



Presentation of the subject and the dataset



First analysis of the data



Deeper analysis on specific criterias



Machine learning









### Presentation of the subject and the dataset

Diabetes in 130-US hospitals between 1999 and 2008



Polish Companies Bankruptcy









### Presentation of the subject and the dataset

Diabetes in 130-US hospitals between 1999 and 2008



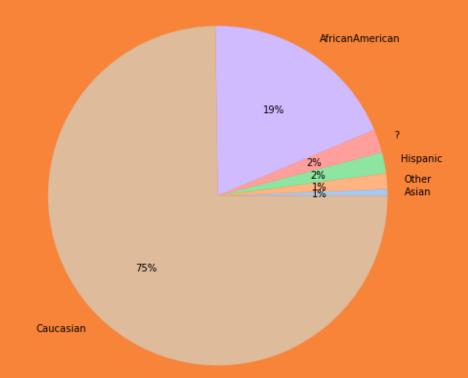
- Inpatient encounter (a hospital admission)
- Diabetic encounter (any kind of diabetes)
- The length of stay was at least 1 day and at most 14 days
- Laboratory tests were performed during the encounter
- Medications were administered during the encounter



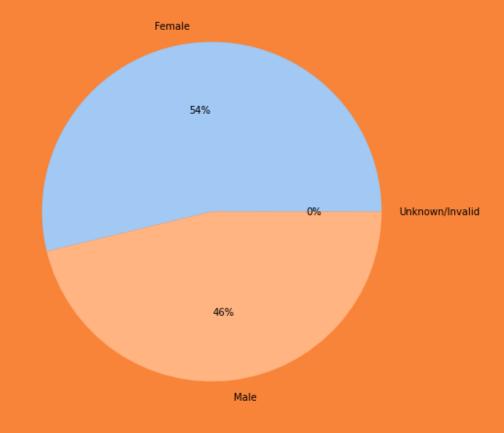




Repartition of hospitalized people according to their race



Repartition of hospitalized people according to their gender

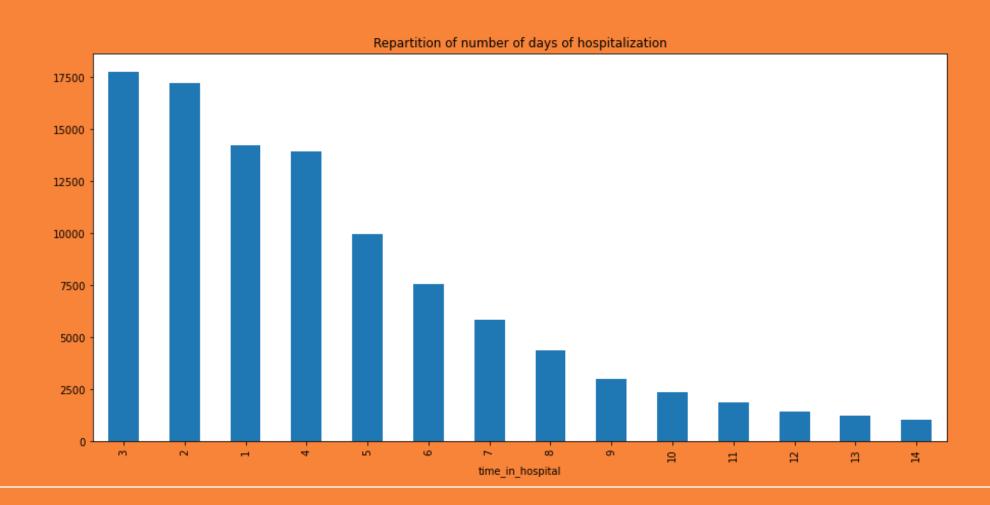










