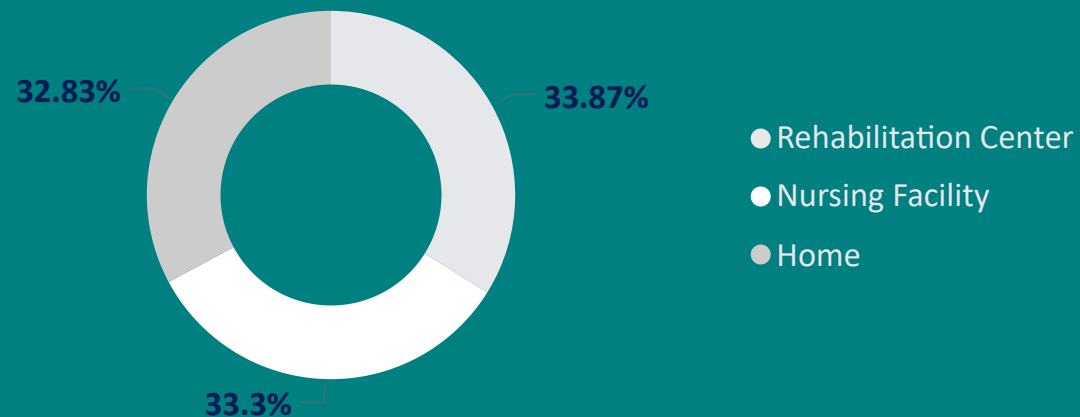
Infections

1,951

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY DIAGNOSIS



DISCHARGE DESTINATION



PATIENT ADHERENCE AND SATISFACTION DASHBOARD

