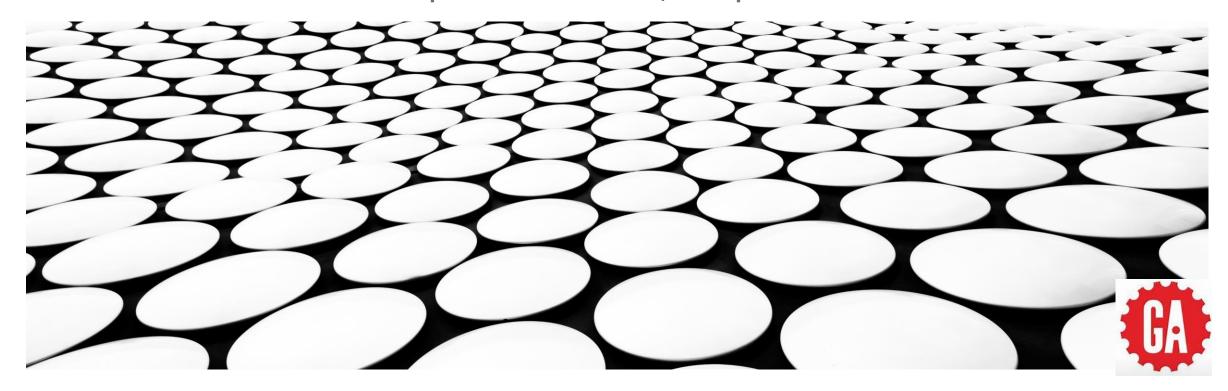
HOSPITAL READMISSION AMONG DIABETIC PATIENTS: UNDERSTANDING KEY ATTRIBUTES & SEGMENTING HIGH-RISK PATIENTS

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WHY?

- Medicare spent \$600 billion in benefits to Seniors in 2015.
- 2 million Seniors were readmitted to hospitals after discharge.
- \$27 billion was spend on readmittance
- * \$17 billion was avoidable.





OBJECTIVE

- Identify diabetic patients who are at a high-risk of hospital readmission.
- Identify attributes of high-risk and low-risk patients.
- Develop an activation strategy to reach high-risk patients.



DATA SET

- The Health Facts database compiled by Cerner Corporation.
- HIPPA Compliant
- 10-years, 130 hospital
- 100K patient encounters
- 50 features medications, diagnosis, limited demographics
- All except 8 were categorical

