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CS 486/586 Introduction to DBMS

The Graduate Student Project

Healthcare Management and Patient Analytics

Deliverable 4

Abstract

The database project focuses on healthcare and hospital services of a city. In the rapidly evolving landscape of healthcare, effective management and analysis of patient data are critical for improving patient outcomes, optimizing resource allocation, and enhancing operational efficiency within healthcare facilities. Healthcare management systems leverage such comprehensive datasets to streamline various aspects of hospital operations, such as patient admissions, discharge planning, resource utilization, and revenue cycle management. By analyzing trends and patterns in patient data, healthcare administrators and clinicians can make informed decisions to enhance the quality of care provided. and ensure regulatory compliance. This database plays a crucial role in supporting decision-making processes within healthcare organizations. Additionally, researchers can utilize this data to investigate trends in healthcare delivery, assess the effectiveness of specific treatments, and identify areas for improvement in patient care. The hospital inpatient discharges database serves as a foundational element for understanding the dynamics of healthcare systems, contributing to advancements in medical research, policy formulation, and enhancing overall healthcare quality and accessibility.

ER Diagram Design

The ER diagram delineates the structure of the hospital inpatient discharges by identifying key entities like 'Health Service Area', 'Patient ID' etc. The design strategy emphasized the creation of specified tables to find the data and enhance the efficiency and accuracy of the database layout. This approach seeks to optimize data analysis processes for improved precision.

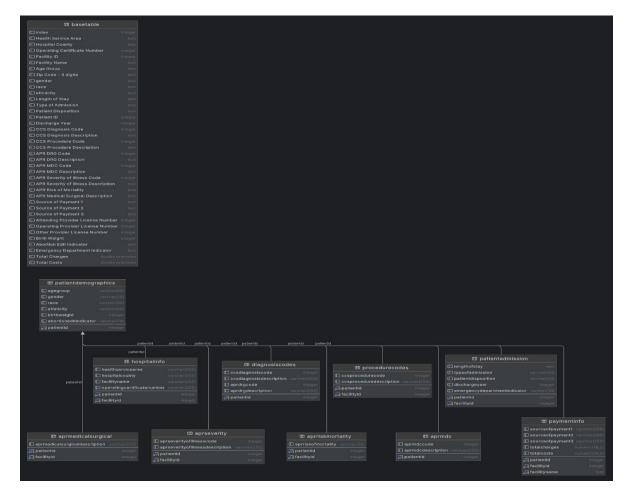


Fig. ER Diagram

Database Population

In our Healthcare Management and Patient Analytics project, we populated the database by sourcing data from Kaggle in the form of CSV files. The data collected included patient records, healthcare facility information, medical procedures, and other relevant healthcare-related data which is considered as a base table.

The CSV file was then copied from our local to the Linux machine (using ssh) and then we connected to our database management system and utilized the 'copy' command to efficiently import the CSV data into the corresponding tables in the database.

\copy hospital.basetable from program 'zcat hospital_impatient _discharge.csv.gz' with (format csv, header)

This bulk loading method allowed for seamless transfer of large volumes of data while maintaining data integrity. Once the data was imported, we performed verification checks to ensure its accuracy and completeness.

CREATING TABLES

Based on the ER diagram, our schema focuses on finding the data by creating tables and enhancing query performance. Through the incorporation of primary and foreign keys, it ensures data integrity and establishes logical relationships across the entire database. Here we have used Abbreviations for few fields:

CCS diagnosis stands for "Clinical Classifications Software diagnosis."

APR Medical Surgical stands for "All Patient Refined Medical Surgical."

APR MDC stands for "All Patient Refined Diagnosis Related Groups Major Diagnostic Category."

APR DRG stands for "All Patient Refined Diagnosis Related Group."

Creating table hospital

Patient ID

```
create table hospital.baseTable (
index
         integer,
Health Service Area text,
Hospital County text,
Operating Certificate Number
                                  integer,
Facility ID
              integer,
Facility Name
                    text,
Age Group
                 text,
Zip Code - 3 digits
                       text,
gender
            text,
race
          text,
ethnicity
              text,
Length of Stay
                     text,
Type of Admission
                         text,
Patient Disposition
                         text,
```

integer,

```
Discharge Year
                  integer,
CCS Diagnosis Code
                        integer,
CCS Diagnosis Description
                              text,
CCS Procedure Code integer,
CCS Procedure Description
                                text,
APR DRG Code
                  integer,
APR DRG Description
                        text,
APR MDC Code
                    integer,
APR MDC Description
                          text,
APR Severity of Illness Code
                               integer,
APR Severity of Illness Description text,
APR Risk of Mortality
                         text,
APR Medical Surgical Description text,
Source of Payment 1
                         text,
Source of Payment 2
                         text,
Source of Payment 3
                         text,
Attending Provider License Number integer,
Operating Provider License Number integer,
Other Provider License Number
                                  integer,
Birth Weight
                integer,
Abortion Edit Indicator
                         text,
Emergency Department Indicator
                                   text,
Total Charges
                   double precision,
Total Costs
                   double precision
);
```

Creating table PatientDemographics

CREATE TABLE hospital.PatientDemographics (

PatientID INTEGER primary key,

AgeGroup VARCHAR(50),

Gender VARCHAR(10),

Race VARCHAR(50),

Ethnicity VARCHAR(50),

BirthWeight INT,

AbortionEditIndicator VARCHAR(10));

Creating table HospitalInfo

CREATE TABLE hospital. HospitalInfo (

PatientID INTEGER,

FacilityID integer,

HealthServiceArea VARCHAR(255),

HospitalCounty VARCHAR(255),

FacilityName VARCHAR(255),

OperatingCertificateNumber varchar(255),

primary key(PatientID, FacilityID), foreign key(PatientID) references hospital.PatientDemographics(PatientID));

Creating table PatientAdmission

CREATE TABLE hospital.PatientAdmission (

PatientID INT,

FacilityID integer,

LengthOfStay text,

TypeOfAdmission VARCHAR(50),

PatientDisposition VARCHAR(50),

DischargeYear INT,

EmergencyDepartmentIndicator VARCHAR(10), primary key(PatientID, FacilityID), FOREIGN KEY (PatientID) REFERENCES hospital.PatientDemographics(PatientID));

Creating table DiagnosisCodes

CREATE TABLE hospital. Diagnosis Codes (

PatientID INT PRIMARY KEY,

CCSDiagnosisCode INT,

CCSDiagnosisDescription VARCHAR(255),

APRDRGCode INT,

APRDRGDescription VARCHAR(255),

FOREIGN KEY (PatientID) REFERENCES

hospital.PatientDemographics(PatientID));

