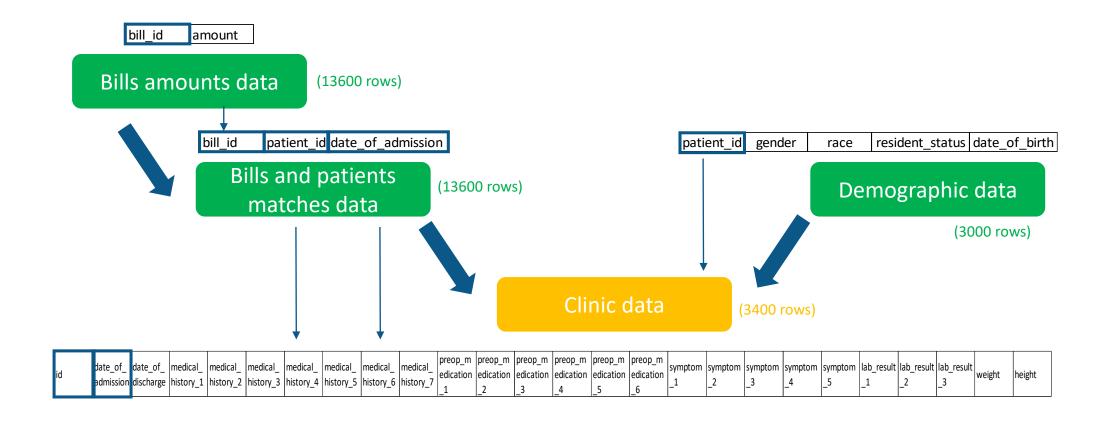
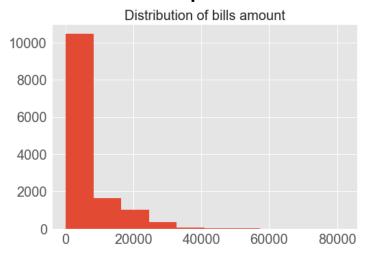


We have data that comes from 4 sources: bills and patients matches (i.e. transactions data), bills amounts data, clinic data with the description of care of patients and demographic data describing who patients are

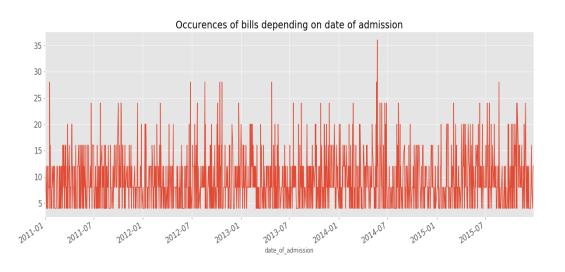


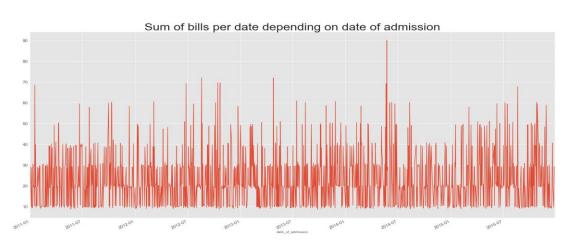
- We have clinic data for 3400 cases of medical treatment and only 3000 of them are unique cases
- For each case we have 4 different bills which means we need to aggregate bills data

Most of the unique bills are small. So, a patient pays 3 little bills and 1 big one

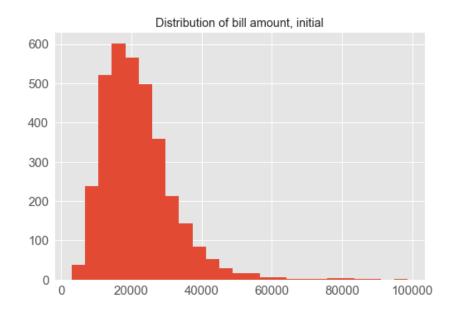


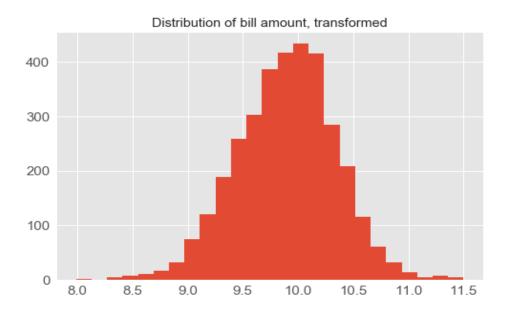
Bills come with similar regularity and amount of bills doesn't have a trend over dates