GENDER

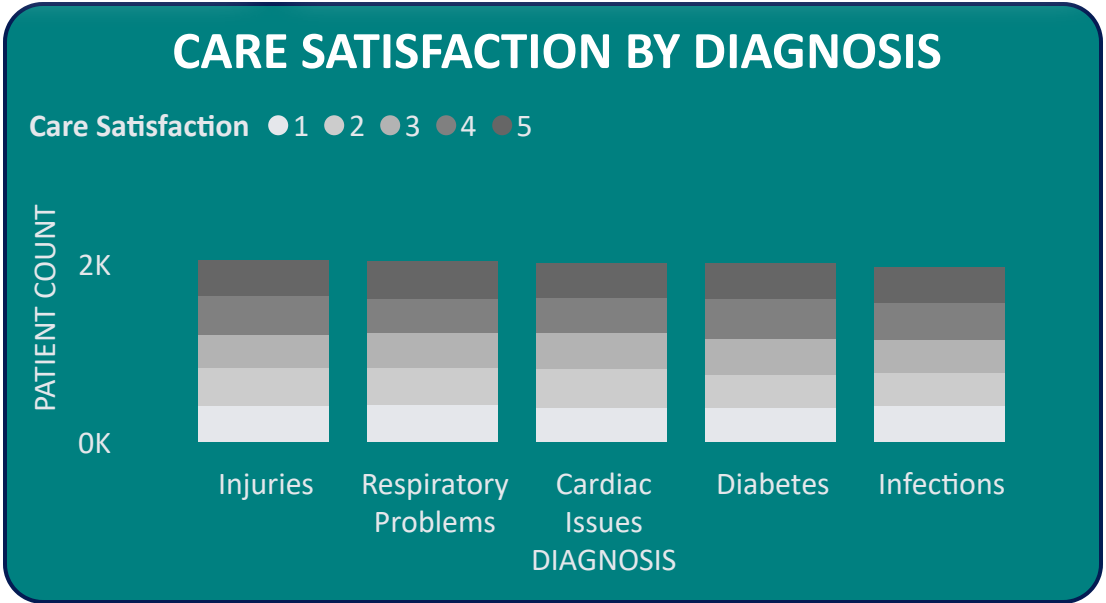
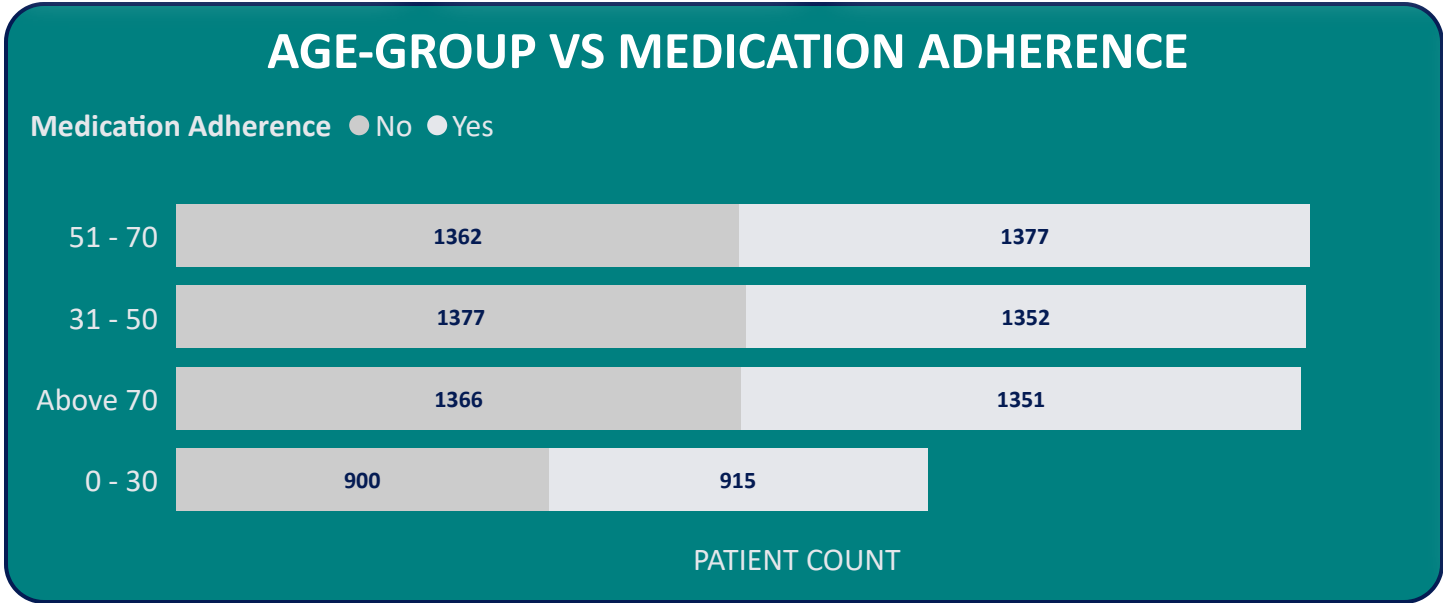
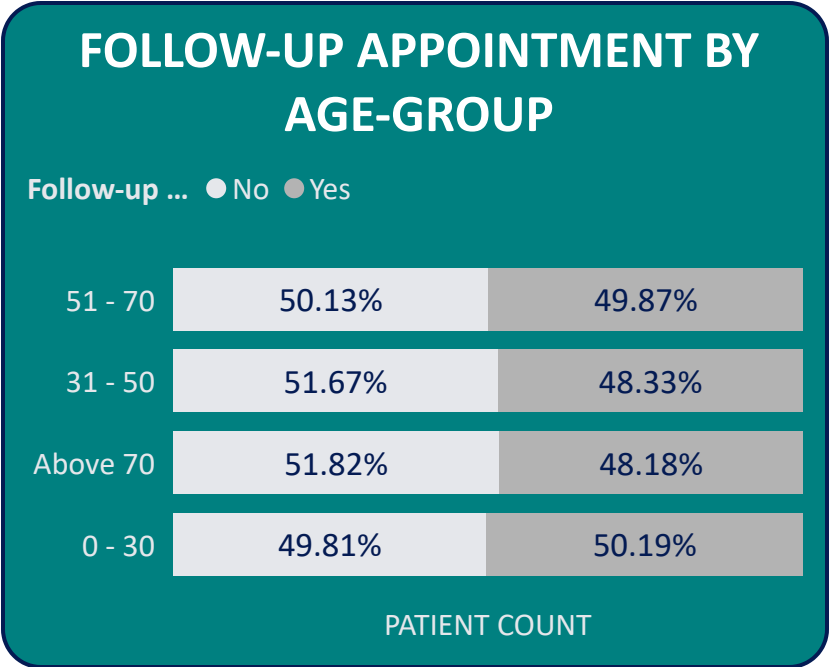
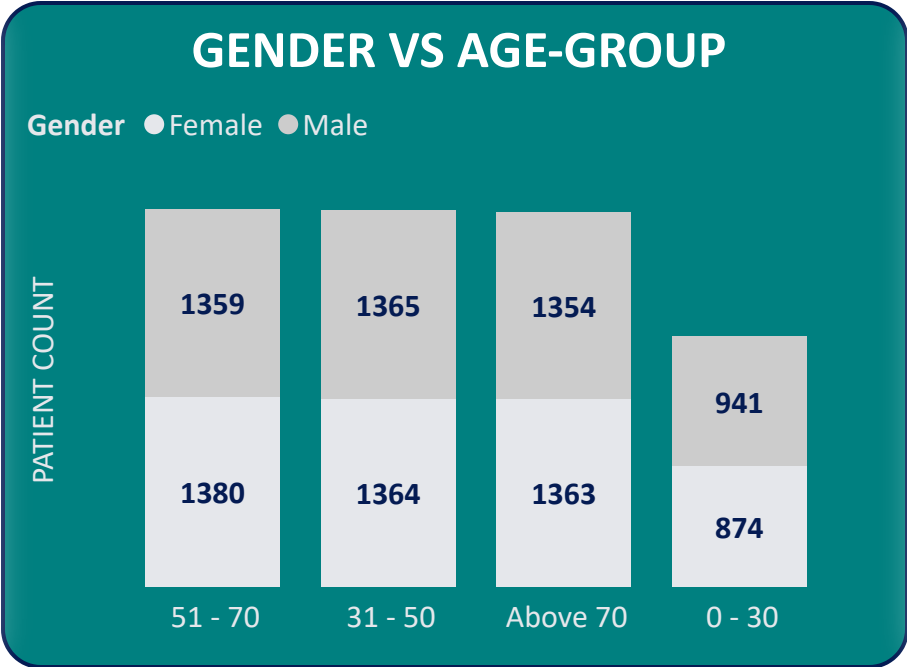
FemaleMale

