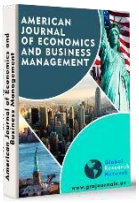

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Article

AI-Driven Business Analytics for Early Prediction and Prevention of High-Cost Healthcare Utilization

Md Shokran[1], Md Saiful Islam[2], Mohammad Yasin[3], Mahzabin Binte Rahman[4], Jannatul Ferdousi[5]

1. Master of Science in Business Analytics, Trine University, USA
2. Master of Business Administration and Management Operation, San Francisco Bay University, USA
3. Master of Business Administration major in Information Technology Management, Westcliff University, USA
4. Master's of Science in Business analytics, Trine university, USA; Master of Busness Administration, San Francisco Bay University, USA
5. Master of Business Administration, San Francisco Bay University, USA

Abstract: The readmissions to the hospital within 30 days following the discharge are an important indicator of care quality and one of the key elements in increasing healthcare spending, especially in patients with chronic illnesses, such as diabetes mellitus. The readmission rates of diabetic patients are also much higher than the average rate of the hospitalized patients because of the complicated comorbidities, unstable glycemic conditions, difficulties in managing medications, and extensive healthcare use. This study is set to pinpoint the most important indicators related to 30-day readmissions among diabetic patients and to create an Artificial Intelligence (AI)-driven predictive model that will be able to identify the risks early. This study demographic features, clinical indicators, laboratory outcomes, medication history, and previous healthcare use measures using the Diabetes 130-US hospitals for years 19992008 dataset with more than 100 000 hospital encounters. Following thorough data preprocessing and feature engineering, several machine learning models, namely, Logistic Regression, Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, and Gradient Boosting are implemented and assessed in terms of performance measures, such as ROC-AUC and precision, recall, and F1-score to solve the problem of class imbalance. The results emphasize that the number of previous inpatient visits, the number of diagnoses, emergency visits, insulin usage, discharge disposition and change of medications are some of the most significant predictors of early readmission. AI-based models have a high predictive accuracy and give practical information to health practitioners. Situated in the business analytics perspective, it is possible to identify high-risk patients early on and focus on their specific needs, including better discharge planning, medication reconciliation, and subsequent follow-ups. The interventions can decrease avoidable readmissions, better patient outcome, hospital performance measures, and health care costs can be greatly decreased. This study adds to the increased amount of research in the field of AI-based healthcare analytics and helps to make decisions on the quality improvement and cost optimization of the hospital system based on data.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare, 30-Day Hospital Readmission, Diabetes Mellitus, Predictive Analytics, Machine in Healthcare and Healthcare Cost Reduction

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1. Introduction

A. Background

Diabetes mellitus is considered one of the most widespread and difficult chronic illnesses that impacts globally on populations and health care. Diabetes is a serious condition characterized by chronic hyperglycemia caused by insulin resistance or lack of

insulin secretion as well as both conditions leading to severe acute and long-term complications. Such complications as cardiovascular disease, chronic kidney disease, neuropathy, retinopathy, and predisposition to infections are among them and all of them substantially decline the quality of life of patients and raise the risk of mortality. Constant medical care, change of life, and frequent contact with health care providers is needed due to the progressive and lifelong characteristics of diabetes [1]. Diabetes is a disease that has an impact on the lives of millions of people in the United States and poses a significant percentage of hospitalizations every year. Diabetic patients also have several comorbid conditions, which complicate and cost their clinical care. Hospitalized patients with the diagnosis of diabetes have disproportionately high rates of 30-day readmission rates as opposed to the general population of patients [2]. The quality of healthcare, coordination of care and the effectiveness of discharge has been a well-known measure of healthcare quality based on the thirty-day hospital readmission [3]. This measure is used by policymakers and healthcare organizations to measure the performance of hospitals and make reimbursement adjustments. High rates of readmission do not only indicate possible shortcomings in the discharge planning, medication reconciliation, or follow-up care, but also largely in the increase of healthcare spending [4]. Readmission is preventable and causes financial burden to the healthcare systems and poor patient outcomes. Consequently, there has been an immediate need to establish the factors that cause early readmissions in diabetic patients [5]. Anticipating that high-risk individuals may be identified before discharge and allow targeted interventions, streamline care trajectories, and eventually minimize avoidable readmission rates and enhance the overall health outcomes of the population.

B. Healthcare Readmission and Economic Impact

Hospital readmissions are clinically worrisome as well as costly. In the case of chronic diseases like diabetes, high readmission rates are traditionally linked to under-glycaemic regulation, lack of medication adherence, lack of self-management training and education, comorbidity, and post-discharge care [6]. A lot of such readmissions can be regarded as possibly avoidable with the help of enhanced care coordination and prior patient management approaches. Economically, readmission in hospitals is a significant part of the overall healthcare spending [7]. The governments in collaboration with insurance companies are pressing financial fines on those hospitals where 30-day readmission rates are excessive, which focuses on accountability and value-based care delivery [8]. As a result, minimizing readmissions has become a strategic issue of healthcare organizations. Proper strategies of prediction and prevention may result in the increase of patient satisfaction, clinical outcomes, resource allocation, as well as cut operational costs [9]. This increased focus of quality improvement highlights the necessity to implement modern analytical technologies that will enable identifying those patients who are at high risk of experiencing an early readmission.

