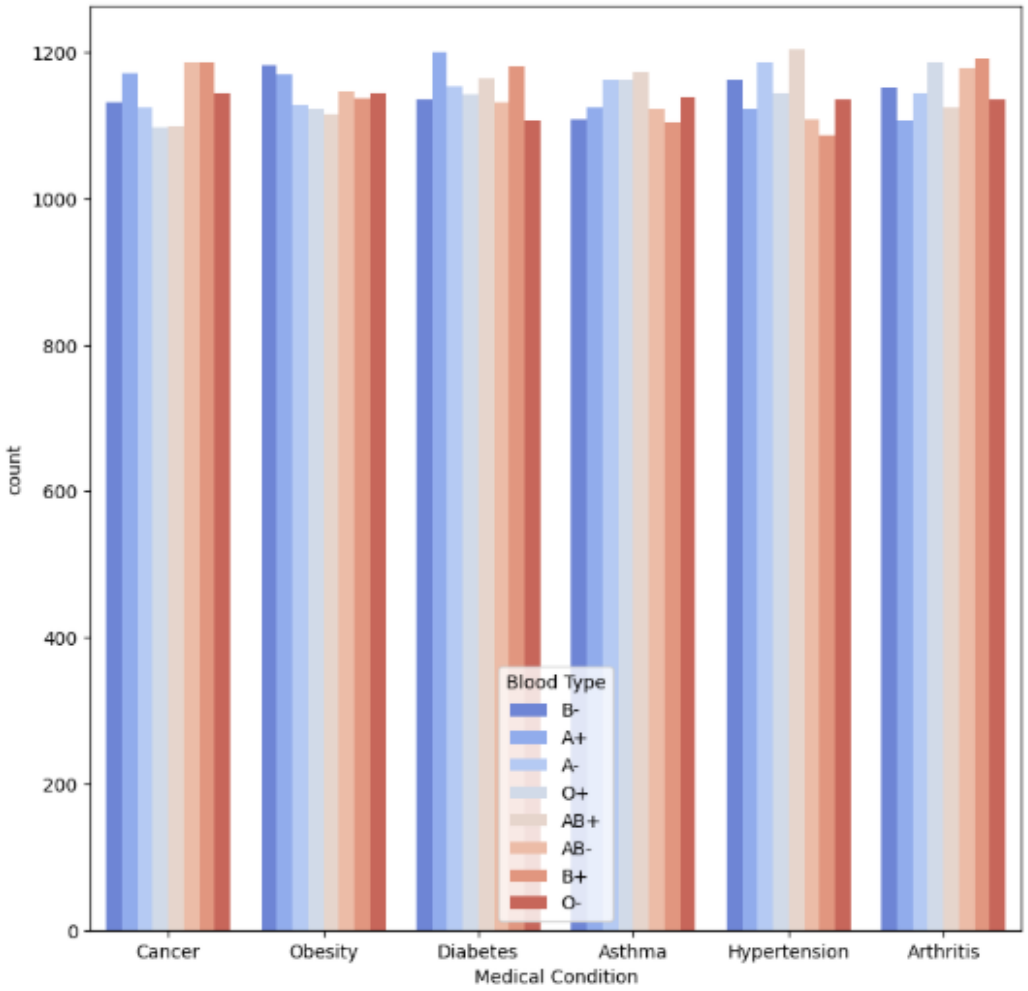
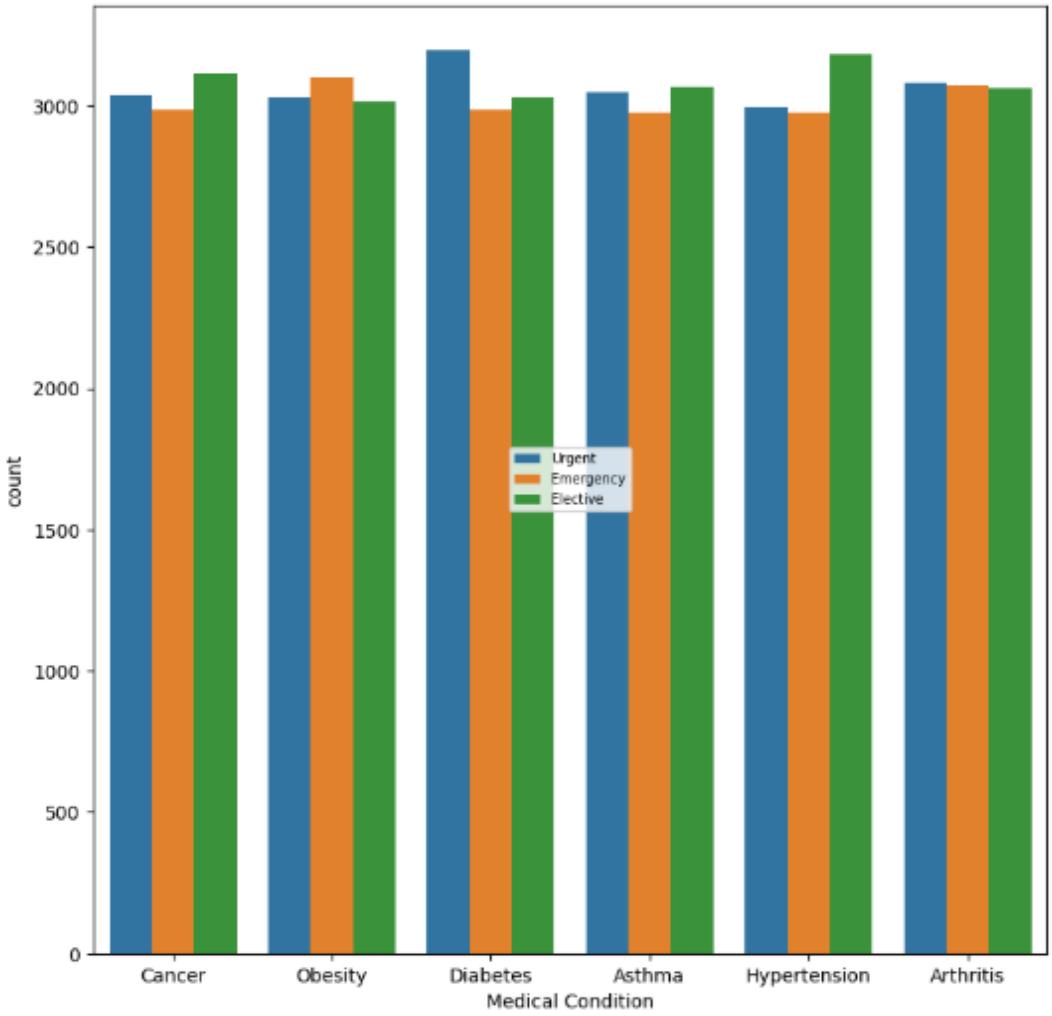