Creating table ProcedureCodes

CREATE TABLE hospital.ProcedureCodes (

PatientID INT,

FacilityID integer,

CCSProcedureCode INT,

CCSProcedureDescription VARCHAR(255), primary key(PatientID, FacilityID), FOREIGN KEY (PatientID) REFERENCES hospital.PatientDemographics(PatientID));

Creating table APRSeverity

CREATE TABLE hospital.APRSeverity (

PatientID INT,

FacilityID integer,

APRSeverityOfIllnessCode INT,

APRSeverityOfIllnessDescription VARCHAR(255), primary key(PatientID, FacilityID), FOREIGN KEY (PatientID) REFERENCES hospital.PatientDemographics(PatientID));

Creating table APRRiskMortality

CREATE TABLE hospital.APRRiskMortality (

PatientID INT,

FacilityID integer,

APRRiskOfMortality VARCHAR(50),

primary key(PatientID, FacilityID), FOREIGN KEY (PatientID) REFERENCES hospital.PatientDemographics(PatientID));

Creating table APRMDC

CREATE TABLE hospital.APRMDC (

PatientID INT PRIMARY KEY,

APRMDCCode INT,

APRMDCDescription VARCHAR(255),

FOREIGN KEY (PatientID) REFERENCES hospital.PatientDemographics(PatientID));

Creating table APRMedicalSurgical

CREATE TABLE hospital.APRMedicalSurgical (

PatientID INT,

FacilityID integer,

```
APRMedicalSurgicalDescription VARCHAR(255), primary key(PatientID, FacilityID), FOREIGN KEY (PatientID) REFERENCES hospital.PatientDemographics(PatientID));
```

Creating table PaymentInfo

CREATE TABLE hospital.PaymentInfo (

PatientID INT,

FacilityID integer,

FacilityName text,

SourceOfPayment1 VARCHAR(255),

SourceOfPayment2 VARCHAR(255),

SourceOfPayment3 VARCHAR(255),

TotalCharges DECIMAL(18, 2),

TotalCosts DECIMAL(18, 2),

primary key(PatientID, FacilityID, FacilityName), FOREIGN KEY (PatientID) REFERENCES hospital.PatientDemographics(PatientID));

Creating table DistinctHospitals

create table hospital. Distinct Hospitals (

FacilityID integer primary key,

HealthServiceArea VARCHAR(255),

HospitalCounty VARCHAR(255),

FacilityName VARCHAR(255));

Creating View

CREATE VIEW hospital.HospitalPatientViews AS SELECT
PD.PatientID,
PD.AgeGroup,

PD.Gender,
HI.FacilityName,
HI.HealthServiceArea,
PA.LengthOfStay,
PA.TypeOfAdmission,
PC.ccsprocedurecode,
PC.CCSProcedureDescription,
ARM.APRRiskOfMortality,
PI.SourceOfPayment1,
PI.TotalCosts

FROM

hospital.PatientDemographics PD

INNER JOIN hospital.HospitalInfo HI ON PD.PatientID = HI.PatientID
INNER JOIN hospital.PatientAdmission PA ON PD.PatientID = PA.PatientID
LEFT JOIN hospital.ProcedureCodes PC ON PD.PatientID = PC.PatientID
LEFT JOIN hospital.APRRiskMortality ARM ON PD.PatientID = ARM.PatientID
LEFT JOIN hospital.PaymentInfo PI ON PD.PatientID = PI.PatientID;

SQL Queries

1. How many patients are there in each age group?

SELECT

AgeGroup, COUNT(PD.PatientID) AS TotalPatients

FROM

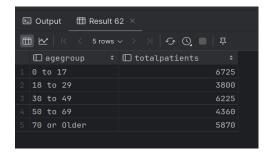
hospital.PatientDemographics PD

GROUP BY

AgeGroup

ORDER BY

AgeGroup;



2. List all hospital facilities with the highest average length of stay for patients? Include the following information for each hospital: facility name, average length of stay, total number of patients admitted, counts of patients with low, medium, and high severity of illness, and total charges covered by Medicare and Medicaid?

SELECT

h.FacilityName,

ROUND(AVG(pa.LengthOfStay)) AS AverageLengthOfStay,

COUNT(*) AS TotalPatients,

SUM(CASE WHEN apr.APRSeverityOfIllnessCode = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS LowSeverityPatients,

SUM(CASE WHEN apr.APRSeverityOfIllnessCode = 2 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS MediumSeverityPatients,

SUM(CASE WHEN apr.APRSeverityOfIllnessCode = 3 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS HighSeverityPatients,

SUM(CAST(pmt.TotalCharges AS DECIMAL(18,2)) * (pmt.SourceOfPayment1 = 'Medicare')::INT) AS MedicareCharges,

SUM(CAST(pmt.TotalCharges AS DECIMAL(18,2)) * (pmt.SourceOfPayment2 = 'Medicaid')::INT) AS MedicaidCharges

FROM hospital. HospitalInfo h

INNER JOIN hospital.PatientAdmission pa ON h.PatientID = pa.PatientID AND h.FacilityID = pa.FacilityID

LEFT JOIN hospital.APRSeverity apr ON h.PatientID = apr.PatientID AND h.FacilityID = apr.FacilityID

LEFT JOIN hospital.PaymentInfo pmt ON h.PatientID = pmt.PatientID AND h.FacilityID = pmt.FacilityID

GROUP BY h.FacilityName

ORDER BY AverageLengthOfStay DESC

LIMIT 10;

L	☐ facilityname \$	□ average ÷	☐ totalpatients ÷	□low ÷	□ medium ÷	□ high ÷	☐ medicare ÷	□ medicaid ÷
· 1	St Francis Hospital - St Fr	11	675	198	446	31	1763511	1503974
2	Delaware Valley Hospital Inc		63	18	27	15	425877	58382
4 3	Glen Cove Hospital		1110	335	527	212	27556363.83	2388077.72
4	United Health Services Hosp		1190	366	556	195	6902830.76	2561741.4
5	St Josephs Hospital		1262	177	596	406	15392689.34	3772418.89
c 6	Samaritan Hospital		193	37	66	73	2452919.15	915370.66
7	Clifton Springs Hospital an		209	42	103		1664709.93	753461.55
(8	Ellis Hospital		185	50	116		168145.42	479981.7
9	Northern Dutchess Hospital		241	36	104	80	7664897.08	912329.49
10	Roswell Park Cancer Institu		635	152	260	171	1828365	3258624.03

3. What is the breakdown of average total charges and patient demographics across hospital facilities? List the top hospitals by average total charges, and for each hospital, include the following information: facility name, average total charges, count of male and female patients, count of patients in different age groups (0 to 17, 50 to 69, and 70 or older)

SELECT

h.FacilityName,

ROUND(AVG(pmt.TotalCharges)) AS AverageTotalCharges,

SUM(CASE WHEN pd.Gender = 'M' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS MalePatients,

SUM(CASE WHEN pd.Gender = 'F' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS FemalePatients,

