

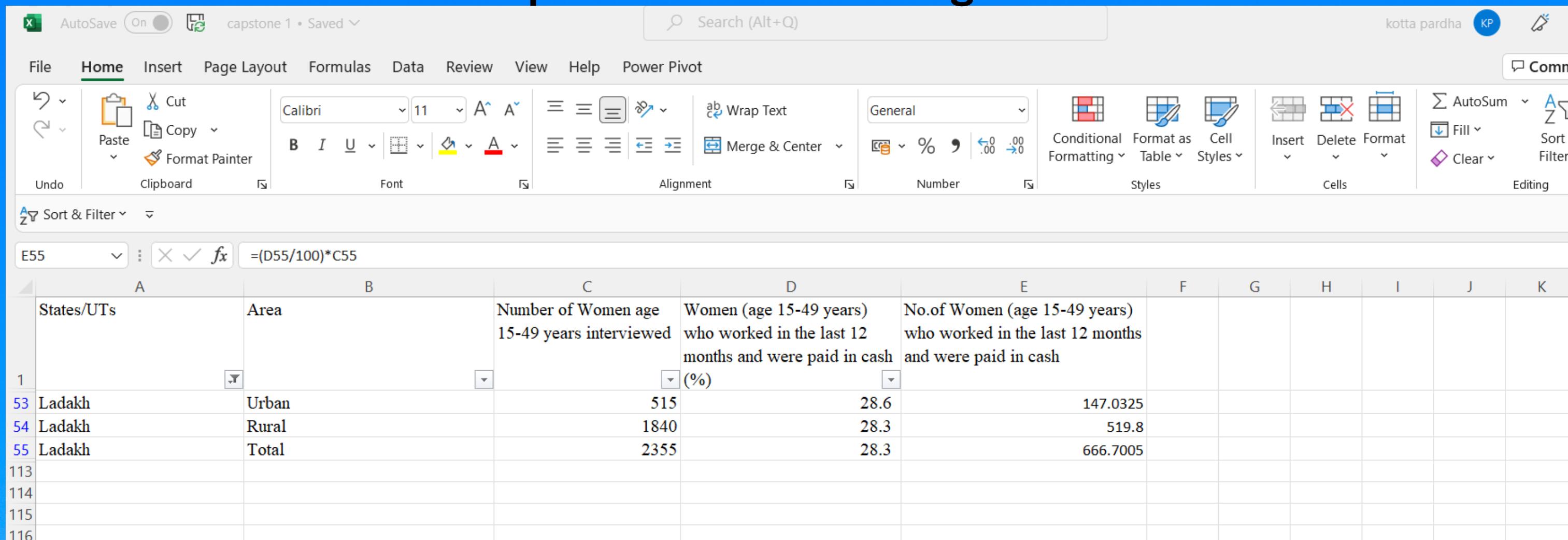
Health Care Data Analysis using Excel-(Capstone-1)



Yaswanth



1) What is the number of Women aged 15-49 years worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash in the region Ladakh?



The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet titled "capstone 1". The ribbon is visible at the top with tabs for File, Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Review, View, Help, and Power Pivot. The Home tab is selected. The formula bar shows the formula =(D55/100)*C55. The main content is a pivot table with the following structure:

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K |
|------------|--------|---|--|--|----------|---|---|---|---|---|
| States/UTs | Area | Number of Women age 15-49 years interviewed | Women (age 15-49 years) who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%) | No.of Women (age 15-49 years) who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash | | | | | | |
| 53 | Ladakh | Urban | 515 | 28.6 | 147.0325 | | | | | |
| 54 | Ladakh | Rural | 1840 | 28.3 | 519.8 | | | | | |
| 55 | Ladakh | Total | 2355 | 28.3 | 666.7005 | | | | | |
| 113 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 114 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 115 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 116 | | | | | | | | | | |

No.of Women age 15-49 years who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash at ladakh region=(No.of women age 15-49 years interviewed in ladakh)*(Women age 15-49 years who worked in the last 12 month were paid in cash /100)
=2355*(28.3/100)
=666.7005
=667 persons(approx)

2) What is the difference in number of men aged 15 years or above who consume any kind of tobacco in rural and urban regions of Tamil Nadu?