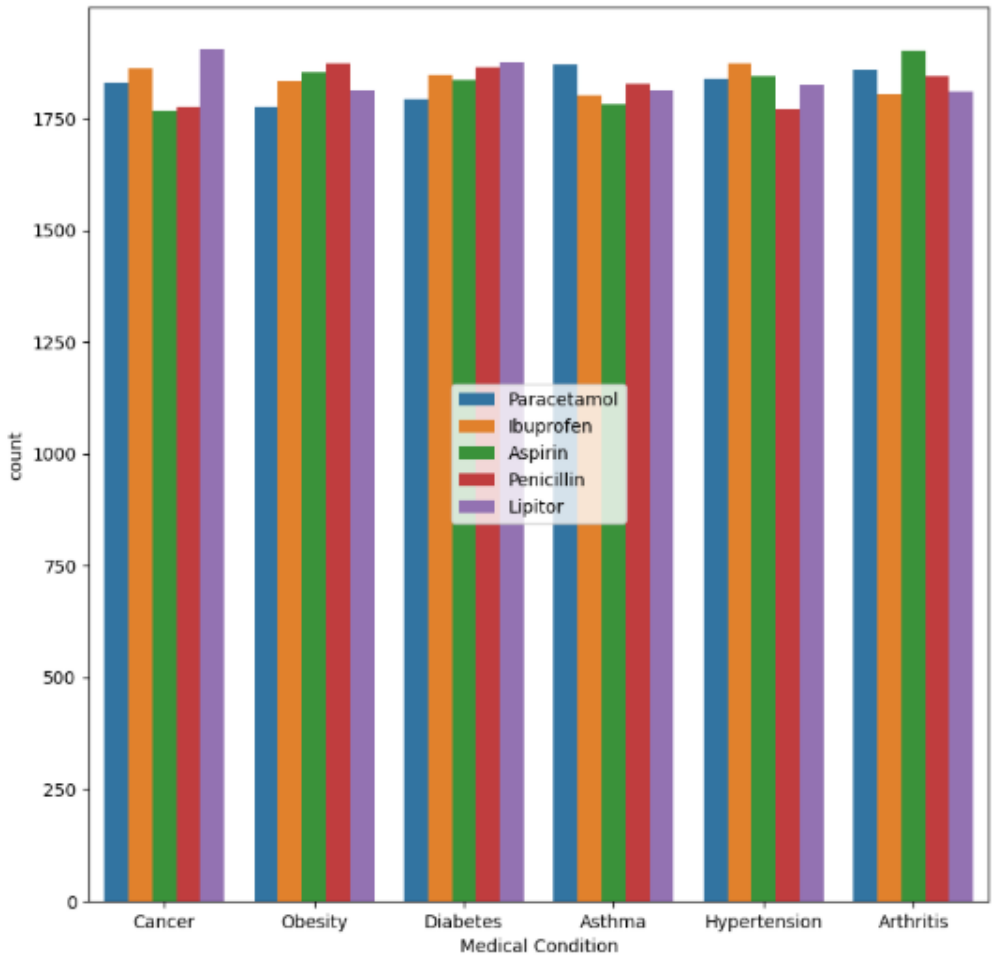


