INSIGHTS BASED HEALTHCARE DATASET

Columns in the dataset

Name,Age,Gender,Blood Type,Medical Condition,Date of Admission,Doctor,Hospital,Insurance Provider,Billing Amount,Room Number,Admission Type,Discharge Date,Medication,Test Results

1. **Age Distribution**: Analyze the age distribution to understand the demographics of patients admitted.
2. **Gender Ratio**: Determine the gender ratio of admitted patients to identify any gender-specific healthcare trends.
3. **Blood Type Frequency**: Examine the frequency of different blood types among patients for potential correlation with medical conditions or treatments.
4. **Common Medical Conditions**: Identify the most prevalent medical conditions among admitted patients to prioritize resources and healthcare services.
5. **Admission Trends Over Time**: Analyze the dates of admission to identify any seasonal or temporal patterns in hospital admissions.
6. **Attending Doctors**: Assess the performance and workload of different doctors based on the number of admissions they handle.
7. **Hospital Utilization**: Determine which hospitals have the highest admission rates and assess their capacity to handle patient influx.
8. **Insurance Coverage**: Analyze the distribution of insurance providers among admitted patients to understand coverage gaps or preferences.
9. **Billing Amount Analysis**: Investigate the billing amounts to identify any outliers or trends in healthcare costs.
10. **Room Occupancy**: Examine the distribution of room numbers to optimize room allocation and utilization.
11. **Admission Type**: Differentiate between planned admissions (e.g., elective surgeries) and emergency admissions to understand healthcare demands.
12. **Length of Stay**: Calculate the duration of hospital stays to identify any prolonged admissions or trends in discharge times.
13. **Medication Usage**: Analyze the types and frequencies of medications prescribed to patients to monitor treatment patterns and effectiveness.
14. **Test Results Trends**: Identify any patterns or abnormalities in test results to improve diagnostic and treatment protocols.
15. **Readmission Rates**: Track instances of readmission to assess the effectiveness of initial treatments and follow-up care.
16. **Comorbidity Analysis**: Explore associations between medical conditions to better understand patient health profiles and risks.
17. **Age and Medical Condition Correlation**: Investigate if certain medical conditions are more prevalent in specific age groups.
18. **Gender and Medical Condition Correlation**: Determine if there are gender-based disparities in the prevalence or treatment outcomes of certain medical conditions.

19. **Insurance Coverage and Billing Amount**: Analyze if there's any correlation between the patient's insurance provider and the billed amount for services.
20. **Medication and Test Results Correlation**: Investigate if there are correlations between specific medications administered and subsequent test results, indicating treatment efficacy or side effects.