

LUNG CANCER MORTALITY ANALYSIS

PROJECT PRESENTATION



AGENDA

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The project **“Lung cancer Mortality Analysis”** aims to create an interactive Power BI dashboard to visualize Lung Cancer Mortality, focusing on key variables such as age, gender, country, diagnosis details, risk factors, treatment information, and survival outcomes

PROJECT RECAP

STAKEHOLDERS:

- Medical researchers,
- Epidemiologists, and
- Healthcare providers

aiming to improve cancer treatment and patient care.

PROBLEM



**NUMBER OF RECORDS
IS 10.5 L
deals with massive
amounts of
unstructured data.**

- Analyze the distribution of lung cancer mortality across different age groups and genders.
- How do family history and smoking habits are associated with lung cancer mortality?
- Investigate the correlation between the other diseases associated to the occurrence of heart disease.
- Visualize the different cancer stages at diagnosis with the survival?
- Analyze the different types of treatments administered to patients.
- Visualize the patients from different countries and their survival.

DATASOURCE



- This dataset is a comprehensive collection of patient information, specifically focused on individuals diagnosed with cancer.
- It is designed to facilitate the analysis of various factors that may influence cancer prognosis and treatment outcomes.
- The dataset includes a range of demographic, medical, and treatment-related variables, capturing essential details about each patient's condition and history.

The Dataset is taken from [kaggle.com](#)

- **Dataset Name: Lung cancer mortality dataset V2**
- **Author: MasterDatasa**

PROCESS

DATA UNDERSTANDING

DATA CLEANING

DATA MODELLING

DATA ANALYSIS

UNCOVER INSIGHTS

INSIGHTS

Distribution of lung cancer mortality across different age groups and genders.

AGE GROUP:

Most affected- 55

Dead:9170

Survived:32778

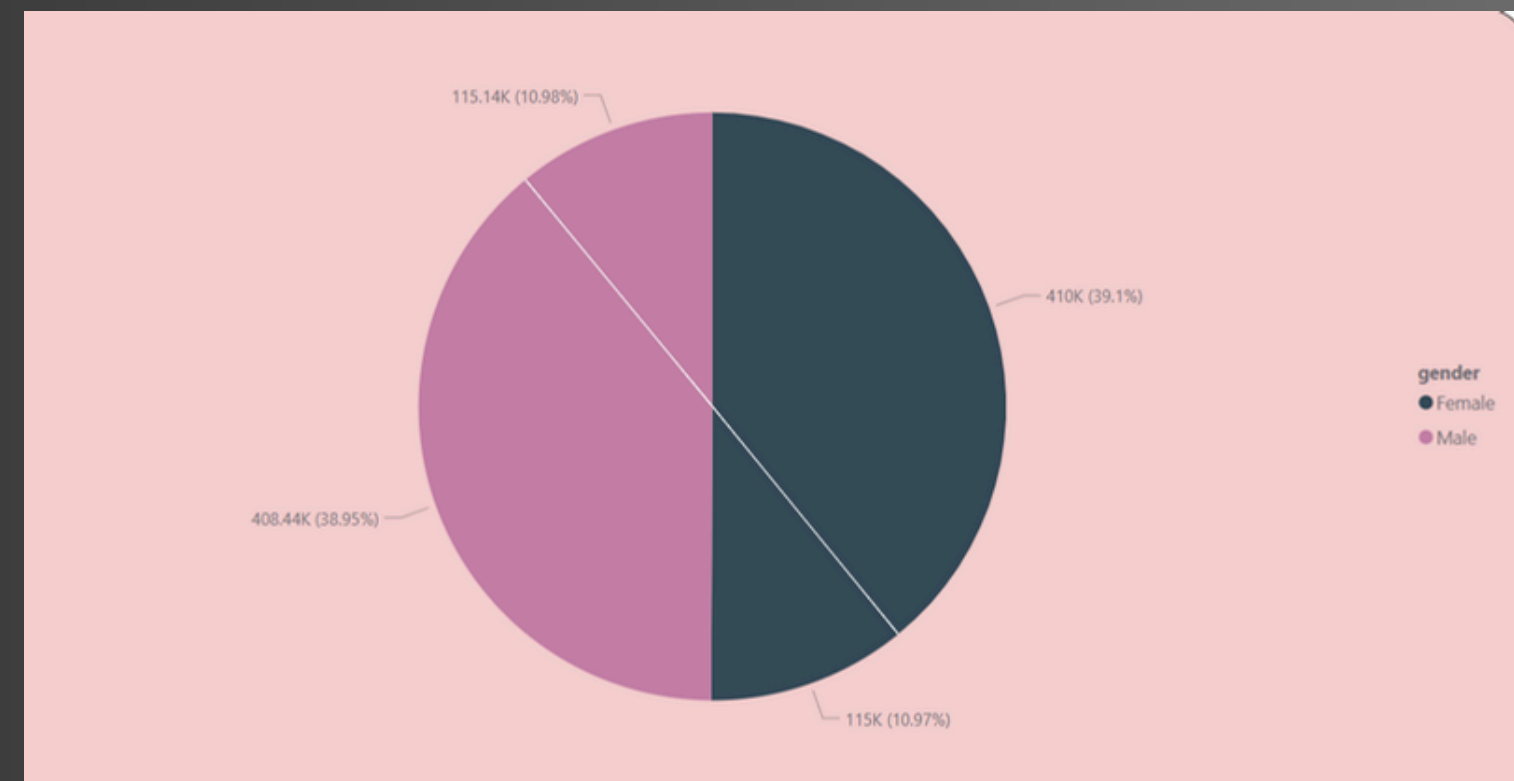
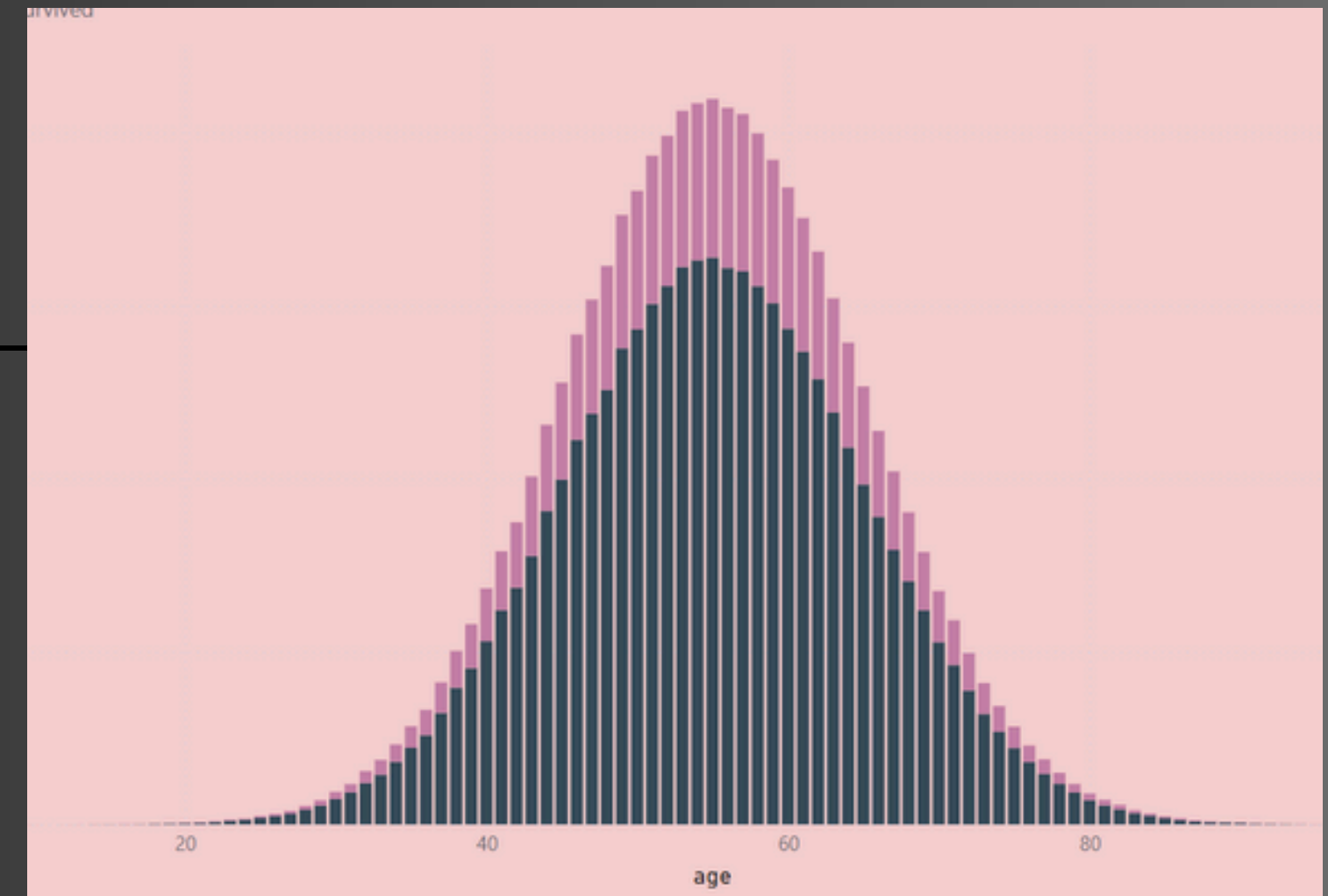
GENDER:

Most affected- FEMALE

Dead: 410002(39.1%)

Survived: 114995(10.97%)

**Most patients are between the ages of 40 and 70, with a higher count of deceased in this age range.
Younger and older age groups show different survival trends.**



INSIGHTS

**Family history and smoking habits
are association with lung cancer
mortality**

FAMILY HISTORY:

Dead: 818443

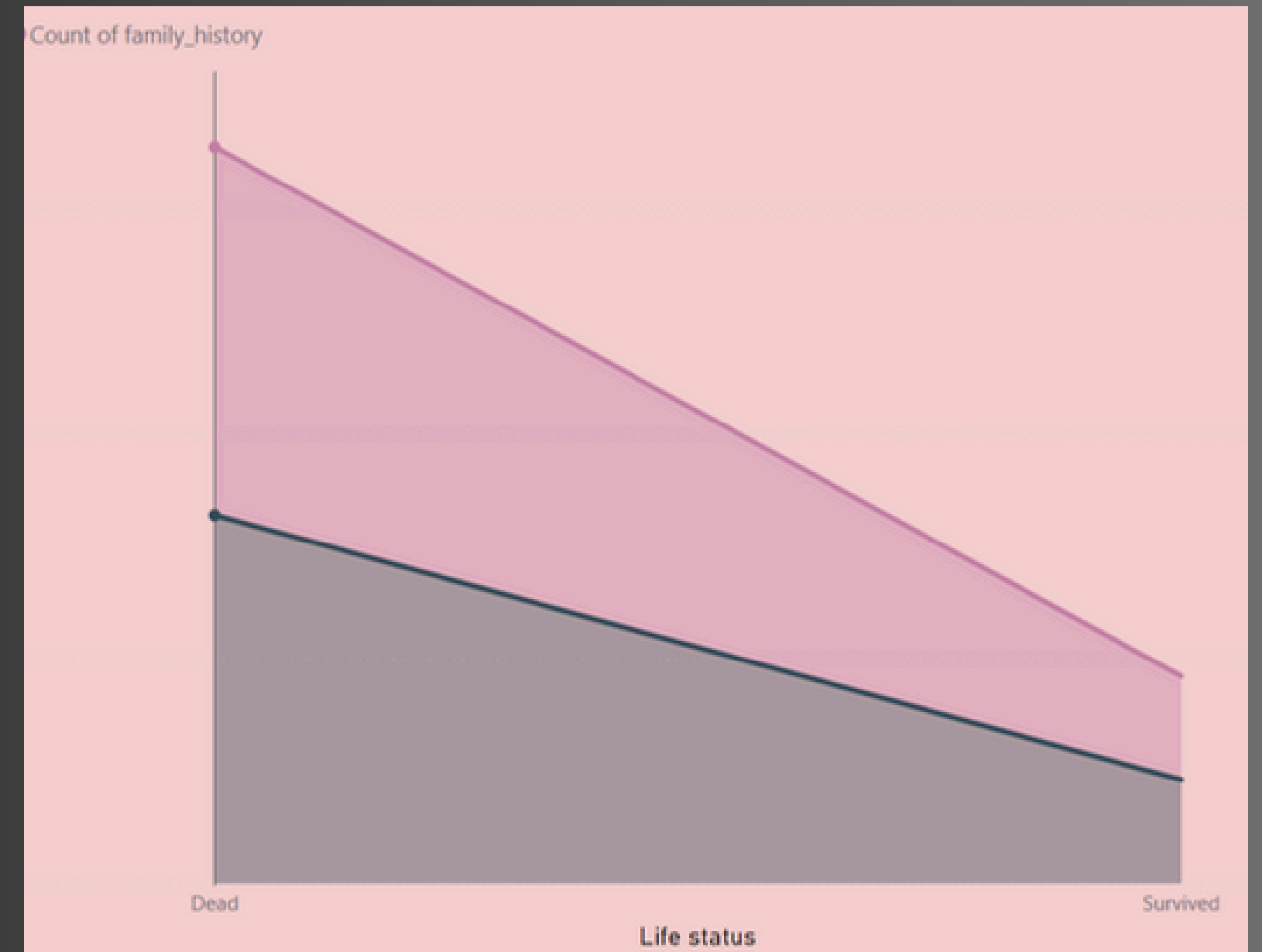
Survived: 230132

SMOKING HABIT:

Dead: 818443

Survived: 230132

Patients with a family history and smoking status show a higher count among the deceased, indicating these factors as potential risk contributors.

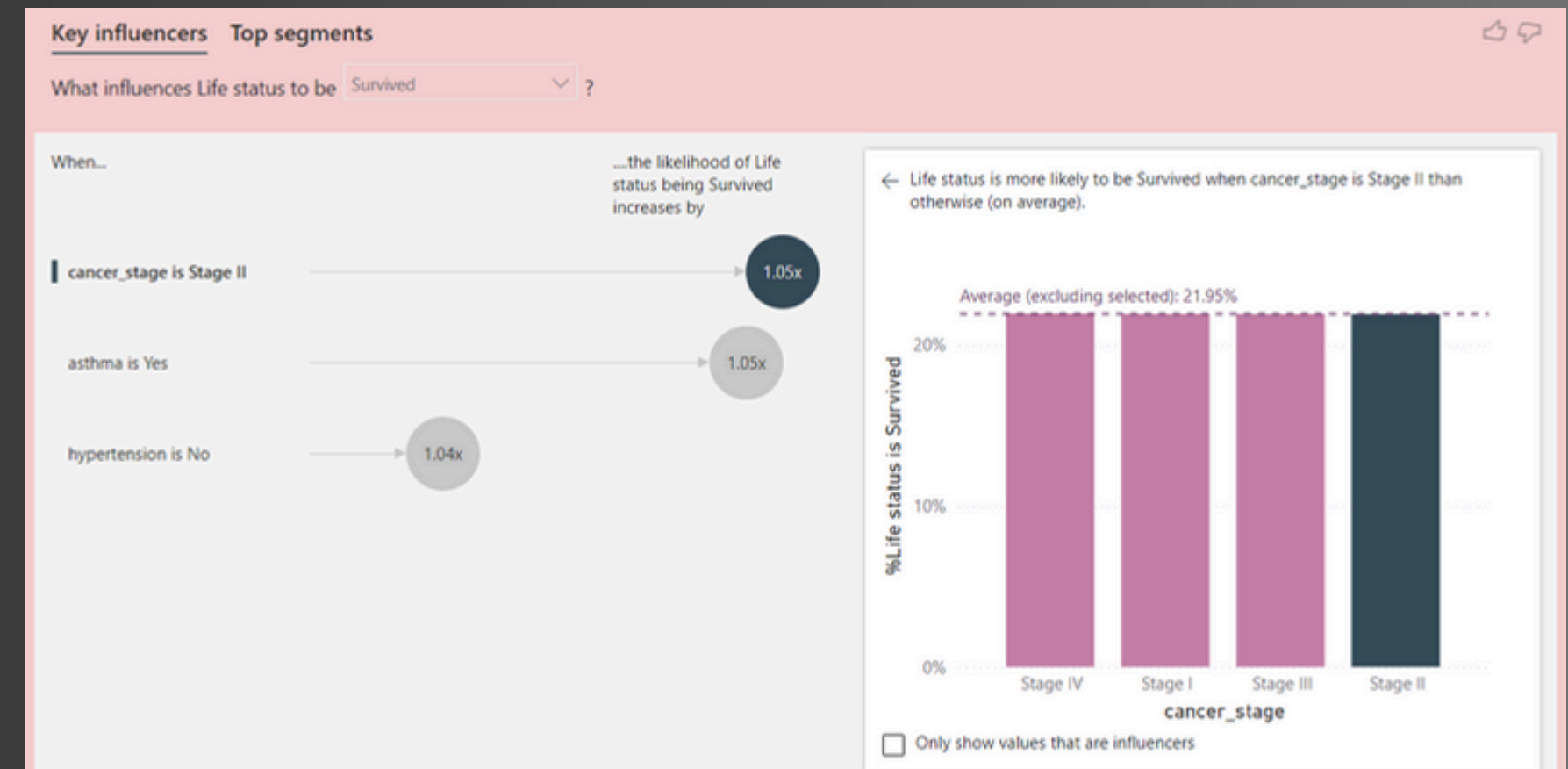


INSIGHTS

correlation between the other diseases associated to the occurrence of heart disease.