There's no strong visible correlation between blood type and medical condition, which suggests that **blood type may not be a highly predictive feature**.



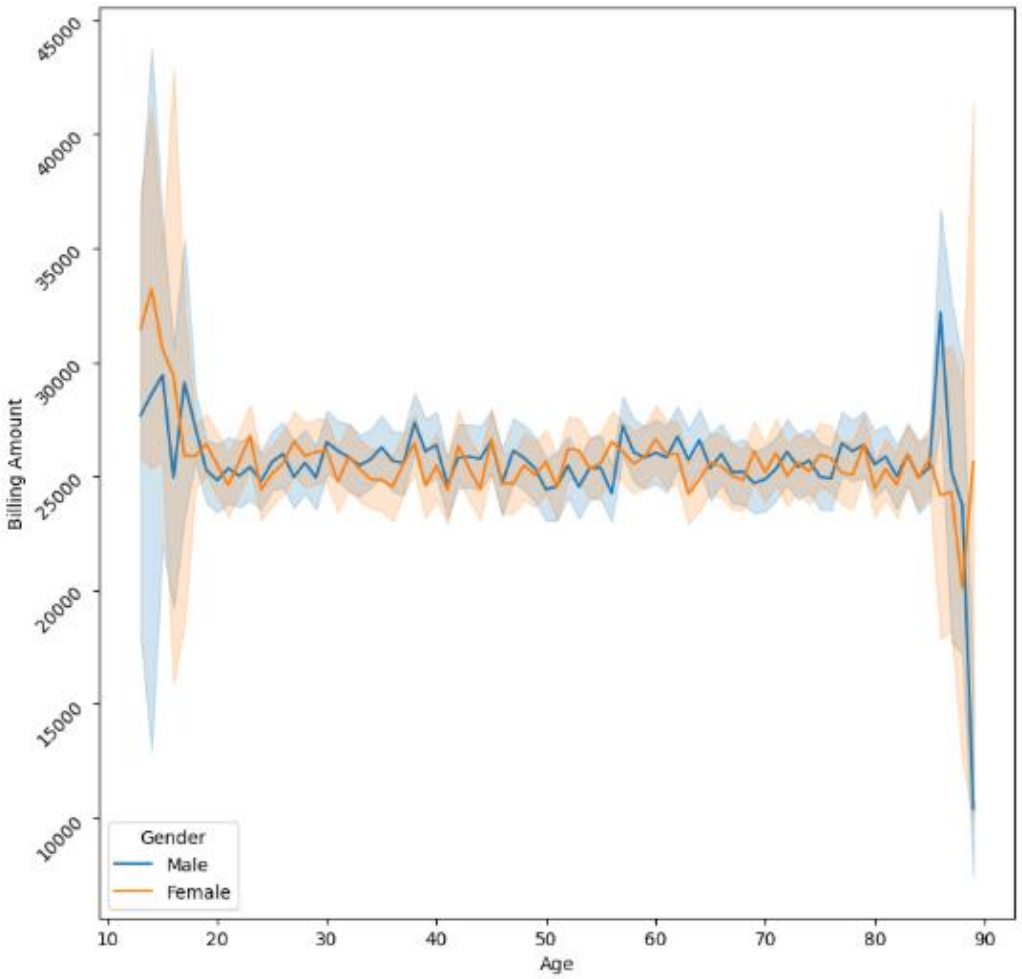
Most medical conditions lead to **Urgent** or **Emergency** admissions, which aligns with the nature of chronic or severe illnesses.

