



Hospital Readmission Prediction for Diabetic Patients

This project aims to help hospitals reduce readmission rates of diabetic patients by predicting which patients are most at risk of being readmitted to the hospital in 30 days, ultimately improving patient care and resource management.

Project Team

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Github classroom - <https://github.com/cs418-fa24/project-check-in-team-7>

Problem Statement

1 Focus

Hospital readmissions and analyzing risk factors.

2 Key Issue:

Hospital readmissions disrupt operations and impact patient care.

3 Objective

Use machine learning to help hospitals make data-driven decisions to reduce readmissions.

4 Hypothesis

Factors such as medical history, length of stay, and chronic conditions, contribute significantly to readmission rates.

Data

1

Source

Data sourced from VCU Center for Clinical and Translational Research

Reference: <https://doi.org/10.1155/2014/781670>

2

Details

Database contains data systematically collected from participating institutions electronic medical records and includes encounter data (emergency, outpatient, and inpatient), provider specialty, demographics (age, sex, and race), etc.

3

Data Types

Numerical and categorical(e.g., age, medical history, medications).

4

Feasibility

Ready access to data ensures timely completion of the project.

Sample Data

```
df = pd.read_csv("/Users/rujutatambewagh/Desktop/418-ds/project/diabetic_data_initial.csv")
```

✓ 0.3s

Python

```
df.head()
```

✓ 0.2s

Python

	encounter_id	patient_nbr	race	gender	age	weight	admission_type_id	discharge_disposition_id	admission_source_id	time_in_hospital	...	citoglipton	insulin	glyburide-metformin	glipizide-metformin	glimepiogl
0	2278392	8222157	Caucasian	Female	[0-10)	?	6	25	1	1	...	No	No	No	No	
1	149190	55629189	Caucasian	Female	[10-20)	?	1	1	7	3	...	No	Up	No	No	
2	64410	86047875	AfricanAmerican	Female	[20-30)	?	1	1	7	2	...	No	No	No	No	
3	500364	82442376	Caucasian	Male	[30-40)	?	1	1	7	2	...	No	Up	No	No	
4	16680	42519267	Caucasian	Male	[40-50)	?	1	1	7	1	...	No	Steady	No	No	

5 rows x 50 columns

```
df.info()
```

✓ 0.1s

Output exceeds the [size limit](#). Open the full output data [in a text editor](#)

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

RangeIndex: 101766 entries, 0 to 101765

Data columns (total 50 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null	Count	Dtype
---	-----	-----	-----	-----
0	encounter_id	101766	non-null	int64
1	patient_nbr	101766	non-null	int64
2	race	101766	non-null	object
3	gender	101766	non-null	object
4	age	101766	non-null	object
5	weight	101766	non-null	object
6	admission_type_id	101766	non-null	int64
7	discharge_disposition_id	101766	non-null	int64
8	admission_source_id	101766	non-null	int64
9	time_in_hospital	101766	non-null	int64
10	payer_code	101766	non-null	object
11	medical_specialty	101766	non-null	object
12	num_lab_procedures	101766	non-null	int64
13	num_procedures	101766	non-null	int64
14	num_medications	101766	non-null	int64
15	number_outpatient	101766	non-null	int64
16	number_emergency	101766	non-null	int64
17	number_inpatient	101766	non-null	int64
18	diag_1	101766	non-null	object
19	diag_2	101766	non-null	object
...				
48	diabetesMed	101766	non-null	object
49	readmitted	101766	non-null	object

dtypes: int64(13), object(37)

memory usage: 38.8+ MB

Solution Approach

1 Data Pipeline

Implement data preprocessing, focusing on data cleaning, imputation of missing values, and transforming categorical variables into actionable insights.

2 Techniques

Correlation Analysis, Principal Component Analysis to name a few.

3 Models

We start with Logistic Regression, explore advanced options like Decision Trees and other models.

4 Future Potential

If time permits, build an Interactive Dashboard for data visualization and decision.