

Insulin_Dosage_Visualizations_April.R

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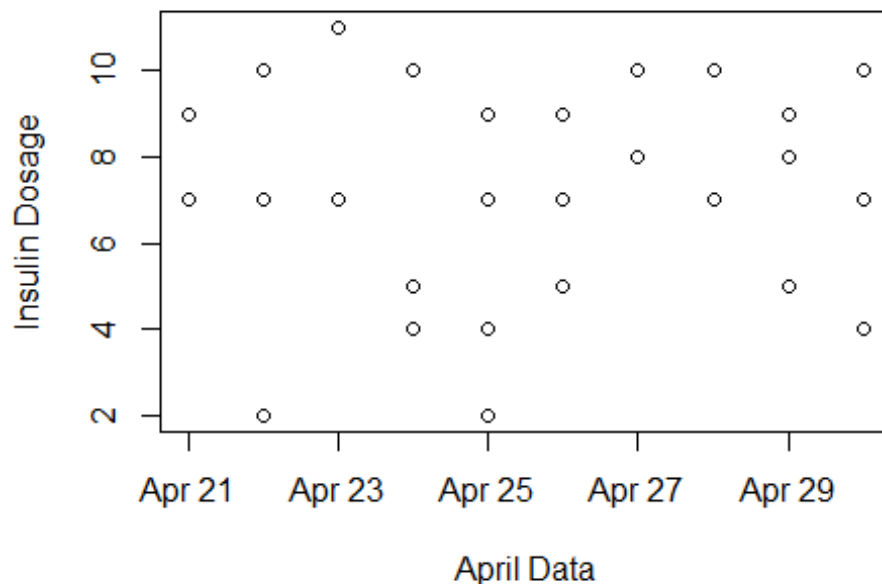
```
#Diabetes Analysis and Visualizations.
#VISUALIZATION 1:

#Reading the data-01.csv file in DiabetesDataFrame
diabetesDataFrame <- read.csv(file =
"/Users/Sonal/Desktop/Multi_Analysis/Project/data-01.csv")

#Form a subset of Regular Insulin dose given to the patient.
#The code of Regular Insulin Dose is 33.
#To make the date format of data set acceptable in R:
diabetesDataFrame$Date <- as.Date(diabetesDataFrame$Date,format="%m/%d/%y")

#Our aim is to analyze the dosage of different insulins that are given to the
patient over the months from April to September.
#We will first plot the data for April for all the 3 types of insulins and
further during the project analyze the dosage for months from May to
September.

#To make a subset that has all the regular insulin dosage given to the
patient in the month of APRIL we will write the following condition.
regularinsulindose <- subset(diabetesDataFrame,Code == c(33) & Date >= "1991-
04-01" & Date<="1991-04-30")
#To create a visualization with date and the dosage given in april:
plot(regularinsulindose$Date,regularinsulindose$Value, xlab="April
Data",ylab="Insulin Dosage")
```



#From the visualization we can see that the insulin dosage provided to the patient was the highest on April 23 with value over 10.

#VISUALIZATION 2:

#To make a subset that has all the NPH insulin dosage given to the patient in the month of april we will write the following condition.

```
NPHinsulindose <- subset(diabetesDataFrame, Code == c(34) & Date >= "1991-04-01" & Date <= "1991-04-30")
```

#To create a visualization with date and the dosage given in april:

```
plot(NPHinsulindose$Date, NPHinsulindose$Value, xlab="April Data", ylab="NPH Insulin Dosage")
```

#We can observe from the visualization that the dosage of NPH Insulin was always 13 or 14.

#Between 13 and 14, the dosage was mostly 14.

