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A Review Based Study on Data Mining for Effective Decision Making in Rural Healthcare

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Abstract

The primary aim of this research paper is to study the literatures and their findings on data mining for effective decision making in health related issues specially for rural people. In our critical review, we compare verity of research papers based on data mining approaches, techniques, tools and its impact on healthcare. The research paper has alienated in five sections Introduction, Review of Literature, Rural Healthcare, Comparative Table and Conclusion. The researcher has tried to put on view all the existing findings to show the position of healthcare.

Keywords:

Rural Healthcare; Decision Making; Medical Decision Support; Data Mining.

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1. Introduction

The People of India living in rural areas face major crisis due to shortage of proper healthcare institutions as well as medical professionals. The Municipal healthcare centre (MHC) and the public healthcare centre (PHC) are poorly run with less professional human resources and limited medical facilities. The rural medical health centre may have medications to provide first aid, but may not have the expertise. People of India in rural areas have to travel long distances to access proper health care which can be the difference between life and death in the case of emergency. There is lack of ambulance in the remote areas, even in urban areas to pinpoint the exact location of the patient is difficult.

2. Objective of Study:

To explore the existing research on data mining regarding healthcare system for future directions to others.

3. Rural Healthcare:

Healthcare is the right of every individual but lack of quality infrastructure, dearth of qualified medical functionaries and non- access to basic medicines and medical facilities thwarts its reach to 60% of population in India. A majority of 700 million people lives in rural areas where the condition of medical facilities is deplorable. Considering the picture of grim facts there is a dire need of new practices and procedures to ensure that quality and timely healthcare reaches the deprived corners of the Indian villages. Though a lot of

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policies and programs are being run by the Government but the success and effectiveness of these programs is questionable due to gaps in the implementation [11].

In rural India, where the number of Primary health care centers (PHCs) is limited, 8% of the centers do not have doctors or medical staff, 39% do not have lab technicians and 18% PHCs do not even have a pharmacist. India also accounts for the largest number of maternity deaths. A majority of these are in rural areas where healthcare situation is poor. Even in private sector, healthcare is often confined to family planning and antenatal care and do not extend to more critical services like labor and delivery, where proper medical care can save life in the case of complications [11].

4. Review of Literature:

- **4.1 M. Durairaj, V. Ranjani (2013),** focused to compare a variety of techniques, approaches and different tools and its impact on the healthcare sector. they aims to make a detailed study report of different types of data mining applications in the healthcare sector and to reduce the complexity of the study of the healthcare data transactions and also presents a comparative study of different data mining applications, techniques and different methodologies applied for extracting knowledge from database generated in the healthcare industry [1].
- **4.2 Boris Milovic and Milan Milovic (2012),** discusses about information technologies and it's automatization of processes for extraction of data that help to get interesting knowledge and regularities, which means the elimination of manual tasks and easier extraction of data directly from electronic records, transferring onto secure electronic system of medical records which will save lives and reduce the cost of the healthcare services, as well and early discovery of contagious diseases with the advanced collection of data [2].
- **4.3 Divya Tomar and Sonali Agarwal (2013),** conduct a survey and explore the utility of various Data Mining techniques such as classification, clustering, association, regression in health domain and provide brief introduction of these techniques and their advantages and disadvantages. They also highlight applications, challenges and future issues of Data Mining in healthcare [3].
- **4.4 Vishnu S. Pendyala, Yi Fang, JoAnne Holliday and Ali Zalzala (2014),** presents our vision of automating some of the healthcare functions such as monitoring and diagnosis for mass deployment. They also explain our ideas on how machines can help in this essential life supporting activity [4].
- **4.5** Shivani Batra, Shelly Sachdeva, Hem Jyotsana Parashar and Pulkit Mehndiratta (2013), compared the benefits gained from applying data mining techniques to standardized and non-standardized EHRs is provided. They aim to indentify the need of applying data mining techniques to standardized electronic healthcare records. It interrogates various issues that need to be resolved for providing an efficient standardized decision support system [5].
- **4.6 Hian Chye Koh and Gerald Tan (2015)**, discusses data mining and its applications within healthcare in major areas such as the evaluation of treatment effectiveness, management of healthcare, customer relationship management, and the detection of fraud and abuse. It also gives an illustrative example of a healthcare data mining application involving the identification of risk factors associated with the onset of diabetes [6].
- **4.7 P. Samuel Kirubakaran, S.Uma, Donbyntalang Dewkhaid, Selva Kumar (2015),** They presents the m-Healthcare system which is envisioned as an important application of pervasive computing to improve health care quality and to save lives. Implantable body sensor nodes and smart phones are utilized to provide remote healthcare monitoring to people who have chronic medical conditions such as diabetes and heart disease. Medical users receive the high-quality healthcare monitoring from medical professionals anytime and anywhere [7].
- **4.8 Dr. R. Hariharan** (2016), analyses the health status of the rural women in India. The review analysed the socio-cultural constraints of women, health needs, widespread women's ignorance, women's rights, women's access to available resources, nutritional stress, fertility and reproductive health, gender discrimination and awareness of reproductive health infections [8].
- **4.9 R. Naveen Kumar, M. Anand Kumar (2016),** their work presents a brief preamble of the techniques that are currently used in medical field followed by virtues and demerit of the existing techniques. Their study