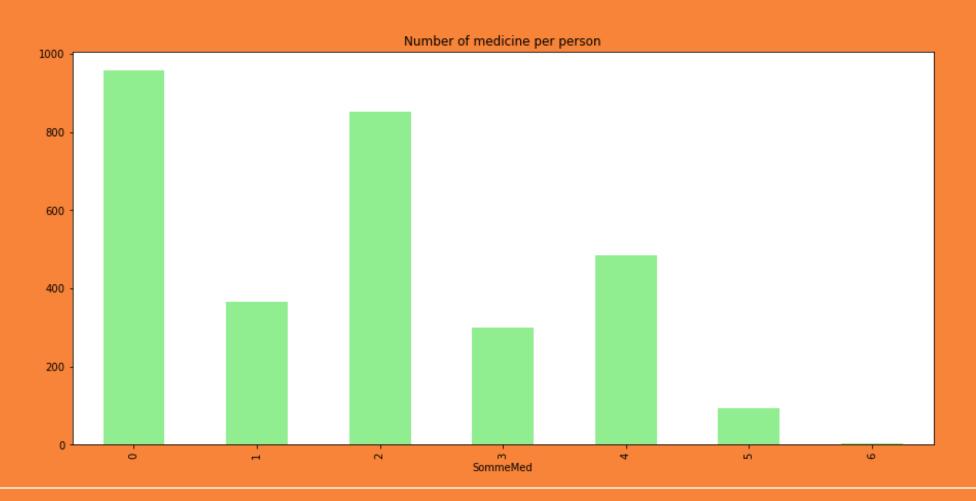








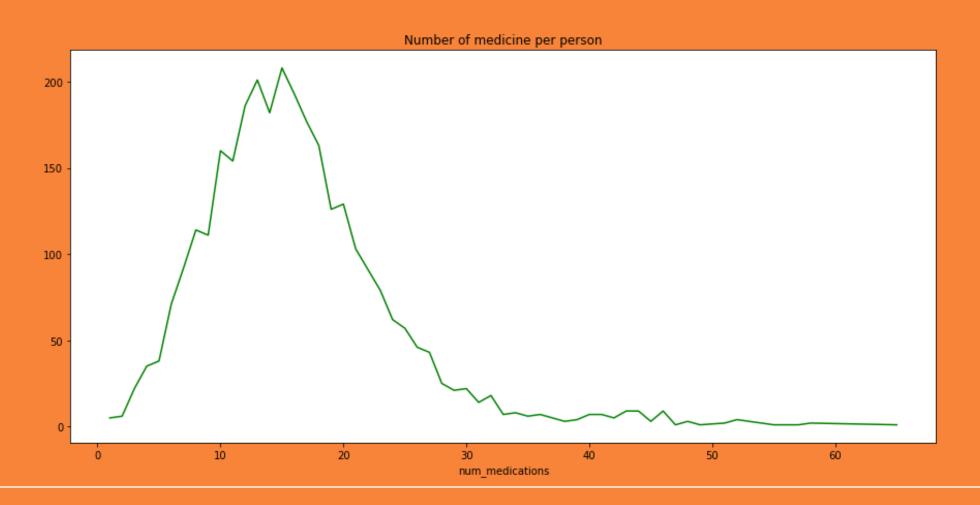








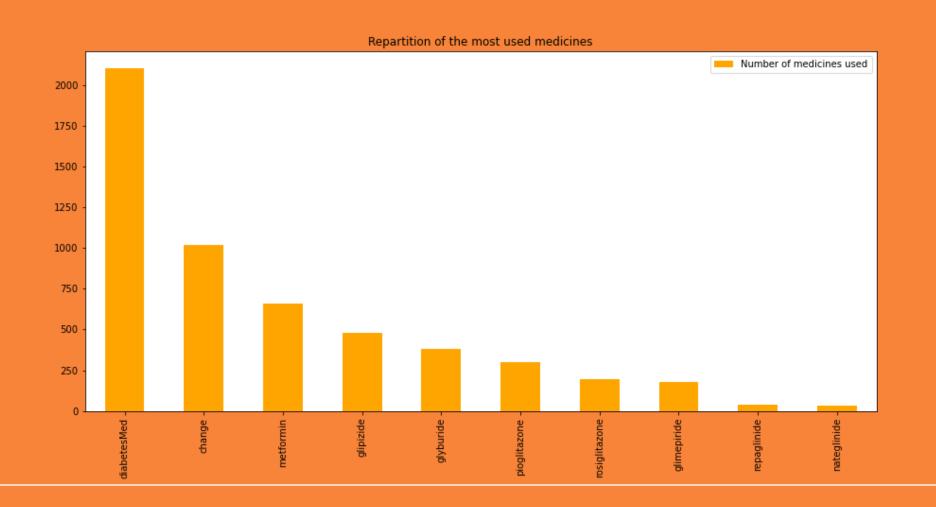










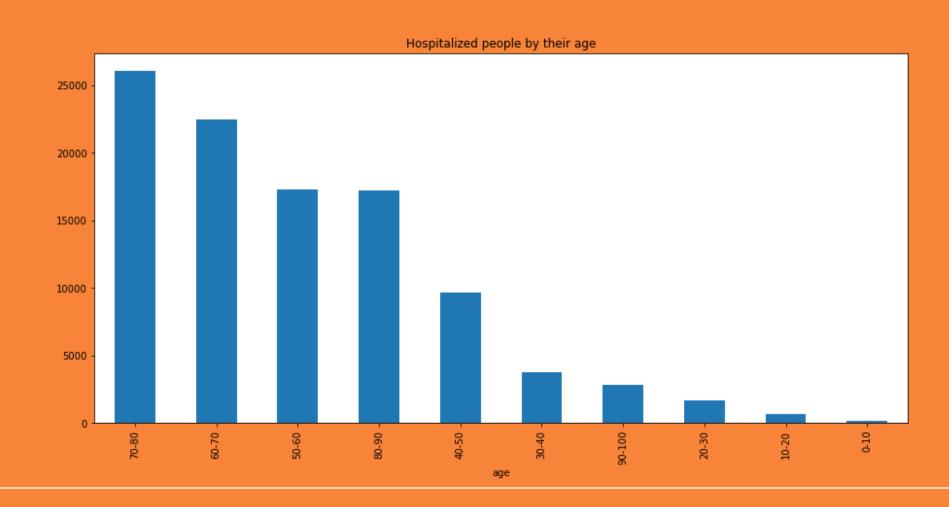










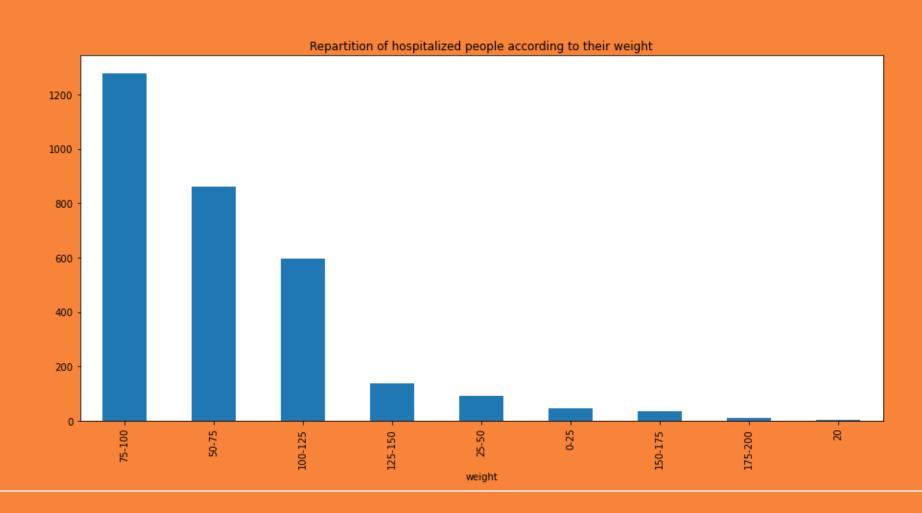


















### Deeper analysis on specific criterias



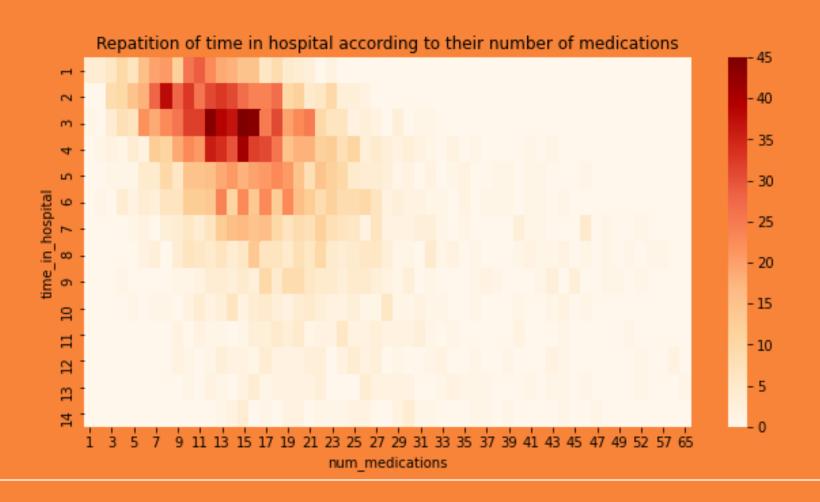


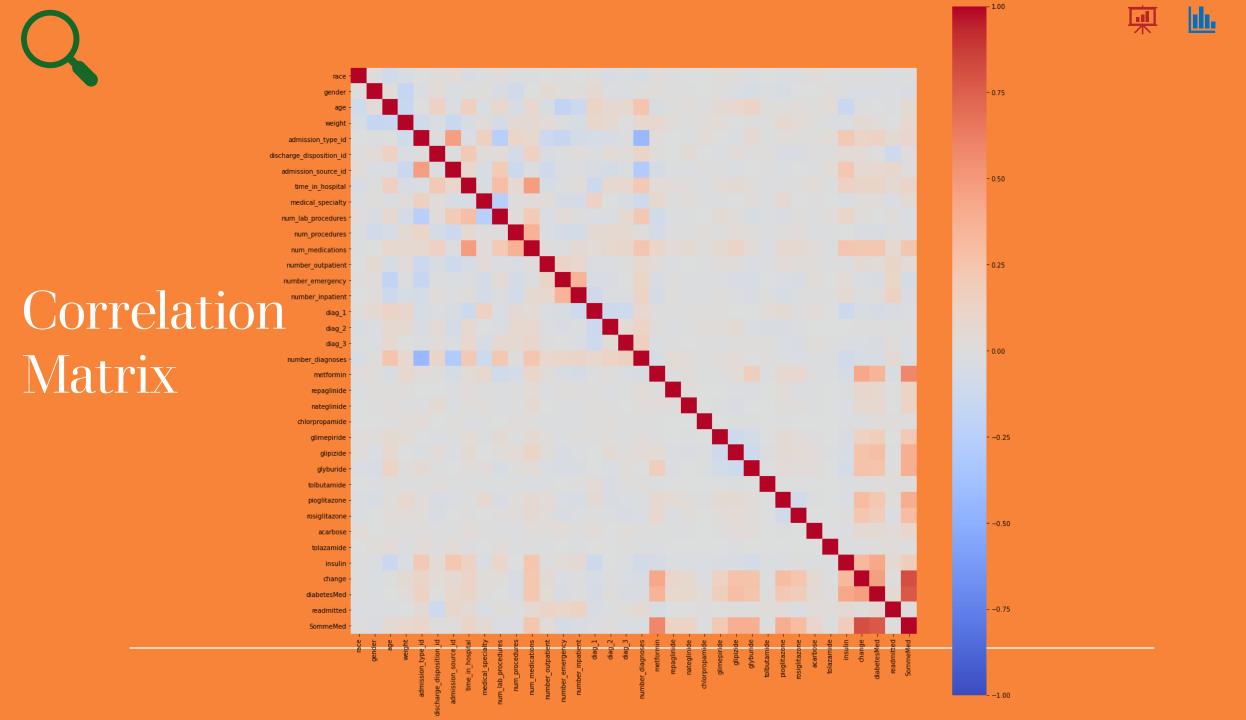






### Deeper analysis on specific criterias



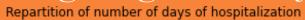


