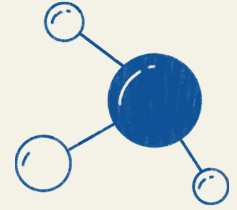
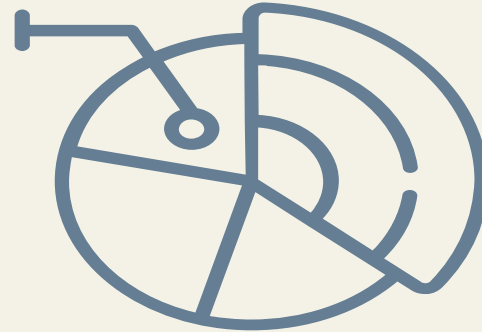


# Climate Trends - Hospital Admission Analysis

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DSI-SG-42



# Singapore's Climate System

- Hot
  - 24 to 32 deg °C
- Rainy
  - 171 days a year
- Humid
  - 79 to 86%
- Monsoonal Seasons
  - NE monsoon
  - SW monsoon
  - Two inter-monsoons
- Vector-borne diseases
  - Dengue
  - Malaria



# Problem Statement

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Can we leverage climate data trends to optimize hospital resource allocation, including manpower and bed allocations, aiming to improve efficiency and patient care.

# Dissecting our data

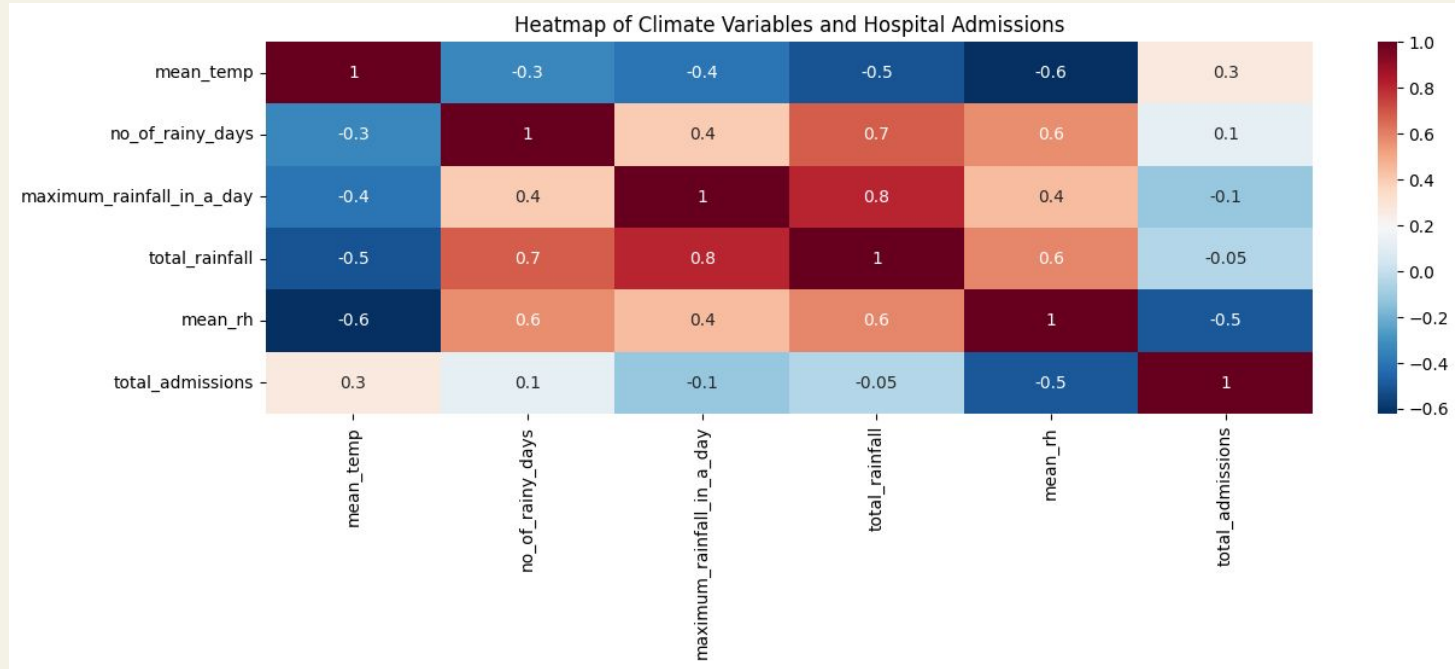
## Climate Data

Mean air temperature  
No. of rain days  
Max. rainfall in a day  
Total rainfall  
Relative humidity (RH)  
Mean sunshine hours

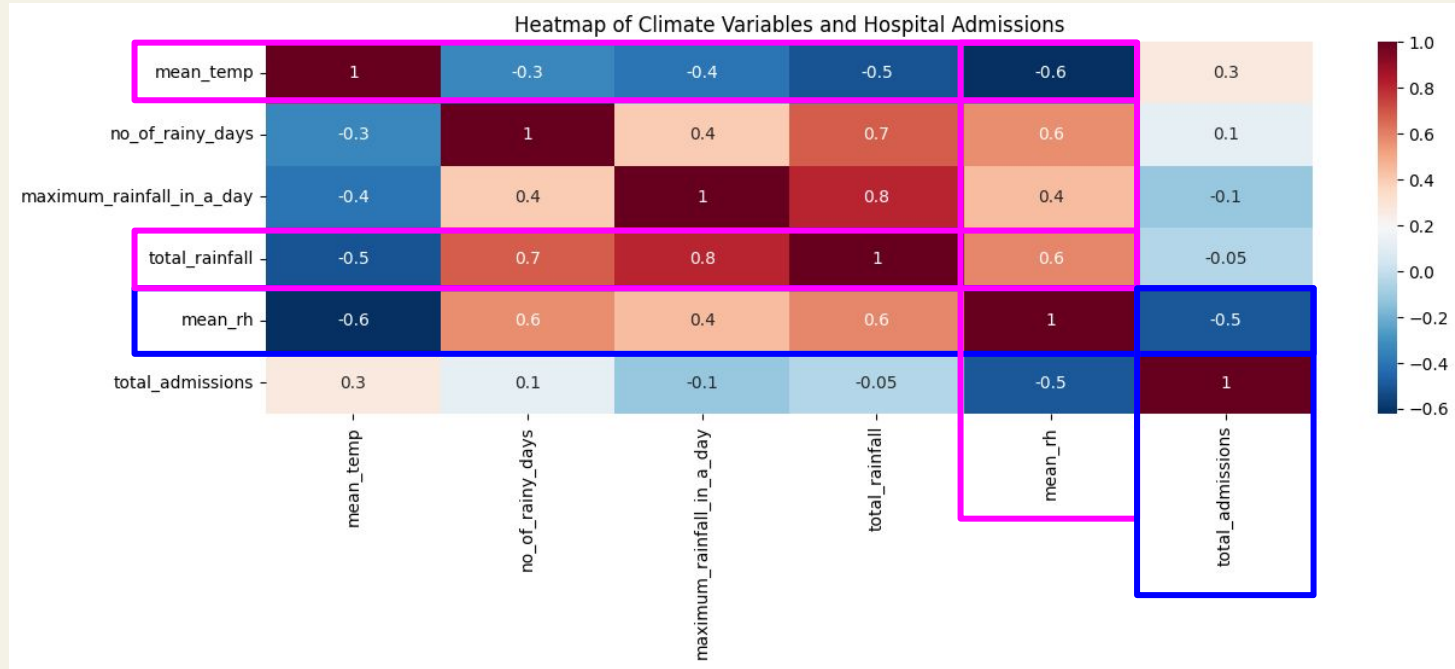
## Hospitals

Alexandra Hospital  
Changi General Hospital  
Khoo Teck Puat Hospital  
National University Hospital  
Ng Teng Fong Hospital  
SengKang General Hospital  
Tan Tock Seng Hospital  
Communicable Disease Centre  
National Centre for Infectious  
Disease  
Institute of Mental Health  
KK Women's and Children's  
Hospital  
National Heart Centre