SUM(CASE WHEN pd.AgeGroup = '0 to 17' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS ChildPatients,

SUM(CASE WHEN pd.AgeGroup = '50 to 69' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS AdultPatients,

SUM(CASE WHEN pd.AgeGroup = '70 or Older' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS SeniorPatients

FROM

hospital.HospitalInfo h

JOIN

hospital.PatientAdmission pa ON h.PatientID = pa.PatientID AND h.FacilityID = pa.FacilityID JOIN

hospital.PaymentInfo pmt ON h.PatientID = pmt.PatientID AND h.FacilityID = pmt.FacilityID JOIN

hospital.PatientDemographics pd ON h.PatientID = pd.PatientID

JOIN

hospital.APRSeverity apr ON h.PatientID = apr.PatientID AND h.FacilityID = apr.FacilityID JOIN

hospital.APRMedicalSurgical ams ON h.PatientID = ams.PatientID AND h.FacilityID = ams.FacilityID

GROUP BY

h.FacilityName

ORDER BY

AverageTotalCharges DESC

LIMIT 10;

Output

	<pre>☐ facilityname</pre>	□ averagetotal ;	<pre> malepatients</pre>	☐ femalepatients ÷	□ child ÷	□ adult ‡	□ seniorpatients ÷
1	University Hospital	51746	136	78	25	54	50
2	Glen Cove Hospital	45751	539	571		491	454
3	Roswell Park Cancer Insti	44258	405	230		401	
4	Nyack Hospital	41305	200				200
5	Albany Medical Center Hos	36582	962	148	881	71	37
6	Northern Dutchess Hospital	32524	20	221	24		217
7	Buffalo General Hospital	28732	430	317	15	14	12
8	Women And Children's Hosp	24432	946	20	956		
9	Putnam Hospital Center	21109	77	36	40	18	26
10	Ellis Hospital	20093	87	98	143	15	

4. Get info of all the patients with APR Medical Surgical Description="Surgical" and there APR Severity of Illness Description, CCS Diagnosis Description, Type of Admission with there Health Service Area

SELECT

hi.HealthServiceArea,

ams.APRMedicalSurgicalDescription,

asv.APRSeverityOfIllnessDescription,

d.CCSDiagnosisDescription,

pa.TypeOfAdmission

FROM

hospital.HospitalInfo hi

LEFT JOIN

hospital.PatientDemographics pd ON hi.PatientID = pd.PatientID

RIGHT JOIN

hospital.APRMedicalSurgical ams ON hi.PatientID = ams.PatientID

LEFT JOIN

hospital.APRSeverity asv ON hi.PatientID = asv.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = asv.FacilityID

RIGHT JOIN

hospital.DiagnosisCodes d ON hi.PatientID = d.PatientID

INNER JOIN

hospital.PatientAdmission pa ON hi.PatientID = pa.PatientID

WHERE

ams.APRMedicalSurgicalDescription = 'Surgical'

LIMIT 10;

Output

	☐ healthservicearea ‡	☐ aprmedicalsurgicaldesc ‡	☐ aprseverityofillnes ‡	☐ ccsdiagnosisdescription ÷	☐ typeofadmission
1	Long Island	Surgical	Major	CRUSH/INTERNAL INJURY	Emergency
2	Western NY	Surgical	Major	PANCREAS DISORDER	Elective
3	Central NY	Surgical	Moderate	PRECEREBRAL OCCLUSION	Elective
4	Adiron	Surgical	Moderate	APPENDICITIS	Emergency
5	Hudson Valley	Surgical	Minor	OSTEOARTHRITIS	Elective
6	Southern Tier	Surgical	Moderate	OSTEOARTHRITIS	Elective
7	Central NY	Surgical	Minor	PREVIOUS C-SECTION	Elective
8	Western NY	Surgical	Minor	OSTEOARTHRITIS	Elective
9	Central NY	Surgical	Moderate	FEMALE GENITL PROLAPSE	Elective
10	Hudson Valley	Surgical	Moderate	PREG DIABETES/ABN GLUC	Elective

5. Explore the relationship between risk of mortality, type of admission, emergency department indicator, and hospital procedures and diagnoses. For facilities with extreme risk of mortality, list the facility name along with the following information: risk of mortality category, type of admission, emergency department indicator, total number of procedures performed, average length of stay, and total number of diagnoses

SELECT

hi.FacilityName,

arm.APRRiskOfMortality,

pa.TypeOfAdmission,

pa.EmergencyDepartmentIndicator,

COUNT(pc.CCSProcedureCode) AS TotalProcedures,

AVG(CAST(pa.LengthOfStay AS DECIMAL(10,2))) AS AvgLengthOfStay,

SUM(CASE WHEN d.CCSDiagnosisCode IS NOT NULL THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS TotalDiagnoses

FROM

hospital.APRRiskMortality arm

LEFT JOIN

hospital.PatientAdmission pa ON arm.PatientID = pa.PatientID AND arm.FacilityID = pa.FacilityID

LEFT JOIN

hospital.HospitalInfo hi ON arm.PatientID = hi.PatientID AND arm.FacilityID = hi.FacilityID

LEFT JOIN

hospital.ProcedureCodes pc ON arm.PatientID = pc.PatientID AND arm.FacilityID = pc.FacilityID

LEFT JOIN

hospital.DiagnosisCodes d ON arm.PatientID = d.PatientID

GROUP BY

hi.FacilityName, arm.APRRiskOfMortality, pa.TypeOfAdmission, pa.EmergencyDepartmentIndicator

HAVING

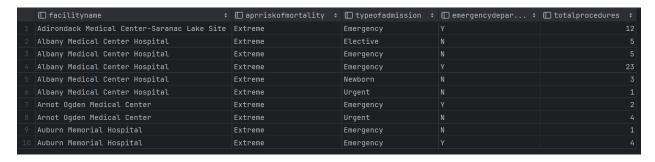
arm.aprriskofmortality= 'Extreme'

ORDER BY

hi.FacilityName

LIMIT 10;

Output



6. Get the CCSDiagnosisDescription, and the average total changes of the facility and the average length ofstay

SELECT

hi.FacilityName,

d.CCSDiagnosisDescription,

AVG(pi.TotalCharges) AS AvgTotalCharges,

AVG(pa.LengthOfStay) AS AvgLengthOfStay

FROM hospital. HospitalInfo hi

INNER JOIN hospital.PaymentInfo pi

ON hi.PatientID = pi.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pi.FacilityID

INNER JOIN hospital.PatientAdmission pa

ON hi.PatientID = pa.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pa.FacilityID

INNER JOIN hospital. Diagnosis Codes d

ON hi.PatientID = d.PatientID

GROUP BY hi.FacilityName, d.CCSDiagnosisDescription

ORDER BY AvgTotalCharges DESC, AvgLengthOfStay ASC

LIMIT 10;

