

COVID-19 ICU Admission Prediction Analysis

Group 9

Adina Dingankar
Arathi Nair
Priya Johny



Table of Contents

01

Scope of the project

02

Features

03

Data sources

04

Expected Outcome

05

Logical Architecture

06

Demo

Scope of the project

- ❑ Health care systems are currently overwhelmed with the high demand in ICU beds, professionals and other health care resources.
- ❑ There is an urgency to make better predictions to prepare and avoid the collapse in health care systems.



AIM: To predict admission to the ICU of confirmed COVID19 cases.

Motivation



- ❑ Used artificial intelligence (AI) to predict Covid patients' oxygen needs on a global scale
- ❑ The research was sparked by the pandemic and set out to build an AI tool to predict how much extra oxygen a Covid-19 patient may need in the first days of hospital care, using data from four continents

Article:

<https://www.news--medical-net.cdn.ampproject.org/c/s/www.news-medical.net/amp/news/20210915/Hospitals-use-artificial-intelligence-to-predict-Covid-patientse28099-oxygen-needs.aspx>

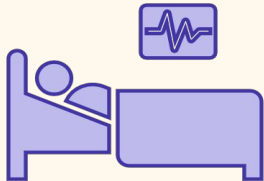
Why ICU prediction is important now?

“

ICU capacity should be thought of not as an inflexible number but as a ceiling that can be adjusted by changing the operating conditions in a hospital

“

ICU beds are highly likely to 'run out', but as hospitals fill with Covid-19 patients, the overall quality of care will decline and other services will be massively affected



Article: [The Irish Times - What happens if ICU beds run out in Irish hospitals?](#)

Dataset

The dataset contains anonymized data from Hospital Sírio-Libanês, São Paulo and Brasília. All data were anonymized following the best international practices and recommendations.

❑ **Source:** Kaggle

<https://www.kaggle.com/S%C3%ADrio-Libanes/covid19>

❑ **Shape:** 1925 Rows X 231 Columns

❑ **Features:** 54 features

1. Patient demographic information (03)
2. Patient previous grouped diseases (09)
3. Blood results (36)
4. Vital signs (06)

❑ The features are expanded to mean, median, min, max and relative difference

❑ Except 6 columns, all the other columns have null values

❑ Data has been cleaned and scaled by column according to Min Max Scaler to fit between -1 and 1.

Expected Outcomes

We make use of AWS components to build, train, and our deploy model.

We upload our Covid ICU dataset and create a new notebook via sagemaker to compare results and deploy model for ICU bed prediction.

AWS Components

1. S3

- ❑ S3 as the object storage service
- ❑ Cost-effective storage classes
- ❑ Easy-to-use management features
- ❑ Creation of the bucket for storing the data

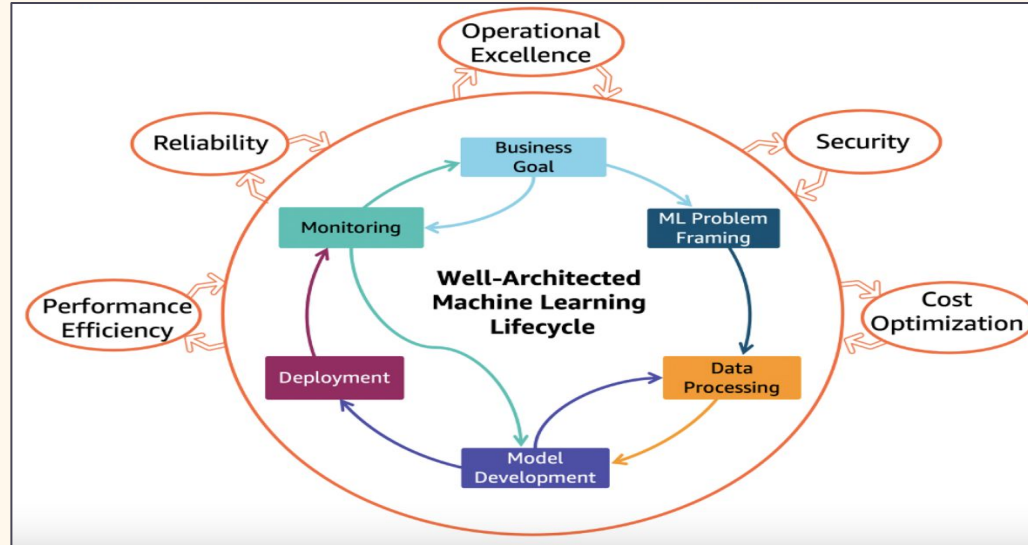
2. AWS Sage Maker

- ❑ To build, train, and deploy machine learning (ML) models
- ❑ AWS Sage Maker uses notebook and Python with boto to connect with the S3 bucket



Logical Architecture

Problem is framed as ML problem: what is observed and what should be predicted (target variable). We then deploy using AWS services.



Architecture

The pipeline will be implementing will be as followed:

- The pretrained machine learning model will be developed since all the data processing and data modelling will be performed on on-premise.
- AWS S3 will be used for storage purpose to store the data and serialized model.
- The pretrained model will be fed to the AWS Sage Maker to perform predictions.



DEMO

THANK YOU