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet titled "capstone 1 · Saved". The table has the following structure:

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K |
|------------|------------|---|--|---|------------|----------|---|---|---|---|
| States/UTs | Area | Number of Men age 15-54 years interviewed | Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) | No. of Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco | Difference | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Tamil Nadu | Urban | 1459 | 16.7 | 243.653 | | | | | |
| 96 | Tamil Nadu | Rural | 1913 | 23.3 | 445.9203 | 202.2673 | | | | |
| 97 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 113 | | | | | | | | | | |

Difference between (TN-Urban)& (TN-Rural)=
 $(1913 * (23.3 / 100)) - (1419 * (16.7 / 100))$
=202.28
=202 Mens (approx)

3) Create a visual of how many Households were surveyed in each state/UT

AutoSave (On) capstone 1 • Saved Search (Alt+Q) kotta pardha KP

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Help Power Pivot

PivotTable Recommended PivotTables Table Illustrations Get Add-ins My Add-ins Recommended Charts Charts Maps 3D Map Tours Line Column Win/Loss Slicer Timeline Link Comment Text Symbols

Sort & Filter N36

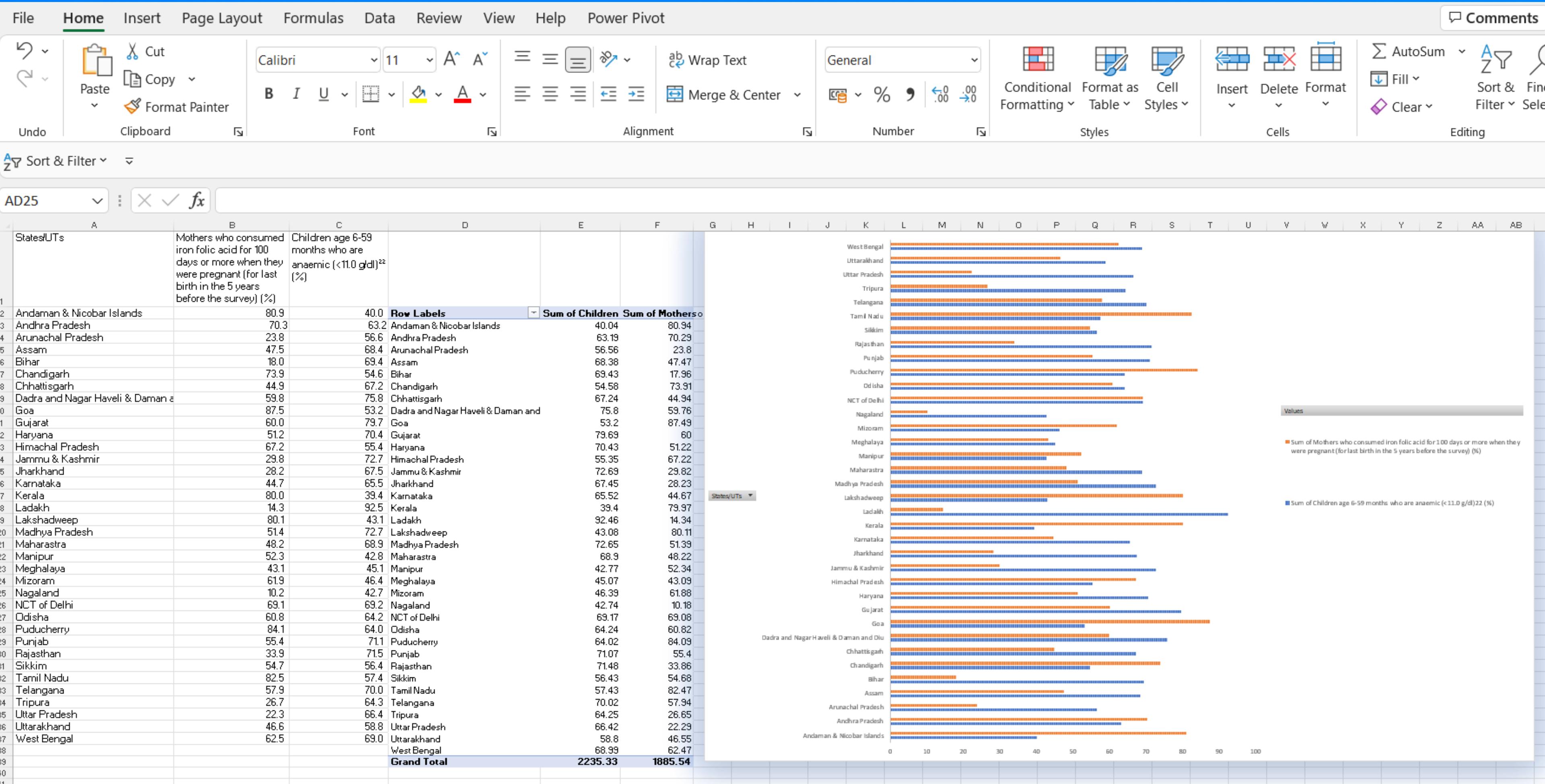
States/UTs Number of Households surveyed

