PROJECT

HEALTHCARE DATA INSIGHTS

Name: Harish Kumar Sahu

Name of Project: Health Care Data Insights

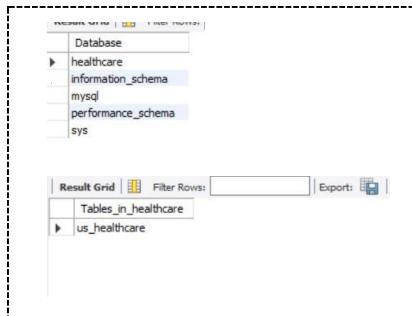
Summary:

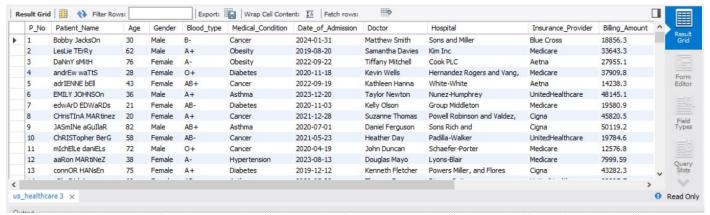
- I analyzed a dataset of **55,000 US patients**, which included details like **Patient Name**, **Age**, **Gender**, **Blood Group**, and **Medical Conditions**, etc. Using **SQL** scripts, I gained a deeper understanding of the **healthcare patterns** within the data.
- The list of tasks I performed can be essential for The Hospital's Chief medical director and the
 managers to get insights about a particular health issue or a particular age group that is suffering
 from a common medical condition.

```
use healthcare;

    CREATE TABLE us healthcare (

        P_No INT NOT NULL,
        Patient_Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
        Age INT NOT NULL,
        Gender VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
        Blood type VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
        Medical_Condition VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
        Date of Admission DATE NOT NULL,
        Doctor VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
        Hospital VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
        Insurance_Provider VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
        Billing Amount FLOAT NOT NULL,
        Room Number INT NOT NULL,
        Admission_type VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
        Discharge_Date DATE NOT NULL,
        Medications VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
        show databases;
        show tables;
        select * from us_healthcare ;
        select count(*) from us_healthcare;
```





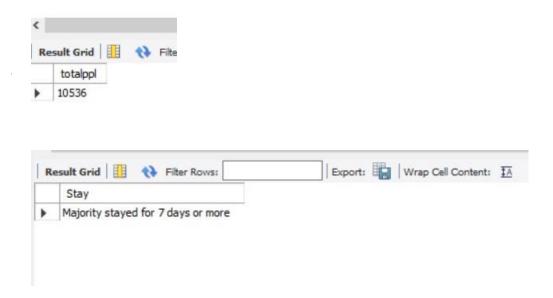


1. How many stayed in the hospital for less than 7 days? Did the majority stay in the hospital for less than seven days?

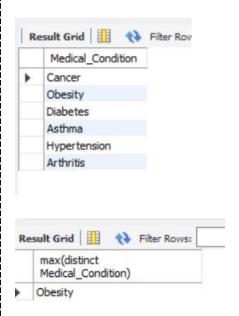
```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS totalppl
FROM us_healthcare
WHERE DATEDIFF(Discharge_Date,Date_of_Admission ) < 7;

SELECT

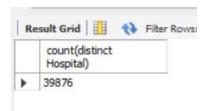
CASE
WHEN COUNT(*) > (SELECT COUNT(P_No) / 2 FROM us_healthcare)
THEN 'Majority stayed for less than 7 days'
ELSE 'Majority stayed for 7 days or more'
END AS Stay
FROM us_healthcare
WHERE DATEDIFF(Discharge_Date,Date_of_Admission) < 7;</pre>
```



- 2. How many types of health problems are there, and what was the most common among them?
 - SELECT distinct Medical Condition FROM us healthcare;
 - SELECT count(distinct Medical_Condition) FROM us_healthcare;
 - SELECT max(distinct Medical_Condition) FROM us_healthcare;



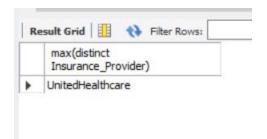
3. How many patients received care under each hospital, and which medical hospitals have a count of more than 35 patients?

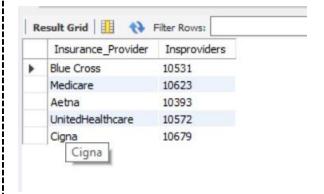






4. Which Insurance Provider has the max patients enrolled under them and which insurance providers has more than 10000 patients.



