PREDICT EFFECTIVELY HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS FROM THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT USING CNN

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ABSTRACT

Crowding within emergency departments (EDs) can have significant negative consequences for patients. EDs therefore need to explore the use of innovative methods to improve patient flow and prevent overcrowding. One potential method is the use of data mining using machine learning techniques to predict ED admissions. This paper uses routinely collected administrative and to compare contrasting machine learning algorithms in predicting the risk of admission from the ED. This existing system draws on this data to achieve two objectives. The first is to create a model that accurately predicts admission to hospital from the ED department, and the second is to evaluate the performance of common machine learning algorithms in predicting hospital admissions. The three models presented in this project yield comparable, and in some cases improved performance compared to models presented in other studies. Implementation of the models as a decision support tool could help hospital decision makers to more effectively plan and manage resources based on the expected patient inflow from the ED. This could help to improve patient flow and reduce ED crowding, therefore reducing the adverse effects of ED crowding and improving patient satisfaction. The models also have potential application in performance monitoring and audit by comparing predicted admissions against actual admissions. However, whilst the model could be used to support planning and decision making, individual level admission decisions still require clinical judgment.

INTRODUCTION

Medical Applications is an interdisciplinary field that develops methods and software tools for understanding biological data. As an interdisciplinary field of science, Medical Applications combines computer science, statistics, mathematics, and engineering to analyze and interpret biological data. With emerging new concepts, theories and techniques in biological analysis, huge amount of data is being collected by scientists after conducting various experiments. Though the amount of data grows exponentially, it is becomes impractical to analyze them manually. This is where computer science techniques intervene together with statistics, mathematics and engineering. Computational techniques are used to analyze these large amounts of data more accurately and efficiently. Hence, Medical Applications can be considered as a field of data science for solving problems in biology.

Medical Applications deals with biology and biological data. Medical Applications, or computational biology, is the interdisciplinary science of interpreting biological data using information technology and computer science. The importance of this new field of inquiry will grow as we continue to generate and integrate large quantities of genomic, proteomic, and other data. A particular active area of research in Medical Applications is the application and development of data mining techniques topological problems. Analyzing large biological data sets requires making sense of the data by inferring structure or generalizations from the data. Examples of this type of analysis include protein structure prediction, gene classification, cancer classification based on microarray data, clustering of gene expression data, statistical modeling of protein-protein interaction, etc. Therefore, we see a great potential to increase the interaction between data mining and Medical Applications. Medical Applications involves the manipulation, searching and data mining of DNA sequence data. The development of techniques to store and search DNA sequences have led to widely applied advances in computer science, especially string searching algorithms, machine learning and database theory.

WORKING

A forget gate is responsible for removing information from the cell state. The information that is no longer required for the LSTM to understand things or the information that is of less importance is removed via multiplication of a filter. This is required for optimizing the performance of the LSTM network.This gate takes in two inputs; h_t-1 and x_t, h_t-1 is the hidden state from the previous cell or the output of the previous cell and x_t is the input at that particular time step. The given inputs are multiplied by the weight matrices and a bias is added. Following this, the sigmoid function is applied to this value. The sigmoid function outputs a vector, with values ranging from 0 to 1, corresponding to each number in the cell state. Basically, the sigmoid function is responsible for deciding which values to keep and which to discard. If a ‘0’ is output for a particular value in the cell state, it means that the forget gate wants the cell state to forget that piece of information completely. Similarly, a ‘1’ means that the forget gate wants to remember that entire piece of information. This vector output from the sigmoid function is multiplied to the cell state.

The input gate is responsible for the addition of information to the cell state. This addition of information is basically three-step process as seen from the diagram above.

