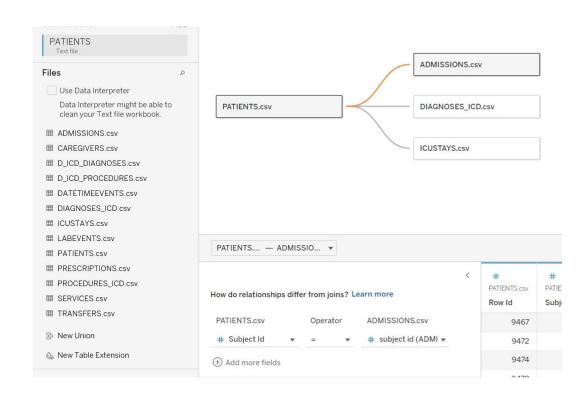
MIMIC III Tableau Visualization Assignment

Hari Priya Kandasamy

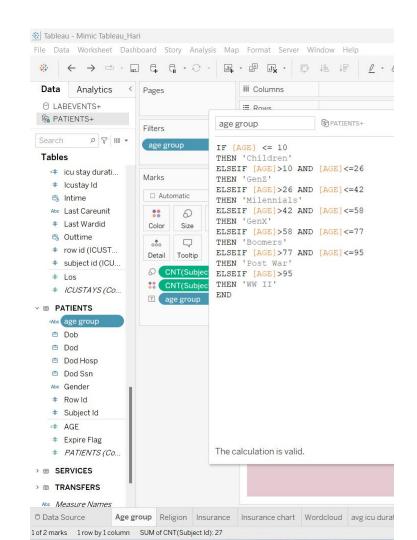
Importing Data and Connecting to Tableau

- Download MIMIC III data from <u>https://physionet.org</u>
- The tables Patients,
 Admissions, Procedures,
 Prescriptions, ICU Stays,
 Diagnosis, Lab events are
 connected to Tableau by
 clicking on Connect-> File ->
 Patients.csv
- 3. The tables are integrated by giving relations using the primary value in each table. In this case, it is Subject id. In procedures, it is row id.



Creating Calculated fields

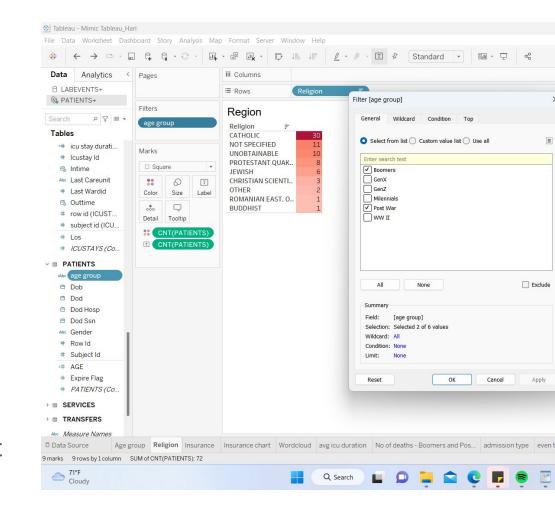
After importing the data, create a calculated field called Age by right clicking on patients.csv and select "Create Calculated field". A tab will open. Follow the figure on the right to create the field. Here, I have divided the patients into different age groups.



Creating filters

Now I am going to use the calculated field "Age" to filter out age groups less than 58 (i.e) considering only Boomers generation or older people for the purpose of this project as they are the age group of people with significant amount of diseases as they get older.

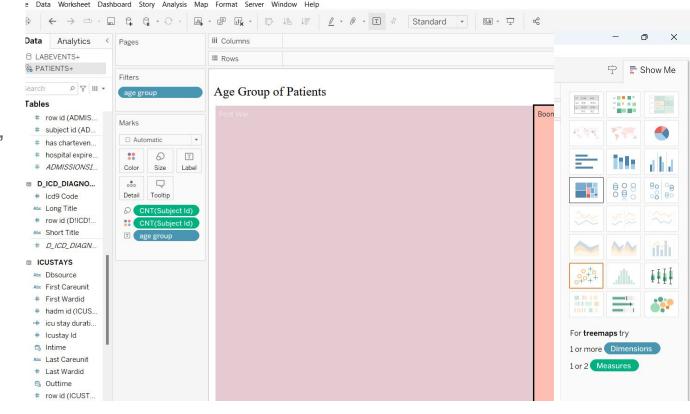
It is done by dragging "Age" to the "Filters" Tab on the left and selecting only "Boomers" and "Post war"