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
|----|--|-------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | States/UTs | Number of Households surveyed | | Row Labels | Sum of Number of Households surveyed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 2624 | | Chandigarh | 761 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 11346 | | Lakshadweep | 921 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 18268 | | Ladakh | 1818 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Assam | 30119 | | Goa | 1856 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Bihar | 35834 | | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 2624 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 761 | | Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu | 2676 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 24550 | | Sikkim | 3516 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu | 2676 | | Puducherry | 3520 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Goa | 1856 | | Tripura | 7209 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Gujarat | 29368 | | Mizoram | 7257 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Haryana | 18229 | | Manipur | 7881 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 10698 | | NCT of Delhi | 9486 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Jammu & Kashmir | 18086 | | Nagaland | 10112 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 22863 | | Meghalaya | 10148 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Karnataka | 26574 | | Himachal Pradesh | 10698 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Kerala | 12330 | | Andhra Pradesh | 11346 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Ladakh | 1818 | | Uttarakhand | 12169 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Lakshadweep | 921 | | Kerala | 12330 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 43552 | | Jammu & Kashmir | 18086 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 31643 | | West Bengal | 18187 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Manipur | 7881 | | Haryana | 18229 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 10148 | | Arunachal Pradesh | 18268 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Mizoram | 7257 | | Punjab | 18824 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Nagaland | 10112 | | Jharkhand | 22863 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | NCT of Delhi | 9486 | | Chhattisgarh | 24550 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Odisha | 26467 | | Odisha | 26467 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Puducherry | 3520 | | Karnataka | 26574 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Punjab | 18824 | | Telangana | 27351 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 31817 | | Tamil Nadu | 27929 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Sikkim | 3516 | | Gujarat | 29368 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 27929 | | Assam | 30119 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Telangana | 27351 | | Maharashtra | 31643 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Tripura | 7209 | | Rajasthan | 31817 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 70710 | | Bihar | 35834 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Uttaranchal | 12169 | | Madhya Pradesh | 43552 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | West Bengal | 18187 | | Uttar Pradesh | 43552 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | 70710 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | | | | 636699 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Households surveyed per state

CHANDIGARH LAKSHADWEEP LADAKH GOA ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS & DIU SIKKIM PUDUCHERRY TRIPURA MANIPUR NAGALAND MEGHALAYA HIMACHAL PRADESH UTTARAKHAND KERALA JAMMU & KASHMIR WEST BENGAL ARUNACHAL PRADESH PUNJAB JHARKHAND CHHATTISGARH ODISHA KARNATAKA TELANGANA TAMIL NADU GUJARAT ASSAM MAHARASHTRA RAJASTHAN BIHAR MADHYA PRADESH UTTAR PRADESH

4) Are there any two or more columns which are co-related to each other? Justify your answer with 200–300 words paragraph. (Adding visuals, tables, etc are encouraged)