The presence of other diseases can impact the survival rate of lung cancer patients.

Co-morbid conditions might exacerbate the severity of lung cancer or complicate treatment options, leading to higher mortality.

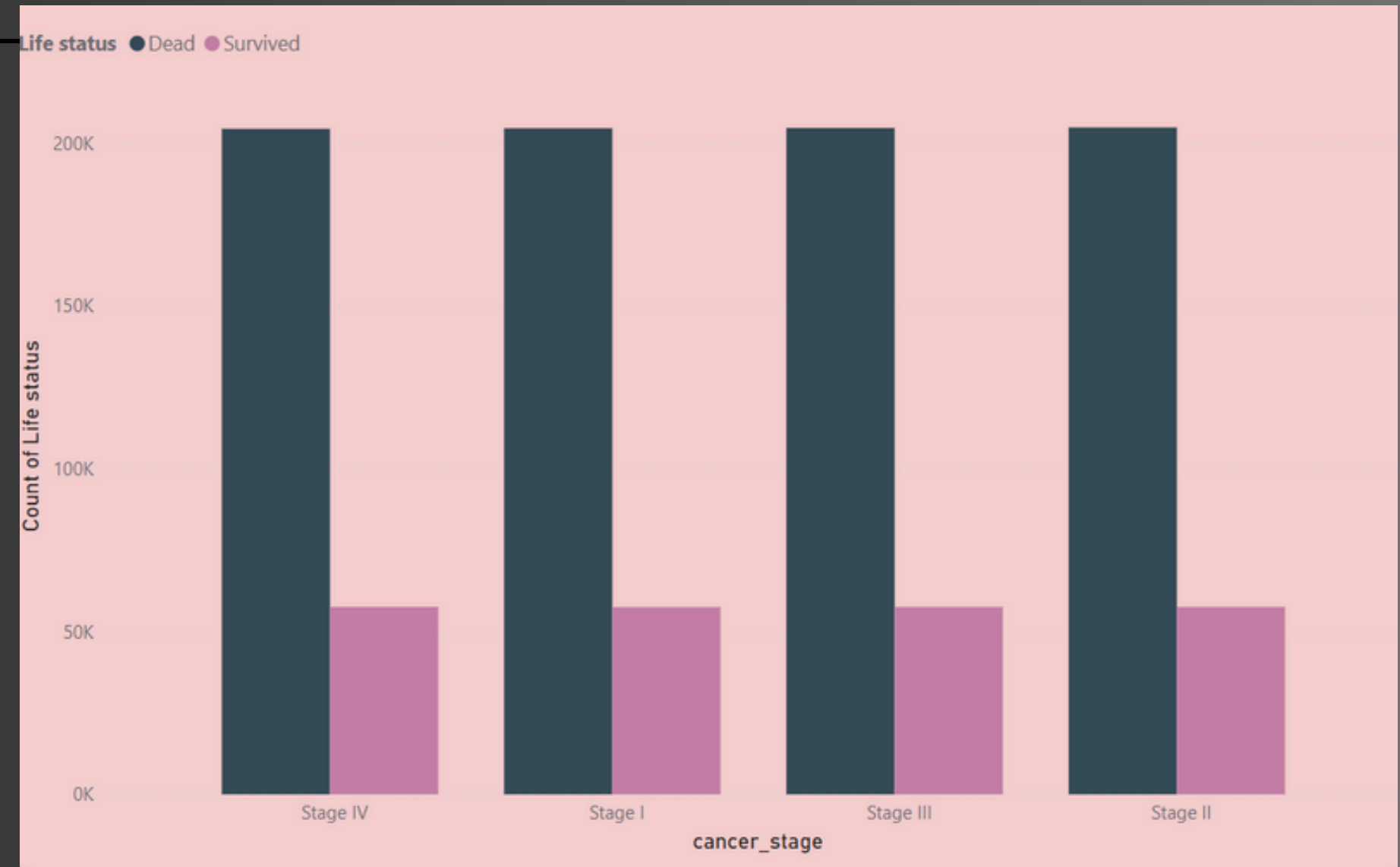


INSIGHTS

**different cancer stages at diagnosis
with the survival**

**STAGE 2
STAGE 1
STAGE 3
STAGE 4**

**Survival rates improve as the cancer stage decreases:
Stage IV has the lowest survival rate.
Stage II has the highest survival rate among the stages shown.**