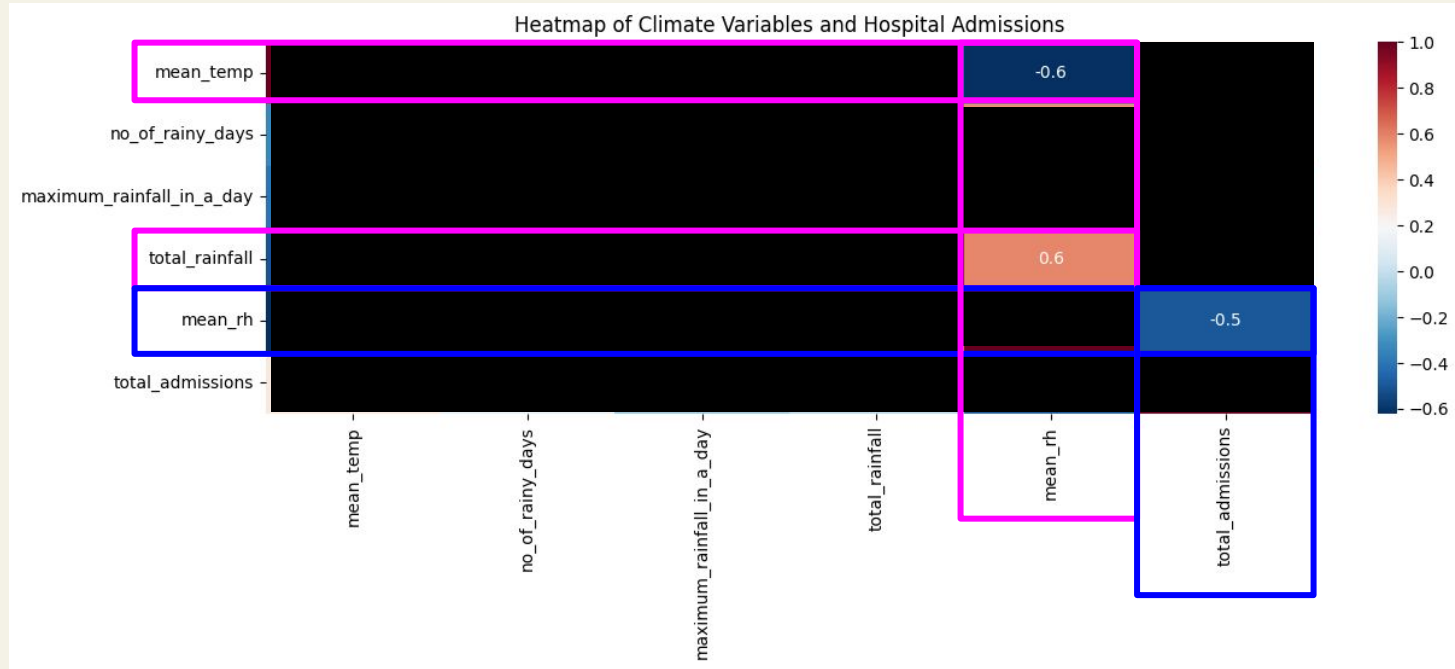
# Looking for Relationships



