

Healthcare Data Insights Dashboard



PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Healthcare Data Insights Dashboard project aims to leverage public healthcare datasets extracted from Kaggle to derive meaningful insights and facilitate data-driven decision-making in the healthcare sector. This project encompasses several key phases, including data extraction, cleaning, storage, analysis, and visualization.

Project Phases

1. Data Extraction:

- Utilize Python to extract healthcare datasets from Kaggle. The datasets may include various health metrics, patient demographics, and treatment outcomes.

2. Data Cleaning:

- Employ the Pandas library to clean the extracted data. This involves handling missing values, correcting data types, and ensuring consistency across the dataset.

3. Data Storage:

- Save the cleaned dataset as a CSV file for easy access and further processing.
- Load this cleaned data into Snowflake, a cloud-based data warehousing service, to facilitate scalable storage and querying.

4. Data Analysis:

- Use SQL within Snowflake to perform complex queries on the dataset. This analysis will help derive important insights such as trends in patient demographics, treatment efficacy, and healthcare costs.
- Generate reports that summarize these insights for stakeholders.

5. Data Visualization:

- Connect Snowflake with Power BI to create an interactive and informative dashboard. This dashboard will visualize key performance indicators (KPIs), trends, and other significant findings from the analysis.
- The dashboard will allow users to filter data based on various parameters such as time periods, patient groups, or treatment types.

Expected Outcomes

- A comprehensive understanding of healthcare trends derived from public datasets.
- An interactive dashboard that provides stakeholders with real-time insights into healthcare metrics.
- Enhanced ability for healthcare professionals to make informed decisions based on data analysis.

This project not only showcases technical skills in Python, SQL, and data visualization but also emphasizes the importance of data in improving healthcare outcomes.

DATA OVERVIEW

Patient Demographics

- **Name:** The full name of the patient.
- **Age:** The patient's age, which is crucial for understanding health risks and treatment responses.
- **Gender:** Gender identity, important for certain medical conditions and treatment considerations.
- **Blood_Type:** Essential for transfusions and certain medical treatments.

Medical History

- **Medical_Condition:** The primary diagnosis or health issues that led to admission.
- **Date_of_Admission:** The date when the patient was admitted to the hospital.
- **Doctor:** The attending physician responsible for the patient's care.
- **Hospital:** The facility where the patient is receiving treatment.

Treatment and Care

- **Insurance_Provider:** The health insurance company covering the patient's medical expenses.
- **Billing_Amount:** Total charges incurred during the hospital stay, essential for financial records and insurance claims.
- **Room_Number:** Indicates where the patient is accommodated during their stay.
- **Admission_Type:** Specifies whether the admission was planned (elective) or emergency-based.
- **Discharge_Date:** The date when the patient was released from the hospital.

Medications and Tests

- **Medication:** List of medications prescribed during the hospital stay.
- **Test_Results:** Outcomes from diagnostic tests conducted during admission, critical for ongoing treatment decisions.

DATA EXTRACTION AND CLEANING(PYTHON(PANDAS)

[1]: pip install kaggle

Requirement already satisfied: kaggle in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (1.6.14)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.10 in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (from kaggle) (1.16.0)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2023.7.22 in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (from kaggle) (2024.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (from kaggle) (2.9.0.post0)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (from kaggle) (2.32.2)
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (from kaggle) (4.66.4)
Requirement already satisfied: python-slugify in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (from kaggle) (8.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3 in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (from kaggle) (2.2.1)
Requirement already satisfied: bleach in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (from kaggle) (6.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: webencodings in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (from bleach->kaggle) (0.5.1)
Requirement already satisfied: text-unidecode>=1.3 in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (from python-slugify->kaggle) (1.3)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (from requests->kaggle) (3.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (from requests->kaggle) (3.7)
Requirement already satisfied: colorama in c:\users\saura\appdata\roaming\python\python312\site-packages (from tqdm->kaggle) (0.4.6)
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

[notice] A new release of pip is available: 24.1.2 -> 24.3.1
[notice] To update, run: python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip

[6]: import kaggle
import pandas as pd
import os
from kaggle.api.kaggle_api_extended import KaggleApi

[7]: api = KaggleApi()
api.authenticate()
dataset_name = 'prasad22/healthcare-dataset'
download_path = './healthcare-dataset'
api.dataset_download_files(dataset_name, path=download_path, unzip=True) # Download dataset

Dataset URL: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/prasad22/healthcare-dataset>

[20]: df = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(download_path, 'healthcare_dataset.csv'))
df.info()
print(df.head())

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 55500 entries, 0 to 55499
Data columns (total 15 columns):
 #   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  --
 0   Name                 55500 non-null object
 1   Age                  55500 non-null int64
 2   Gender               55500 non-null object
 3   Blood Type           55500 non-null object
 4   Medical Condition    55500 non-null object
 5   Date of Admission    55500 non-null object
 6   Doctor               55500 non-null object
 7   Hospital             55500 non-null object
 8   Insurance Provider   55500 non-null object
 9   Billing Amount        55500 non-null float64
10   Room Number          55500 non-null int64
11   Admission Type        55500 non-null object
12   Discharge Date        55500 non-null object
13   Medication            55500 non-null object
14   Test Results          55500 non-null object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(2), object(12)
memory usage: 6.4+ MB
```

	Name	Age	Gender	Blood Type	Medical Condition	Date of Admission
0	Bobby Jackson	30	Male	B-	Cancer	2024-01-31
1	Leslie Terry	62	Male	A+	Obesity	2019-08-20
2	Danny Smith	76	Female	A-	Obesity	2022-09-22
3	Andrew Watts	28	Female	O+	Diabetes	2020-11-18
4	Adrienne Bell	43	Female	AB+	Cancer	2022-09-19

	Doctor	Hospital	Insurance Provider
0	Matthew Smith	Sons and Miller	Blue Cross
1	Samantha Davies	Kim Inc	Medicare
2	Tiffany Mitchell	Cook PLC	Aetna
3	Kevin Wells	Hernandez Rogers and Vang,	Medicare
4	Kathleen Hanna	White-White	Aetna

	Billing Amount	Room Number	Admission Type	Discharge Date	Medication
0	18856.281306	328	Urgent	2024-02-02	Paracetamol
1	33643.327287	265	Emergency	2019-08-26	Ibuprofen
2	27955.096079	205	Emergency	2022-10-07	Aspirin
3	37909.782410	450	Elective	2020-12-18	Ibuprofen
4	14238.317814	458	Urgent	2022-10-09	Penicillin

	Test Results
0	Normal
1	Inconclusive
2	Normal
3	Abnormal
4	Abnormal

```
[9]: missing_values = df.isnull().sum()
print(missing_values)
```

```
Name      0
Age        0
Gender     0
Blood Type 0
Medical Condition 0
Date of Admission 0
Doctor     0
Hospital   0
Insurance Provider 0
Billing Amount 0
Room Number 0
Admission Type 0
Discharge Date 0
Medication 0
Test Results 0
dtype: int64
```

```
[25]: df.columns = df.columns.str.replace(' ', '_')
print(df)
print(df.columns)
```

```
      Name  Age  Gender  Blood_Type  Medical_Condition  \
0  Bobby Jackson  30  Male  B-  Cancer
1  Leslie Terry  62  Male  A+  Obesity
2  Danny Smith  76  Female  A-  Obesity
3  Andrew Watts  28  Female  O+  Diabetes
4  Adrienne Bell  43  Female  AB+  Cancer
...  ...  ...  ...  ...  ...
55495  eLIZABeTH jAckSON  42  Female  O+  Asthma
55496  KYLe pEReZ  61  Female  AB-  Obesity
55497  HEATHer WAnG  38  Female  B+  Hypertension
55498  JENNIFER JOnES  43  Male  O-  Arthritis
55499  JAMES GARCIA  53  Female  O+  Arthritis