also highlights applications, challenges and future issues of Data Mining in healthcare and provides the recommendations for appropriate selection of available Data Mining techniques [9].

4.10 Minerva Panda, Syed Mohd Ali, Sanjog Kumar Panda (2017), they focus on the development of a mobile or web application, through which patients sends their symptomatic query to the doctors through a server. The mobile application will be equipped with first aid instructions, according to the nature and severity of the symptoms, either the patients are directed to respective departments or given emergency help for further treatment. [10]

Table-1.0: Comparative Table of different Data Mining Approaches/Techniques/Tools used in Healthcare Domain

S. No.	Research Title	Authors / Year	Data Mining Approaches/ Techniques/ Tools/ Algo discussed in the paper	Key-points	Results	Limitations/ Challenges
1.	Data Mining Application s In Healthcare Sector: A Study	M. Durairaj, V. Ranjani (2013)	Rough Set Theory & ANN	compare the different data mining application in the healthcare sector for extracting useful information	The comparison study shows that data mining techniques in all the health care applications give a more encouraging level of accuracy like 97.77% for cancer prediction and around 70 % for estimating the success rate of IVF treatment.	Exploring knowledge from the medical data is such a risk task as the data found are noisy, irrelevant and massive too.
2.	Prediction and Decision Making in Health Care using Data Mining	Boris Milovic, Milan Milovic (2012)	Genetic Algorithm, ANN, Decision Tree	Main obstacle is that almost all diagnoses and treatments in medicine are imprecise and subjected to error rates.	To predict future requests, needs, desires, and conditions of the patients and to make adequate and optimal decisions about their treatments	available raw medical data are widely distributed, different and voluminous by nature
3.	A survey on Data Mining approaches for Healthcare	Divya Tomar and Sonali Agarwal (2013)	classification, clustering, association, regression	In MDS there are 300 questions which are answered by the patients at check-in time	They conclude that there is no single DM techniques which give consistent results for all types of healthcare data. The performance of DM techniques depends on the type of dataset that we have taken for doing experiment	difficult to acquire the precise and complete healthcare data. It is complex and heterogeneous in nature
4.	A Text Mining Approach to Automated Healthcare for the Masses	Vishnu S. Pendyala , Yi Fang, JoAnne Holliday and Ali	Labeling, QA Interface, KNN, NLP	work on automating medical diagnosis using text mining techniques and include	presented our vision of how machines can take-on a very essential function of life support and proposed an automated health monitoring, diagnosis & regulation	the key challenges that still need to be overcome privacy & security, cost, data set and