#VISUALIZATION 3:

#To make a subset that has all the Ultralente insulin dosage given to the patient in the month of april we will write the following condition.

```
Ultralenteinsulindose <- subset(diabetesDataFrame, Code == c(35) & Date >= "1991-04-01" & Date <= "1991-04-30")
```

```
head(Ultralenteinsulindose)
```

```
## [1] Date Time Code Value
```

```
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

*#We can observe that there is no data for Ultralente Insulin.
#Hence we can conclude that, Ultralente Insulin dosage was never provided to the patient.*

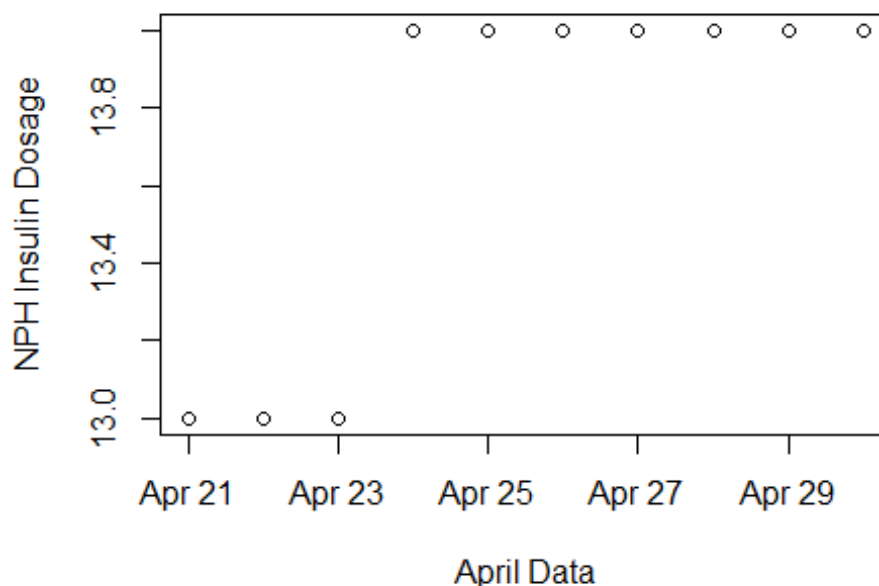
#VISUALIZATION 4:

#Let us now visualize how many times between the span of April to September has the patient shown Hypoglycemic symptoms.

#Hypoglycemia is a condition when the blood sugar (Glucose) Level in the body decreases drastically.

#For this visualiation we will use ggplot package and plot a histogram for the same.

```
library(ggplot2)
```



```
Hypoglycemia <- subset(diabetesDataFrame,Code == c(65))  
head(Ultralenteinsulindose)
```

```
## [1] Date Time Code Value  
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

*#We can observe that there is no data for Hypoglycemic Symptoms.
#Hence we can conclude that, the patient never showed any Hypoglycemic Symptoms.*

#VISUALIZATION 5:

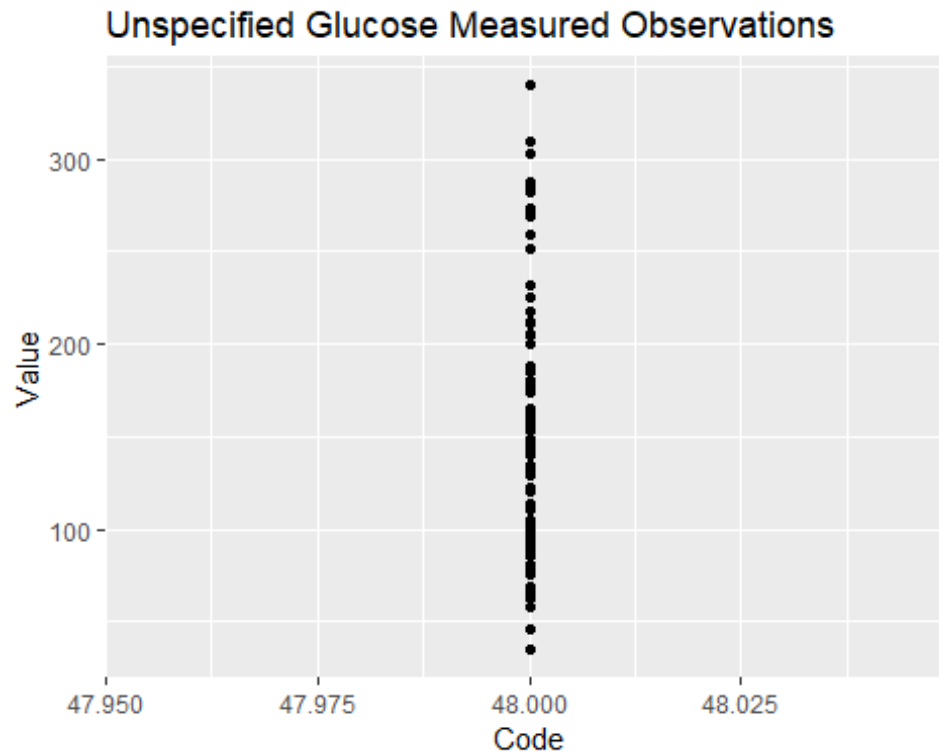
#Let us now visualize

```
UnspecifiedGlucoseMeasurement <- subset(diabetesDataFrame,Code == c(48))
```