      Date_of_Admission  Doctor  Hospital  \
0  2024-01-31  Matthew Smith  Sons and Miller
1  2019-08-20  Samantha Davies  Kim Inc
2  2022-09-22  Tiffany Mitchell  Cook PLC
3  2020-11-18  Kevin Wells  Hernandez Rogers and Vang,
4  2022-09-19  Kathleen Hanna  White-White
...  ...  ...  ...
55495  2020-08-16  Joshua Jarvis  Jones-Thompson
55496  2020-01-23  Taylor Sullivan  Tucker-Moyer
55497  2020-07-13  Joe Jacobs DVM and Mahoney  Johnson Vasquez,
55498  2019-05-25  Kimberly Curry  Jackson Todd and Castro,
55499  2024-04-02  Dennis Warren  Henry Sons and

      Insurance_Provider  Billing_Amount  Room_Number  Admission_Type  \
0  Blue Cross  18856.281306  328  Urgent
1  Medicare  33643.327287  265  Emergency
2  Aetna  27955.096079  205  Emergency
3  Medicare  37909.782410  450  Elective
4  Aetna  14238.317814  458  Urgent
...  ...  ...  ...
55495  Blue Cross  2650.714952  417  Elective
55496  Cigna  31457.797307  316  Elective
55497  UnitedHealthcare  27620.764717  347  Urgent
55498  Medicare  32451.092358  321  Elective
55499  Aetna  4010.134172  448  Urgent

      Discharge_Date  Medication  Test_Results
0  2024-02-02  Paracetamol  Normal
1  2019-08-26  Ibuprofen  Inconclusive
2  2022-10-07  Aspirin  Normal
3  2020-12-18  Ibuprofen  Abnormal
4  2022-10-09  Penicillin  Abnormal
...  ...  ...
55495  2020-09-15  Penicillin  Abnormal
55496  2020-02-01  Aspirin  Normal
55497  2020-08-10  Ibuprofen  Abnormal
55498  2019-05-31  Ibuprofen  Abnormal
55499  2024-04-29  Ibuprofen  Abnormal
```

```
[55500 rows x 15 columns]
Index(['Name', 'Age', 'Gender', 'Blood_Type', 'Medical_Condition',
```

```
[26]: df.to_csv(r'C:\Users\saura\Downloads\tokyo-olympic-azure-data-engineering-project-main\healthcare_dataset.csv', index=False)
```

SQL QUERIES

Patient Demographics and Trends

1. Age Distribution:

- Analyze the age distribution of patients to identify the most common age groups admitted.

```
SELECT Age, COUNT(*) AS PatientCount
FROM
"HEALTHCARE"."PUBLIC"."HEALTHCARE_DATASET"
GROUP BY Age
ORDER BY Age;
```

	AGE	PATIENTCOUNT
1	13	14
2	14	18
3	15	28
4	16	24
5	17	32
6	18	772
7	19	805
8	20	750
9	21	822
10	22	817
11	23	790
12	24	837
13	25	836
14	26	815
15	27	786
16	28	760
17	29	787

2. Gender Analysis:

- Compare the number of male and female patients.

```
SELECT Gender, COUNT(*) AS PatientCount
FROM
"HEALTHCARE"."PUBLIC"."HEALTHCARE_DATASET"
GROUP BY Gender;
```

	GENDER	PATIENTCOUNT
1	Male	27774
2	Female	27726

3. **Blood Type Distribution:**

- Assess the distribution of blood types among patients.

```
SELECT Blood_Type, COUNT(*) AS Count
FROM
"HEALTHCARE"."PUBLIC"."HEALTHCARE_DATASET"
GROUP BY Blood_Type;
```

	BLOOD_TYPE	COUNT
1	B-	6944
2	A+	6956
3	A-	6969
4	O+	6917
5	AB-	6945
6	O-	6877
7	AB+	6947
8	B+	6945

4. **Prevalent Medical Conditions:**

- Identify the most common medical conditions among patients.

```
SELECT Medical_Condition, COUNT(*) AS ConditionCount
FROM
"HEALTHCARE"."PUBLIC"."HEALTHCARE_DATASET"
GROUP BY Medical_Condition
ORDER BY ConditionCount DESC;
```

	MEDICAL_CONDITION	CONDITIONCOUNT
1	Arthritis	9308
2	Diabetes	9304
3	Hypertension	9245
4	Obesity	9231
5	Cancer	9227
6	Asthma	9185

4. Medication Prescriptions:

- Analyze which medications are prescribed for specific conditions.