INSIGHTS

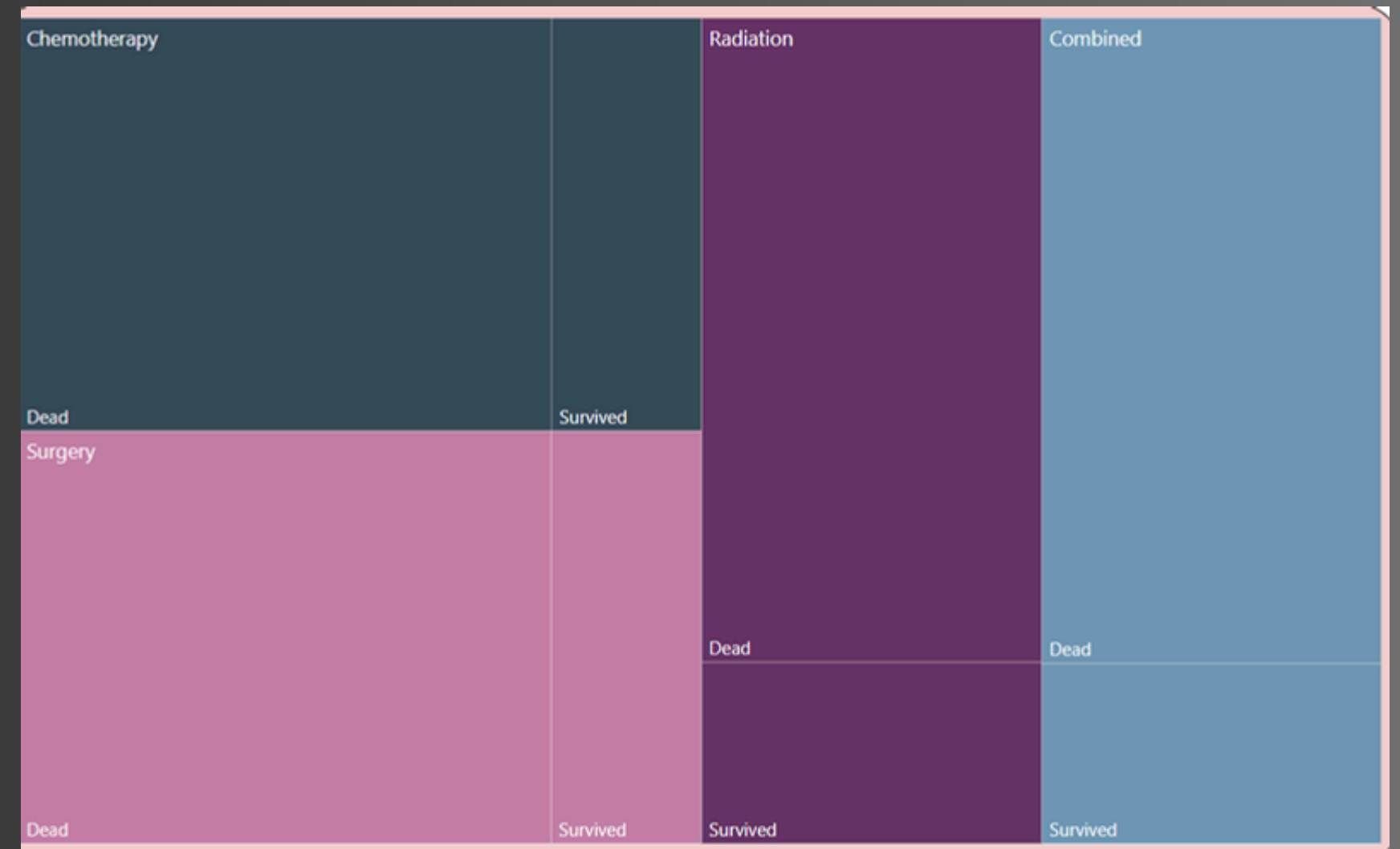
Different types of treatments administered to patient

Effective treatment order:

- **Surgery**
- **Chemotherapy**
- **Radiation**
- **Combined**

Chemotherapy and radiation show a higher mortality rate compared to surgery and combined treatments.

