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A Study on the Use of Data Science in Healthcare Applications and the Mathematical Issues in Data Science

[1*]Balamurugan Easwaran, [2]S. Aramuthakannan, [3]S. Lokesh, [4]R.Kumar,[5]Kuntal Jyoti Saikia, [6]Utpal Saikia

[1*]Associate Professor, University of Africa, Toru Orua, Nigeria.
[2]Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics, PSG Institute of Technology and Applied Research, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.
[3]Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, PSG Institute of Technology and Applied Research, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.
[4]Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, CMS College of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.
[5]Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Jorhat Engineering College, Garmur, Jorhat, Assam, India.
[6]Assistant professor, Department of Mathematics, Silapathar College, Silapathar, Dhemaji, Assam, India.
[1*]rethinbs@gmail.com, [2]sakannan@psgitech.ac.in, [3]lok.for.you@gmail.com, [4]profkumarr.cse@gmail.com, [5]kuntaljyoti.saikia@gmail.com, [6]utpalsaikiajorhat@gmail.com

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Abstract

Predictive analytics and decision models have long been pillars of advancement in the military, business, and government sectors. Technologies, big data analytics, and modeling of multi-source data systems all play a significant part in today's healthcare system. Numerous issues that may be described into mathematical models in these fields can be analysed utilizing computational approaches, advanced optimization, and decision analysis. This essay explores the usage of data science in healthcare applications as well as data science's mathematical challenges.

Keywords: Data Science, Healthcare, Mathematical Models, Applications.

I. Introduction

It is important for newcomers to data science to have a basic understanding of math. This knowledge can come from other fields, such as business management, hardware engineering, the chemical process industry, health care and medicine, etc. These fields require experience with spreadsheets, numerical calculations, and projections. The arithmetic ability required for data science is significantly different [1-2].

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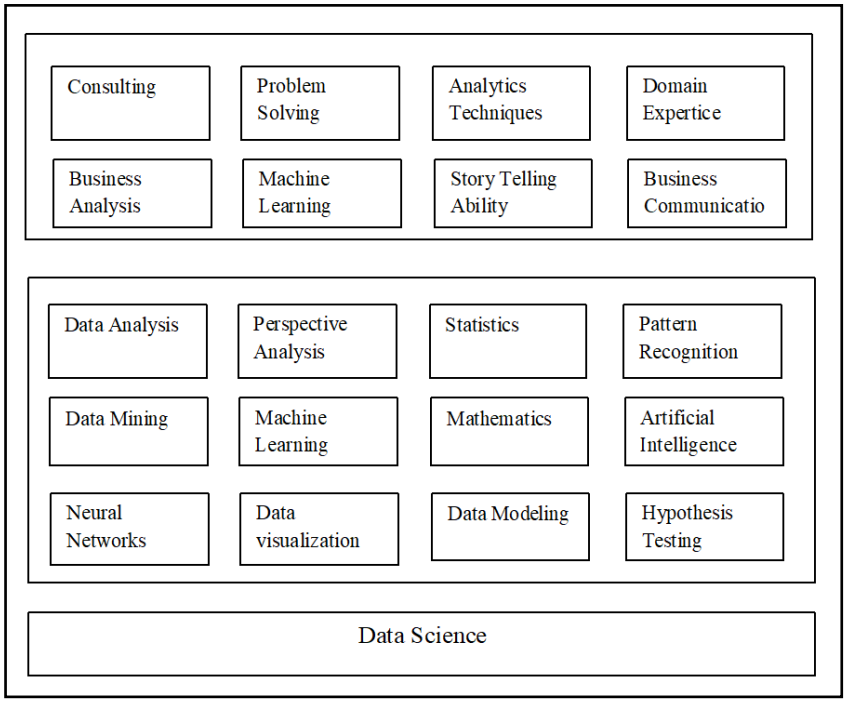

Figure 1: Healthcare and Data Science

II. DATA SCIENCE APPLICATIONS IN HEALTHCARE

The healthcare sector generates a large quantity of data every day. Data from wearables [3], clinical systems, numerous kinds of research, and electronic medical records are utilised to generate a significant quantity of information billing. This gives a great potential for healthcare practitioners to improve patient care by using actionable insights from historical patient data. Data science makes it feasible. The figure 1 illustrate the relationship between the data science and research related to healthcare.