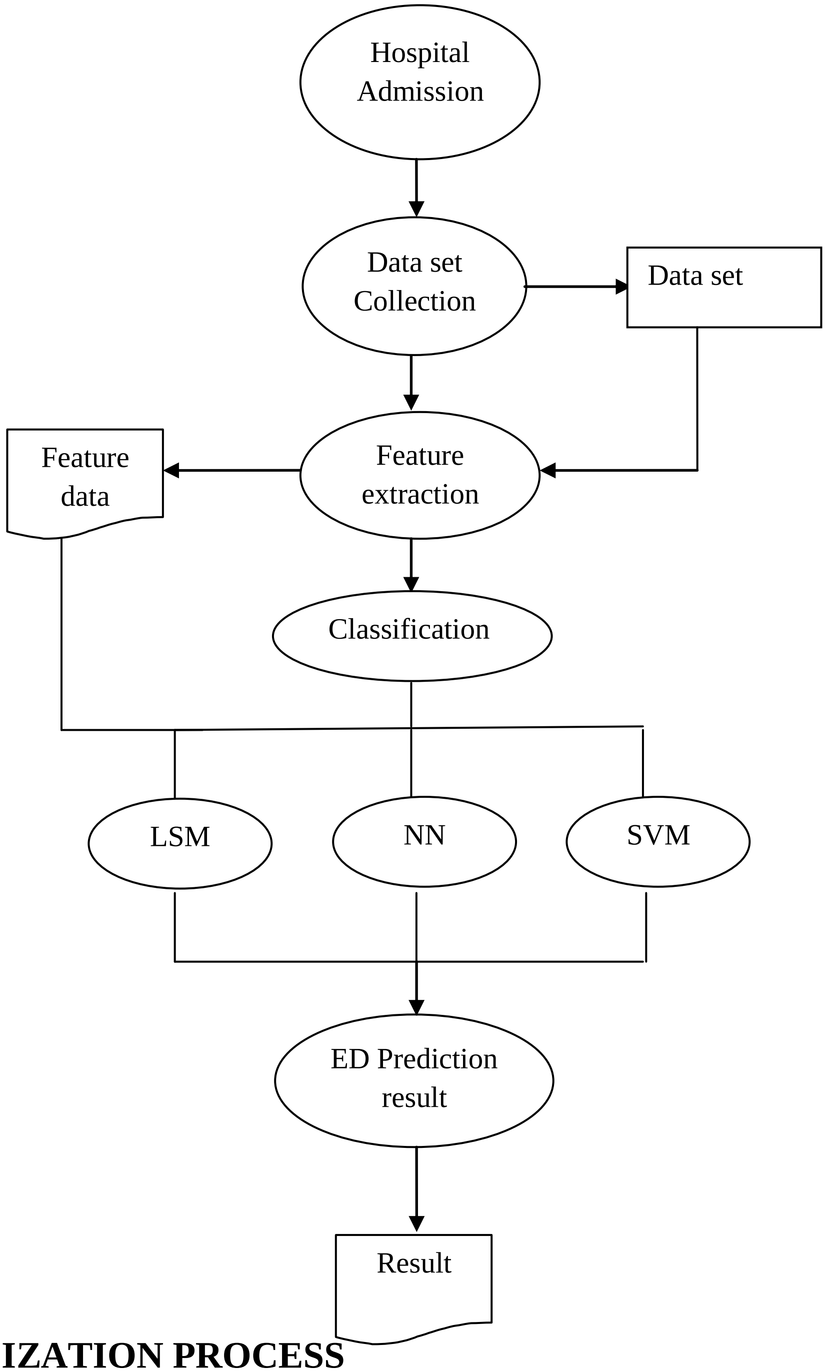
1. Regulating what values need to be added to the cell state by involving a sigmoid function. This is basically very similar to the forget gate and acts as a filter for all the information from h_t-1 and x_t.
2. Creating a vector containing all possible values that can be added (as perceived from h_t-1 and x_t) to the cell state. This is done using the **tanh** function, which outputs values from -1 to +1.
3. Multiplying the value of the regulatory filter (the sigmoid gate) to the created vector (the tanh function) and then adding this useful information to the cell state via addition operation.
4. Once this three-step process is done with, we ensure that only that information is added to the cell state that is important and is not redundant. The functioning of an output gate can again be broken down to three steps:

1.Creating a vector after applying **tanh** function to the cell state, thereby scaling the values to the range -1 to +1.

2.Making a filter using the values of h_t-1 and x_t, such that it can regulate the values that need to be output from the vector created above. This filter again employs a sigmoid function.

3.Multiplying the value of this regulatory filter to the vector created in step 1, and sending it out as an output and also to the hidden state of the next cell.