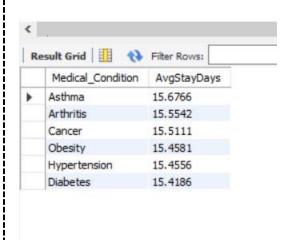


5. Which doctor treated the most number of patients?

```
SELECT count(distinct Doctor) FROM us_healthcare;
   SELECT max(distinct Doctor) FROM us_healthcare;
   SELECT
       Doctor,
       COUNT(*) AS Treated
   FROM
       us_healthcare
   GROUP BY
       Doctor
   ORDER BY
       Treated DESC
   LIMIT 1;
Doctor
          Treated
 Michael Smith
          26
```

6. Was there any correlation between medical condition and the number of days in hospital stay?

```
Medical_Condition,
    AVG(DATEDIFF(Discharge_Date,Date_of_Admission)) AS AvgStayDays
FROM
    us_healthcare
GROUP BY
    Medical_Condition
order by
    AvgStayDays desc;
```



7. Find different type of medications provided and order by most used.

```
• SELECT

DISTINCT Medications,

COUNT(*) AS UsageCount

FROM

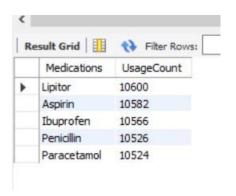
us_healthcare

GROUP BY

Medications

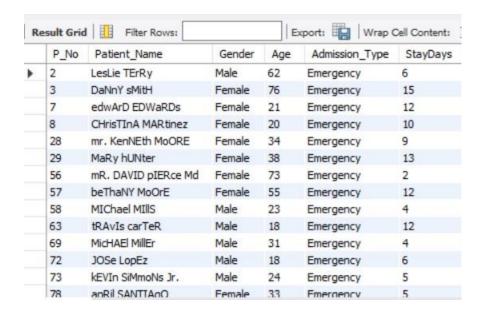
ORDER BY

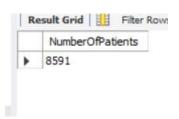
UsageCount DESC;
```



8. Which patients came into the hospital with an emergency) and stayed for less than the average time and give a total count in the end?

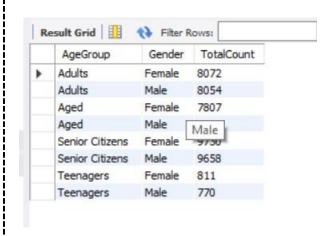
```
WITH AvgStay AS (
        SELECT
            AVG(DATEDIFF(Discharge_Date, Date_of_Admission)) AS AvgStayDays
        FROM
            us_healthcare
     SELECT
        P_No,
        Patient_Name,
        Gender,
        Age,
        Admission_Type,
        DATEDIFF(Discharge_Date, Date_of_Admission) AS StayDays
     FROM
        us_healthcare
     WHERE
        Admission_Type = 'emergency'
        AND DATEDIFF(Discharge_Date, Date_of_Admission) < (SELECT AvgStayDays FROM AvgStay);
SELECT
            AVG(DATEDIFF(Discharge_Date, Date_of_Admission)) AS AvgStayDays
        FROM
            us_healthcare
    SELECT
        COUNT(*) AS NumberOfPatients
        us_healthcare
    WHERE
        Admission_Type = 'emergency'
        AND DATEDIFF(Discharge_Date, Date_of_Admission) < (SELECT AvgStayDays FROM AvgStay);
```





9. Categorize different age groups of patients along with their gender in a single query.

```
SELECT
   CASE
        WHEN Age BETWEEN @ AND 3 THEN 'Infants'
        WHEN Age BETWEEN 4 AND 12 THEN 'School-aged Child'
        WHEN Age BETWEEN 13 AND 19 THEN 'Teenagers'
        WHEN Age BETWEEN 20 AND 40 THEN 'Adults'
        WHEN Age BETWEEN 41 AND 60 THEN 'Aged'
        ELSE 'Senior Citizens'
    END AS AgeGroup,
   Gender,
   COUNT(*) AS TotalCount
FROM us healthcare
GROUP BY
   AgeGroup, Gender
ORDER BY
   AgeGroup ASC, Gender ASC;
```



10. List billing amount 1 to 10000 as low,10001 to 40000 as middling and above 40000 as high and give the count of people.

```
■ SELECT

CASE

WHEN Billing_Amount BETWEEN 1 AND 10000 THEN 'Low'

WHEN Billing_Amount BETWEEN 10001 AND 40000 THEN 'Middling'

ELSE 'High'

END AS BillingCategory,

COUNT(*) AS TotalCount

FROM

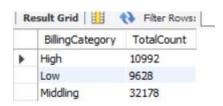
us_healthcare

GROUP BY

BillingCategory

ORDER BY

BillingCategory ASC;
```



11. Categorize patients based on blood group and distribute no of patients.

Blood_Type,
COUNT(*) AS NumberOfPatients
FROM
us_healthcare
GROUP BY
Blood_Type
ORDER BY
NumberOfPatients DESC;