Output

	☐ facilityname	☐ ccsdiagnosisdescription ÷	□ avgtotalcharges	□ avglengthofstay
1	Albany Medical Center Hospital	SHORT GEST/LOW BRTHWT	666237.095	97
2	University Hospital	PARKINSON'S DISEASE	545055.64	71
3	University Hospital	ASPIRATION PNEUMONITIS	408509.87	79
4	University Hospital	MULTIPLE MYELOMA	327311.28	28
5	Women And Children's Hospital Of Buffalo	SHORT GEST/LOW BRTHWT	296345.74	58
6	Albany Medical Center Hospital	RESP DISTRSS SYNDROME	274689.57	43.66666666666666
7	University Hospital	CHF	244323.913333333333	17.666666666666666
8	Roswell Park Cancer Institute	LEUKEMIAS	218730.7025	25.9166666666666667
9	Albany Medical Center Hospital	SPINAL CORD INJURY	218704.2	25
10	Women And Children's Hospital Of Buffalo	LIVER/BILE DUCT CANCER	215651.44	51

7. Examine the relationship between age group, diagnosis, procedures, length of stay, and total charges for patients aged over 50 with a specific diagnosis code 131. List the facility name along with age group, diagnosis code and description, total number of procedures performed, average length of stay, and total charges.

SELECT

hi.FacilityName,

pd.AgeGroup,

```
dc.ccsdiagnosiscode,
  dc.ccsdiagnosisdescription,
  COUNT(pc.CCSProcedureCode) AS TotalProcedures,
  AVG(CAST(pa.LengthOfStay AS DECIMAL(10,2))) AS AvgLengthOfStay,
  SUM(pm.TotalCharges) AS TotalCharges
FROM
  hospital.DiagnosisCodes dc
RIGHT JOIN
  hospital.HospitalInfo hi ON dc.PatientID = hi.PatientID
RIGHT JOIN
  hospital.PatientDemographics pd ON dc.PatientID = pd.PatientID
LEFT JOIN
  hospital.ProcedureCodes pc ON dc.PatientID = pc.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pc.FacilityID
LEFT JOIN
  hospital.PatientAdmission pa ON dc.PatientID = pa.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pa.FacilityID
LEFT JOIN
  hospital.PaymentInfo pm ON dc.PatientID = pm.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pm.FacilityID
WHERE
  pd.AgeGroup > '50' AND dc.ccsdiagnosiscode = 131
GROUP BY
  hi.FacilityName, pd.AgeGroup, dc.ccsdiagnosiscode, dc.ccsdiagnosisdescription
ORDER BY
  hi.FacilityName
LIMIT 10;
Output
```

		☐ agegroup ÷	□ ccsdiagnosiscode ÷	□ totalprocedures	☐ avglengthofstay ‡	□ totalcharges ÷
1	Albany Medical Center Hospital	50 to 69	131			25489.06
2	Albany Medical Center Hospital	70 or Older	131		11	107145.79
3	Arnot Ogden Medical Center	50 to 69	131			5046.79
4	Claxton-Hepburn Medical Center	50 to 69	131			81744.63
5	Clifton Springs Hospital and Cli	50 to 69	131		7.25	250997.13
6	Glen Cove Hospital	50 to 69	131			17279.2
7	Glen Cove Hospital	70 or Older	131			22836
8	Lewis County General Hospital	50 to 69	131		3.5	17388.16
9	Little Falls Hospital	50 to 69	131			3605.85
10	Memorial Hosp of Wm F & Gertrude	50 to 69	131			43529.5

8. Count the number of patients who are female admitted with APR DRG Description as HIP JOINT REPLACEMENT and get the facility Id and the operators certificate number with total charges and costs?

SELECT hi.facilityid, hi.operatingcertificatenumber,

COUNT(*) AS GenderFCount,

COUNT(DISTINCT pa.PatientID) AS TotalAdmissions,

SUM(pi.TotalCharges) AS TotalCharges,

SUM(pi.TotalCosts) AS TotalCosts

FROM hospital.HospitalInfo hi

JOIN hospital.PatientDemographics pd ON hi.PatientID = pd.PatientID

JOIN hospital.DiagnosisCodes apr ON hi.PatientID = apr.PatientID

JOIN hospital.PatientAdmission pa ON hi.PatientID = pa.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pa.FacilityID

JOIN hospital.PaymentInfo pi ON hi.PatientID = pi.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pi.FacilityID

WHERE pd.Gender = 'F'

AND apr.APRDRGDescription = 'HIP JOINT REPLACEMENT'

GROUP BY hi.facilityid, hi.operatingcertificatenumber

LIMIT 10;

	☐ facilityid ÷	☐ operatingcertificatenumber ÷	☐ genderfcount ÷	☐ totaladmissions ÷	□ totalcharges ÷	□ totalcosts
1		101000			69978.8	34901.17
2		303001	20	20	690155	347627.61
3	98	601000			41436.66	25255.72
4	103	602001	14	14	357973.82	142532.85
5	114	427000			77819.12	35248.38
6	116	701000			47833.46	17811.87
7	118	701001			249841.69	109155.48
8	192	1327000			387526.36	185107.88
9	207	1401014	10	10	416747.57	166915.38
10	218	1401013			27186.88	15709.39

9. What is the average total charges and costs per admission for patients with Insurance company and bluecross insurance and total admissions in that facility across different hospitals?

```
SELECT
```

```
hi.FacilityID,
  hi.FacilityName,
  pi.sourceofpayment1 AS InsuranceType,
  ROUND(AVG(pi.totalcharges), 2) AS AvgTotalCharges,
  ROUND(AVG(pi.totalcosts), 2) AS AvgTotalCosts,
  COUNT(DISTINCT pa.PatientID) AS TotalAdmissions,
  AVG(CAST(pa.LengthOfStay AS DECIMAL)) AS AvgLengthOfStay
FROM
  hospital.HospitalInfo hi
JOIN
  hospital.PaymentInfo pi ON hi.PatientID = pi.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pi.FacilityID
JOIN
  hospital.PatientAdmission pa ON hi.PatientID = pa.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pa.FacilityID
JOIN
  hospital.PatientDemographics pd ON hi.PatientID = pd.PatientID
WHERE
  pi.sourceofpayment1 IN ('Insurance Company', 'Blue Cross')
  AND pd.Gender = 'F' -- Example additional condition: filter by gender
GROUP BY
  hi.FacilityID,
  hi.FacilityName,
  pi.sourceofpayment1
LIMIT 10;
Output
```