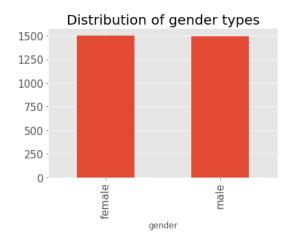


• The distribution of sums of bills per client is right skewed. Applying log-transformation we can fit it to a normal distribution to be able to work with confidence intervals for predictors

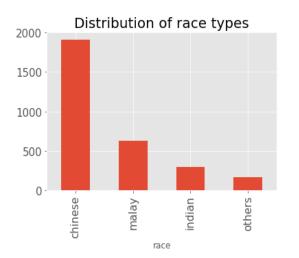


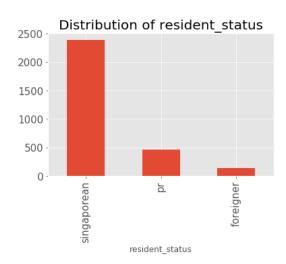


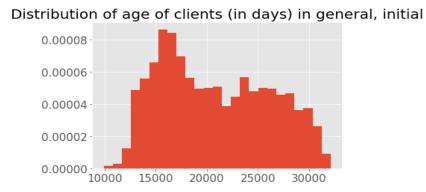
The proportion of male and female patients is equal



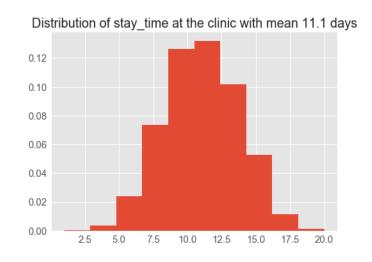
The half of patients are Chinese with Singaporean resident status. Age distribution has two peaks

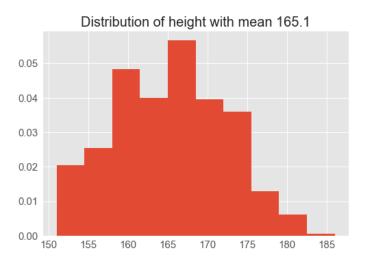


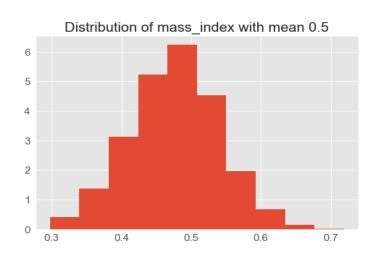


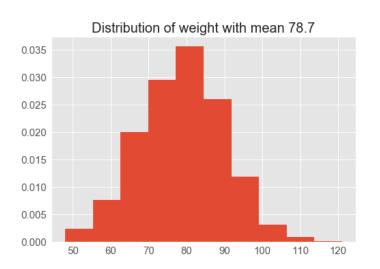


Distributions of stay time at clinic (in days), weight, height, mass index (weight / height) look normal

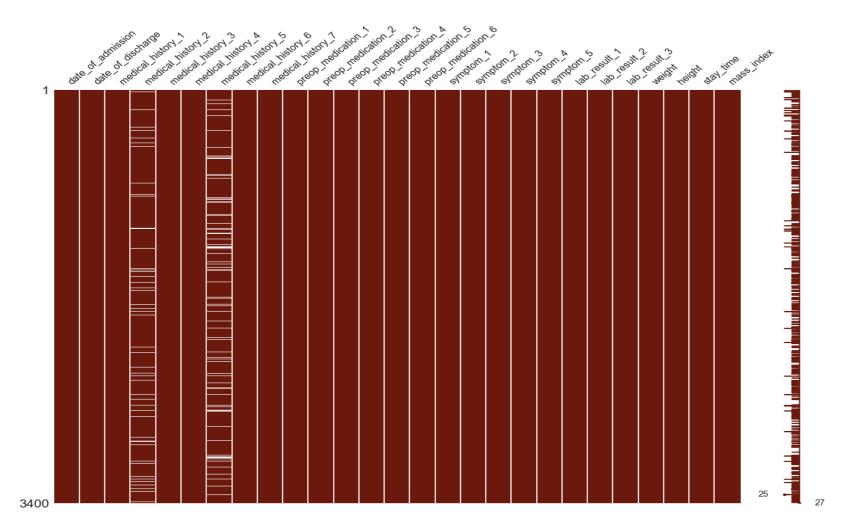








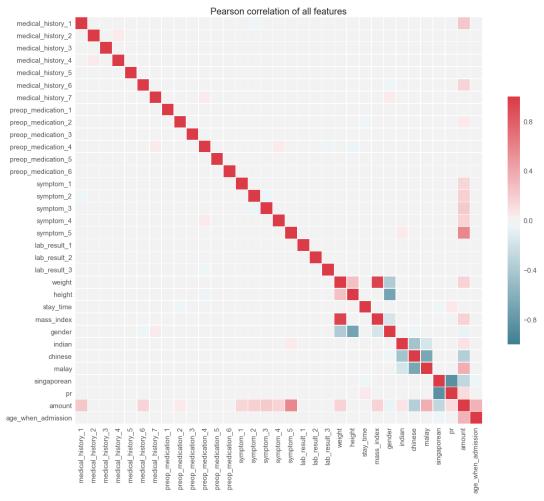
Some data about medical histories is missing. Since data in such columns is binary we can fill it with 0 values