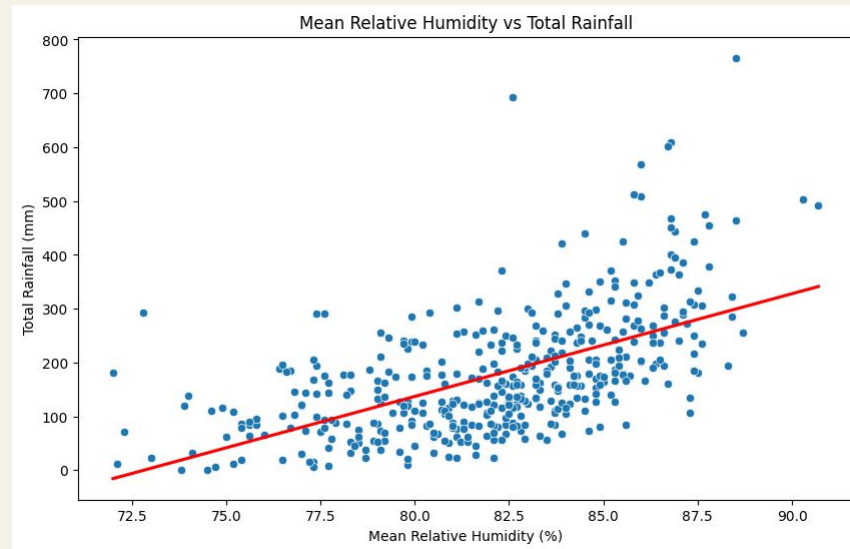
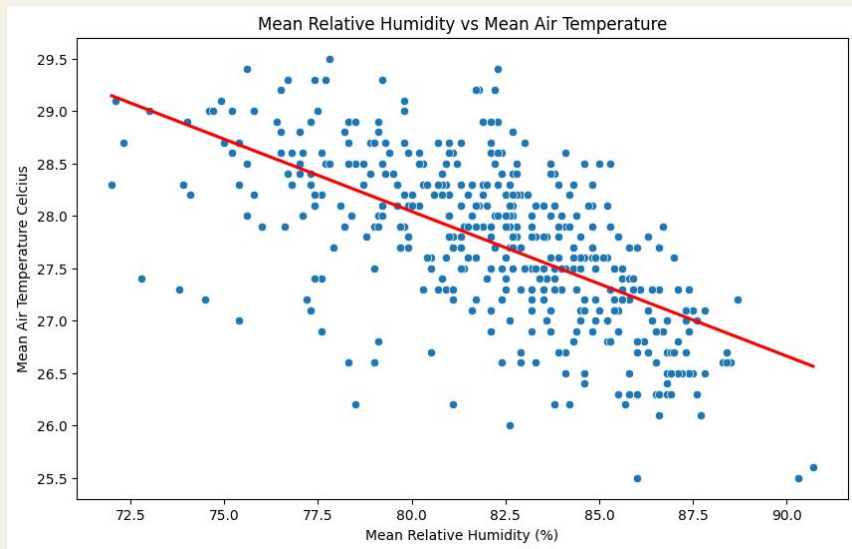
# Looking for Relationships