	☐ facilityid ‡	☐ facilityname ÷	□insur ‡	□ avgtotalch ‡	□ avgtotalcosts ‡	□ totaladmissions ÷	□ avglengthofstay ‡
1		Albany Medical Center Ho	Blue Cross	26129.99	7373.14	29	4.7931034482758621
2		Albany Medical Center Ho	Insurance Co…	27899.47	9191.08		4.106666666666667
3	37	Cuba Memorial Hospital I	Blue Cross	981.6	1345.76	12	1.3333333333333333
4	37	Cuba Memorial Hospital I	Insurance Co…	969.6	1545.07		1.5
5	39	Memorial Hosp of Wm F &	Blue Cross	5310.52	3415.39	271	2.7232472324723247
6	39	Memorial Hosp of Wm F &	Insurance Co…	4555.84	3233.08	119	2.4033613445378151
7	42	United Health Services H	Blue Cross	19347.16	8961.04	172	6.2151162790697674
8	42	United Health Services H	Insurance Co…	15830.57	7235.42	81	5.6049382716049383
9	66	Olean General Hospital	Blue Cross	3075.45	1865.22	59	2.2033898305084746
10	66	Olean General Hospital	Insurance Co…	3605.8	2012.88	174	2.6494252873563218

10. What is the average total cost, total charges and the charge difference for the specific insurance type for both male and female with their average length of stay where the Average Total Charges are higher than the overall Average Total Charges, from the hospital database?

SELECT

hi.FacilityID,

hi.FacilityName,

pi.SourceOfPayment1 AS InsuranceType,

ROUND(AVG(pi.TotalCharges), 2) AS AvgTotalCharges,

ROUND(AVG(pi.TotalCosts), 2) AS AvgTotalCosts,

ROUND(AVG(pi.TotalCharges) - (SELECT AVG(TotalCharges) FROM hospital.PaymentInfo), 2) AS ChargeDifference,

COUNT(CASE WHEN pd.Gender = 'M' THEN 1 END) AS MaleCount,

COUNT(CASE WHEN pd.Gender = 'F' THEN 1 END) AS FemaleCount,

ROUND(AVG(CAST(pa.LengthOfStay AS INT)), 2) AS AvgLengthOfStay

FROM

hospital.HospitalInfo hi

INNER JOIN

hospital.PatientDemographics pd ON hi.PatientID = pd.PatientID

INNER JOIN

hospital.PaymentInfo pi ON hi.PatientID = pi.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pi.FacilityID

INNER JOIN

hospital.PatientAdmission pa ON hi.PatientID = pa.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pa.FacilityID

LEFT JOIN

 $({\sf SELECT\ PatientID,\ CCSD} iagnosis Description$

FROM hospital.DiagnosisCodes

GROUP BY PatientID, CCSDiagnosisDescription

ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC

LIMIT 1) dc ON hi.PatientID = dc.PatientID

LEFT JOIN

(SELECT PatientID, CCSProcedureDescription

FROM hospital.ProcedureCodes

GROUP BY PatientID, CCSProcedureDescription

ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC

LIMIT 1) pc ON hi.PatientID = pc.PatientID

GROUP BY

hi.FacilityID,

hi.FacilityName,

pi.SourceOfPayment1,

CCSDiagnosisDescription,

CCSProcedureDescription

LIMIT 10;

Output

☐ faci	‡	☐ facilityname ÷	☐ insurance ÷	□ avgto ‡	□ av ‡	□ charge ÷	□ male ÷	☐ femalecount ÷	□ avgleng ÷
1		Albany Medical Cen	Blue Cross	27081.33	8460.3	11068.4	255	29	4.38
2		Albany Medical Cen	CHAMPUS	36727.18	11484.76	20714.26			5.14
3		Albany Medical Cen	Insurance Company	29578.29	9230	13565.37	525	75	4.46
4		Albany Medical Cen	Medicaid	84979.19	19836.72	68966.26	128	15	12.5
5		Albany Medical Cen	Medicare	38781.72	13566.25	22768.8	23		6.58
6		Albany Medical Cen	Other Federal Pr	13787	7491.89	-2225.93			
7		Albany Medical Cen	Other Non-Federa	53422.71	21302.75	37409.79			8.29
8		Albany Medical Cen	Self-Pay	25865.67	8543.05	9852.74	18		4.37
9		Albany Medical Cen	Workers Compensa	17739.97	6587.77	1727.04			
10	37	Cuba Memorial Hosp	Blue Cross	985.07	1345.77	-15027.86	10	12	1.36
8 9 10		Albany Medical Cen Albany Medical Cen	Self-Pay Workers Compensa	25865.67 17739.97	8543.05 6587.77	9852.74 1727.04	18 1	1 0 12	

11. Which facilities have the highest total charges and total patients in that facility with averages charges per patients?

SELECT

HI.FacilityName,

SUM(PI.TotalCharges) AS TotalCharges,

COUNT(DISTINCT PD.PatientID) AS TotalPatients,

ROUND(SUM(PI.TotalCharges) / COUNT(DISTINCT PD.PatientID), 2) AS AvgChargesPerPatient

FROM

hospital.PaymentInfo PI

JOIN

hospital.HospitalInfo HI ON PI.PatientID = HI.PatientID AND PI.FacilityID = HI.FacilityID

JOIN

hospital.PatientDemographics PD ON PI.PatientID = PD.PatientID

JOIN

hospital.PatientAdmission PA ON PI.PatientID = PA.PatientID AND PI.FacilityID = PA.FacilityID

GROUP BY

HI.FacilityName

ORDER BY

TotalCharges DESC

LIMIT 10;

Output

	☐ facilityname ÷	☐ totalcharges ÷	□ totalpatients ;	☐ avgchargesperpatient ÷
1	Glen Cove Hospital	50783394.47	1110	45750.81
2	Albany Medical Center Hospital	40605643.35	1110	36581.66
3	Roswell Park Cancer Institute	28103718.97	635	44257.83
4	Women And Children's Hospital Of Buffalo	23601290.76	966	24431.98
5	United Health Services Hospitals Inc Binghamton General Hospi	23414154.39	1190	19675.76
6	Buffalo General Hospital	21462728.82	747	28731.9
7	St Josephs Hospital	21282713.11	1262	16864.27
8	St. Mary's Healthcare	19742091.07	1724	11451.33
9	Auburn Memorial Hospital	13445224.25	1351	9952.05
10	Woman's Christian Association	13286731.35	951	13971.33

12. Which healthcare facilities have the most diverse range of diagnoses with count of patients and unique admission types in the facility?