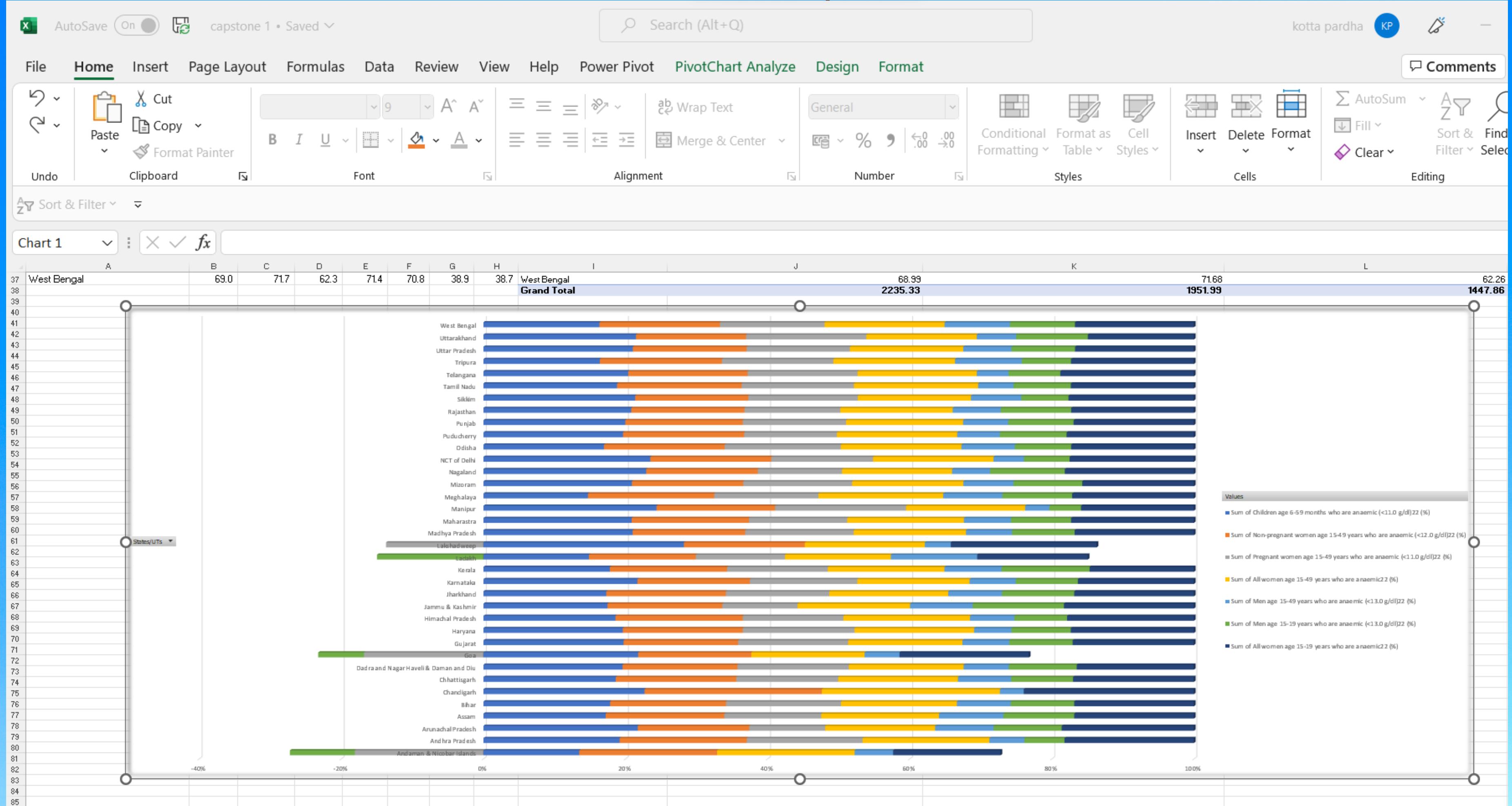


Anemia happens when we don't have particular quantity of red blood cells in our body. The cells in human body travel with iron and hemoglobin. When person develops anemia, they said to be "anemic." WHO also recommended that daily iron and folic acid supplementation of a pregnant women as a part of Antenatal care, to reduce the risk of low birth weight, maternal anaemia and iron deficiency. Anaemia during pregnancy places women at risk for poor pregnancy outcomes, including maternal mortality, premature birth and low birth weight.

Infants born to anaemic mothers have less than one half the normal iron reserves.

Where anaemia in pregnant women is a severe public health problem (40% or higher), a daily dose of 60 mg of iron is preferred as a lower dose. Iron deficiency anemia is due to insufficient iron. Without enough iron, our body can't produce in red blood cells that enables them to carry oxygen (hemoglobin). As a result, iron deficiency anemia leads to you tired and short of breath.

5) Out of the given data identify a problem statement and explain what measures are to be taken to solve the problem.



Introduction:-

*Anemia is a major killer in India, statistics shows that every second Indian woman is anemic.

*One in every five maternal deaths is directly due to anemia, Anemia affects both adults and children

Types of Anemia:-

Iron deficiency anemia -- 1) Excessive loss of iron.

2) Women are at risk. (for menstrual blood and growing fetus)

Aplastic anemia-- 1) Destruction of red bone marrow.

pernicious anemia -- 1) Inability of stomach to absorb vitamin B12 in small intestine.
and etc.

Risk factors:-

1) Teenage pregnancy

2) Menstrual problem

Solution:-

As per the data, In India womans are more affecting due to anemia so Every pregnant woman is took iron and folic acid, after the trimester taken 1 tablet daily for 6 months during ante-natal and post- natal period.

Pregnent women, who are found anaemic, are advised to take additional tablet for taking two tablets daily.



*Thank
you*