Age

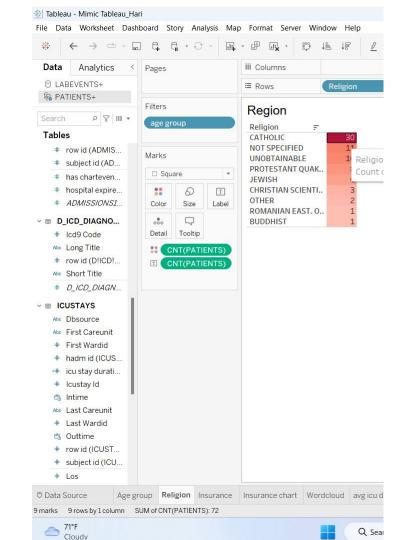
Now drag "Subject Id" from Patients to the Marks tab.

And then click on "Show Me" on the top right corner and select "tree maps"



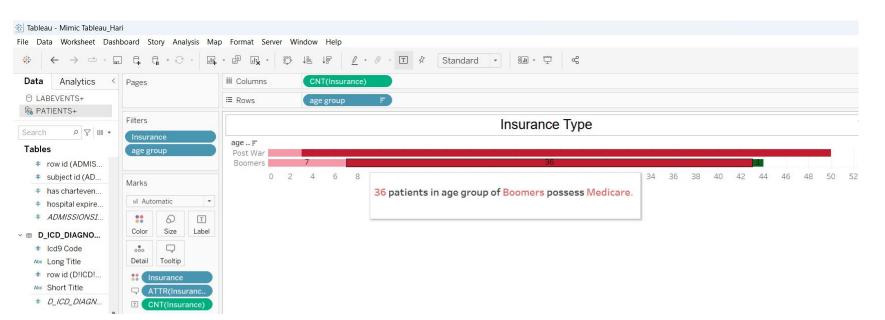
Finding Religion

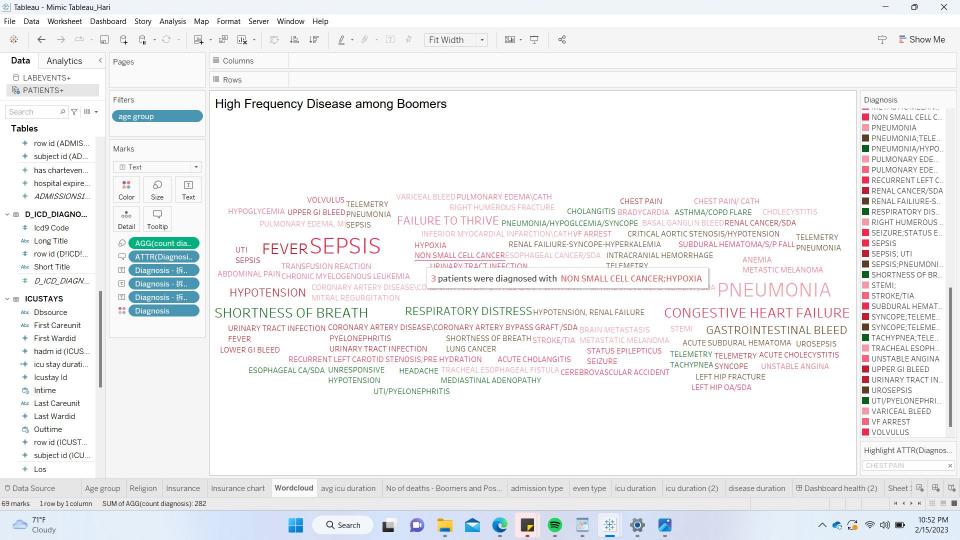
The next step is to create a table using the SHOW ME tab for finding no of patients according to religion.



Finding what type of Insurance do Boomers have in Majority

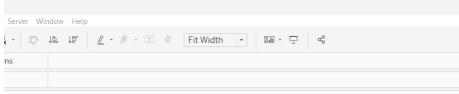
Drag Insurance into Columns Tab and age group into rows tab to have a look at the types of insurance held by Boomers and Post War born people. The color can be changed by clicking color under Marks. Tooltip can also be added by clicking on Tooltip and then using the field names for creating a tooltip with inferences as described below.



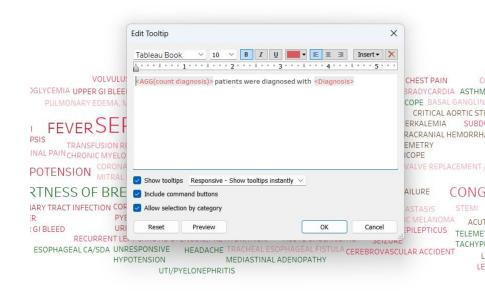


Creating Custom Tooltip

To insert results in tooltip, you can use the field within <> and include sentences along with the field. After creating a tooltip, You need to hover over the charts to see the results. This can save space.