SELECT

HI.FacilityName,

COUNT(DISTINCT DC.CCSDiagnosisCode) AS UniqueDiagnosesCount,

COUNT(DISTINCT PD.PatientID) AS TotalPatients,

COUNT(DISTINCT PA.TypeOfAdmission) AS UniqueAdmissionTypes

FROM

hospital.HospitalInfo HI

JOIN

hospital.DiagnosisCodes DC ON HI.PatientID = DC.PatientID

JOIN

hospital.PatientDemographics PD ON HI.PatientID = PD.PatientID

JOIN

hospital.PatientAdmission PA ON HI.PatientID = PA.PatientID AND HI.FacilityID = PA.FacilityID

GROUP BY

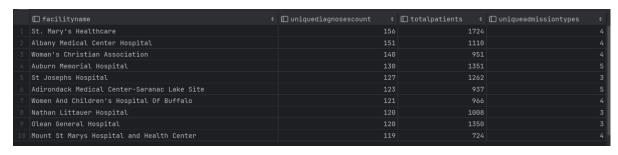
HI.FacilityName

ORDER BY

UniqueDiagnosesCount DESC

LIMIT 10;

Output



13. List the top 10 diagnoses along with the number of occurrences and their associated procedure descriptions. add patient id , facility id, facility name and hospital county apply distinct on hospital county

SELECT

DC.PatientID,

DC.CCSDiagnosisCode,

DC.CCSDiagnosisDescription,

COUNT(PC.CCSProcedureCode) AS Occurrences,

HI.FacilityID,

HI.FacilityName,

```
HI.HospitalCounty
```

FROM

hospital.DiagnosisCodes DC

LEFT JOIN

hospital.ProcedureCodes PC ON DC.PatientID = PC.PatientID

LEFT JOIN

hospital.HospitalInfo HI ON DC.PatientID = HI.PatientID

GROUP BY

DC.PatientID, DC.CCSDiagnosisCode, DC.CCSDiagnosisDescription, HI.FacilityID,

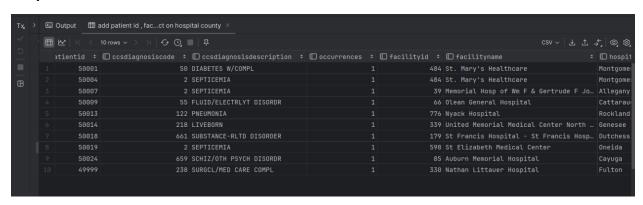
HI.FacilityName, HI.HospitalCounty

ORDER BY

Occurrences DESC

LIMIT 10;

Output



14. Find the number of patients for each APR DRG description, categorized by ethnicity.

SELECT

D.APRDRGDescription,

P.Ethnicity,

COUNT(DISTINCT P.PatientID) AS PatientCount

FROM

hospital.DiagnosisCodes D

JOIN

hospital.PatientDemographics P ON D.PatientID = P.PatientID

LEFT JOIN

hospital.HospitalInfo H ON D.PatientID = H.PatientID

LEFT JOIN

hospital.ProcedureCodes PC ON D.PatientID = PC.PatientID

WHERE

H.HealthServiceArea IS NOT NULL

```
AND PC.CCSProcedureCode IS NOT NULL

AND P.AgeGroup IN ('18 to 29', '30 to 49') -- Filter by age group

AND P.Gender = 'F' -- Filter by gender

GROUP BY

D.APRDRGDescription,
P.Ethnicity

HAVING

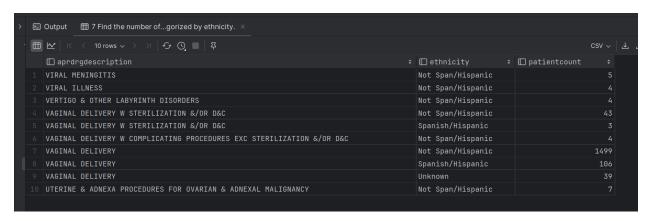
COUNT(DISTINCT H.FacilityID) > 1 -- Only include patients who visited multiple facilities

ORDER BY

D.APRDRGDescription DESC,
P.Ethnicity

LIMIT 10;
```

Output



15. What are the top 10 health service areas, facilities, and their corresponding patient statistics, including patient count, types of admission count, total charges, total costs, maximum APR risk of mortality, maximum APR severity of illness, and maximum APR medical-surgical description?

SELECT

hi.HealthServiceArea.

hi.FacilityID,

hi.FacilityName,

COUNT(DISTINCT hi.PatientID) AS PatientCount,

COUNT(DISTINCT pa.TypeOfAdmission) AS TypeOfAdmissionCount,

SUM(pi.TotalCharges) AS TotalCharges,

SUM(pi.TotalCosts) AS TotalCosts,

MAX(risk.APRRiskOfMortality) AS MaxAPRRiskOfMortality,

MAX(severity.APRSeverityOfIllnessDescription) AS MaxAPRSeverityOfIllness,

MAX(surgical.APRMedicalSurgicalDescription) AS MaxAPRMedicalSurgical

FROM

```
hospital.HospitalInfo hi
```

JOIN hospital.PatientAdmission pa ON hi.PatientID = pa.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pa.FacilityID

JOIN hospital.PaymentInfo pi ON hi.PatientID = pi.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pi.FacilityID LEFT JOIN hospital.APRRiskMortality risk ON hi.PatientID = risk.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = risk.FacilityID

LEFT JOIN hospital.APRSeverity severity ON hi.PatientID = severity.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = severity.FacilityID

LEFT JOIN hospital.APRMedicalSurgical surgical ON hi.PatientID = surgical.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = surgical.FacilityID

GROUP BY

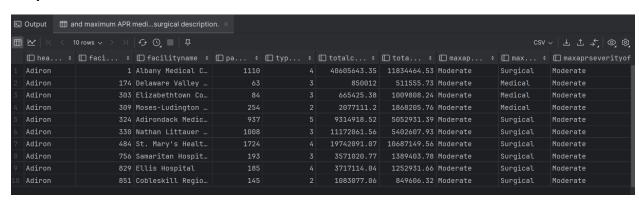
hi.HealthServiceArea,

hi.FacilityID,

hi.FacilityName

LIMIT 10;

Output



16. Calculate the total charges for patients with a specific CCS Procedure description, considering only facilities with a high APR Risk of Mortality level.