Conditions like *Obesity* and *Diabetes* have a relatively higher number of **Elective** admissions, indicating that these might be managed more proactively.



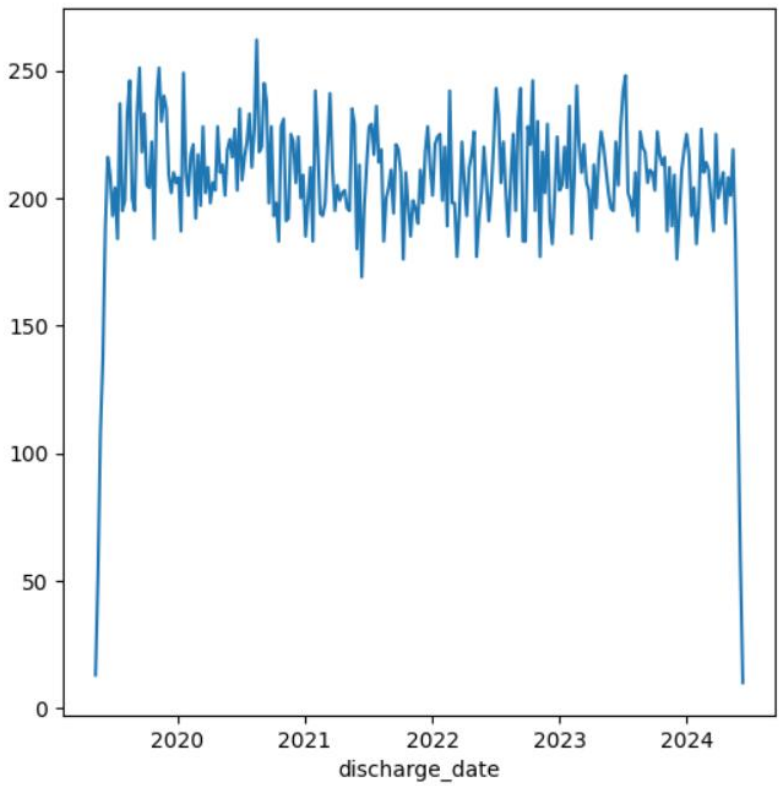
Medications like **Paracetamol** and **Lipitor** are widely used across multiple conditions, likely due to their general-purpose or symptom-relief nature.

This opens the door to using medication data as an indicator of **disease complexity or comorbidities**.



Billing amount tends to increase with age, which is expected as older patients often require more intensive care.