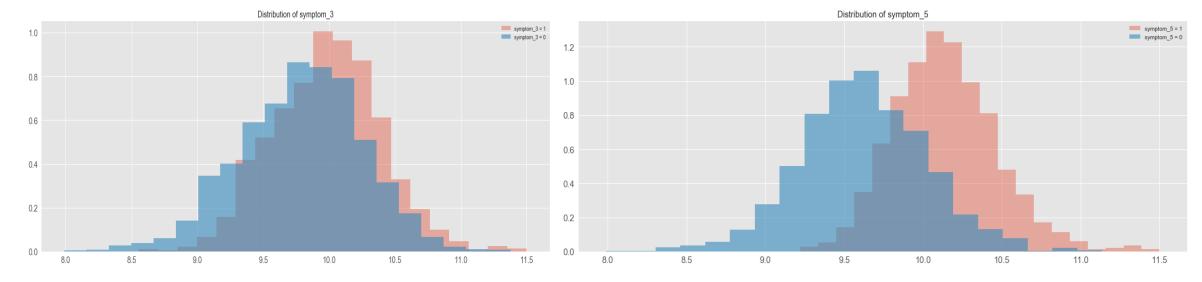
- In this work I will be looking for a linear dependency between
 AMOUNT (sum of bills per client per clinical case, i.e. total cost of care) and all other both binary and continuous predictors
- For the purpose of interpretation of regression coefficients, I will make log transformation of AMOUNT since it has skewed distribution

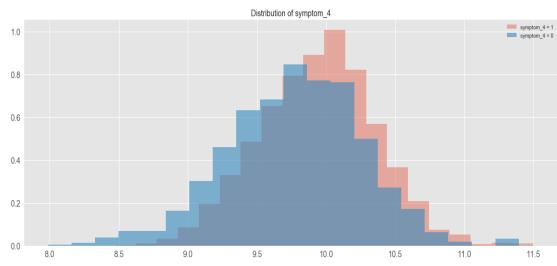
$$Log(Y) = a + bX$$

- At the correlation heatmap we see correlation between amount and symptom_5, age, malay race, chinese race, medical_history_1
- We see correlation among some predictors. In next steps we should check VIF values to get rid of redundant features

