

Scope: ED Patient Flow Modeling

To model patient flow in emergency departments and offer recommendations so as to optimize bed capacity and reduce patient wait times across all hospitals

Data Analytics: Four Types

Evaluation

6 Phases of CRISP Methodology

Modeling

Data

preparation

How can we make it happen?

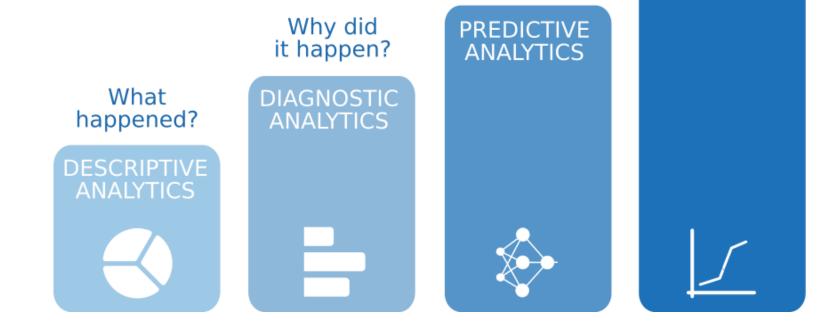


Data

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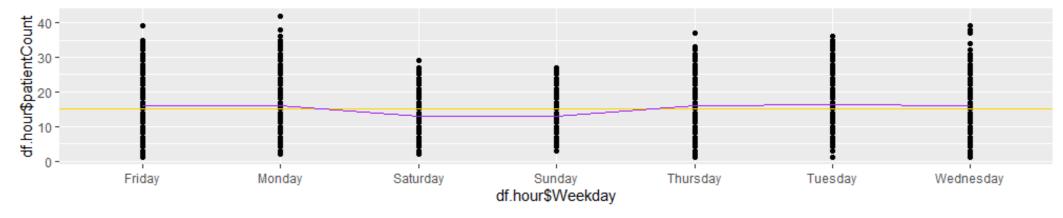
Data:

1	hospita 🔻	boarderTypeCode	boardingDateTime	patientAlia: 🔻	patientID 💌	unit 🔹 🔻	boardingEndTime
2	BR	ED	8/21/2019 12:14	name00340	ID00340		8/21/2019 12:14
3	BR	ED	8/21/2019 12:47	name00341	ID00341		8/21/2019 12:47
4	BR	ED	8/21/2019 13:30	name00343	ID00343		8/21/2019 13:30

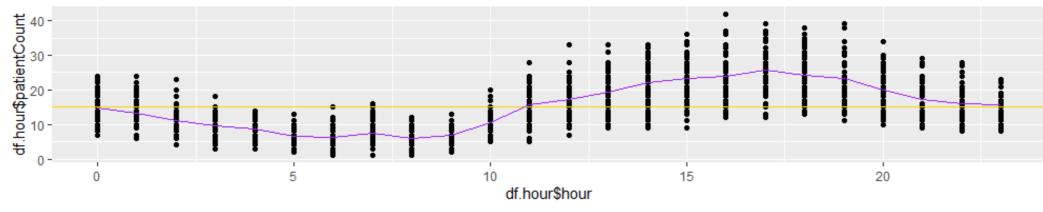


Descriptive Analysis

Patient Count depends on Day of Week:



Patient Count depends on Hour of Day:



Daily & Hourly patient trend for the biggest hospital SJMC (SJMC): ntientCount 12-SJMC

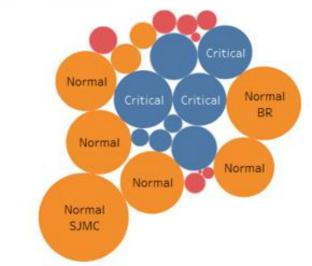
Diagnostic Analysis **Power BI**



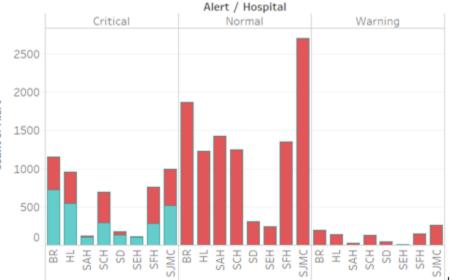
Distribution of patient wait times into normal, warning, and critical categories across each hospitals:

Alert Status for all the Hospitals

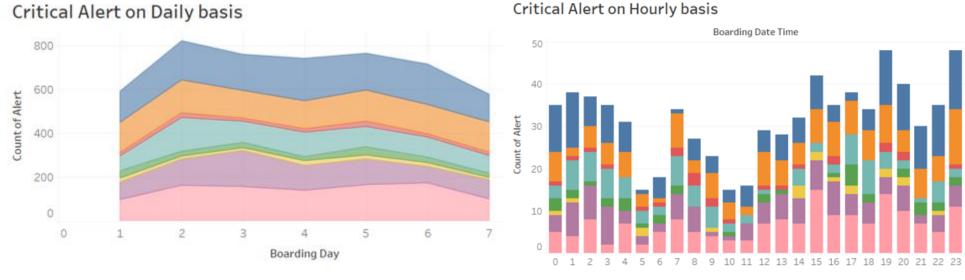
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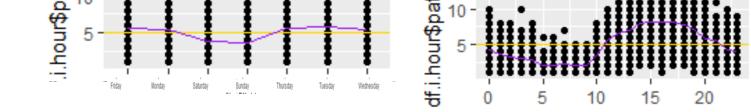


Alerts vs EDL/ED Holds



Critical alerts by Day of Week, and by Hour of Day:





Predictive Analysis

Studio R

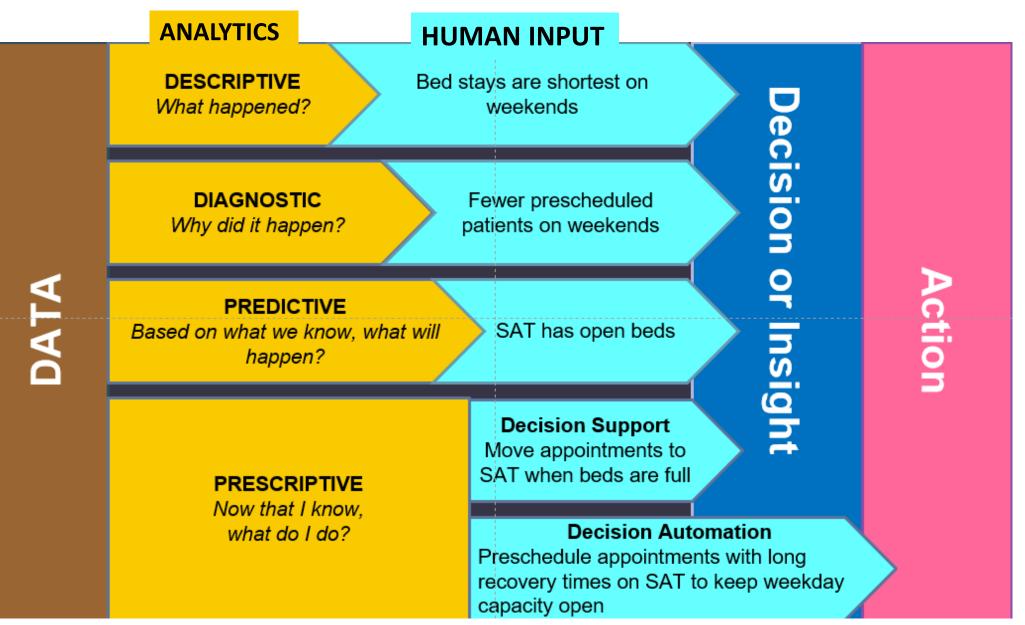
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Excel

Machine Learning Classification to predict wait time category and classify into Normal / Warning / Critical based on hour of day and day of week per hospital

Classification Algorithms	Accuracy	
Naïve Bayes	37.44%	
Random Forest	88.64%	
Support Vector Machine	88.66%	

Prescriptive Analysis: Conclusions







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