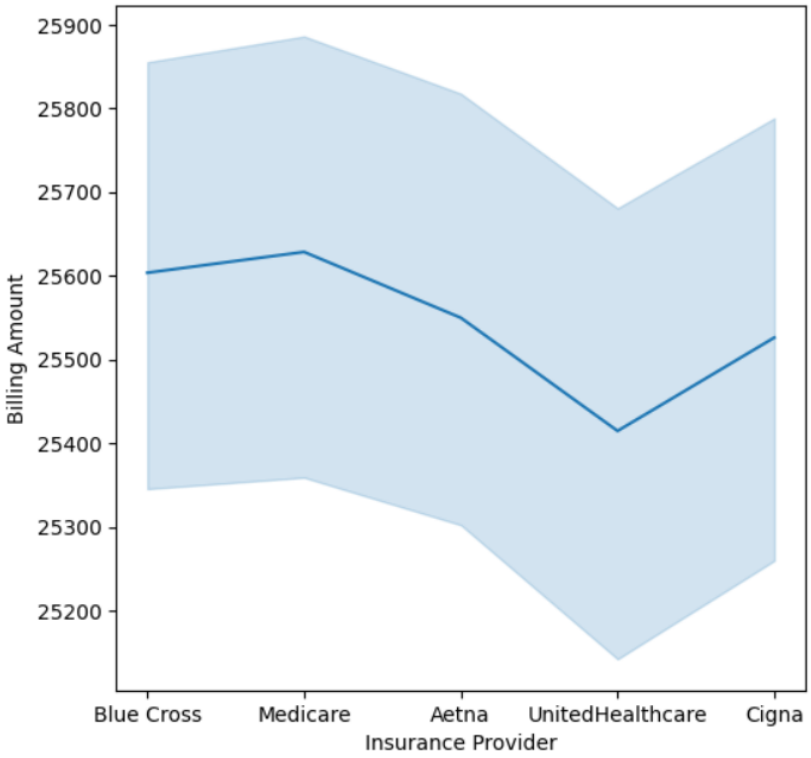
There’s a slight difference between males and females, where males generally have slightly higher billing — this could be due to biological or systemic factors.



The weekly discharge trend from 2019 to early 2024 shows a **consistent pattern** in patient discharges, typically ranging between **180–250 discharges per week**.

The sharp drops at the beginning and end of the timeline are likely due to **incomplete or ongoing data** rather than actual decreases in hospital activity.

Minor fluctuations throughout the timeline may reflect **seasonal patterns** or **operational factors**, such as holidays or staffing changes.

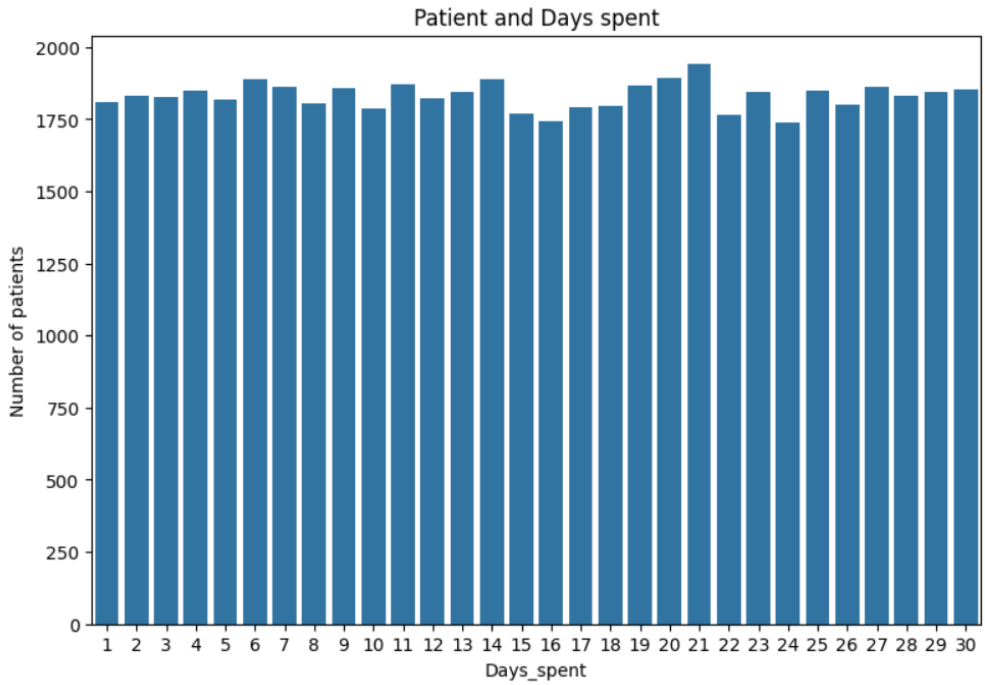


Billing Amount varies slightly across insurance providers but stays within a close range.

UnitedHealthcare has the **lowest average billing** and the **highest variability** (wide confidence interval).

Blue Cross and Medicare show **more consistent billing** (narrower confidence intervals).

Cigna returns closer to the average after a drop with UnitedHealthcare.

