

Healthcare Data Analysis using SQL and Power BI

Project Report

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Summary:

This project focuses on analyzing a **synthetic healthcare dataset of 54,966 patient records** using **SQL and Power BI** to uncover meaningful insights.

The main aim was to understand **patient admissions, medical conditions, doctor performance, insurance distribution, and test results**.

Data cleaning and transformation were performed to remove duplicates, handle missing values, and calculate important metrics such as **average length of stay** and **abnormal test result percentage**.

A Power BI dashboard was created to visualize the findings through key performance indicators (KPIs) and charts, helping demonstrate **real-time healthcare analytics and decision-making**.

1. Project Objective

To analyze patient admissions, medical conditions, billing, and test result outcomes using SQL for aggregation and Power BI for visualization. The report presents key KPIs, SQL queries used, and dashboard insights.

2. Dataset Description

Dataset Size: 54,966 records

Key fields: 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

3. SQL Queries Used

Total Patient Count

```
SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT Patient_ID) AS Total_Patient FROM
healthcare_dataset;
```

Top 5 Medical Conditions

```
SELECT Medical_Condition, COUNT(*) AS Patient_Count FROM
healthcare_dataset GROUP BY
Medical_Condition ORDER BY Patient_Count DESC LIMIT 5;
```

Top 5 Insurance Providers

```
SELECT Insurance_Provider, COUNT(*) AS Total_Patients FROM
healthcare_dataset GROUP BY
Insurance_Provider ORDER BY Total_Patients DESC LIMIT 5;
```

Average Billing per Patient

```
SELECT ROUND(AVG(Billing_Amount), 2) AS Avg_Billing FROM
healthcare_dataset;
```

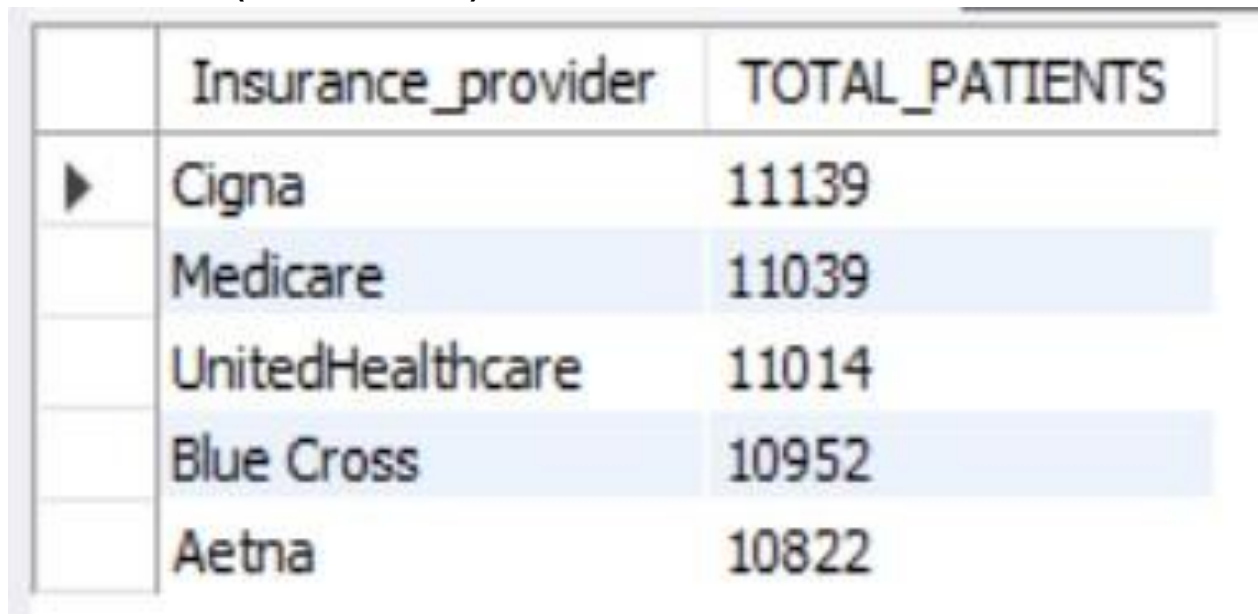
Abnormal Test Percentage

```
SELECT ROUND((SUM(CASE WHEN Test_Result = 'Abnormal' THEN 1 ELSE 0  
END) * 100.0)/COUNT(*), 2)  
AS Abnormal_Percentage FROM healthcare_dataset;
```

Average Length of Stay

```
SELECT ROUND(AVG(Length_of_Stay), 0) AS Avg_Length_Stay FROM  
healthcare_dataset;
```

4. SQL Results (Screenshots)

A screenshot of a SQL query result displayed in a table. The table has two columns: 'Insurance_provider' and 'TOTAL_PATIENTS'. There are five rows of data. The first row is 'Cigna' with 11139 patients. The second row is 'Medicare' with 11039 patients. The third row is 'UnitedHealthcare' with 11014 patients. The fourth row is 'Blue Cross' with 10952 patients. The fifth row is 'Aetna' with 10822 patients. The table is styled with alternating light blue and white background colors for the rows.