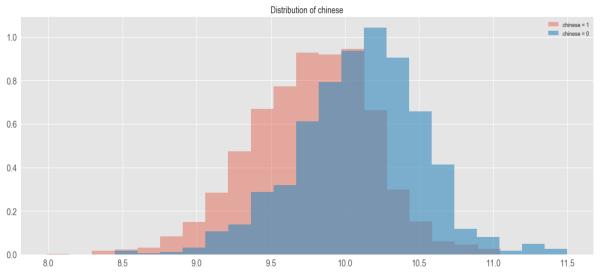


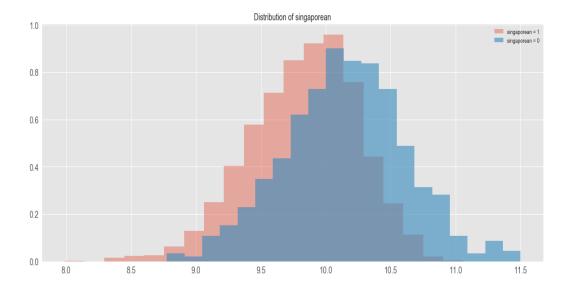
Symptoms

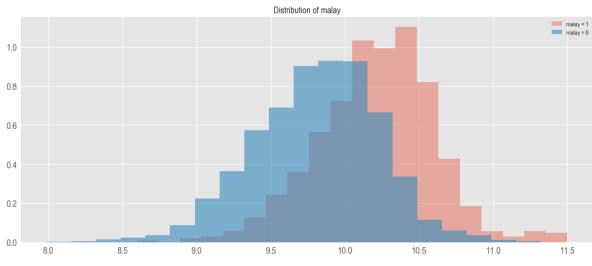




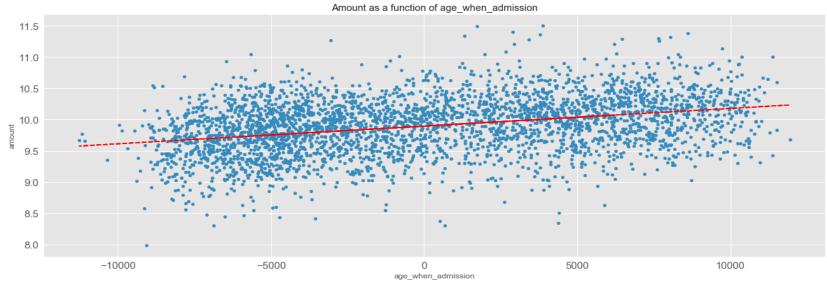
Races



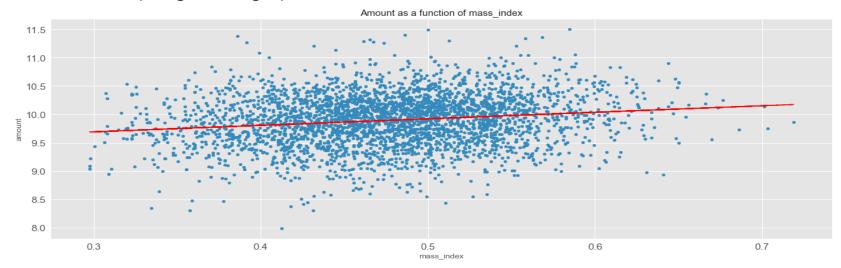




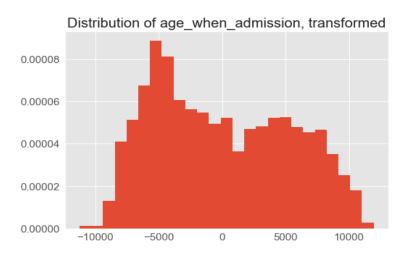
Age of patient (in days)



Mass index (weight / height)



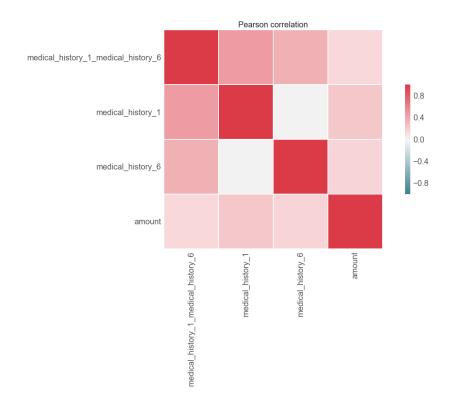
• Mass index we transform applying (X – X_mean) transformation to separate two distribution peaks by 0 value



• Feature elimination by VIF value. Performing auxiliary regression we exclude weight feature

VIF Factor	features
642.892827	weight
61.034605	height
596.365870	mass_index

We create additional feature medical_history_6 that is a multiplication of medical_history_1 and medical_history_6



• We exclude outliers of bills amount which are out of 3 standard deviations range

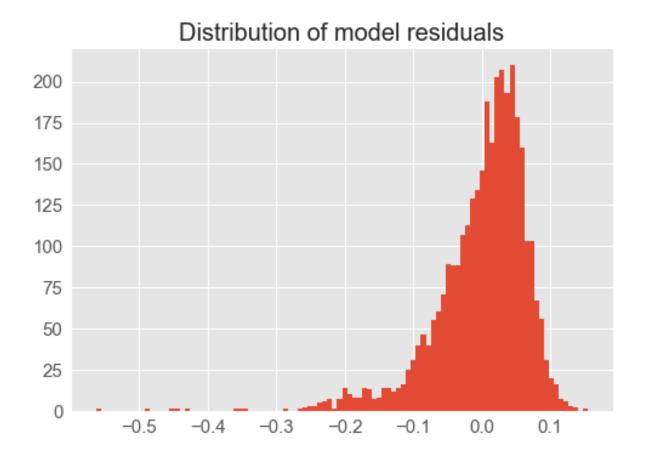
R squared looks promissing. F-statistic says our model is significant

Dep. Variable:	amount	R-squared:	0.976
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.976
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	4266.
Date:	Thu, 25 Jan 2018	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00
Time:	15:45:33	Log-Likelihood:	4361.9
No. Observations:	3375	AIC:	-8658.
Df Residuals:	3342	BIC:	-8456.
Df Model:	32		