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



NORMALIZATION PROCESS

Normalization is the process of classify data into an associated table it also eliminates redundancy and increases the reliability which improves output of the query. To normalize a database, we divide the ED dataset into tables and establish relationships between the tables. Dataset normalization can essentially be defined as the practice of optimizing table structures. Optimization is accomplished as a result of a thorough investigation of the various pieces of data that will be stored within the database, in particular concentrating upon how this data is interrelated

Min Max Normalization

Min max normalization is a normalization strategy which linearly transforms x to y= (x-**min**)/(**max-min**), where **min** and **max** are the **minimum** and **maximum** values in X, where X is the set of observed values of x. It can be easily seen that when x=**min**, then y=0.

$$y=x-(\min(x)) / (\max(x)-\min(x))$$

FEATURE EXTRACTION

PSO feature extraction model for ED dataset and applied an improve probability in many medical application such as training artificial neural networks, linear constrained function optimization, wireless network optimization, data classification, and many other areas where GA can be applied. Computation in NN is based on a swarm of processing elements called number of network in which each node represent a candidate solution.

The system is initialized with a Ed dataset of random solutions and searches for optima by updating ED dataset generations. The search process utilizes a combination of deterministic and probabilistic rules that depend on information sharing among their population members to enhance their search processes. ED prediction system sharing mechanism in NN is considerably different.

In GAs, chromosomes share information with each other, so the whole ED dataset moves like one group towards a selected area. In NN, the global best routing found among the hospital is the only ED dataset shared among different dataset. It is a one - way ED prediction sharing mechanism. The ED prediction computation time in NN is much less than in GAs because all swam particles in NN end to meet to the best solution fast.

```
Initialize population
while (number of generations, or the stoppingcriterion is not met) {
```

```
for (i = 1 to number of Node  N) {if the fitness of t i X is greater than the fitness of  _best p then
update i_best p = t i X
if the fitness of t
i X is greater than that of gbest then
then update gbest = t
i X
Update velocity vector
Update Node position
Next Node
}
Next generation
}
```

CLASSIFICATION

The basic classification is based on supervised algorithms. Algorithms are applicable for the input data. Classification is done to know the exactly how data is being classified. The Classify Tab is also supported which shows the list of machine learning algorithms. These algorithms in general operate on a classification algorithm and run it multiple times manipulating algorithm parameters or input data weight to increase the accuracy of the classifier.

- Random Forest
- SVM Classification

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

A sequential minimal optimization (SMO) is a learning system that uses a hypothesis space of linear functions in a high dimensional space, trained with a learning algorithm from optimization theory that implements a learning bias derived from statistical learning theory. SVM uses a linear model to implement non-linear class boundaries by mapping input vectors non-linearly into a high dimensional feature space using kernels. The training ED dataset examples that are closest to the maximum margin hyper plane are called support vectors. All classification models other ED dataset training examples are irrelevant for defining ED prediction point the binary class boundaries.