		Zalzala		some initial		human
5.	Applying	(2014) Shivani	Classification	results to indentify	identifies and	expertise Challenges in
	Data Mining	Batra, Shelly	, Clustering, Association	the need of applying	extracting useful information from	data mining to make
	Techniques	Sachdeva Hem	Rule	data mining	standardized health care database. Mined	standardized database to
	to Standardize	Jyotsana		techniques to	knowledge may be	database to store incorrect
	d Electronic	Parashar and		standardized electronic	used to provide better medication and early	data, kinds of user,
	Health	Pulkit		healthcare	detection of disease &	granularity of
	Records for Decision	Mehndir atta		records	reducing the cost of treatment.	data and volatility.
6	Support	(2013)	Classification	Diaguas	dayalamad ta hattan	a a a a a si bility
6.	Data Mining	Hian Chye	Classification table,	Discuss about data	developed to better identify and track	accessibility of data, raw
	Application s	Koh and Gerald	Decision Table, chi	mining and its	chronic disease states and high-risk	inputs and other data
	in	Tan	square	applications	patients, design	problems may
	Healthcare	(2015)		within healthcare	appropriate interventions, and	arise, these include
				such as the evaluation of	reduce the number of hospital	missing, corrupted,
				treatment	admissions and claims	inconsistent,
				effectiveness , mgt of		or non- standardized
				healthcare,		data, such as
				customer relationship		pieces of information
				mgt, and		recorded in different
				detection of		formats
				fraud and risk.		in different data sources.
7.	An	P. Samuel	Pervasive	To deliver	make m-Healthcare system which is	m-Healthcare
	Automated Health Care	Kirubaka	computing, Implantable	health care services to	envisioned as an	still faces many
	Computing Model for	ran, S.Uma,	body sensor, Ontology	meet the health	important application of pervasive	challenges including
	Continuous	Donbynt	learning,	needs of	computing	information
	Monitoring of Patients	alang Dewkhai	Software Engineering	target populations.	to improve health care quality and to save	security and privacy
	for Immediate	d, Selva Kumar		To provide increasing	lives	preservation.
	Medical	(2015),		access and		
	Care during Emergency			decreasing unnecessary		
				variations in		
8.	Health	Dr. R.	Decision	women faces	analysed the socio-	suggests the
	Status of Rural	Harihara n (2016),	Making, Learning	various unique	cultural constraints of women, health needs,	researchers in the field of
	Women in	11 (2010),	outcomes	health issues	widespread women's	women health
	India: An Overview			as compared to male,	ignorance, women's rights, women's access	to bring various
	of			there is a	to available resources,	research for
	Literatures			need for more	fertility and	safeguarding the women
				specific and combined	reproductive health, gender discrimination	health status as whole
L	1	1		Comonica	bonder discrimination	,,,,,,,,,

				#0000#c1	and arrange of	1
				research on	and awareness of	
				women	reproductive health	
				health status	infections	
9.	Medical	R.	classification,	presents a	detection of disease	The
	Data	Naveen	clustering,	brief	diagnosis by	preprocessing
	Mining	Kumar,	association,	preamble of	performing	of dataset is
	Techniques	M.	regression	the	classification or	less
	for Health	Anand		techniques	clustering techniques.	concentrated
	Care	Kumar		that are	But still there is a low	in the existing
	Systems	(2016),		currently	concentration on the	work, which
		(/ /		used in	quality of the dataset,	leads to major
				medical field	when it is incomplete.	setback in the
				followed by		overall
				virtues and		process.
				demerit of		process.
				the existing		
				techniques		
10.	Big Data in	Minerva	Big Data,	unified	developed a mobile/	key challenges
10.	Health	Panda,	Health	model	web application,	posed to in
	Care: A	Syed	Analytics	can serve as	through which patients	healthcare
	Mobile A	Mohd	Analytics	a data	sends their	system that are
	Based	Ali,		collection,	symptomatic query to	shortage of
	Solution	Sanjog		delivery as	the doctors through a	human
	Solution	Kumar		•		
		Panda			server and patient can take help during	resources,
				analytic tool	1 0	accessibility of healthcare
		(2017)		in the	emergency	
				healthcare		infrastructure,
				domain.		affordability
						of healthcare
						services
						especially for
						the rural
				1 0 1		populations

Sources: Authors Compilation

Table-2.0: Comparative Table on different Data Mining Algorithms & their Learning Types used in Healthcare Domain

S. No.	Algorithm/ Tool	Learning Type	Behavior	Task Performed	Evaluation Criteria	Performance depends on
1.	Classification	Supervised	Predictive	Identifying Class	Accuracy	Correctness of Training Data
2.	Clustering	Unsupervised	Descriptive	Grouping Data	Accuracy	Efficiency
3.	Regression	Supervised	Predictive	Map a data item	Evaluation	Type of function (linear, logistic etc)
4.	Association Rule	Unsupervised	Descriptive	Identifying correlated attributes	Efficiency	Support and confidence value
5.	Prediction	Supervised	Predictive	Predicting future dataset	Accuracy	Past and current data
6.	Summarization	Unsupervised	Descriptive	Maps data into subset	Accuracy	Derived data from data
7.	Time Series Analysis	Supervised	Predictive	visualize time series	Forecasting	Value of an attribute
8.	Sequence Discovery	Unsupervised	Descriptive	Sequential pattern in data	Efficiency	Based on time

Sources: Authors Compilation

5. Conclusion:

After reviewing the different studies, the researcher found that there are many constraint to explore the knowledge and take effective decision from medical databases because the available raw medical data are widely distributed, non-standardized, noise, corrupted, inconsistent, missing, voluminous by nature and recorded in different file formats. This review puts focus on challenges to using data mining on healthcare domain, it shows the important concern about information or data security & privacy preservation, cost, data set, reduce error and human expertise. Our critical study indicates that there are scopes to overcome these constraints and limitations. The limitations of the study clearly mentioned in the above comparative table 1.0 and 2.0, which shows the scope for further research.

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