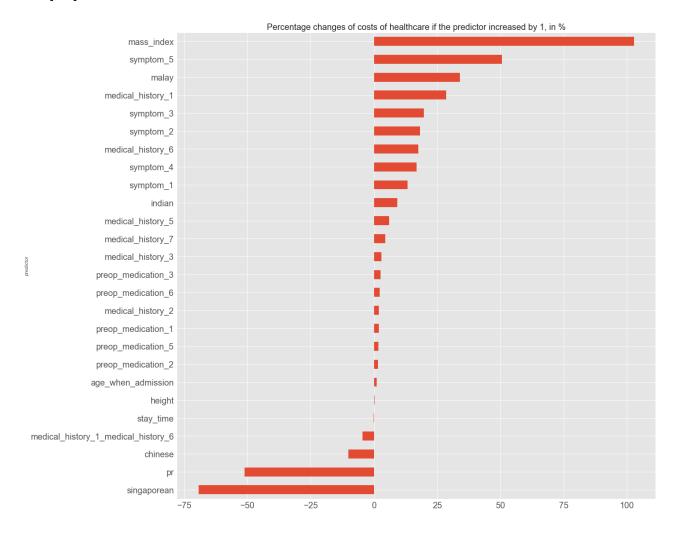
Perorming 10-folds cross validation across 3 random seeds gives us

- R squared mean value after back transformation value among folds and seeds 0.974 with standard deviation 0.0046
- MAPE mean value after back transformation among folds and seeds 0.05 with standard deviation 0.003

• The distribution of residuals looks normal but our model tends to understate costs of care. Since our MAPE is very low, there is no problem



- Mass index, symptom 5, malay race and medical history 1 are the main factors that increase costs of care
- Singaporean citizenship, pr and chinese race are the main factors that decrease costs of care



THANK YOU VERY MUCH

The code is available here

https://github.com/paveltr/tests/blob/master/20180123_holmusk.ipynb

My profile

https://www.linkedin.com/in/paveltr/

	o - district			D. L.I	fo 00=	0.0==3
coeficient	Coeficient value	std error	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	8.8926	0.046	194.118	0.000	8.803	8.982
medical_history_1	0.2855	0.004	80.172	0.000	0.279	0.293
medical_history_2	0.0197	0.003	7.733	0.000	0.015	0.025
medical_history_3	0.0295	0.003	8.791	0.000	0.023	0.036
medical_history_4	0.0074	0.005	1.424	0.154	-0.003	0.018
medical_history_5	0.0596	0.005	12.095	0.000	0.050	0.069
medical_history_6	0.1755	0.003	60.601	0.000	0.170	0.181
medical_history_7	0.0445	0.003	16.764	0.000	0.039	0.050
preop_medication_1	0.0193	0.002	8.345	0.000	0.015	0.024
preop_medication_2	0.0158	0.002	6.716	0.000	0.011	0.020
preop_medication_3	0.0252	0.003	8.341	0.000	0.019	0.031
preop_medication_5	0.0167	0.003	5.560	0.000	0.011	0.023
preop_medication_6	0.0232	0.003	8.774	0.000	0.018	0.028
symptom_1	0.1325	0.002	55.706	0.000	0.128	0.137
symptom_2	0.1816	0.002	74.155	0.000	0.177	0.186
symptom_3	0.1974	0.002	84.948	0.000	0.193	0.202
symptom_4	0.1680	0.003	64.723	0.000	0.163	0.173
symptom_5	0.5064	0.002	219.105	0.000	0.502	0.511
ab_result_3	6.65e-05	7.56e-05	0.880	0.379	-8.17e-05	0.000
neight	0.0015	0.000	6.295	0.000	0.001	0.002
stay_time	-0.0010	0.000	-2.546	0.011	-0.002	-0.000
mass_index	1.0281	0.019	54.781	0.000	0.991	1.065
gender	-0.0031	0.003	-0.911	0.362	-0.010	0.004
ndian	0.0924	0.006	15.001	0.000	0.080	0.104
chinese	-0.1009	0.005	-19.459	0.000	-0.111	-0.091
malay	0.3406	0.006	60.941	0.000	0.330	0.352
singaporean	-0.6936	0.006	-122.502	0.000	-0.705	-0.682
pr	-0.5120	0.006	-81.861	0.000	-0.524	-0.500
age_when_admission	2.656e-05	2.15e-07	123.384	0.000	2.61e-05	2.7e-05
month_1	0.0068	0.004	1.589	0.112	-0.002	0.015
month_9	0.0074	0.004	1.668	0.095	-0.001	0.016
month_10	-0.0052	0.004	-1.285	0.199	-0.013	0.003
medical_history_1_medical_history_6	-0.0462	0.007	-6.484	0.000	-0.060	-0.032