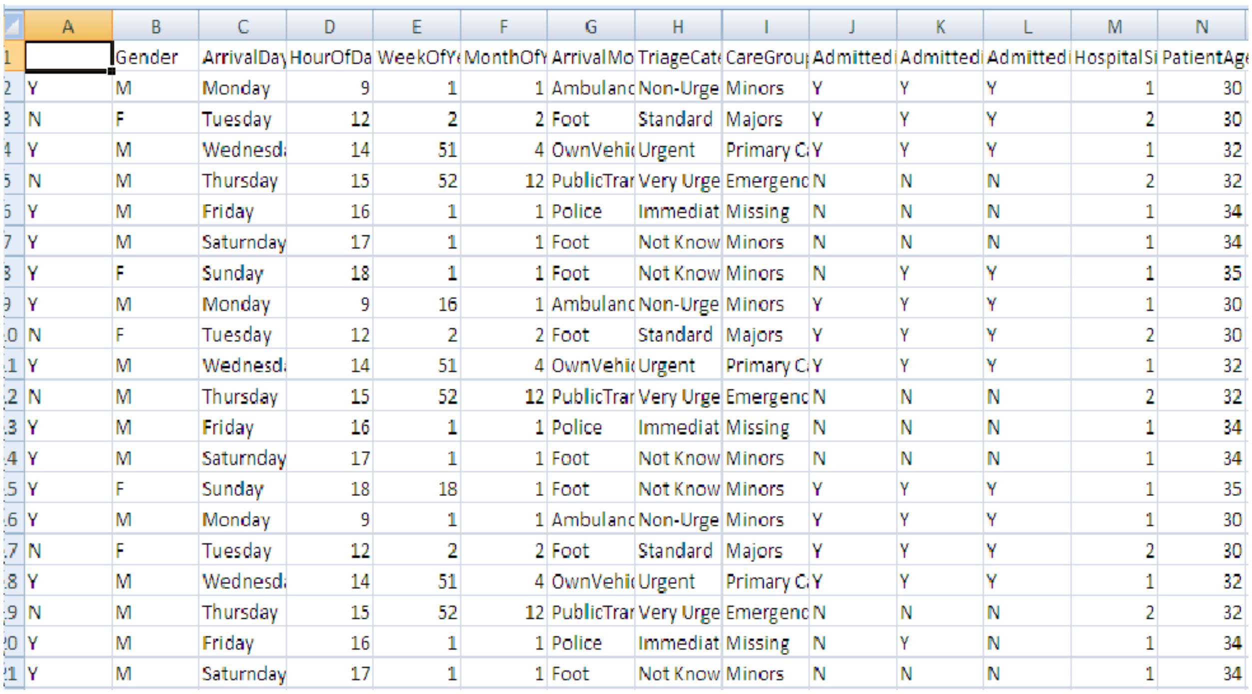
The support vectors are then used to construct ED dataset model and an optimal is a linear regression ED prediction function (in case of regression) in this feature space. Support vector machines are supervised ED prediction learning models with associated learning algorithms that ED dataset analyze data and recognize ED prediction state, used for classification and regression accuracy analysis.

Neural Network Classification model

A Neural Network Classification model (NN) is a feed forward artificial neural network model that maps ED datasets of input data onto a set of appropriate outputs. An NN classification is a multiple layers of nodes in a directed graph, with each layer fully connected to the next one. Except for the input nodes, each node is a neuron (or processing element) with a nonlinear activation function. NN classification ED dataset utilizes a supervised learning technique called back propagation for training ED the network. MLP is a change of the standard linear model and can distinguish data that are not linearly separable ED dataset process.

These networks are directed acyclic graphs that allow efficient demonstration of the joint ED attribute probability distribution over a set of random attribute variables. Each vertex in the graph represents a random attribute variable, and edges represent direct correlations between the attribute variables. More precisely, the network encodes the following conditional independence statements: each attribute variable is independent of its non-descendants in the graph given the state of its parents. These independencies are then exploited to reduce the number of parameters needed to characterize a probability distribution, and to efficiently compute posterior probabilities given evidence.

Attribute based Probabilistic value for ED prediction parameters model is encoded in a set of tables, one for each variable, in the form of local conditional distributions of a variable given its parents ED disease. Using the independence statements encoded in the network, the joint distribution is uniquely determined by these local conditional distributions.