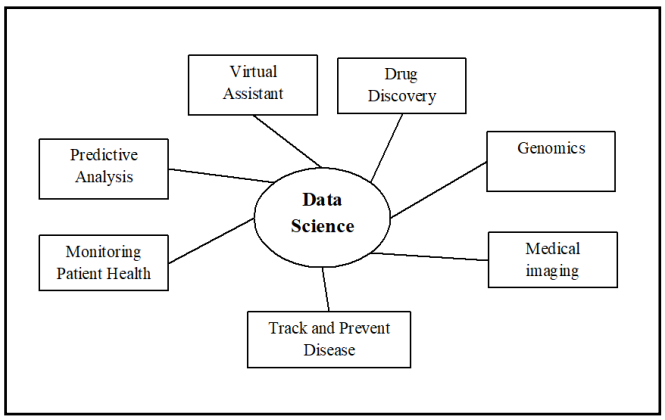

Figure 2: Applications of Data Science in Healthcare

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The relationship between the data science and healthcare is shown in figure 2. With the use of advanced analytics and machine learning, data scientists are steadily transforming the healthcare sector throughout the world. They strive to optimize all facets of healthcare operation by maximising the potential of data, achieving operational experience, and enhancing care delivery [4].

1. Diagnosis: The diagnosis informs the sort of treatment to be given to the patient, making it an essential component of the patient care cycle.

2. Optimal staffing: It might be difficult to locate enough medical professionals to take care of patients at any given moment due to the constant and increasing demand for healthcare services. Any change to a patient flow schedule that is rigid always has an impact on the operational units, such as ICUs and emergency care units. If there are more employees than needed, the labour cost may rise [5].

3. Public Health: To enhance general public health, various healthcare groups have lately started to employ vast amounts of information. There is a vast quantity of dispersed healthcare data from several sources, including social media, websites, Google maps, and wearables. This data contains the key to understanding the public health as a whole in a particular geographic area. Data scientists can analyse it to create heatmaps referring to parameters like the reparative impacts of persons in the population, geology, health conditions, etc. [6].

4. Medication Discovery: The process of developing a drug is by no means simple. Before a medicine is introduced to the market, extensive research, testing, time commitment, and financial investment are required [7]. The cost of putting another medicine out for sale to the general public is estimated. Information science may use diverse configurations of structured and unstructured biological data obtained from various tests, treatment outcomes, contextual research, internet networking, and other sources across a variety of parameters. It would then be able to simulate how the medicine would interact with body proteins and predict the rate of success using advanced numerical computations.

5. Healthcare expense reduction: Healthcare prices just appear to be rising with time, and this appears to be a determining factor in expressing a positive patient experience. In any event, this may also be taken care of using BI tools and analytics. Information researchers can look at clinical framework data and information about types of variables and charges. This helps them to identify possible areas of revenue losses and operational gaps by drilling down to the patterns in needed resource utilisation and required room usage to take into account patient demands.

6. Wearables Device: Wearables are becoming more and more commonplace. Along with creating a stylish decoration, they encourage people to be their best selves. They keep track of important health measurements including heart rate, pulse, sleep pattern, beat, and others [8].

III. ANALYSIS OF BIG DATA IN HEALTHCARE

The concept of "big data" is not new; nevertheless, how it is defined is

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always changing. Numerous attempts to define big data generally present it as a collection of information components whose quantity, speed, kind, and unpredictability need the development of new hardware and software in order to efficiently store, analyse, and visualise the data [9] [10]. A perfect example of how the three Vs of information—volume, variety, and speed of age of information- are a natural element of the information that it creates is in the field of medical services. This information is dispersed across many human services structures, health back-up plans, professionals, government entities, etc.

Additionally, each of these data centres is compartmentalised and inherently unable to support global information transparency. In addition to the three Vs, social insurance information's accuracy is crucial for its critical role in developing translational research.

The simultaneous occurrence of significant pathophysiological and physiological miracles as alterations in many clinical streams. This resulted from strong connectivity across diverse bodily frameworks, providing possible signals for clinical evaluation. Accordingly, comprehending and predicting diseases need for an accumulating technique that uses structured and unstructured data from a variety of nonclinical and clinical modalities for an increasingly thorough perspective of the infection states. Taking care of some of the growing pains associated with introducing big data analytics to medicine is one area of healthcare research that has recently gained traction.