```
SELECT Medical_Condition, Medication, COUNT(*) AS PrescriptionCount
FROM
"HEALTHCARE"."PUBLIC"."HEALTHCARE_DATASET"
GROUP BY Medical_Condition, Medication;
```

	MEDICAL_CONDITION	MEDICATION	PRESCRIPTIONCOUNT
1	Cancer	Paracetamol	1853
2	Obesity	Ibuprofen	1851
3	Obesity	Aspirin	1865
4	Diabetes	Ibuprofen	1861
5	Asthma	Ibuprofen	1827
6	Asthma	Aspirin	1802
7	Hypertension	Lipitor	1848
8	Diabetes	Penicillin	1881
9	Arthritis	Paracetamol	1877
10	Obesity	Paracetamol	1793
11	Hypertension	Aspirin	1865

Financial Insights

6. Billing Analysis:

- Nxnnx

```
SELECT Medical_Condition, AVG(Billing_Amount) AS AverageBilling
FROM
"HEALTHCARE"."PUBLIC"."HEALTHCARE_DATASET"
GROUP BY Medical_Condition;
```

	MEDICAL_CONDITION	AVERAGEBILLING
1	Cancer	25161.79268776
2	Obesity	25805.97121222
3	Diabetes	25638.40557502
4	Asthma	25635.24930866
5	Hypertension	25497.09573824
6	Arthritis	25497.32706167

7. Insurance Provider Analysis:

- Determine which insurance providers are most frequently associated with hospital admissions.

```
SELECT Insurance_Provider, COUNT(*) AS AdmissionCount
FROM
"HEALTHCARE"."PUBLIC"."HEALTHCARE_DATASET"
GROUP BY Insurance_Provider;
```

	INSURANCE_PROVIDER	ADMISSIONCOUNT
1	Blue Cross	11059
2	Medicare	11154
3	Aetna	10913
4	UnitedHealthcare	11125
5	Cigna	11249

8. Admission Trends Over Time:

- Analyze patient admissions over specific periods (e.g., monthly or yearly).

```
SELECT YEAR(Date_of_Admission) AS AdmissionYear,  
MONTH(Date_of_Admission) AS AdmissionMonth,  
COUNT(*) AS TotalAdmissions  
FROM  
"HEALTHCARE"."PUBLIC"."HEALTHCARE_DATASET"  
GROUP BY AdmissionYear, AdmissionMonth  
ORDER BY AdmissionYear, AdmissionMonth;
```

	ADMISSIONYEAR	ADMISSIONMONTH	TOTALADMISSIONS
1	2019	5	686
2	2019	6	907
3	2019	7	957
4	2019	8	1001
5	2019	9	936
6	2019	10	1013
7	2019	11	959
8	2019	12	928
9	2020	1	950
10	2020	2	881
11	2020	3	937

9. Length of Stay Analysis:

- Calculate the average length of stay for patients based on admission type.

```
SELECT Admission_Type,  
AVG(DATEDIFF(DAY, Date_of_Admission, Discharge_Date)) AS  
AverageLengthOfStay  
FROM  
"HEALTHCARE"."PUBLIC"."HEALTHCARE_DATASET"  
GROUP BY Admission_Type;
```

	ADMISSION_TYPE	AVERAGELENGTHOFSTAY
1	Urgent	15.408000
2	Elective	15.525328
3	Emergency	15.595052

Risk Assessment and Predictive Analytics

10. Patient Risk Categorization:

- Create a risk category based on medical conditions and test results.