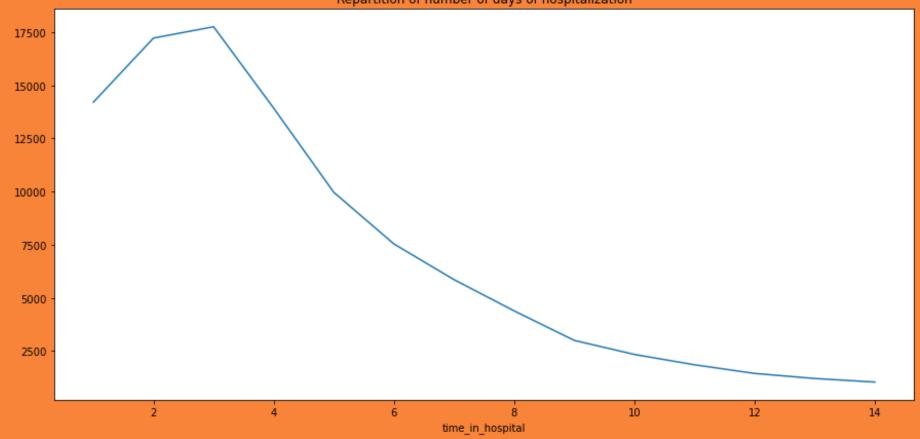






# Machine Learning Which variable are we going to study?



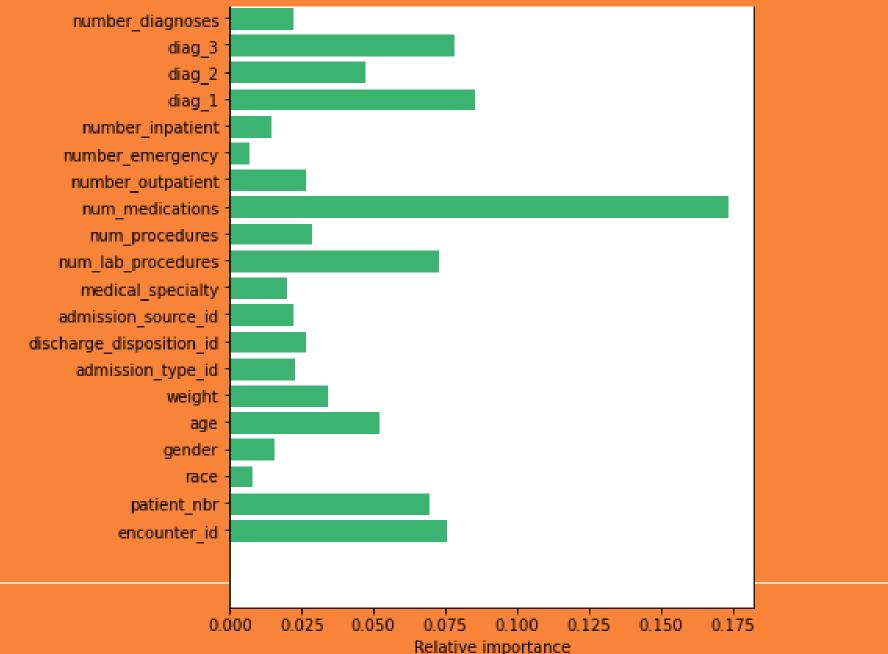




### Relative importance of features - GBC















# Machine Learning

### Best models

Model	Accuracy Score
Support Vector Machine	0.679739
Naive Bayes	0.679739
Logistic Regression	0.679739
K-Neighbours	0.573856
Ridge	0.186569







### Machine Learning

### Best model

Model	Best Score
Support Vector Machine	0.745415

With

SVC(gamma=0.01)









### Conclusion

- Important correlation between number of meds and time of hospital
- Optimisation of the rooms distribution
- Better stay for the patient
- Prioritazing some kind of patients that are more fragile
- Other variables could be useful: number of meds, number of lab procedures or the type of medicines used









Thank you for your attention!