# Looking for Relationships

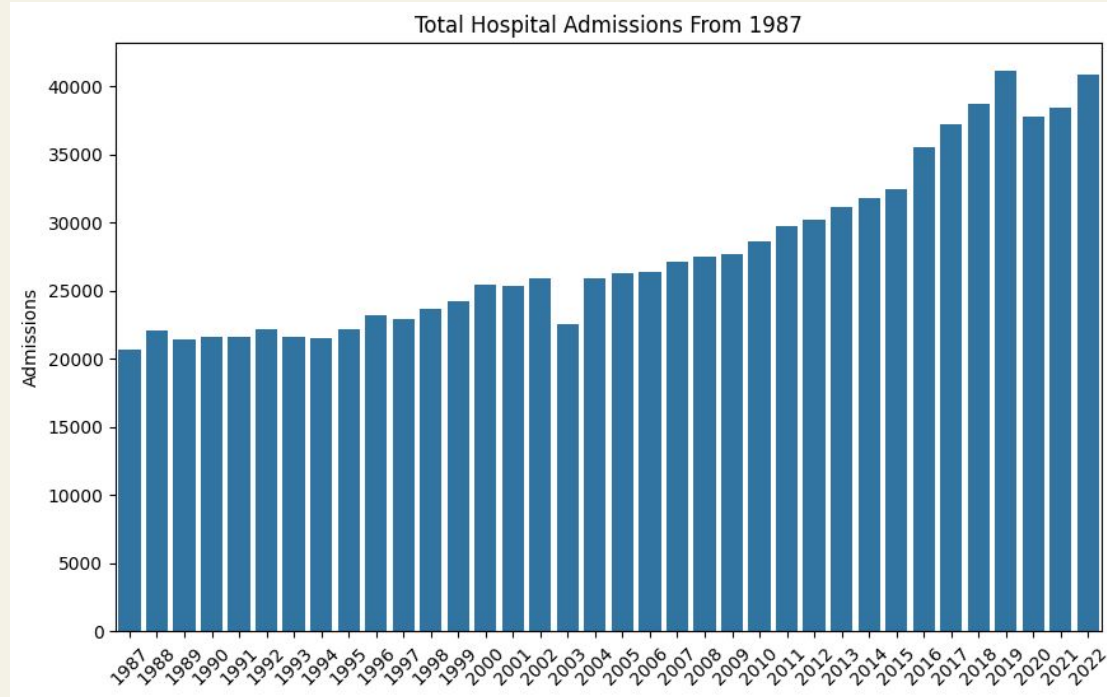


# RH vs Temperature and Rain



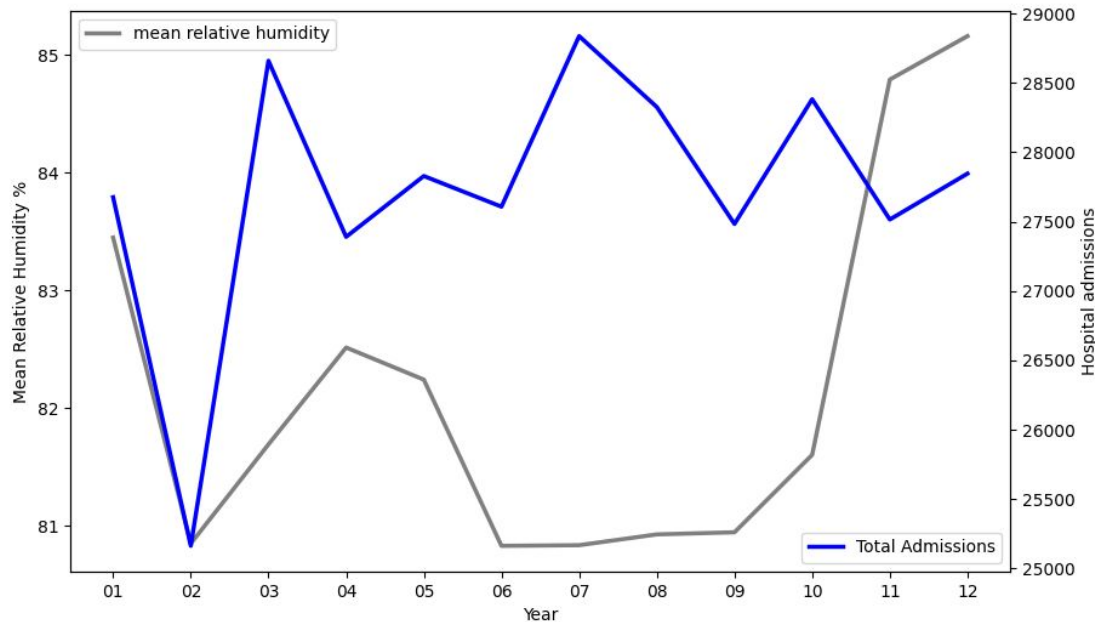


