

Power_BI_Hospital_Records

In Kiambu county the most common disease is typhoid, while flu and typhoid are the most common diagnosis in Uasin Gishu county. The most common disease in Kisumu County is malaria while in Nairobi Typhoid leads in diagnosis. For Mombasa and Nakuru counties the most common diseases are Pneumonia and Flu respectively.

When you compare pharmacy sales to the total number of visits, you can see that more visits do not always mean more money from the pharmacy. For example, Kiambu has many pharmacy sales, showing that many patients are buying medicine. On the other hand, Nairobi makes a lot of money from patients admitted to the hospital, even though its pharmacy sales are not as high. This shows that different counties make money in different ways some mainly from inpatient care, and others from outpatient services and pharmacy sales. However, nature of diagnosis, length of stay and drug costs also affect the revenue margins.

Pharmacy cost analysis shows that malaria drugs account for the highest expenditure, followed by diabetes medication and antibiotics. This indicates that communicable diseases and chronic conditions are the main drivers of pharmaceutical spending. Interestingly, cold and flu medications and hypertension drugs contribute the least to pharmacy costs.

The Emergency department generates the higher pharmacy costs followed by outpatient with the inpatient department coming in at third. The elderly consume more drugs than all other age groups while teens consume the least. With this information, it can be deduced that teen is healthier compared to other age groups. Moreover, the consumption trend among the elderly can be attributed to old age disease. Diabetes is the diagnosis associated with longer hospital stays and low pharmacy spending.

Another key trend relates to the departments across counties. Basically, from the charts outpatient services are most prominent in Kiambu county which suggests that there is a strong demand for routine consultation and minor treatments across the population. In sharp contrast, Nairobi County has the highest number of inpatient costs during visits which directly reflects a relatively high level of complex and severe conditions that require patient admission or hospitalization. Such patterns are crucial to decide on resource allocation and growth patterns.

In conclusion, counties show varying disease patterns and revenue sources: typhoid, malaria, pneumonia, and flu dominate in different regions. Pharmacy revenue does not always correlate with visits; outpatient sales drive Kiambu, inpatient services drive Nairobi. Malaria and chronic disease drugs are top expenditures, with elderly consuming most medications, guiding targeted resource allocation.

