

# **Data Science Project**

## **Healthcare – Persistency of a Drug**

### **Week 8 works**

Team member's details:

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# Problem Description

To identify the persistency of a drug, a pharmaceutical company approached to develop a model based on data analysis. Factors that affect the persistence of drugs should be identified, along with data insights with predictive analytics, to help the company for their smooth and efficient functioning, with the help of dataset provided by the company.

## Data understanding

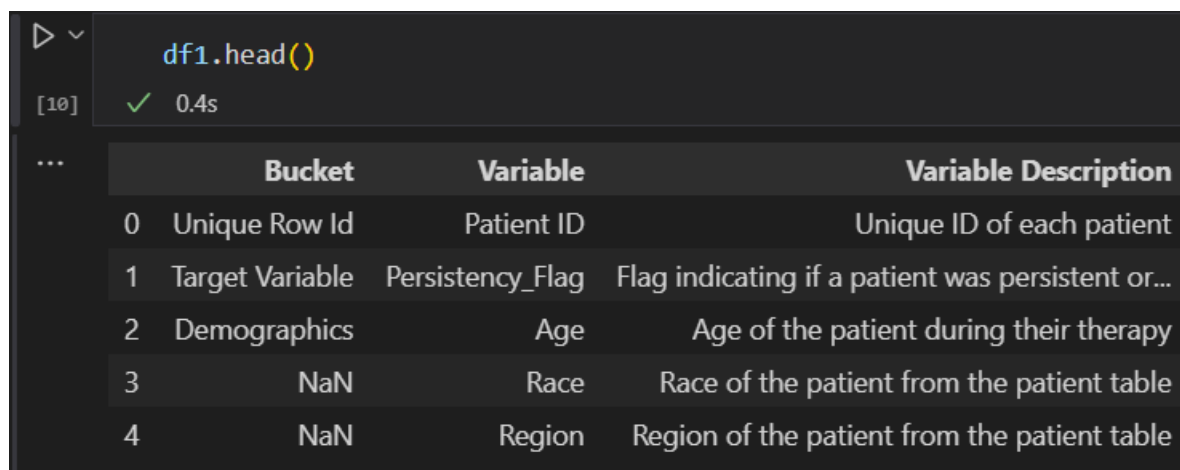
“Healthcare\_dataset.xlsx” file has two sheets:

1. Feature description
2. Dataset

Using pandas, read those sheets separately to two data frames.

```
# get data
file = pd.ExcelFile('Healthcare_dataset.xlsx')
# 'Healthcare_dataset.xlsx' file has two sheets: first with feature description and second with dataset
# reading those separately to two dataframes df1 and df2
df1 = pd.read_excel(file, 'Feature Description')
df2 = pd.read_excel(file, 'Dataset')
✓ 2.6s
```

Feature Description (df1) has three columns, with 26 entries, describing the features of the dataset provided.



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. On the left, there is a play button icon and a dropdown arrow. The code cell contains `df1.head()`. Below the code, it shows the execution status: `[10] ✓ 0.4s`. The output is a table with 5 rows and 4 columns. The first row is a header with columns: **Bucket**, **Variable**, and **Variable Description**. The subsequent rows are indexed 0 to 4.

	Bucket	Variable	Variable Description
0	Unique Row Id	Patient ID	Unique ID of each patient
1	Target Variable	Persistency_Flag	Flag indicating if a patient was persistent or...
2	Demographics	Age	Age of the patient during their therapy
3	NaN	Race	Race of the patient from the patient table
4	NaN	Region	Region of the patient from the patient table

```
▷ ▾ df1.info()
[11] ✓ 0.4s

... <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 26 entries, 0 to 25
Data columns (total 3 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Bucket                 6 non-null     object
1   Variable               26 non-null    object
2   Variable Description    26 non-null    object
dtypes: object(3)
memory usage: 752.0+ bytes
```