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
	Gender	ArrivalDay	HourOfDa	WeekOfYe	MonthOfY	ArrivalMo	TriageCate	CareGrou	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted	HospitalSi	PatientAge
Y	M	Monday	9	1	1	Ambulanc	Non-Urge	Minors	Y	Y	Y	1	30
N	F	Tuesday	12	2	2	Foot	Standard	Majors	Y	Y	Y	2	30
Y	M	Wednesd:	14	51	4	OwnVehic	Urgent	Primary C:	Y	Y	Y	1	32
N	M	Thursday	15	52	12	PublicTrar	Very Urge	Emergenc	N	N	N	2	32
Y	M	Friday	16	1	1	Police	Immediat	Missing	N	N	N	1	34
Y	M	Saturnday	17	1	1	Foot	Not Know	Minors	N	N	N	1	34
Y	F	Sunday	18	1	1	Foot	Not Know	Minors	N	Y	Y	1	35
Y	M	Monday	9	16	1	Ambulanc	Non-Urge	Minors	Y	Y	Y	1	30
N	F	Tuesday	12	2	2	Foot	Standard	Majors	Y	Y	Y	2	30
Y	M	Wednesd:	14	51	4	OwnVehic	Urgent	Primary C:	Y	Y	Y	1	32
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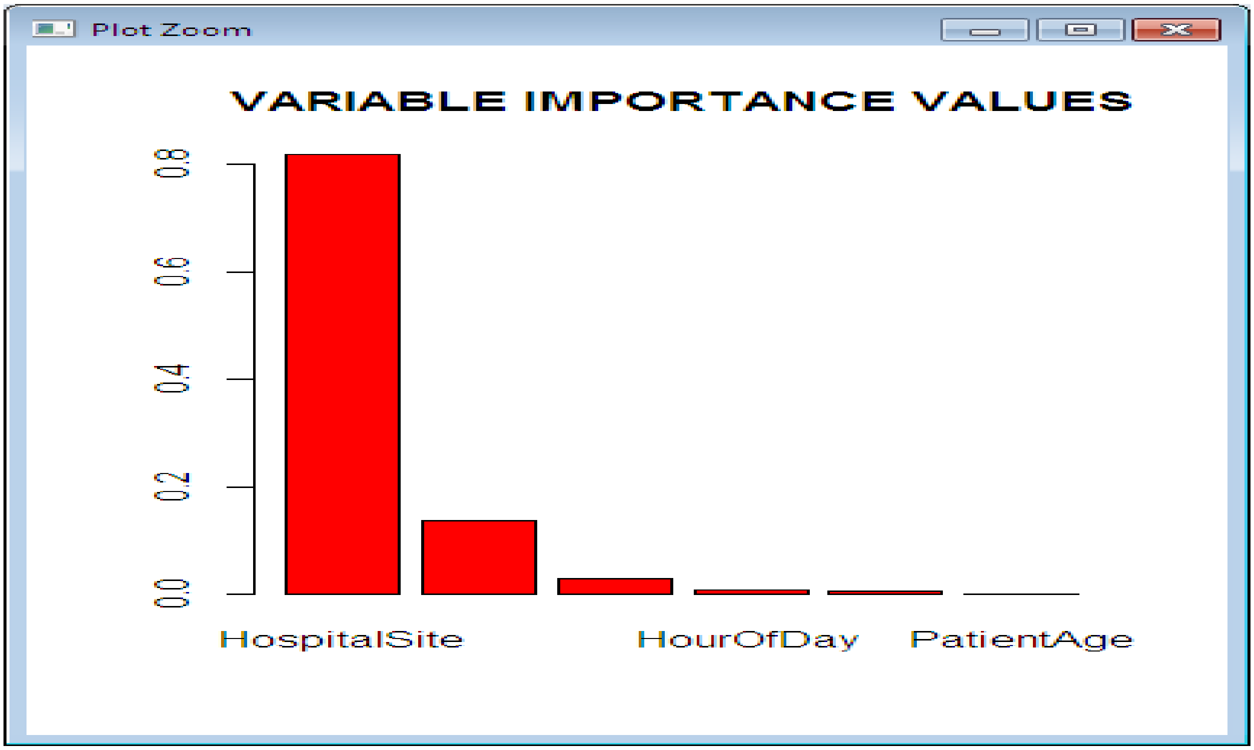

CONCLUSION

This study involved the development and comparison of three machine learning models aimed at predicting hospital admissions from the ED. Each model was trained using routinely collected ED data using three different data mining algorithms, namely logistic regression, decision trees and gradient boosted machines.

Overall, the GBM performed the best when compared to logistic regression and decision trees, but the decision tree and logistic regression also performed well. The three models presented in this study yield comparable, and in some cases improved performance compared to models presented in other studies. Implementation of the models as a decision support tool could help hospital decision makers to more effectively plan and manage resources based on the expected patient inflow from the ED.

This could help to improve patient flow and reduce ED crowding, therefore reducing the adverse effects of ED crowding and improving patient satisfaction. The models also have potential application in performance monitoring and audit by comparing predicted admissions against actual admissions. However, whilst the model could be used to support planning and decision making, individual level admission decisions still require clinical judgment.

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