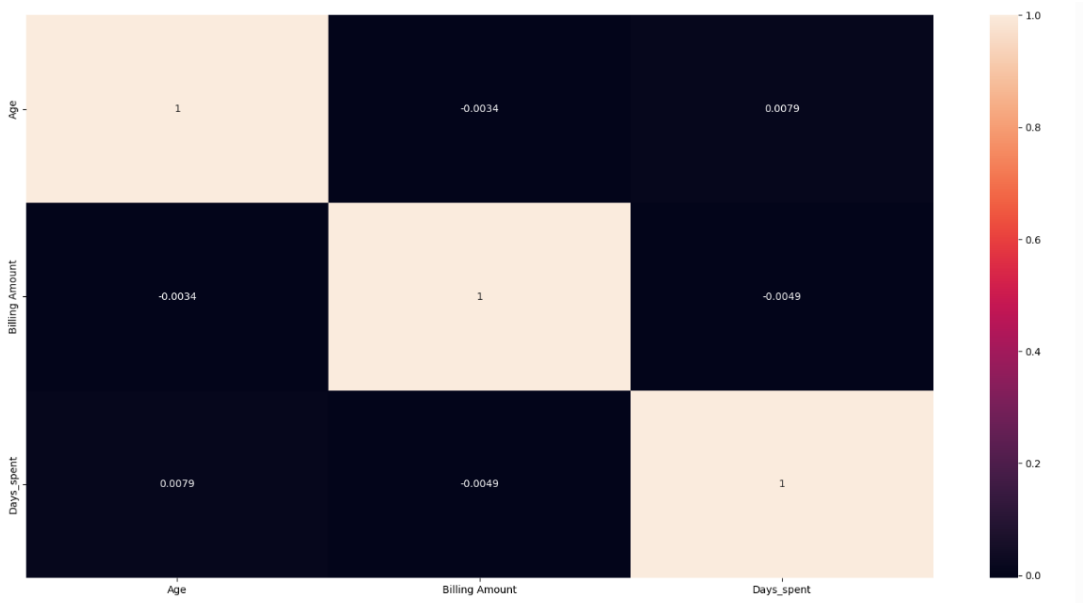


Patient count is stable across all 30 days stays roughly between 1750 and 1950 patients.

Day 24 has the **highest number of patients**, close to 1950.

Days 17, 18, and 23 show slightly lower patient numbers compared to others.

There's **no major drop or spike**, indicating a consistent patient flow over the month.



Age vs Billing Amount

Correlation: -0.0034

Insight: No significant relationship.

Age vs Days Spent

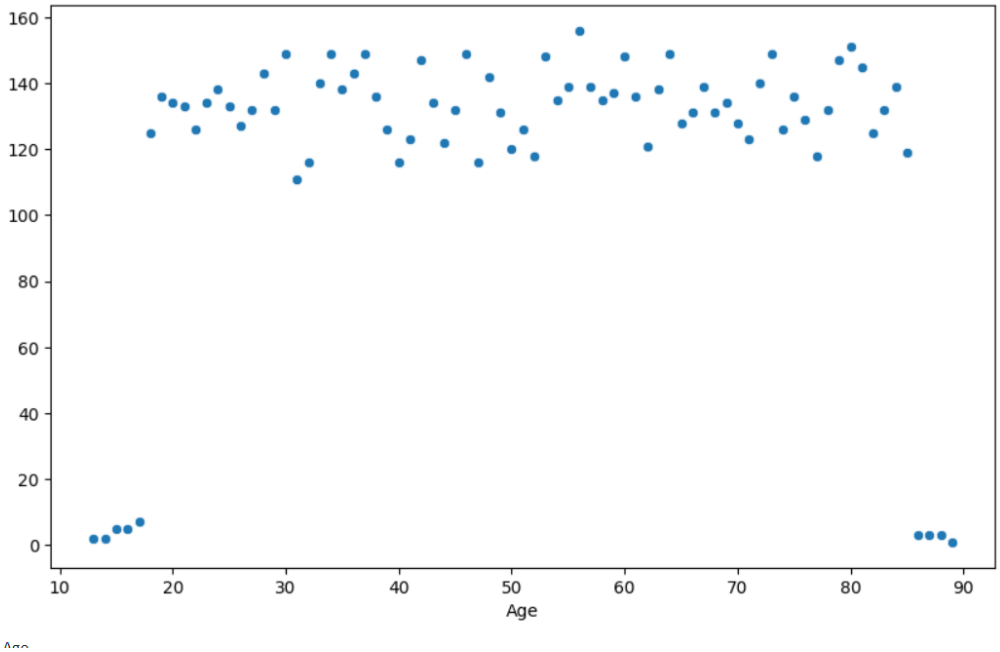
Correlation: 0.0079

Insight: No significant relationship.

