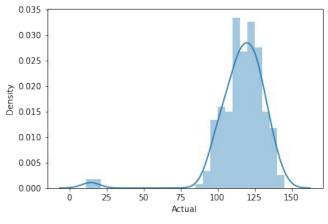
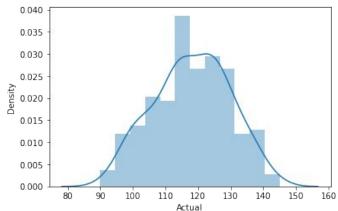
# Vanderbilt University Medical Center: Elective Surgery Schedule

Rashi Desai

- The given data set is a 48-week surgery schedule for Vanderbilt Medical Center
- The data set has a schedule of surgery 28, 21, 14,13....1
  day prior to the actual surgery date and the count of
  actual surgeries on that day
- Data has been captured for weekdays from Oct 10, 2011 to Sept. 14, 2012
- 241 data records:
   1 Datetime data type (SurgDate),
   1 Object data type (DOW) and
   17 Integer data types ('T-28', 'T-21',..., 'T-1', 'Actual')

```
RangeIndex: 241 entries, 0 to 240
Data columns (total 19 columns):
     Column
               Non-Null Count
                               Dtype
                               datetime64[ns]
     SurgDate
               241 non-null
     DOW
               241 non-null
                               object
               241 non-null
                               int64
    T - 21
               241 non-null
                               int64
     T - 14
               241 non-null
                               int64
               241 non-null
                               int64
                               int64
               241 non-null
               241 non-null
                               int64
     T - 11
               241 non-null
                               int64
                               int64
               241 non-null
               241 non-null
                               int64
    T - 2
    T - 1
               241 non-null
                               int64
    Actual
               241 non-null
                               int64
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), int64(17), object(1)
```

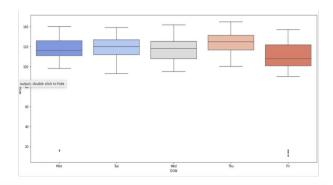


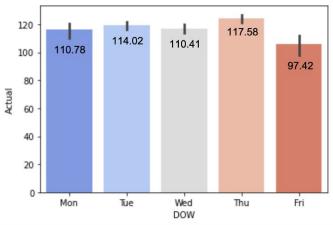


Four outliers

11/25/2011 Fri 12/23/2011 Fri

12/26/2011 Mon 12/30/2011 Fri





- Fridays have lowest number of surgeries
- Thursdays have highest number of surgeries
- Alternatively, the high number of surgeries on Thursday might be due to add-on (urgent) cases or fewer no. of cancellations for accommodating emergency cases

# **Exploratory Data Analysis - Correlation**

1		0.69	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.65	0.62	0.58	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.52	0.47	0.44
	1			0.78	0.76	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.61	0.56	0.53
0.69		1	0.96	0.9			0.88				0.77	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.69	0.65
0.68		0.96	1	0.96	0.93	0.9	0.9	0.89				0.79	0.78	0.77	0.72	0.67
0.68	0.78	0.9	0.96	1	0.98	0.94	0.91	0.87							0.74	0.69
0.69	0.76		0.93	0.98	1	0.97	0.91					0.87			0.74	0.68
0.65	0.74		0.9	0.94	0.97	1	0.95	0.89				0.87			0.77	0.71
0.62	0.71	0.88	0.9	0.91	0.91	0.95	1	0.95	0.92	0.9	0.88					0.76
0.58	0.69		0.89	0.87		0.89	0.95	1	0.97	0.94	0.9					0.78
0.54	0.65						0.92	0.97	1	0.97	0.92	0.88				0.79
0.54	0.65						0.9	0.94	0.97	1	0.97	0.93	0.9	0.91		
0.56	0.65	0.77					0.88	0.9	0.92	0.97	1	0.97	0.93	0.92	0.88	
0.56	0.65	0.74	0.79		0.87	0.87			0.88	0.93	0.97	1	0.97	0.94	0.89	
0.57	0.64	0.74	0.78							0.9	0.93	0.97	1	0.97	0.9	0.82
0.52	0.61	0.74	0.77							0.91	0.92	0.94	0.97	1	0.93	0.86
0.47	0.56	0.69	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.77					0.88	0.89	0.9	0.93	1	0.92
0.44	0.53	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.68	0.71	0.76	0.78	0.79						0.92	1
T - 28	T - 21	T - 14	T - 13	T - 12	T- 11	T - 10	T - 9	T - 8	T-7	T - 6	T - 5	T - 4	T - 3	T - 2	T - 1	Actual