ANALYTICAL APPROACH



Classification Problem



Seven classification algorithms

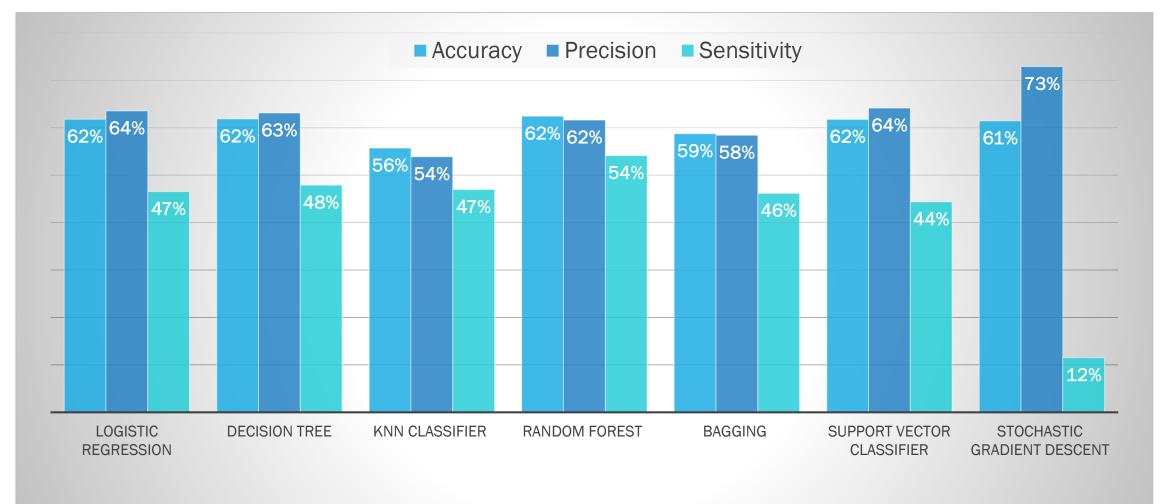


Select based on

* Accuracy * Precision * Sensitivity



MODEL EVALUATION



ALL MODELS HAVE SIMILAR PERFORMANCE EXCEPT SGD CLASSIFIER



LOGISTIC REGRESSION

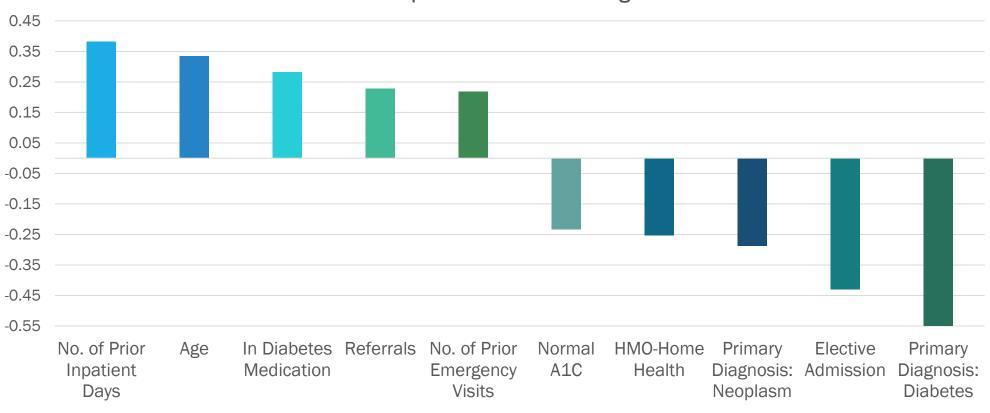
Interpretability

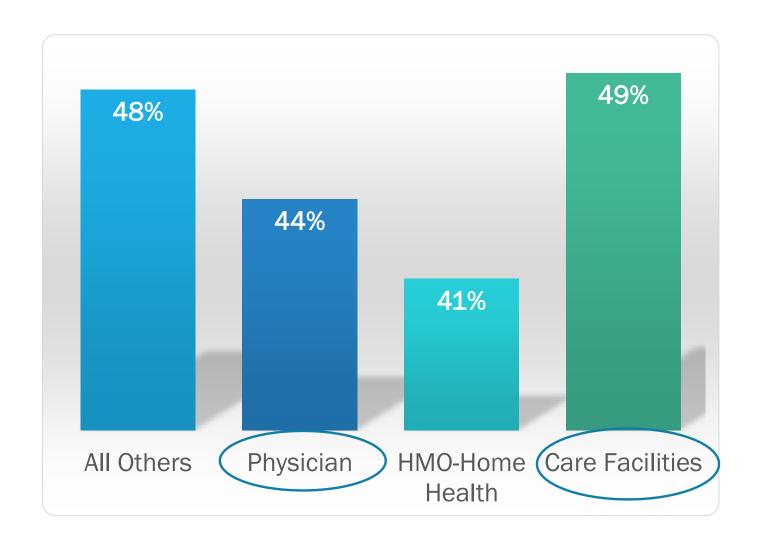
Actionable



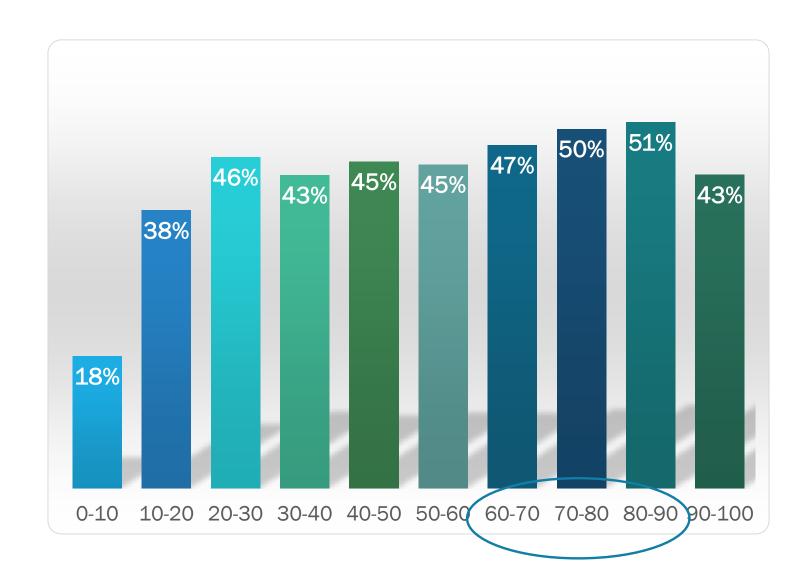