# Uptrend of Hospital Admissions

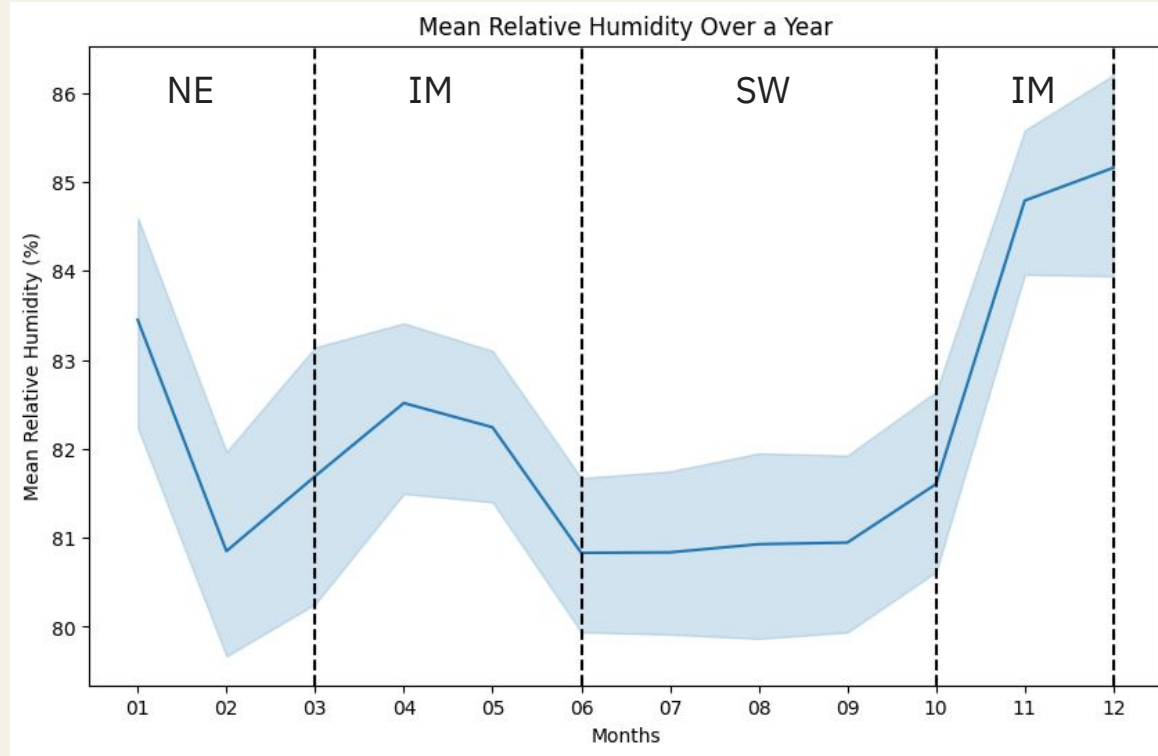


# Total Hospital Admissions and RH

Mean Relative Humidity and Total Hospital Admissions in Singapore (1987-2022)