Combined treatments (likely multiple types of therapies used together) appear to have a higher survival rate compared to single treatments.



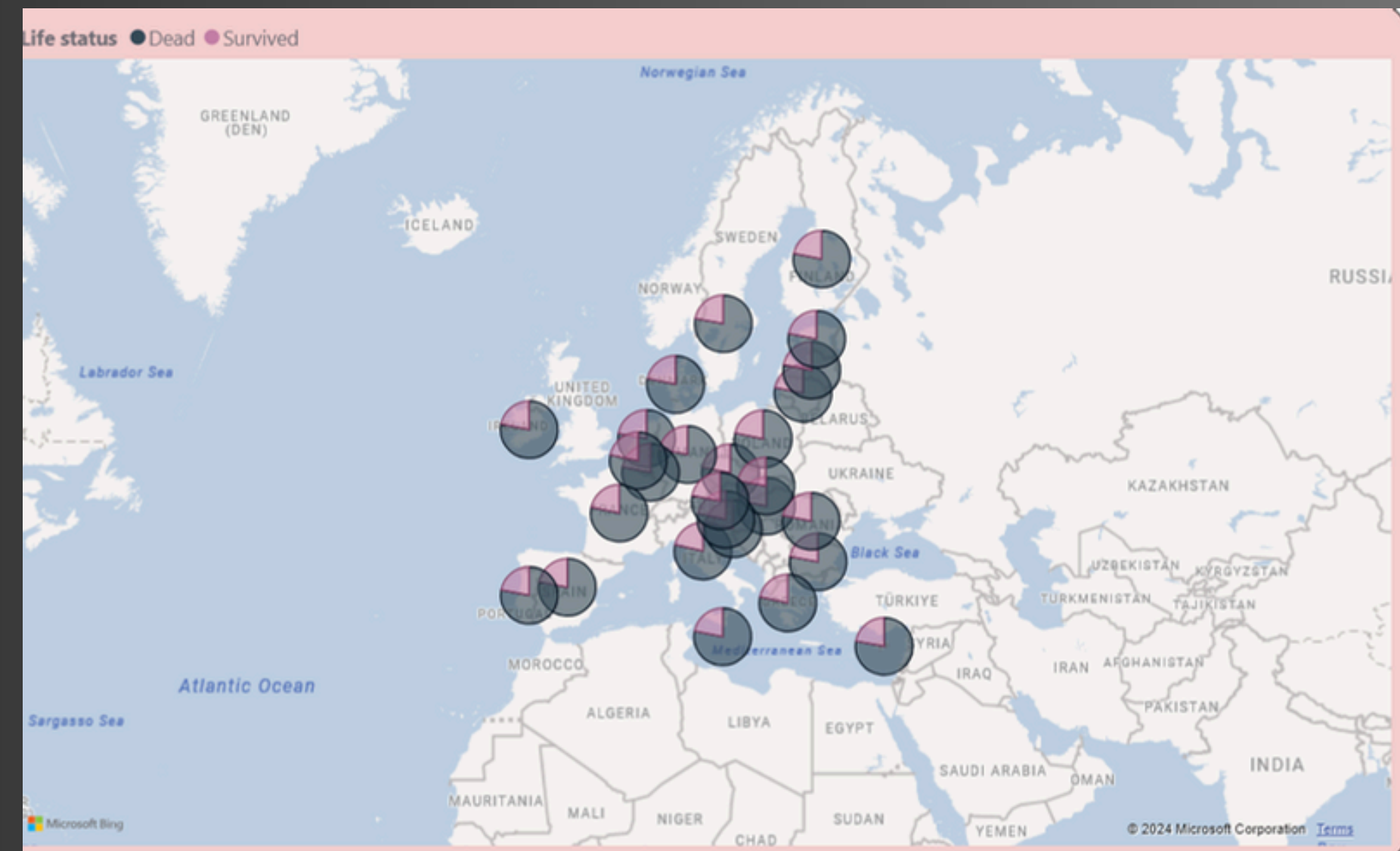
INSIGHTS

Visualize the patients from different countries and their survival.