LOGISTIC REGRESSION: FEATURE IMPORTANCE





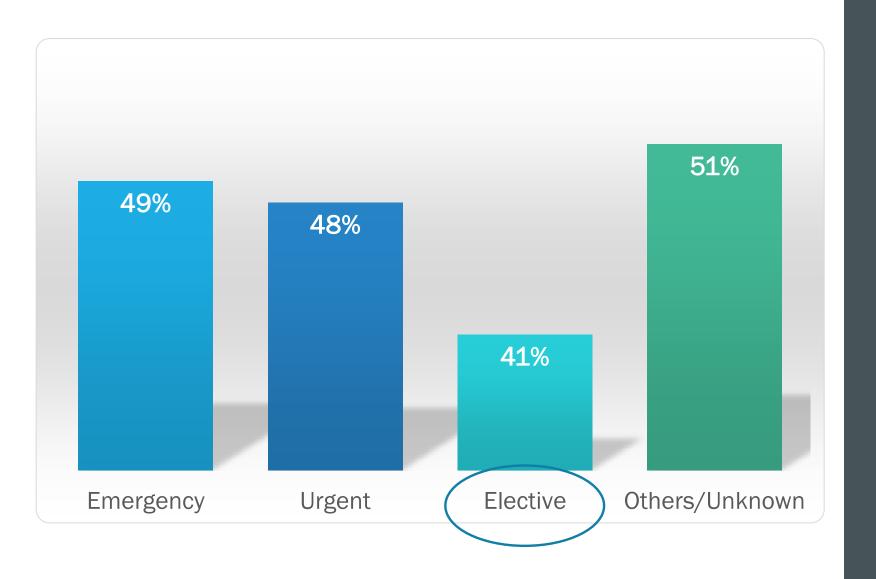


READMISSION RATE Y REFERRAL SOURCE

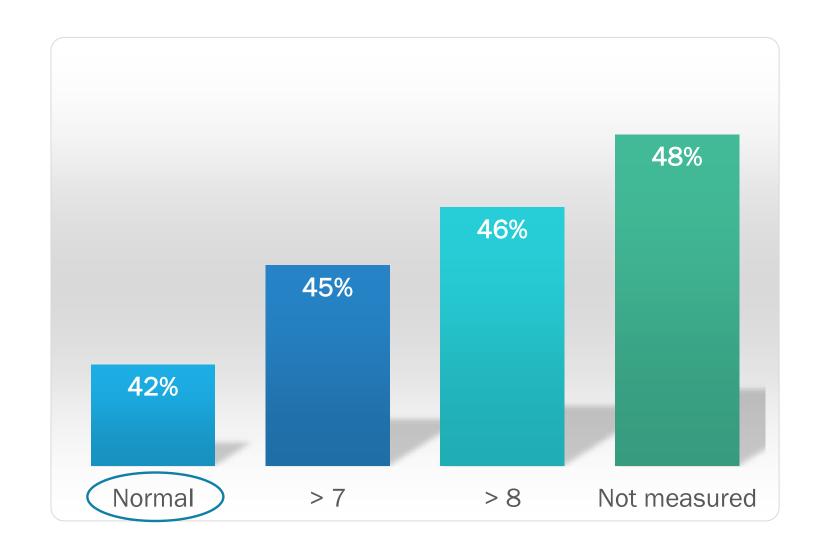


READMISSION RATE BY AGE COHORT





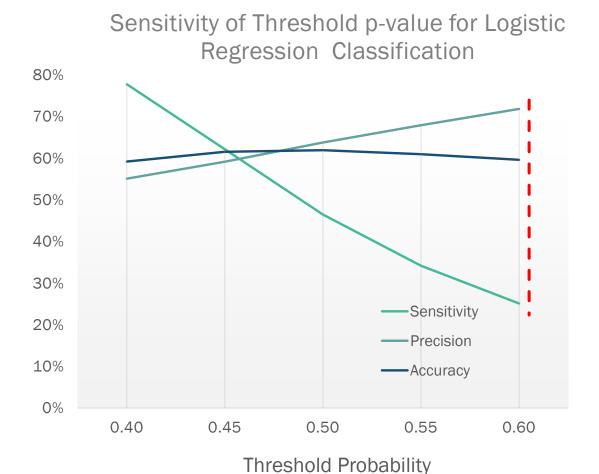
READMISSION RATE BY ADMISSION TYPE

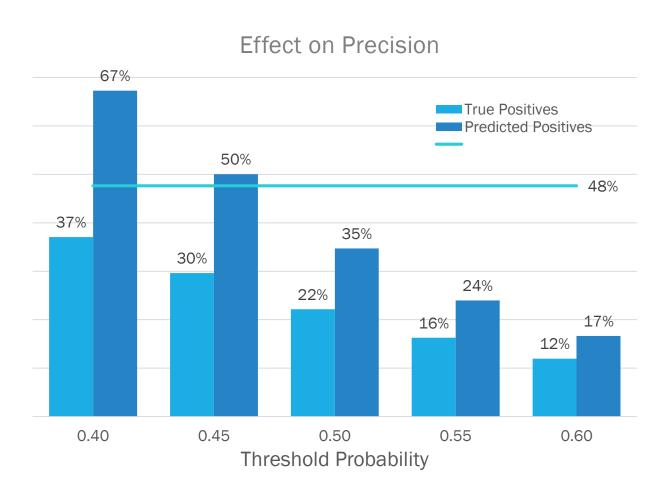


READMISSION RATE BY A1C MEASURE

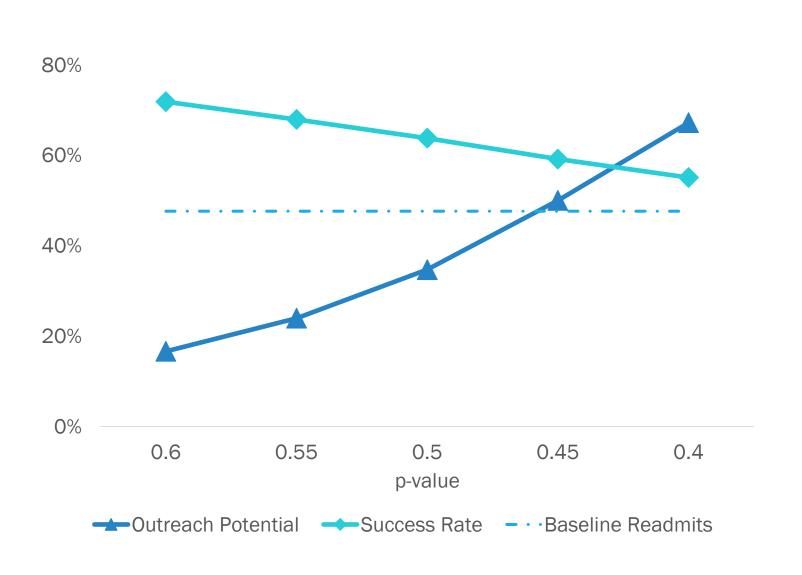
MODEL SENSITIVITY & ACTIVATION STRATEGY

LOGISTIC REGRESSION: SENSITIVITY OF THRESHOLD P-VALUE