SELECT

PI.PatientID,

PI.FacilityID,

PI.FacilityName,

PC.CCSProcedureDescription,

SUM(PI.TotalCharges) AS TotalCharges

FROM

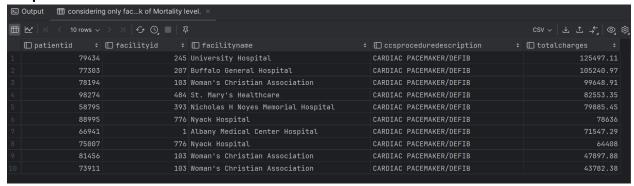
hospital.PaymentInfo PI

JOIN

hospital.ProcedureCodes PC ON PI.PatientID = PC.PatientID AND PI.FacilityID = PC.FacilityID JOIN (

```
SELECT
    PatientID,
    FacilityID
  FROM
    hospital.APRRiskMortality
  WHERE
    APRRiskOfMortality = 'Major'
) HighRiskFacilities ON PI.PatientID = HighRiskFacilities.PatientID AND PI.FacilityID =
HighRiskFacilities.FacilityID
WHERE
  PC.CCSProcedureDescription = 'CARDIAC PACEMAKER/DEFIB'
GROUP BY
  PI.PatientID,
  PI.FacilityID,
  PI.FacilityName,
  PC.CCSProcedureDescription
ORDER BY
  TotalCharges DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

Output



17. Track the changes in the most common diagnoses and procedures across different years.

-- DiagnosesTrends

SELECT

'Diagnosis' AS TrendType,

DC.CCSDiagnosisCode AS TrendCode,

DC.CCSDiagnosisDescription AS TrendDescription,

PA.DischargeYear,

COUNT(PC.CCSProcedureCode) AS Occurrences

FROM

hospital.DiagnosisCodes DC

JOIN hospital.PatientAdmission PA ON DC.PatientID = PA.PatientID

LEFT JOIN hospital.ProcedureCodes PC ON DC.PatientID = PC.PatientID AND PA.FacilityID = PC.FacilityID

GROUP BY

DC.CCSDiagnosisCode, DC.CCSDiagnosisDescription, PA.DischargeYear

UNION

-- ProceduresTrends

SELECT

'Procedure' AS TrendType,

PC.CCSProcedureCode AS TrendCode,

PC.CCSProcedureDescription AS TrendDescription,

PA.DischargeYear,

COUNT(DC.CCSDiagnosisCode) AS Occurrences

FROM

hospital.ProcedureCodes PC

JOIN hospital.PatientAdmission PA ON PC.PatientID = PA.PatientID AND PC.FacilityID = PA.FacilityID

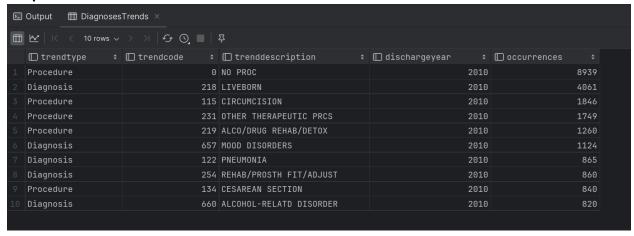
LEFT JOIN hospital.DiagnosisCodes DC ON PC.PatientID = DC.PatientID GROUP BY

PC.CCSProcedureCode,PC.CCSProcedureDescription,PA.DischargeYear

ORDER BY

DischargeYear, Occurrences DESC

LIMIT 10;



18. How many emergency admissions were made to each facility in the hospital? List the Facility ID, Facility Name, and the count of emergency admissions for each facility and count of total diagnosis and procedures for each facility?

SELECT

hi.FacilityID,
hi.FacilityName,
COUNT(DISTINCT pa.PatientID) AS TotalPatientsAdmitted,
COUNT(*) AS EmergencyAdmissions,
SUM(CAST(pc.CCSProcedureCode AS DECIMAL)) AS TotalProceduresPerformed,
COUNT(DISTINCT dc.CCSDiagnosisCode) AS TotalDiagnoses

FROM

hospital.HospitalInfo hi

JOIN

hospital.PatientAdmission pa ON hi.PatientID = pa.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pa.FacilityID JOIN

hospital.PatientDemographics pd ON hi.PatientID = pd.PatientID

JOIN

hospital.ProcedureCodes pc ON hi.PatientID = pc.PatientID AND hi.FacilityID = pc.FacilityID JOIN

hospital.DiagnosisCodes dc ON hi.PatientID = dc.PatientID

WHERE

pa.TypeOfAdmission = 'Emergency'

GROUP BY

hi.FacilityID,

hi.FacilityName

ORDER BY

EmergencyAdmissions DESC

LIMIT 10;

	☐ facilityid ÷	☐ facilityname \$	☐ totalpatientsadmitted ÷	☐ emergencyadmissions ÷	☐ totalprocedures ÷	☐ totaldiagnoses ÷
1	484	St. Mary's Healthcare	1064	1064	70861	117
2	118	St Josephs Hospital	920	920	179518	112
3	85	Auburn Memorial Hospital	705	705	32309	115
4	42	United Health Services Ho…	683	683	43077	79
5	393	Nicholas H Noyes Memorial	622	622	47878	94
6		Albany Medical Center Hos	598	598	36800	127
7	208	Women And Children's Hosp	595	595	33775	94
8	330	Nathan Littauer Hospital	567	567	31138	98
9	362	Little Falls Hospital	493	493	58448	74
10	66	Olean General Hospital	465	465	13653	95

19. Give SQL Query for patient id, age group, gender, type of admission is elective, patient disposition, discharge year, emergency discharge indicator is N, source of payment1, APR risk of mortality is minor, CCS diagnosis code, APR MDC code, APR DRG code

SELECT

PD.PatientID,

PD.AgeGroup,

PD.Gender,

PA.TypeOfAdmission,

PA.PatientDisposition,

PA.DischargeYear,

PA.EmergencyDepartmentIndicator,

PI.SourceOfPayment1,

RM.APRRiskOfMortality,

DC.CCSDiagnosisCode,

MDC.APRMDCCode,

DC.APRDRGCode

FROM

hospital.PatientDemographics PD

JOIN hospital.PatientAdmission PA ON PD.PatientID = PA.PatientID

JOIN hospital.PaymentInfo PI ON PD.PatientID = PI.PatientID

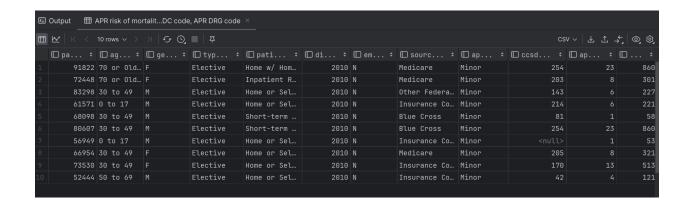
LEFT JOIN hospital.APRRiskMortality RM ON PD.PatientID = RM.PatientID AND PA.FacilityID = RM.FacilityID