Dataset (df2) has 3424 entries and 69 columns.

```
df2.info()
[12] ✓ 0.1s

... Output exceeds the size limit. Open the full output data in a text editor
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 3424 entries, 0 to 3423
Data columns (total 69 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Ptid                                  3424 non-null   object
1   Persistency_Flag                     3424 non-null   object
2   Gender                               3424 non-null   object
3   Race                                 3424 non-null   object
4   Ethnicity                           3424 non-null   object
5   Region                               3424 non-null   object
6   Age_Bucket                           3424 non-null   object
7   Ntm_Speciality                       3424 non-null   object
8   Ntm_Specialist_Flag                  3424 non-null   object
9   Ntm_Speciality_Bucket                3424 non-null   object
10  Gluco_Record_Prior_Ntm               3424 non-null   object
11  Gluco_Record_During_Rx               3424 non-null   object
12  Dexa_Freq_During_Rx                  3424 non-null   int64
13  Dexa_During_Rx                       3424 non-null   object
14  Frag_Frac_Prior_Ntm                  3424 non-null   object
15  Frag_Frac_During_Rx                  3424 non-null   object
16  Risk_Segment_Prior_Ntm               3424 non-null   object
17  Tscore_Bucket_Prior_Ntm              3424 non-null   object
18  Risk_Segment_During_Rx               3424 non-null   object
```

# What type of data you have got for analysis?

The data frame df1 describes each variable in the dataset, thus gives an idea on what each term corresponds to and which category or bucket it comes under.

```
df1.describe(include="all").T
```

[16] ✓ 0.5s

...		count	unique		top	freq
	Bucket	6	6		Demographics	1
	Variable	26	26		Change in T Score	1
	Variable Description	26	26	Region of the patient from the patient table		1

The data frame df2 is having 69 columns, where only two columns have integer values, and rest with objects, mostly categorical variables like Y or N.

```
df2.describe().T
```

[17] ✓ 0.5s

...		count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
	Dexa_Freq_During_Rx	3424.0	3.016063	8.136545	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	146.0
	Count_Of_Risks	3424.0	1.239486	1.094914	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	7.0

[12]	✓	0.2s
------	---	------

	count	unique	top	freq	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
Ptid	3424	3424	P2006	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Persistence_Flag	3424	2	Non-Persistent	2135	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Gender	3424	2	Female	3230	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Race	3424	4	Caucasian	3148	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Ethnicity	3424	3	Not Hispanic	3235	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Risk_Hysterectomy_Oophorectomy	3424	2	N	3370	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Risk_Estrogen_Deficiency	3424	2	N	3413	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Risk_Immobilization	3424	2	N	3410	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Risk_Recurring_Falls	3424	2	N	3355	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Count_Of_Risks	3424.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.239486	1.094914	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	7.0

69 rows x 11 columns

What are the problems in the data  
(number of NA values, outliers, skewed  
etc)?

```
df1.isna().sum()
[19] ✓ 0.6s
... Bucket                20
    Variable              0
    Variable Description  0
    dtype: int64

df2.isna().sum()
[20] ✓ 0.7s
... Ptid                  0
    Persistency_Flag      0
    Gender                0
    Race                  0
    Ethnicity             0
    ..
    Risk_Hysterectomy_Oophorectomy 0
    Risk_Estrogen_Deficiency      0
    Risk_Immobilization           0
    Risk_Recurring_Falls          0
    Count_Of_Risks                0
    Length: 69, dtype: int64
```

Both data frames are with no null values, no outliers.

What approaches you are trying to apply on your dataset to overcome problems like NA value, outlier etc and why?

The categorical variables can be encoded and converted from 'object' to 'category' type.

# Data Intake Report

Name: Data Science Final Project – ‘Healthcare – Persistency of a Drug’

Report date: July 25, 2022

Internship Batch: LISUM10: 30

Version:<1.0>

Data intake by: Soniya Sunny

Data intake reviewer:<intern who reviewed the report>

Data storage location: [Healthcare dataset.xlsx - Google Drive](#)

## Tabular data details:

Total number of observations	3425
Total number of files	1
Total number of features	69
Base format of the file	.xlsx
Size of the data	899 KB

## Github Repo Link

[Final Project DS SS/week 8 at master · Soniyasunny1/Final Project DS SS \(github.com\)](#)