#The range of blood sugar level has mostly been between 70-170.

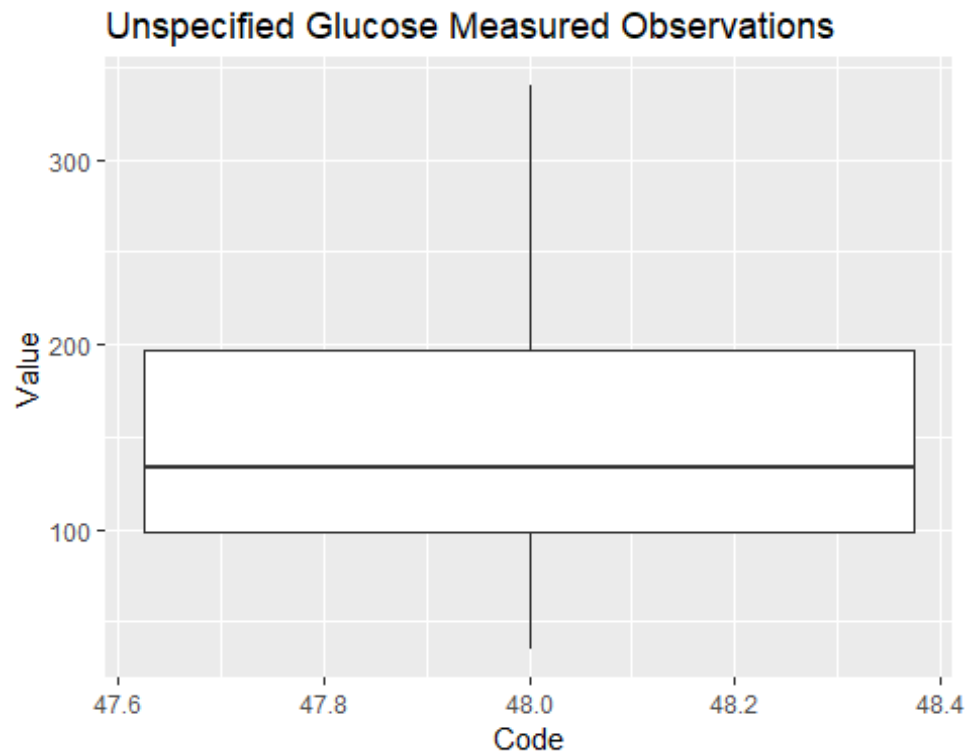
#The highest observed blood sugar level is close to 350.

```
ggplot(UnspecifiedGlucoseMeasurement,aes(x=Code,y=Value)) + geom_point() +  
  labs(x = "Code",y = "Value", title = "Unspecified Glucose Measured  
Observations")
```



#VISUALIZATION 6:

```
ggplot(UnspecifiedGlucoseMeasurement,aes(x=Code,y=Value)) + geom_boxplot() +  
  labs(x = "Code",y = "Value", title = "Unspecified Glucose Measured  
Observations")
```



#By looking at the data, we can see that these random blood checks have been done on the patient at night.

#Mostly between the time of 10pm to 11pm.

#From this plot we can conclude that whenever these random checks have happened, the blood sugar level has been more the mean value.

#The highest number of values are observed between 130 to 200.