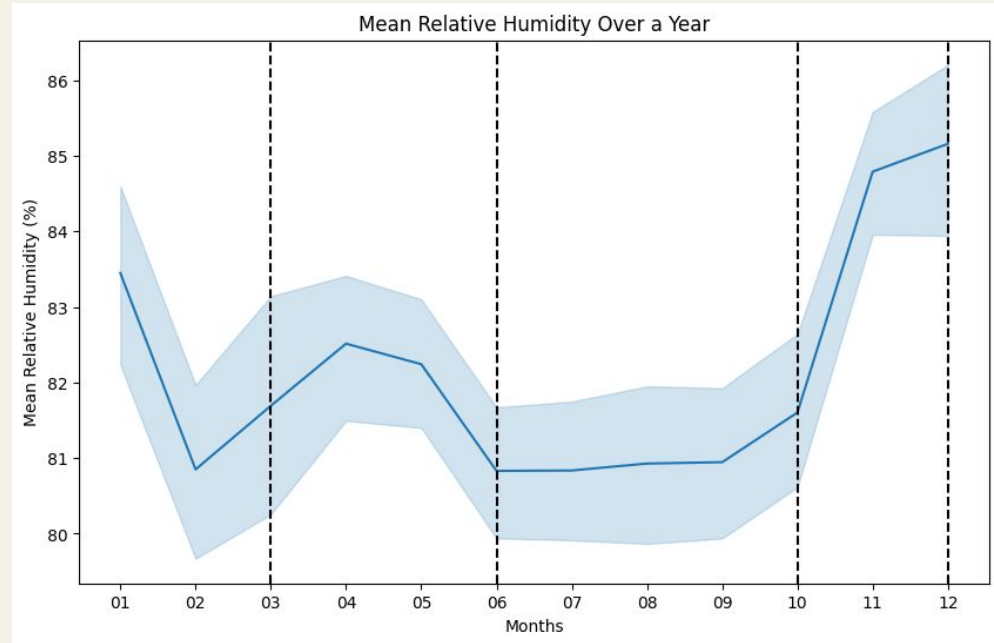


# Monsoon Seasons



# Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

- First occurred in 2003
- First Coronavirus
- Healthcare worker most affected
  - 41% of total cases
  - 97/238
- Retain viability over 5 days at optimum conditions
- 22 - 25 °C
- 40 - 50 % RH



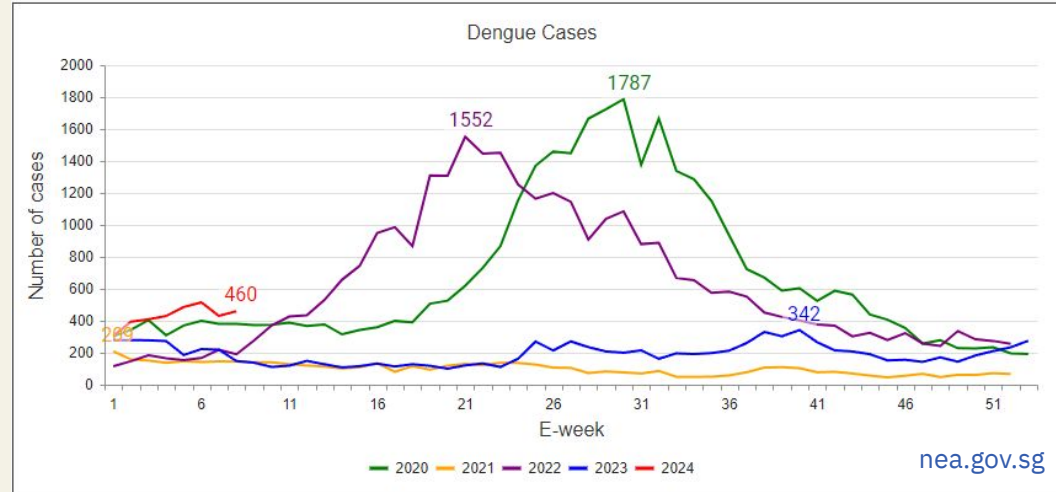
# Dengue Fever

## Severe Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever

- Internal bleeding
- Organ damage
- Dangerously low blood pressure
- Shock
- Death

## Optimal conditions

- Studies in Thailand
- 90% of cases occur
- 22.5 - 36.5 °C
- 55 - 88% RH



# Recommendations

- Consider using climate data (RH) in monitoring the status of potential outbreaks
- Further analysis using the breakdown number for hospital admissions.

# Conclusion

Based on the observed data, there appears to be a moderate correlation between relative humidity and hospital admissions. However, it's essential to note that while relative humidity may contribute to increased hospitalizations, outbreaks is only one of the reasons a person requires inpatient care. Incorporating climate drivers into the analysis could prove insightful in staff management and bed allocations.

Thank You