JOIN hospital.DiagnosisCodes DC ON PD.PatientID = DC.PatientID

JOIN hospital.APRMDC MDC ON PD.PatientID = MDC.PatientID

WHERE

PA.TypeOfAdmission = 'Elective'
AND PA.EmergencyDepartmentIndicator = 'N'
AND RM.APRRiskOfMortality = 'Minor'
LIMIT 10;



20. Retrieve patient information, including age group, CCS procedure description, total charges, APR risk of mortality, and facility name, specifically for patients undergoing "THERAPEUTIC RADIOLOGY" with a minor APR Risk of Mortality.

SELECT

PD.PatientID,

PD.AgeGroup,

PC.CCSProcedureDescription,

PI.TotalCharges,

ARM.APRRiskOfMortality,

HI.FacilityName

FROM

hospital.PatientDemographics AS PD

LEFT JOIN

hospital.ProcedureCodes AS PC ON PD.PatientID = PC.PatientID

LEFT JOIN

hospital.APRRiskMortality AS ARM ON PD.PatientID = ARM.PatientID AND PC.FacilityID = ARM.FacilityID

RIGHT JOIN

hospital.PaymentInfo AS PI ON PD.PatientID = PI.PatientID AND PC.FacilityID = PI.FacilityID JOIN

hospital.HospitalInfo AS HI ON PD.PatientID = HI.PatientID AND PC.FacilityID = HI.FacilityID WHERE

PC.CCSProcedureDescription = 'THERAPEUTIC RADIOLOGY' AND ARM.APRRiskOfMortality = 'Minor';



Index

-- Create index

CREATE INDEX idx_HospitalInfo_PatientID ON hospital.HospitalInfo (PatientID);

-- Select statement using the index

SELECT hi.FacilityID, hi.FacilityName, COUNT(*) AS TotalAdmissions FROM hospital.HospitalInfo AS hi JOIN hospital.PatientAdmission AS pa ON hi.PatientID = pa.PatientID GROUP BY hi.FacilityID, hi.FacilityName ORDER BY TotalAdmissions DESC;

Output



CREATE INDEX idx ProcedureCodes FacilityID ON hospital.ProcedureCodes (FacilityID);

-- Select statement using the index

SELECT pc.CCSProcedureCode, pc.CCSProcedureDescription, COUNT(*) AS ProcedureCount FROM hospital.ProcedureCodes AS pc

JOIN hospital.HospitalInfo AS hi ON pc.PatientID = hi.PatientID AND pc.FacilityID = hi.FacilityID

JOIN hospital.PatientDemographics AS pd ON pc.PatientID = pd.PatientID

WHERE pd.AgeGroup = '50 to 69'

GROUP BY pc.CCSProcedureCode, pc.CCSProcedureDescription

ORDER BY ProcedureCount DESC

LIMIT 10;

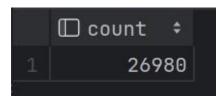
Output

	□ ccsprocedurecode \$	☐ ccsproceduredescription \$	<pre>□ procedurecount</pre>
	□ ccsprocedorecode •	Cosh.ocenorenesci.thttoil	□ bl.ocedol.ecoolit →
1	0	NO PROC	1219
2	231	OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRCS	342
3	152	ARTHROPLASTY KNEE	279
4	213	PHYS THER EXER, MANIPUL	278
5	219	ALCO/DRUG REHAB/DETOX	264
6	153	HIP REPLACEMENT,TOT/PRT	142
7	222	BLOOD TRANSFUSION	102
8	216	RESP INTUB/MECH VENTIL	92
9	70	UP GASTRO ENDOSC/BIOPSY	82
10	218	PSYCHO/PSYCHI EVAL/THER	64

List of each of the created tables snapshots

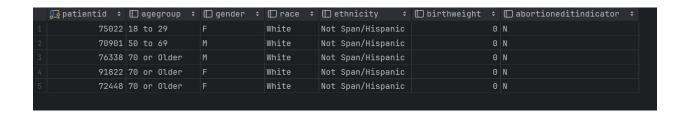
SQL Query to show how many rows in the base table select count(*) from hospital.baseTable;

Since that each record in the basetable corresponds to a unique patient each patient's information is matched with their respective records in the related tables, resulting in the same count of records across all tables we have created.



Displaying first 5 rows from the table Patient Demographics

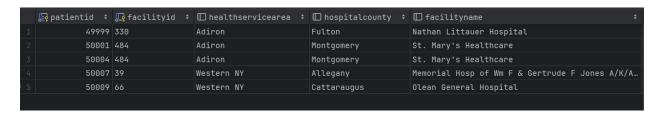
select * from hospital.patientdemographics



Displaying first 5 rows from the table Hospital Info

select * from hospital.HospitalInfo

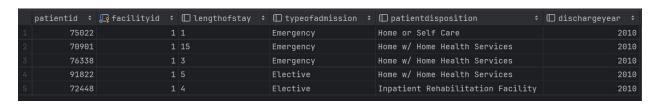
LIMIT 5;



Displaying first 5 rows from the table Patient Admission

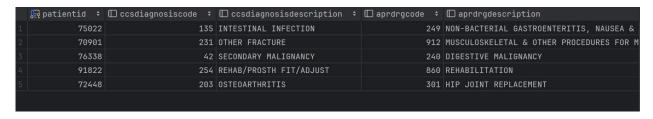
select * from hospital.PatientAdmission

LIMIT 5;



Displaying first 5 rows from the table Diagnosis Codes

select * from hospital.DiagnosisCodes



Displaying first 5 rows from the table Procedure Codes

select * from hospital.ProcedureCodes

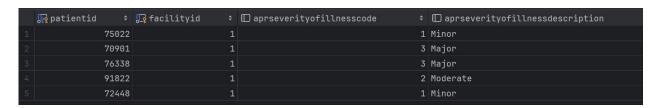
LIMIT 5;



Displaying first 5 rows from the table APR Severity

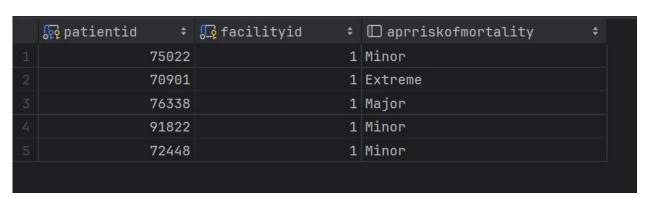
select * from hospital.APRSeverity

LIMIT 5;



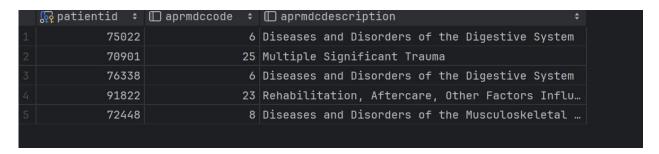
Displaying first 5 rows from the table APR Risk Mortality

select * from hospital.APRRiskMortality



Displaying first 5 rows from the table APRMDC

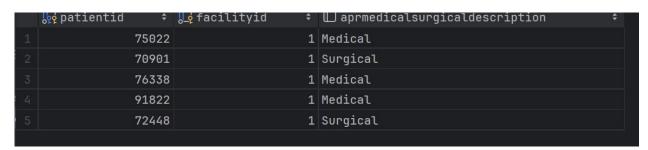
select * from hospital.APRMDC LIMIT 5;



Displaying first 5 rows from the table APR Medical Surgical

select * from hospital.APRMedicalSurgical

LIMIT 5;



Displaying first 5 rows from the table Payment Info

select * from hospital.PaymentInfo