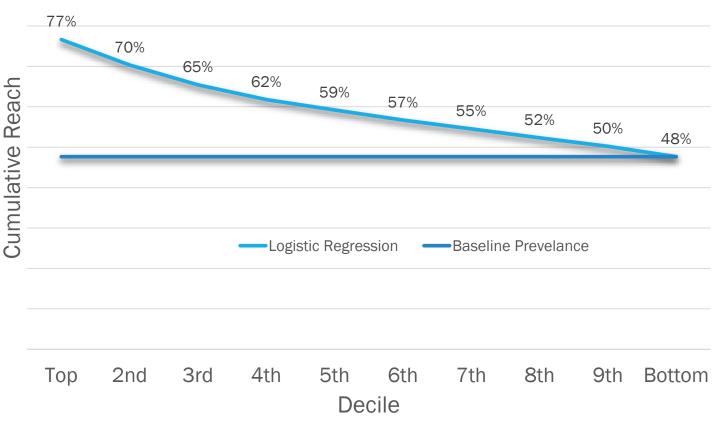




DEVELOPING AN EFFICIENT OUTREACH STRATEGY

Using p-values as the criterion is hard to communicate and to execute

Decile Segmentation: Cumulative Reach



OUTREACH STRATEGY:

Segment by decile and reach out to the most vulnerable in Top Deciles for higher success rate.

NEXT STEPS

- ❖GET FEEDBACK FROM IMPLEMENTATION TEAM ON EASE OF USE
- ❖GET BIOMETRIC DATA TO IMPROVE THE MODEL