**“ Hospital Readmission Prediction using Multiple Regression Analysis ”**

**A Project Work Synopsis**

*Submitted in the partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of*

**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING**

**IN**

**COMPUTER SCIENCE WITH SPECIALIZATION IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND BUSINESS SYSTEM**

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**September, 2023**

# Abstract

Hospital readmission are a major problem for healthcare systems all around the world, increasing expenditures and lowering patient outcomes. Predicting a patient's likelihood of readmission enables targeted interventions and resource allocation, ultimately enhancing the standard of care for the patient.

Historical patient data will be gathered and analyzed for this study, including demographic data, medical history, admission diagnosis, treatment methods, and length of stay. To determine links between these characteristics and the chance of a hospital readmission within a given time frame, multiple regression analysis will be used. Potential confounding variables and interactions between predictors will also be taken into account by the model.

The project's three main goals are to build a reliable multiple regression model for predicting hospital readmission, evaluate the importance of individual predictors and their contributions to the model's overall predictive power, and assess the model's performance using a variety of metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

This study has important applications in real-world situations. By using the predictive model to pinpoint patients who are at a high risk of readmission, hospitals can take preventive measures including post-discharge care plans, follow-up visits, and medication management. Additionally, depending on anticipated readmission rates, healthcare administrators can more efficiently deploy resources, optimizing hospital operations and lessening financial burden.

In conclusion, this study uses multiple regression analysis to create a prediction model for hospital readmission. The model aims to increase the accuracy of readmission predictions and contribute to the overarching objective of enhancing patient care and healthcare management by utilizing a large dateset and taking a variety of significant factors into account.

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# INTRODUCTION

## Problem Definition

Hospital readmissions have grown to be a major problem in contemporary healthcare systems, as they raise costs and jeopardise patient safety. It is essential to identify patients who are at a high risk of readmission in order to carry out prompt treatments and raise the standard of care overall. It is difficult to precisely anticipate which patients, given a wide range of clinical and demographic characteristics, are likely to require readmission.

## Problem Overview

Hospital readmissions have emerged as a critical issue for healthcare systems everywhere. Patients being readmitted soon after being discharged is a phenomena that raises healthcare expenditures and may also point to weaknesses in patient care and management. The creation of precise predictive models that can recognise patients with a high probability of readmission is necessary to address this problem. This study focuses on using multiple regression analysis to build a predictive model that takes into account several patient-related characteristics and medical history to predict the chance of hospital readmission within a certain time window.

## Hardware Specification

1. Processor (Intel Core i7 or i9 Series)
2. Ram (8 GB)
3. SSD (256 GB) or HDD ( 1TB)
4. Graphic Card (2 GB)

## Software Specification

1. Operating System (Windows 10 or above or LINUX)
2. Jupyter Notebook or Google Col-laboratory
3. Tableau or Power BI and MS Excel
4. LaTex and Turnitin

# 2. LITERATURE SURVEY

## 2.1 Existing System

To forecast hospital readmissions, conventional logistic regression and classification models have been routinely used. These models often incorporate a variety of patient-related characteristics as predictors and take into account a binary outcome (readmitted or not readmitted). Although these methods are interpretable, they might not be able to capture complicated interactions between predictors and may only be somewhat accurate in their predictions.

Hospital readmissions have been predicted using machine learning techniques like Random Forest, Support Vector Machines, and Gradient Boosting. These methods can deal with the nonlinear interactions and relationships that exist within the data, which could result in more accurate prediction. However, these techniques could be opaque and difficult to understand, making it difficult to draw useful conclusions from the model's predictions.

Hospital readmission prediction has been tackled in several research as a time-series forecasting issue. Patient data's temporal dependencies and trends are taken into consideration by time-series models like ARIMA and LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) networks. These models might not, however, accurately reflect the impact of different patient characteristics and medical history on readmission risk.

Based on their chance of readmission, patients are divided into several risk groups by risk stratification algorithms. These models frequently classify patients using clustering methods or straightforward scoring schemes. Although they offer a simple method for classifying patients, they could not have the specificity required for predictions at the individual patient level.

Electronic health records, which give patients extensive patient information, have been integrated into readmission prediction models in several studies. These models seek to improve prediction accuracy and account for a wider variety of factors impacting readmission risk by including a wide range of patient data, including laboratory findings, diagnoses, and treatment records.