	Mean	Maximum	Standard Deviation
T - 28	34.245833	57	9.404107
T - 21	47.250000	73	11.343809
T - 14	64.458333	93	13.521033
T - 13	67.837500	99	14.227186
T - 12	70.525000	102	14.899924
T - 11	72.375000	106	15.001290
T - 10	74.954167	106	15.127699
T - 9	78.062500	112	15.082765
T - 8	82.375000	113	15.615711
T - 7	86.025000	118	16.118008
T - 6	89.291667	121	16.943863
T - 5	92.104167	121	17.405621
T - 4	94.691667	124	17.504713
T - 3	97.370833	127	17.626530
T - 2	101.170833	131	17.583512
T - 1	110.033333	139	17.817970

	Mean	Maximum	Standard Deviation
T - 28	34.835443	57	8.347481
T - 21	48.033755	73	9.606171
T - 14	65.518987	93	10.712571
T - 13	68.953586	99	11.268392
T - 12	71.683544	102	11.853138
T - 11	73.578059	106	11.785837
T - 10	76.198312	106	11.699573
T - 9	79.345992	112	11.292271
T - 8	83.713080	113	11.514635
T - 7	87.434599	118	11.776923
T - 6	90.759494	121	12.511908
T - 5	93.628692	121	12.798855
T - 4	96.270042	124	12.609641
T - 3	98.995781	127	12.464015
T - 2	102.831224	131	12.050257
T - 1	111.759494	139	11.658141

#### **Observations:**

- The average number of surgery cases increase as we move closer to actual day
- Days nearer to the actual surgery date have the strongest correlation
- Average of actual surgeries is 116 with standard deviation of 17.63
- Average of actual surgeries (after removing outlier) is 118 with standard deviation of 11.67

#### Surgical Volume vs Day of Week

**Null Hypothesis:** Total surgical case volume does not differ based on the day of week

Alternative Hypothesis: Total surgical case volume differs based on the day of week

70	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
DOW	8909.054042	4.0	8.002734	0.000005
Residual	65681.825626	236.0	NaN	NaN

- By ANOVA test result, we can reject our null hypothesis with 99% confidence
- The p-value obtained from ANOVA analysis is < 0.05</li>
- We can conclude that there are significant differences among surgeries and day of week
- Thus, we reject the null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis that total surgical case volume differs by Day of Week

# **Data Modelling**

- Data Type: Continuous variables
- Dependent variable: Actual Surgery
- Independent variables: T 28 to T 1
- Regression Equation:

$$y = (a_1 * T - 28) + (a_2 * T - 21) + .... + (a_{x-1} * T - 2) + (a_x * T - 1)$$

```
print(lm.intercept_)
```

13.84021303436468

#### **Model Performance**

Model	Independent Variables	Residual Standard Error	Multiple R-squared	Adjusted R-squared	Average Prediction Error
Baseline	T- 28 to T - 1	4.687	0.9372	0.9324	2 surgeries
3 Days prior	T - 28 to T - 4	6.905	0.8617	0.8532	3 surgeries
7 Days prior	T – 28 to T - 8	8.106	0.8059	0.7977	3 surgeries
3 Days prior (test)	T – 28 to T - 4	2.021	0.9952	0.9642	2 surgeries
7 Days prior (test)	T - 28 to T - 8	4.876	0.9306	0.7918	2 surgeries

# Predictions (From 45 weeks of data)

SurgDate	Actual	Predicted (1 day prior)	Predicted ( 3 days prior)	Predicted (7 days prior)
8/24/12	126	135	140	134
8/27/12	127	127	126	125
8/28/12	139	144	139	134
8/29/12	125	121	126	133
8/30/12	126	131	140	140
8/31/12	124	123	119	116
9/4/12	114	122	121	113
9/5/12	103	101	101	101
9/6/12	126	125	126	128
9/7/12	103	99	96	99
9/10/12	118	116	119	121
9/11/12	108	104	115	113
9/12/12	121	120	116	117
9/13/12	114	113	120	119
9/14/12	102	109	105	107

# Predictions (From 3 weeks of data)

SurgDate	Actual	Predicted ( 3 days prior)	Predicted (7 days prior)
8/24/12	126	126	126
8/27/12	127	128	128
8/28/12	139	134	134
8/29/12	125	123	123
8/30/12	126	128	128
8/31/12	124	121	121
9/4/12	114	119	119
9/5/12	103	106	106
9/6/12	126	128	128
9/7/12	103	100	100
9/10/12	118	117	117
9/11/12	108	110	110
9/12/12	121	117	117
9/13/12	114	117	117
9/14/12	102	101	101
mean	118.4	118	118

#### Recommendations

- Vanderbilt Medical Center can predict surgery volume 3 days prior to the actual surgery day:
  - The prediction values have least error
  - Business would want to know the surgery volume a few days before actual day
  - Technical: Last 3 days will be highly correlated with actual surgery day