Frequency Disease among Boomers

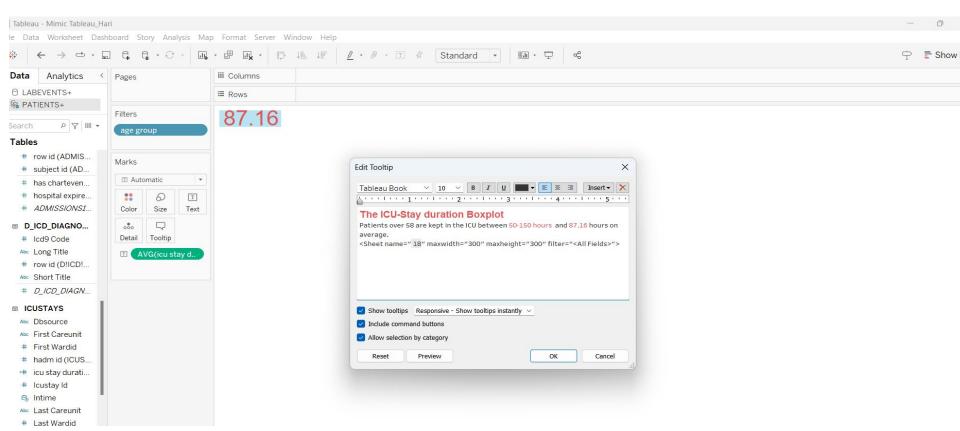


Adding charts inside Tooltip

I found the average duration of stay in ICUs by Boomers and Post War using Box plots by using the range, min and max values to create the plot. The field used was Number of hours stayed. To save space and be more clear about the result derived, I displayed the boxplot inside the Toolkit. So only if we hover over the number, the boxplot will be shown. The method to create this is given in the next slide.

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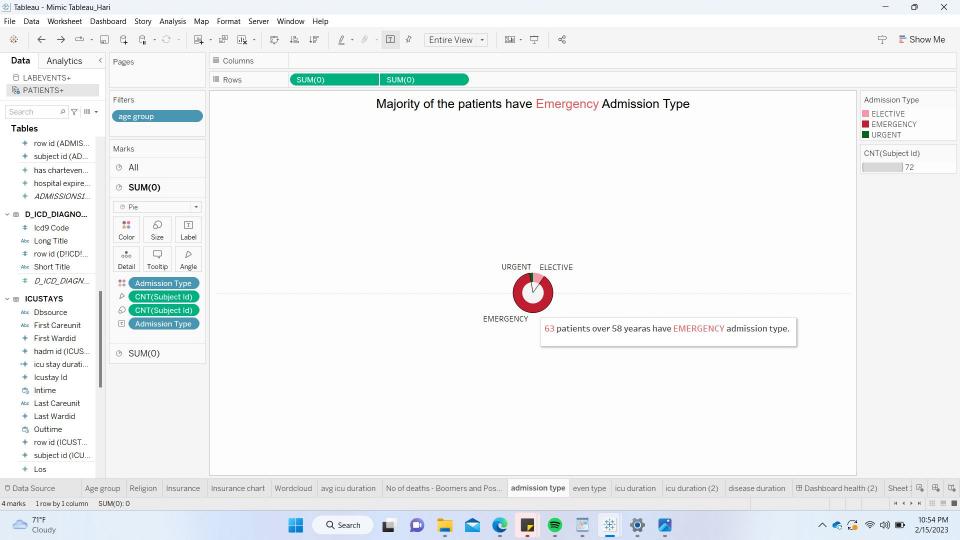
The sheet number of the results of Boxplot should be specified using the command below.



Creating pie charts

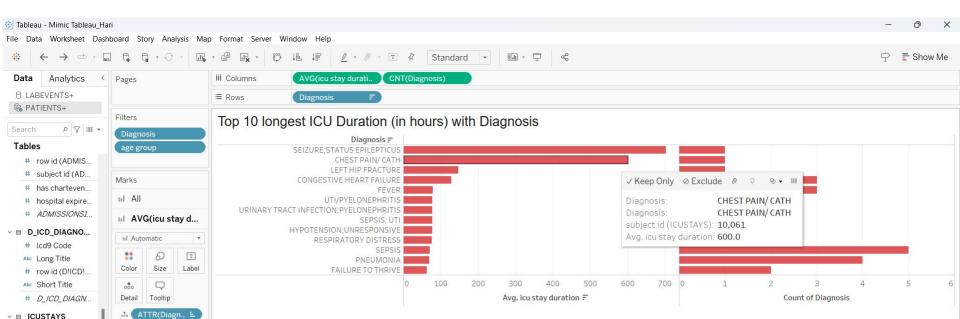
Pie charts are more straightforward and is created by dragging the category field (i.e) admission type into rows and find the sum of each type of field. Drag subject id - unique id for identifying patient into the Marks Tab and choose Pie chart from the charts.