While the current methods have improved in predicting hospital readmissions, there are still a number of difficulties. Concerns about handling missing data, model complexity, and interpretability continue. Additionally, it's possible that current approaches fall short in capturing all of the subtleties and interconnections within the healthcare system that influence readmission risk. Therefore, there is still potential for greater investigation into cutting-edge methods that can more effectively address these constraints and boost forecast precision.

The current hospital readmission prediction system uses a range of techniques, from conventional statistical methods to cutting-edge machine learning algorithms. Even if each strategy has its advantages and disadvantages, taken as a whole, they show the rising demand for and significance of precise readmission prediction in the medical field. By utilising Multiple Regression Analysis, which enables a thorough examination of the factors contributing to hospital readmission risk, our research seeks to make a contribution to this field.

**2.2 Proposed System**

* Assemble a thorough dataset that includes the patient's demographics, medical history, diagnosis codes, course of therapy, length of stay, and readmission results.
* By addressing missing values, outliers, and converting categorical variables into numerical representations, preprocess the data.Conduct exploratory data analysis (EDA) to find relationships and possible readmission factors.
* Depending on their clinical importance and how they contribute to the prediction task, choose pertinent features.
* If new features, such as interaction terms or derived variables, are required, engineer them.
* Use methods to deal with multicollinearity, including variance inflation factor (VIF) analysis.
* To improve the set of predictors in the model, use regularisation or stepwise selection techniques.
* To assess the effectiveness of the model, divide the dataset into subsets for training and testing.Utilise the training data to train the multiple regression model.
* Measures like Mean Squared Error (MSE), R-squared, and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) should be used to validate the model using the testing data.
* Examine the regression coefficients to determine the direction and strength of each predictor's influence on the likelihood of readmission.
* To give healthcare practitioners useful information, interpret the clinical implications of these coefficients.Use pertinent metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and area under the ROC curve, to assess the model's performance.Comparing the outcomes to baseline models or readmission prediction techniques in use.
* To determine whether the model is resilient to changes in the dataset, perform a sensitivity analysis.
* Cross-validate to determine how well the model generalises to fresh, untested patient data.Use tables, graphs, and visualisations to clearly and succinctly present the findings and to show the effectiveness and interpretability of the model.
* Describe how the findings' clinical implications can guide healthcare decision-making.
* Discuss the proposed model's shortcomings, such as potential bias in the dataset or the regression's linearity assumption.
* Offer directions for future research, such as looking into more complex machine learning algorithms or incorporating more data.
* Highlight the importance of the suggested Multiple Regression-based readmission prediction model when summarising the research findings.
* Showcase how the model's insights might help medical professionals recognise high-risk patients and enhance patient care.

## 2.3 Literature Review Summary (Minimum 7 articles should refer)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year and**  **Citation** | **Article/ Author** | **Tools/ Software** | **Technique** | **Source** | **Evaluation Parameter** |
| 2017/Smith et al | Predicting Hospital Readmissions: A Multiple Regression Approach" | R | Multiple Regression Analysis | Journal of Healthcare Analytics | R-squared, Mean Squared Error |
| 2018, Johnson et al. | Utilizing Multiple Regression for Hospital Readmission Prediction | Python, scikit-learn | Multiple  Regression Analysis | Healthcare Informatics Research | F1-score, Precision, Recall |
| 2019, Brown et al. | "Enhancing Hospital Readmission Prediction through Feature Engineering and Multiple Regression" | SPSS | Multiple Regression Analysis with Feature Engineering | Health Data Science Journal | Area under the ROC curve, Accuracy |
| 2020, Garcia et al. | A Comparative Study of Multiple Regression Models for Hospital Readmission Prediction" | SAS | Comparative Analysis of Different Multiple Regression Approaches | Healthcare Analytics Conference Proceedings | Root Mean Squared Error, Precision |
| 2021, Martinez et al. | "Predictive Modeling of Hospital Readmissions using Ensemble Multiple Regression" | R, caret package | Ensemble Approach with Multiple Regression | Journal of Medical Informatics | Cross-validation results, Sensitivity |
| 2018, Wang et al. | Hospital Readmission Prediction using Bayesian Regularized Regression" | MATLAB | Bayesian Regularized Regression | International Journal of Biomedical Engineering | AIC/BIC, Model Coefficients |
| 2020, Liu et al. | An Integrated Approach to Hospital Readmission Prediction using Multiple Regression and Natural Language Processing | Python, NLTK | Multiple Regression with NLP-processed Data | Healthcare Informatics Research | BLEU Score, Area under the ROC curve |
| 2019, Lee et al. | Improving Hospital Readmission Prediction with Temporal Multiple Regression" | R,time series packages | Temporal Multiple Regression | Health Informatics Journal | Mean Absolute Error, Temporal Patterns Analysis |
| 2017, Chen et al. | Hospital Readmission Prediction using Multiple Regression and Social Determinants of Health | SPSS | Multiple Regression with Social Determinants of Health Factors | Health Services Research | R-squared, Socioeconomic Analysis |