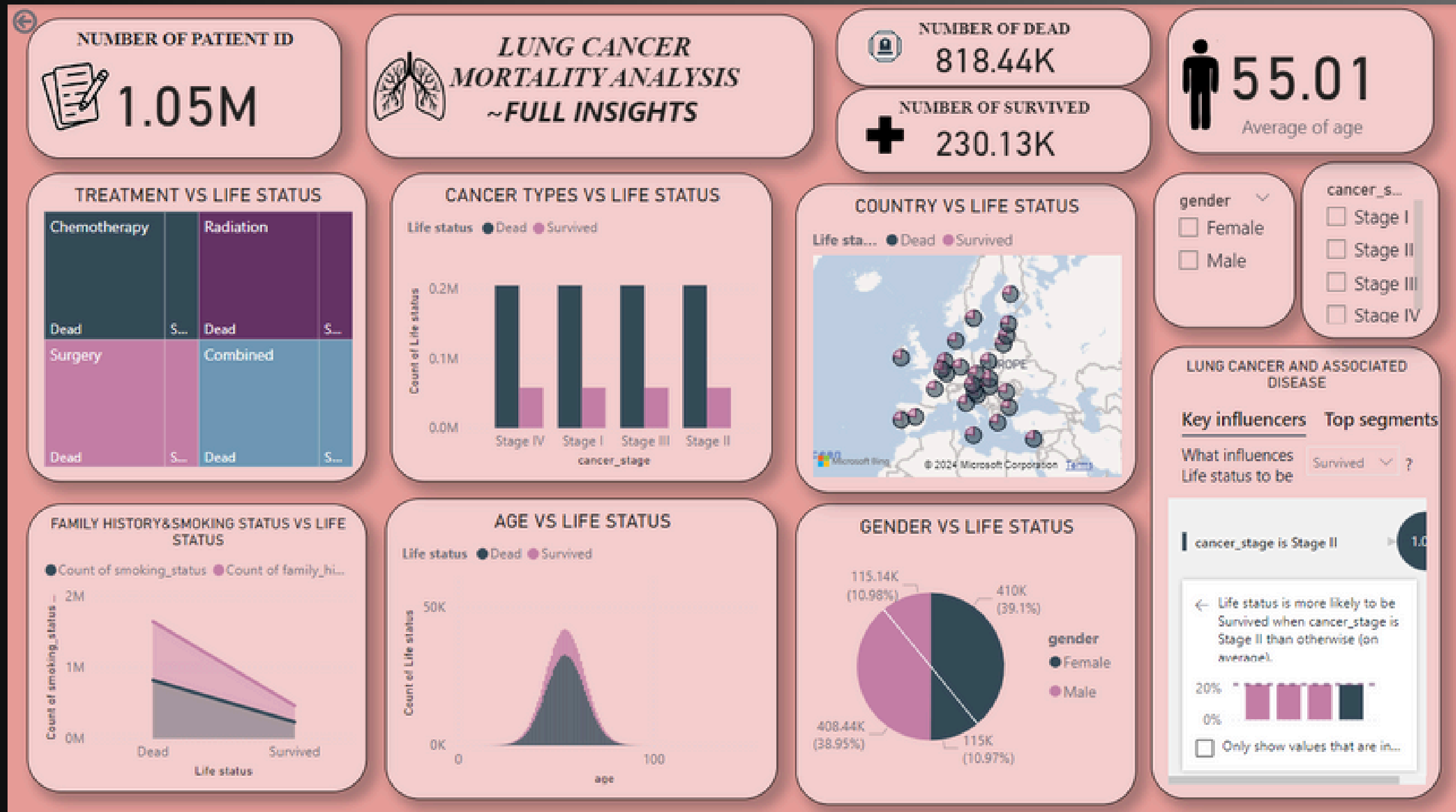
TOP 5 COUNTRIES AFFECTED:

- 1.Czech Republic**
- 2.Poland**
- 3.Denmark**
- 4.Hungary**
- 5.Cyprus**

**The map indicates various countries with data points showing distribution and status (dead or survived).
Europe has significant representation, suggesting a potentially higher dataset concentration or better reporting.**



DASHBOARD



CONCLUSION

- Through these visualizations, we can have uncovered patterns and correlations that highlight the importance of early detection, targeted interventions, and equitable access to quality care in reducing lung cancer mortality rates.
 - By identifying high-risk groups and evaluating treatment effectiveness, we pave the way for informed decision-making in clinical practice and public health policy
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