Regarding the two properties of the taxonomy of analytics and the characteristics of the data itself that may be seriously done on them, scientists are focusing on the complicated nature of healthcare data.

The following are a few big data challenges:

Step 1. Data Variability Information streams can be extremely conflictive with sporadic or non-occasional peaks, despite increasing transmission speeds and information varieties. Thus, managing sporadic and constant top loads might be challenging. Particularly with unstructured data, this is true. Additionally, information pattern extraction and estimation provide an additional difficulty.

Step 2. The amount of data. Data originates from a variety of sources, such as commercial transactions, online interactions, sensor-to-gadget and machine-to-machine communication, and biological data for individuals. Such data is produced in enormous amounts.

Step 3. Data data complexity. Data typically come from several sources, making it challenging to connect, coordinate, wash down, and migrate between frameworks. In any instance, it's critical to connect and link various information linkages, chains of command, and connections before they quickly spiral out of control.

Step 4. Dynamic data. There are signs everywhere, but the majority of them come from unidentified sources and are mixed with a few other signs and perhaps their echoes. Partitioning the immaculate sign from a source that is visually challenged is a test; this is especially true if continuous execution is desired.

Step 5. Data transmission. Data moving at a remarkable rate needs to be

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handled wisely. For two-way or multi-party information communication, this problem is substantially more difficult.

Step 6. Data variety. There are many different ways that data can be organised, from structured numeric information in traditional information bases to unstructured content reports, from non-numeric information to extensive interpersonal organisation and message exchanges, as well as from compressed video and sound to stock ticker information and currency exchange. All of these must be monitored and ready as necessary.

IV. MATHEMATICS FOR HEALTH CARE

Math is extremely important in the medical industry. Medical professionals must gather accurate computations and data in order to diagnose, treat, and present medical issues. Here are a few examples of mathematical uses in medicine:

1. Applications for operating rooms the proper oxygen levels for surgery patients, and developing safe solutions Anesthesiologists can be helped in many ways by math. Anesthesiologists take into account factors like the required level of dilution, solution doses, desired drugs, patient weight, etc.

2. Taking vital signs As the dashboard indications of our bodies, blood pressure, pulse rate, respiration rate, and temperature are regarded as vital signs. Nurses and medical assistants need to be able to read instruments for these indicators and to quantify them.

3. The Final Verdict The administrators are in charge of overseeing matters involving money, as well as the health care institutions' financial gains and losses. In general, medical centres track income when a patient receives or is hospitalised for outpatient treatments.

4. Dispensing of Medicines Attendants must translate medication instructions into the proper amounts and manageable number of tablets. In essence, the number of tablets needed equates to the measurement desired divided by the dose the nearby emergency clinic has.

V. MATHEMATICS FOR DATA SCIENCE

Any modern system of science is built on mathematics. Almost all of the systems used in modern information science, including AI, have strong scientific foundations. It goes without saying that being a top information researcher will necessitate having a variety of pearls of knowledge, including programming expertise, a modicum of commercial savvy, and an excellent scientific and inquisitive viewpoint on the information. However, it typically pays to be knowledgeable about the engine's components rather than just being the person in the driver's seat who doesn't know anything about the car. In this way, having a solid understanding of the scientific methods underlying the clever computations will offer one an advantage over friends. Consider a business analyst or web engineer.

They could handle a lot of information and data each day, but perhaps there isn't much emphasis on comprehensively showcasing that information. The emphasis is frequently on moving forward and using the facts for an immediate need rather than doing a thorough logical examination. However, information science should always be

about the science (not the information). Following that string, certain equipment and systems are necessary. The majority of these are indicators of a good logical process:

1. Hidden pattern recognition from the information stream
2. Investigating the fundamental dynamics of the process modelling
3. The model's understanding's limitations
4. Quantifying the uncertainty surrounding the projections and data
5. Developing theories
6. The comprehension of mathematical proofs and abstract reasoning 7. A comprehensive evaluation of the data source's quality

VI. CONCLUSION

The healthcare sector generates a large quantity of data every day. Any modern system of science is built on mathematics. Almost all of the systems used in modern information science, including AI, have strong scientific foundations. Math is extremely important in the medical industry. Medical professionals must gather accurate computations and data in order to diagnose, treat, and present medical issues. With the use of advanced analytics and machine learning, data scientists are steadily transforming the healthcare sector throughout the world.

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