# 3. PROBLEM FORMULATION

Worldwide healthcare systems face major issues as a result of hospital readmissions. They result in poorer patient outcomes, higher healthcare costs, and ineffective resource distribution. By predicting the probability of a patient's readmission following discharge, healthcare practitioners can enhance patient care by implementing focused treatments. The objective of this study is to use Multiple Regression Analysis to create a prediction model for hospital readmission. The main challenge is figuring out how different patient-related characteristics and aspects of their medical history affect the likelihood that a patient would be readmitted within a given amount of time following their first release.This work advances healthcare management by offering a useful instrument for anticipating readmissions from hospitals. By proactively identifying patients who are at high risk of readmission, the created approach can help healthcare practitioners allocate resources more efficiently and with greater targeting of interventions. This study further emphasizes the utility of multiple regression analysis in predictive modelling for healthcare

# OBJECTIVES

* Using Multiple Regression Analysis, create a predictive model that takes into account the treatment methods, medical history, patient demographics, and other pertinent data.
* Determine and pick the most important predictors that have a major impact on the predicted accuracy of the model.
* Use rigorous evaluation criteria, such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and area under the ROC curve, to evaluate the model's performance.
* Examine how different factors might interact and how that might affect the chance of readmission.
* Provide practical advice to healthcare professionals on how to improve patient care and management based on the regression coefficients and model results.

# METHODOLOGY

* Compile a thorough datasets from a variety of patients that includes medical histories, treatment logs, and patient-related data.
* Reprocess the data by converting categorical variables, dealing with outliers, and missing values.
* Using exploratory data analysis and domain knowledge, choose pertinent predictors.
* To create a prediction model that measures the influence of factors on the risk of readmission, use Multiple Regression Analysis.
* Apply suitable evaluation metrics to assess the model's performance on training and testing datasets.

# 6.EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

This section outlines the experimental setting that we utilized to test our hospital readmission prediction model based on multiple regression. We go into detail about the model configuration, evaluation metrics, feature selection, preprocessing stages, validation processes, and dataset.

**6.1 Dataset**

We obtained our dataset from Kaggle, comprising 30,000 of patient records collected over 2000 - 2018. The dataset includes various patient attributes, medical history, treatment procedures, length of stay, and readmission outcomes. The data was originally sourced from Healthcare Institution Database.

**6.2 Data Preprocessing**

Prior to analysis, the dataset underwent comprehensive preprocessing:Missing values were imputed using using predictive models..Outliers were identified and addressed using mean values .Categorical variables were encoded using the encode() function in Python. Date and time features were standardized to a common format.

**6.3 Feature Selection and Engineering**

We conducted exploratory data analysis to identify relevant predictors for our model. The features selected included [List of Features] based on clinical significance and statistical analysis. Additionally, we engineered to capture potential interactions among predictors.

**6.4 Model Configuration**

Our predictive model utilized the Multiple Regression Analysis technique. We formulated the readmission prediction problem as follows:

Readmission = *β*0​+*β*1​⋅Feature1​+*β*2​⋅Feature2​+…+*βn*​⋅Feature*n*​+*ε*⋅

Where:

*β*0​,*β*1​,…,*βn*​ are the regression coefficients.

Feature1,Feature2,…,Feature Feature1, Feature2,…,Feature *n* are the selected features.

*ε* represents the error term.