Billing Amount vs Days Spent

Correlation: -0.0049

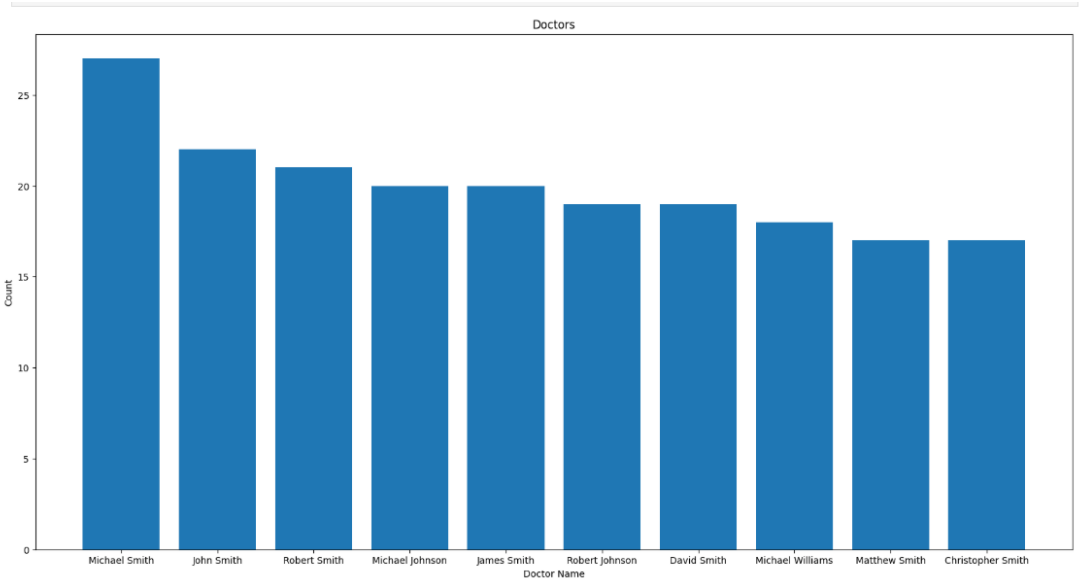
Insight: No significant relationship.



The scatter plot shows **most cancer patients are between ages ~30 to 85**.

There's a **significant drop in patient count below age 30 and above 85**.

The distribution is fairly **consistent across middle ages** (counts mostly between 120–150)