	Insurance_provider	TOTAL_PATIENTS
▶	Cigna	11139
	Medicare	11039
	UnitedHealthcare	11014
	Blue Cross	10952
	Aetna	10822

Screenshot 1: Top Insurance Providers (SQL result)

	Medical_condition	TOTAL_PATIENTS
▶	Arthritis	9218
	Diabetes	9216
	Hypertension	9151
	Obesity	9146
	Cancer	9140

Screenshot 2: Top Medical Conditions (SQL result)

	AVERAGE_STAY
▶	15

Screenshot 3: Average Billing Output

	ABNORMAL_PERCENTAGE
▶	33.54

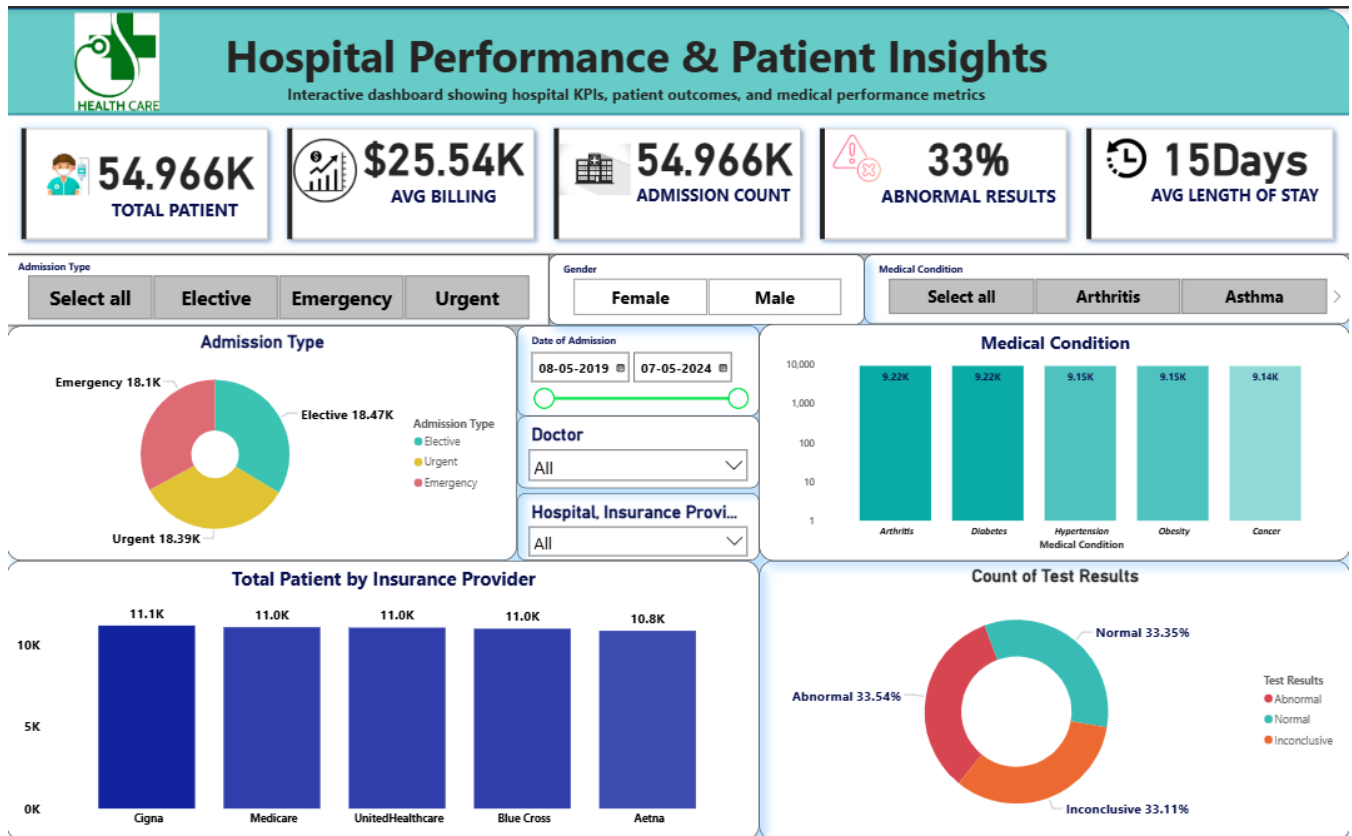
Screenshot 4: Abnormal Test Result Percentage

	AVERAGE_AMOUNT
▶	25544.31

Screenshot 5: Average Length of Stay Output

	Admission_Type	Patients_Count
►	Urgent	18391
	Emergency	18102
	Elective	18473

Screenshot 6: Admission Type Distribution



5. Power BI Dashboard & Key Insights

Total Patients: 54,966 total patient records; provides dataset scale for analysis.

Average Billing Amount: Average billing per patient is approximately \$25,544.31 (or \$25.5K).

Average Length of Stay: Average stay is 15 days, indicating typical treatment durations.

Abnormal Test Results: About 33.54% of test results are abnormal, highlighting cases needing follow-up.

Admission Type Distribution: Admissions are balanced across Elective, Urgent, and Emergency types.

Top Medical Conditions: Arthritis and Diabetes are the most frequent conditions in the dataset.

6. Conclusion & Recommendations

The analysis provides actionable insights for hospital administration. Key recommendations:

1. Investigate causes of high abnormal test result rate and improve diagnostic procedures.
2. Implement preventive care programs for top chronic conditions (Diabetes, Arthritis).
3. Review billing and stay duration to optimize cost efficiency and patient turnover.
4. Use the dashboard for monthly monitoring and drill-down analysis by hospital/doctor.

Appendix

Tools used: SQL, Power BI, Excel, DAX

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