The same method should be followed for event type, insurance type charts.



Creating Bar charts

Bar charts are used for finding the top 10 longest and shortest duration stays. AVG(duration stay) and CNT(duration stay) is dragged to columns. Diagnosis is dragged to rows. It is sorted in the descending order.

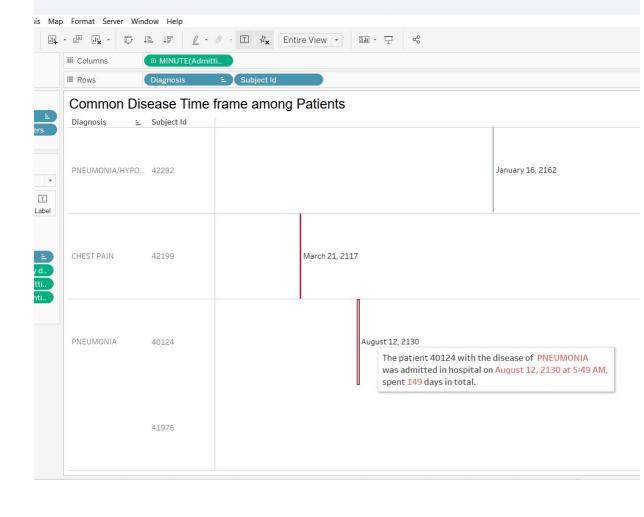


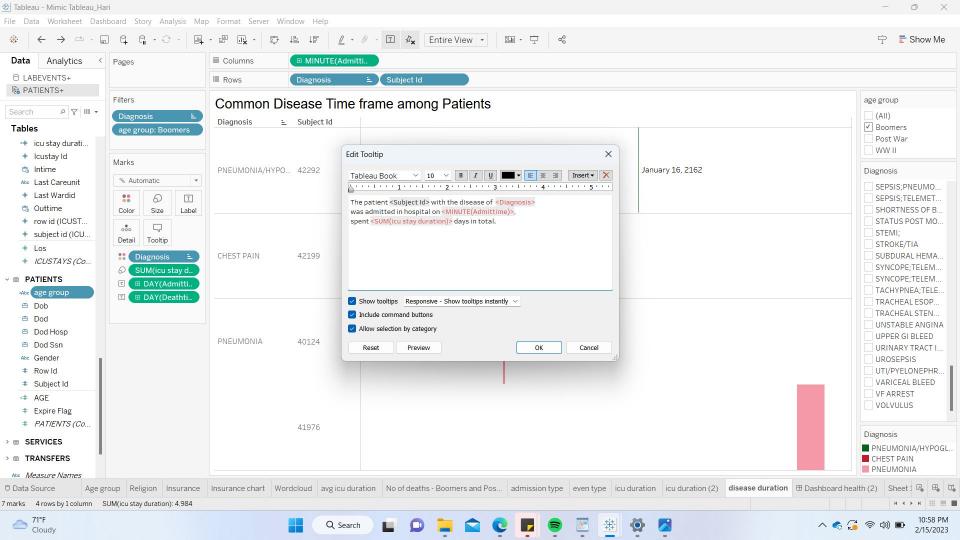
Finding time period of stay for prevalent diseases

Common disease among patients is found by using admitted time and discharged time difference and dragging into columns.

While drag Diagnosis and Subject id to rows.

The filter agegroup (Boomer, Post War) should be applied to all worksheets.





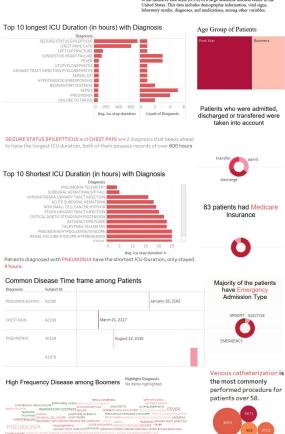
Final Dashboard

Analysis of Health of Elderly people. (58+)

26 deaths occured in people over 58 years of age

87.16 hours were spent on average in ICUs

The MIMIC III dataset is a valuable resource for analyzing the health of baby boomers, as it contains detailed clinical data from over 60,000 patients admitted to the intensive care units (ICUs) of a large academic medical center in the United States. This data includes demographic information, vital signs,



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