AGE-GROUP

0 - 3031 - 5051 - 70Above 70

DISCHARGE DESTINATION

HomeNursing FacilityRehabilitation Ce...



REPORT

DASHBOARD 1: HOSPITAL ADMISSION AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES

A total number of 10,000 patients were admitted to the hospital.

On average, patients stayed 16 days in the hospital.

Diagnosis: Injuries have the most number of patients (2,038), with Infections having the least patients (1951).

Average Length of Stay by Diagnosis: Respiratory Problems & Diabetes have the longest stays (16 days), Infections have the shortest (15 days)

Discharge Destination: Patients were discharged almost equally to:

Home – 33.3%

Nursing Facility – 33.87%

Rehabilitation Center – 32.83%

The frequency is quite balanced, suggesting a broad spread of healthcare needs.

Age and Gender Distribution: The 51 - 70 followed by the 31 - 50 age groups dominate patient counts, with a near-even male-to-female distribution.

The 0 - 30 age group has the fewest patients, possibly due to better general health or fewer hospitalizations.

Gender vs Age Group: Each gender is fairly represented across age groups. Highest counts are in the 51–70 and 31–50 age groups.

Count of Patients by Age Group and Follow-up Appointment: All age groups show balanced adherence, with slightly higher follow-up in the 31–50 and 51–70 groups.

Age Group vs Medication Adherence: 51–70 age group has the highest medication adherence (1,377 out of 2,739 patients). 0–30 shows the lowest adherence (915 vs 900).

Care Satisfaction by Diagnosis: All diagnoses show similar distribution across satisfaction levels.

Slightly higher satisfaction appears in Cardiac Issues and Infections.

Conclusion (Combined Insight)

The majority of patients are elderly (51–70) and they show higher medication and follow-up adherence.

Injuries and respiratory problems are the top diagnoses with the longest hospital stays.

Despite varied discharge destinations, follow-up and satisfaction rates are reasonably good, but younger patients need attention.

Satisfaction rates are fairly balanced across diagnoses, meaning care quality is consistent, though some diagnoses may still benefit from patient experience improvements.