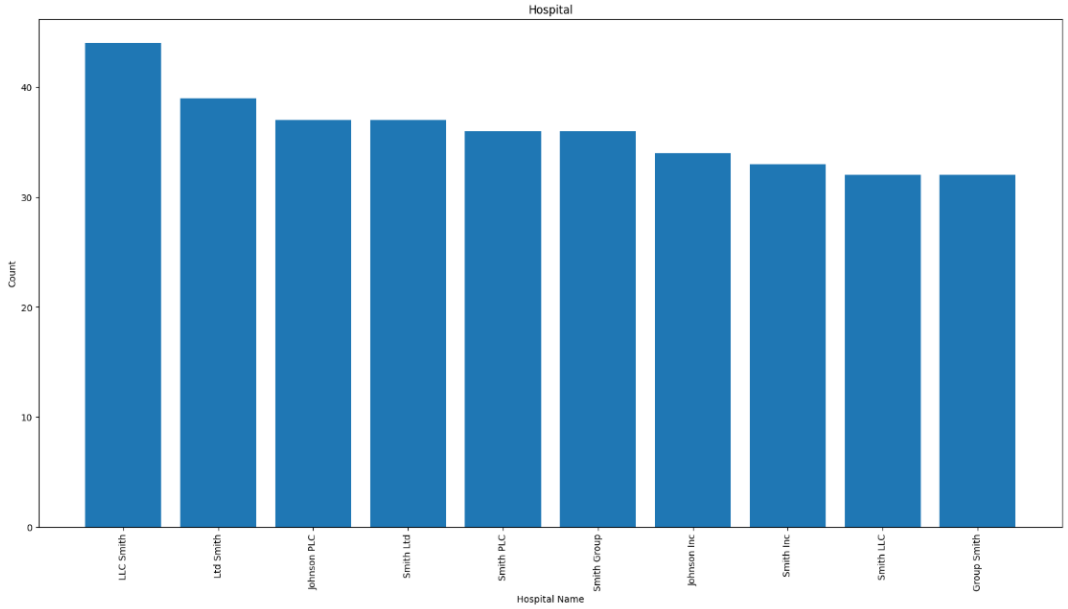


Michael Smith appears the most around 27 times, indicating he's likely the most active or in-demand doctor.

"Smith" is very common 6 out of the top 10 doctors have that last name, showing a possible name bias or common surname.

First names like "Michael" and "Robert" repeat could affect any name-based analysis.

Small difference in counts (except the top one) the rest of the top 10 are close in frequency, showing a relatively balanced distribution.

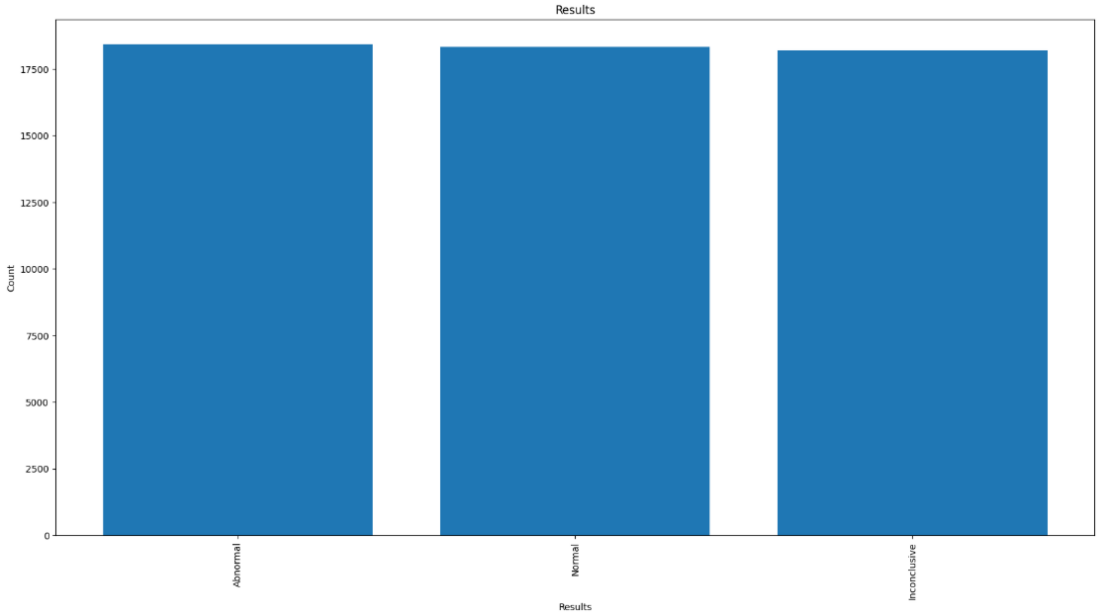


"LLC Smith" has the highest count over 40 entries, showing it's the most frequent hospital in the dataset.

The name "Smith" dominates appears in 7 out of 10 hospital names, which may suggest a bias or data imbalance toward a specific hospital group or brand.

Johnson hospitals appear too "Johnson PLC" and "Johnson Inc" are also common, indicating they might be key players as well.

Counts are relatively close apart from the top one, others are between ~30 to ~39, showing a somewhat even distribution.



Balanced distribution All three categories ("Abnormal", "Normal", "Inconclusive") have nearly equal counts (~18,000 each).

No major outlier Suggests that test results are well-distributed, and there is no skew toward a specific outcome.

Inconclusive results are common Having "Inconclusive" almost as frequent as the other two may point to potential issues in testing quality, timing, or data capture.