```
SELECT Name,  
  
CASE  
  
  WHEN Medical_Condition IN ('Critical Condition') THEN 'High Risk'  
  
  WHEN Medical_Condition IN ('Chronic Condition') THEN 'Medium Risk'  
  
  ELSE 'Low Risk'  
  
END AS RiskCategory  
  
FROM  
  
"HEALTHCARE"."PUBLIC"."HEALTHCARE_DATASET";
```

	NAME	RISKCATEGORY
1	Bobby Jackson	Low Risk
2	Leslie Terry	Low Risk
3	Danny Smith	Low Risk
4	Andrew Watts	Low Risk
5	Adrienne Bell	Low Risk
6	Emily Johnson	Low Risk
7	Edward Edwards	Low Risk
8	Christina Martinez	Low Risk
9	Jasmine Aguilar	Low Risk
10	Christopher Berg	Low Risk
11	Michelle Daniels	Low Risk

11. Predictive Analytics for Readmissions:

- Analyze factors that predict readmissions based on previous admissions data.

```
SELECT Doctor,  
COUNT(*) AS ReadmissionCount,  
AVG(Billing_Amount) AS AverageBilling,  
AVG(DATEDIFF(DAY, Date_of_Admission, Discharge_Date)) AS  
AverageStayDuration  
FROM  
"HEALTHCARE"."PUBLIC"."HEALTHCARE_DATASET"  
WHERE Discharge_Date IS NOT NULL  
GROUP BY Doctor  
HAVING ReadmissionCount > 1;
```

	DOCTOR	READMISSIONCOUNT	AVERAGEBILLING	AVERGESTAYDURATION
1	Matthew Smith	17	24790.30390584479700	13.764706
2	Kathleen Hanna	2	14238.31781393762300	20.000000
3	Kenneth Fletcher	2	29391.70105873364100	19.000000
4	Justin Kim	2	32433.63496332101750	16.000000
5	James Ellis	2	26852.12122299229250	19.500000
6	Emily Taylor	4	22229.08570820728210	14.250000
7	Matthew Thomas	3	28371.78207264323833	12.666667
8	John Smith	22	27732.25473534015377	14.363636
9	Scott Grant	2	3908.94656794631370	23.000000
10	Jeremiah Wolf	2	25425.72786260709000	8.000000
11	Brenda Lopez	3	34595.79149733048000	16.000000

POWERBI DASHBOARD



*The Room Occupancy Rate (ROR) is a crucial performance indicator in healthcare that measures the percentage of available hospital beds occupied by patients at a given time.

Patient Demographics

- Age Groups:** The data categorizes patients into age groups, including:
 - 65 and over:** 14,776 patients
 - 55-64:** 7,472 patients
 - 45-54:** 7,365 patients
 - 35-44:** 7,419 patients
 - 25-34:** 7,217 patients
 - 18-24:** 5,140 patients
 - Under 18:** 116 patients
- Gender Breakdown:**
 - Female admissions: 7,462
 - Male admissions: 3,667

Admissions by Medical Condition

The report details hospital admissions segmented by specific medical conditions:

- **Arthritis:** 1,083 admissions
- **Asthma:** 616 admissions
- **Cancer:** 1,680 admissions
- **Diabetes:** 1,673 admissions

Financial Overview

Revenue Contributions from Insurance Providers (in millions)

- Cigna: \$287.1M (2024)
- Medicare: \$285.7M (2024)
- Blue Cross: \$283.3M (2024)
- UnitedHealthcare: \$282.5M (2024)
- Aetna: \$278.9M (2024)

Total Billing Amount

The total billing amount reported is **\$1.42 billion**, with an average billing amount of **\$25.54K**.

Doctor Performance

The document also includes a performance summary for doctors based on patient outcomes:

- Each doctor is listed with the number of patients categorized as abnormal, inconclusive, or normal.

Admission Types by Year

- A breakdown of patient admissions by type (Elective, Emergency, Urgent) is provided for the years analyzed.

Patient Volume and Room Occupancy Rate

The report tracks total patient numbers and room occupancy rates over the years:

- Total Patients by Year shows fluctuations from **4K to over 11K**, indicating changes in patient volume.
- Room Occupancy Rates are also documented, highlighting trends in hospital capacity utilization.
- The Room Occupancy Rate is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Room Occupancy Rate} = (\text{Total Available Beds} / \text{Total Occupied Beds}) \times 100$$