

Review on Knowledge Discovery And Analysis in Healthcare Using Data Mining

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Abstract - On the Internet, where the number of choices is overwhelming, there is need to filter, prioritize and efficiently deliver relevant information in order to alleviate the problem of information overload, which has created a potential problem to many Internet users. The Proposed System solve this problem by searching through large volume of dynamically generated information to provide users with personalized content and services. The focus of this paper will be on pharmaceutical institutions and information regarding medicines. Frequent unbalanced distribution of medicines in healthcare institutions may result with serious threats to the health condition of a person. This provides health care institutions, medicine manufacturers and public in general to have insight to the information of the medicine. Thus the proposed system called Alternate Medicine System will be use to create a public awareness about alternative drugs for a particular medicine, availability of that alternative medicine in a locality This is very useful for public.

Key Words: Data Mining, Healthcare, Predictive Analytics

1. INTRODUCTION

Data mining technology provides a user oriented approach to novel and hidden information in the data. Valuable knowledge can be discovered from application of data mining techniques in healthcare system. Data mining in healthcare medicine deals with learning models to predict patients' disease. Data mining applications can greatly benefit all parties involved in the healthcare industry. For example, data mining can help healthcare insurers detect fraud and abuse, healthcare organizations make customer relationship management decisions, physicians identify effective treatments and best practices, and patients receive better and more affordable healthcare services. The huge amounts of data generated by healthcare transactions are too complex and voluminous to be processed and analyzed by traditional methods. Data mining provides the methodology and technology to transform these mounds of data into useful information for decision making.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this section, an attempt has been made to briefly touch upon some of the mentionable reviews in this domain that has been conducted in last 9-10 years. Paper [12], is a reference work with survey in medical data and biomedicine, and covers elaborate reviews on machine learning models. However, the focus has been more machine learning and data mining oriented and in some cases the categorizations have been not very clear. In another paper [13], authors have discussed few motivating cases of data mining in healthcare along with the results. The paper focuses primarily on classification tasks in healthcare and discusses three models, namely rule induction, decision tree and neural network. In the seminal work presented in [2], the authors have given various cross sectional views (By tasks, By Models, By type of data) of the data mining use cases. However, the discussions have not been from the point of view of the health care entities. [3] Discusses some interesting aspects of data mining in healthcare, however, it focuses more on public health and medicine and coverage of machine learning models are also limited. Some of the surveys have been more specific. As an example [4], focuses on the application of a particular model (Neural Network) in medical science. Some of the surveys have been on narrowed scopes where they have reviewed particular health care problems as example prediction of heart disease [5], [6], [7].

Different algorithms used in Different papers. The AIS algorithm is the first published algorithm developed to produce all large itemsets in a transaction database [10]. This algorithm has targeted to discover qualitative rules. This technique is limited to only one item in the consequent. This algorithm makes multiple passes over the entire database. The SETM algorithm is proposed in [8] and motivated by the desire to use SQL to calculate large itemsets [11]. In this algorithm each member of the set large itemsets, Lk, is in the form <TID, itemset> where TID is the unique identifier of a transaction Similarly, each member of the set of candidate itemsets, Ck, is in the form <TID, itemset>. Similar to [10], the SETM algorithm makes multiple passes over the database. The Apriori algorithm [9] is a great success in the history of mining association rules. It is by far the most well-known association rule

algorithm. This technique uses the property that any subset of a large itemset must be a large itemset.

Data mining technique is most important technique which is used in Knowledge Discovery in Database(KDD).KDD has different types of steps like Data cleaning, Data integration, Data selection, Data transformation, Data mining, Pattern evaluation, Knowledge presentation etc.

The Proposed System are information filtering systems that deal with the problem of information overload by filtering vital information fragment out of large amount of dynamically generated information according to medicines based on their cost analysis and many different parameters. This System are beneficial to both service providers and users. They reduce transaction costs of finding and selecting items in an online shopping environment. Recommendation systems have also proved to improve decision making process and quality. In e-commerce setting, Alternate Medicine System enhance revenues, for the fact that they are effective means of selling more products.

3. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY:

Suppose Medicine X and Y both have a target actions potassium-sparing diuretic, prescribed for hyperaldosteronism, low potassium levels, and for edema (fluid retention) caused by various conditions. It works by blocking the hormone aldosterone. The drug contained by them is Gliclazide with dosage 10mg/50mg but Medicine X is priced at Rs.56 whereas Medicine Y has dosage 20mg/50mg Rs.64.30. This pinpoints that there isn't much difference between the price but surely dosage difference, this may not be suggested as a cheaper alternative but as a low power alternative to the same Medicine, although it is not advised to consume a higher dosage medicine without doctor's prescription.

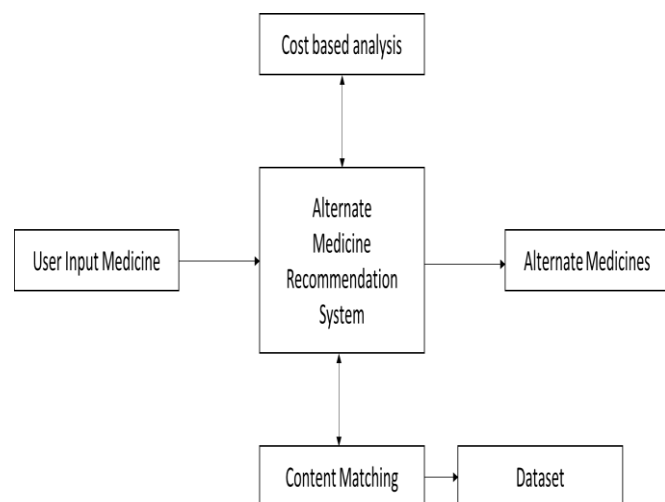


Fig -1: Model diagram of Proposed System

4.MODULES:

4.1 Dataset Generation

Medicine dataset needs to be generated for multiple medicines having same ratio which can be provided as an alternative to each other. Also for cost analysis it is necessary to know the market cost for such medicines. This dataset will be created for a total of 50 medicines.

4.2 Dataset Preprocessing

As dataset gets generated it is necessary to preprocess it for any null values if provided and the data should be cleaned and stored into Database for further processing.

4.3 Data Clustering based on contents and costing

Data clustering needs to be done for grouping similar medicines based on their contents and also it is required for cost based analysis as well.

4.4 Medicine classification and recommendation

At last ones the user inputs some medicine there is a requirement of finding alternate medicines for users which can only be done using classification of input medicines using some classification algorithm.

CONCLUSION

Medicine availability and costing are two major issues in health care system these days. Many time the medicines prescribed by doctor are not available or are very costly based on brand names. But recently many new medicine developers have stepped into market with low cost medicines with high availability. Our proposed system is going to provide users with such medicine information that are less costly as compared to prescribed medicines and at the same time have high availability in market thus helping users in avoid higher cost in health care.

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