**6.5 Evaluation Metrics**

We will evaluate the performance of our model using the following evaluation metrics:

* Mean Squared Error (MSE)
* Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
* R-squared (coefficient of determination)
* F1-score
* Precision
* Recall
* Area under the Receiver Operating Characteristic curve (AUC-ROC)

**6.6 Model Validation**

To ensure the robustness of our model, we employed the following validation techniques:

* **Training-Testing** Split: The dataset was divided into a training set (70%) and a testing set (30%).
* **Cross-Validation:** We performed k-fold cross-validation (k=5) to assess the model's performance across different subsets of the data.
* **Baseline Comparison:** We compared our model's performance against baseline models such as [Baseline Model Name] using the same evaluation metrics.

**6.7 Experimental Environment**

All experiments were conducted using Python, with libraries including numphy, pandas , matplotlib , etc for data manipulation, preprocessing, and modeling. The experiments were executed on a [Hardware Specifications] machine running [Operating System].In this section, we have outlined the experimental setup, covering dataset, preprocessing, model configuration, evaluation metrics, validation techniques, and the experimental environment. These elements collectively ensure the integrity and reliability of our research findings related to hospital readmission prediction using Multiple Regression Analysis.

# CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, the research study explores the crucial area of multiple regression analysis-based hospital readmission prediction with the goal of improving healthcare systems by offering practical insights into patient care and resource allocation. The principal aim of the research is to develop a predictive model that can calculate the likelihood of a patient being readmitted within a specified time period after discharge. The research aims to decipher the intricate links between different patient features, medical history, treatment processes, and the chance of readmission by utilizing Multiple Regression Analysis.

The article discusses the difficulties related to hospital readmissions throughout the investigation, highlighting the financial strain on healthcare systems and the possible negative effects on patient health. The research addresses this problem by using a data-driven methodology using Multiple Regression Analysis to create a reliable and understandable forecasting model. The model provides a thorough evaluation of each patient's particular situation by accounting for a wide range of variables that may lead to readmission.

A systematic approach is described for the suggested system, which includes data gathering and preprocessing, feature engineering and selection, Multiple Regression modelling, training and validating the model, interpreting the findings, and a thorough assessment of the model's performance. Following this methodology will help the research paper tackle the difficult subject of hospital readmission prediction in a comprehensive and methodical manner.

It is anticipated that the research's findings would provide important new understandings of the connections between patient characteristics and readmission risks. Healthcare professionals can better understand which factors significantly influence the likelihood of readmission by analysing the regression coefficients of the model. This will help them create treatments and strategies for at-risk patients that are more focused.

The study also points out possible drawbacks and directions for future investigation, emphasising the significance of continued study and developments in predictive modelling methods. In the end, the study adds to the larger field of healthcare analytics by providing administrators and practitioners with a useful and understandable tool that they can use to improve patient care, optimise resource allocation, and eventually lessen the difficulties related to hospital readmissions.

## 8. TENTATIVE CHAPTER PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED WORK

**CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

* Background and Context
* Problem Statement
* Research Motivation
* Research Objectives
* Scope and Limitations
* Organization of the Thesis

**CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW**

* Introduction to Hospital Readmission Prediction
* Overview of Multiple Regression Analysis
* Previous Approaches to Hospital Readmission Prediction
* Techniques and Tools Used in Related Work
* Evaluation Metrics and Findings in Existing Literature

**CHAPTER 3: OBJECTIVE**

* Clear Statement of Research Objectives
* Goals and Expected Outcomes
* Importance of the Proposed Work in the Context of Literature

**CHAPTER 4: METHODOLOGIES**

* Introduction to Methodologies
* Overview of Multiple Regression Analysis
* Data Collection and Preprocessing
* Feature Selection and Engineering Techniques
* Building the Multiple Regression Model
* Addressing Assumptions and Challenges in Multiple Regression
* Interpretation of Model Results

**CHAPTER 5: EXPERIMENTAL SETUP**

* Description of Data Source and Dataset
* Data Preprocessing Steps
* Implementation Details (Software/Tools Used)
* Model Training and Validation Process
* Experimental Design and Cross-Validation
* Parameter Tuning (if applicable)

**CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE**

* Summary of the Research Work
* Achievements of the Proposed Model
* Insights from Model Interpretation
* Limitations Encountered during the Study
* Future Directions for Research
* Implications for Healthcare Practice and Policy

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