C. The Purpose of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare Analytics

The fast evolution of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and machine learning technologies has fundamentally altered the healthcare analytics and the process of clinical decision-making. Healthcare systems produce large volumes of both structured and unstructured data such as electronic health records, laboratory data, medication history, and patterns of utilization [10]. Conventional statistical techniques may not work well in discovering the nonlinear relationships that are inherent in such high dimensional data. The AI-based solutions, however, can identify latent trends, relationships and risk indicators that cannot be easily observed using traditional analysis [11]. Logistic Regression, Random Forest, Support Vector Machines, and Gradient Boosting models are machine learning algorithms, which have proven to be very effective in predicting various factors in healthcare including disease, risk, and outcome prediction [12]. As applied to hospital readmissions, predictive analytics have the ability to combine demographic factors, clinical factors, medication

adherence, and previous healthcare utilization statistics to estimate the chances of a patient being readmitted within 30 days. Such predictive intelligence can allow healthcare providers to take active measures to intervene by carrying out specific discharge planning, medication education, and appointment scheduling [13].The AI-based business analytics provides a solution to the problem of the gap between predictive modeling and strategic healthcare management. Hospitals can also use predictive outputs to distribute their resources more effectively, focus on the high-risk patients, and create specific preventive programs by translating these outputs into actionable insights [14]. The use of AI in the diagnosis of diabetes-related readmission predictors provides a factual method of enhancing the quality of care as well as eliminating unnecessary spending [15]. The use of AI technologies can be considered a crucial step to sustainable, efficient, and patient-centered healthcare delivery systems

D. Problem Statement

Irrespective of the continuous quality improvement measures, diabetic patients have reported high rates of 30-day hospital readmission [16]. Current risk assessment systems are mostly premised on a few clinical predictors and do not consider the multifaceted interplay of demographic factors, comorbidities, medication history, and previous healthcare utilization. In turn, it leads to the problem of the inability of hospitals to properly identify high-risk individuals prior to their discharge. Also, there are few detailed analytical studies based on large multi-hospital data. The research gap identifies the necessity of innovative AI-based predictive models that would be able to explain multiple dimensions of the risk factors and enhance the early detection of diabetic individuals at the highest risk of readmission in order to effectively implement a set of interventions and cost-cutting measures.

E. Objectives of the Study

The main goal of the proposed research is to create an AI-based predictive model that will reveal high-risk patients with diabetes to readmission. In particular, the study will attempt to:

- Determine the major demographic, clinical and medication-related variables contributing towards early readmission.
- Examine the effect of previous healthcare use on readmission [17].
- Compare and develop many machine learning models, based on predictive accuracy.
- Measure model performance with the right classification measures.
- Give operational information to aid hospital decision-making and cost-cutting plans.

F. Research Questions

This research paper aims to answer the following research questions in a major manner:

1) Which demographic, clinical and healthcare utilization factors are of the greatest importance in 30-day readmission in diabetic patients?
2) To what extent can machine learning models forecast high-risk diabetic patients before the discharge?
3) What are predictive insights that can be used based on AI models to enhance the quality of care and lower healthcare expenditures?

G. Significance of the Study

This research has a great scholarly, clinical and managerial value. Academically, it is a contribution to the accumulating literature on AI-powered healthcare analytics since it uses advanced techniques to machine learning on a massive multi-hospital dataset. This study contributes to the knowledge of the combined effect of demographic, clinical, medication-related, and utilization variables on early readmission among diabetic patients. The combination of predictive modeling and healthcare management insights has

led to the development of a study that contributes to interdisciplinary research at the intersection of artificial intelligence, business analytics, and clinical medicine [18]. The research results of this study can be used in the clinical practice of medical workers to identify high-risk patients before their discharge to provide proactive intervention plans. With early identification, discharge planning, patient education, medication reconciliation, and follow-up care coordination is possible. These two specific interventions can help enhance patient outcomes, decrease complications, and overall quality of care [19]. The knowledge of medication patterns and changes in the treatment in relation to readmissions can provide evidence-based clinical decisions. As a managerial and policy tool, the study can be used to give practical information to hospital administrators and policymakers in the healthcare industry to minimize preventable readmissions and financial penalties [20]. Efficient allocation of resources, prioritization of case management services and better operational performance metrics can be supported by predictive risk stratification [21]. This study facilitates evidence-based decision-making, which is consistent with the value-based healthcare principles, with the goal of improving patient outcomes, optimizing hospital performance, and decreasing the healthcare spending in general.

2. Literature Review

A. Diabetes Mellitus and Risk of Hospital Readmission

Diabetes mellitus has been known to be a chronic metabolic disease with high morbidity, mortality and healthcare expenditure [22]. The advancement of the disease is usually a cause of various chronic complications, such as heart diseases, kidney damage, neuropathy, and infections. Such complications enhance the chances of hospitalization and readmission. Research studies that have looked at the use patterns of hospitals have continued to show that diabetic patients have high readmission rates relative to non-diabetic groups. Management of the disease, as well as comorbidity, hypertension, and heart disease among others, makes the management of the disease quite complex, which adds to early returns to hospital. [23] The 30-day hospital readmission has now become a quality measure that is standardized to assess the performance and continuity of hospitals. High readmission rates of diabetic patients are commonly associated with poor glycemic control, non-adherence to medications, failure to plan discharge, and failure to receive timely outpatient care [24]. Elevated HbA1c levels, insulin dependency, and a number of diagnoses have been linked to a high probability of readmission. Also, past inpatient and emergency visits are effective predictors of further hospital usage. It has also been revealed that socio-demographic factors, such as age, the socioeconomic status, and race, contribute to readmission risk [25]. The elderly are particularly vulnerable because of the degradation of physiology and multimorbidity. Besides, healthcare access inequities can worsen the progress of the disease and cause avoidable readmissions. Healthcare systems have been struggling to reach high-risk individuals prior to discharge even though people have been increasingly knowledgeable about the issue [25]. This underlines the necessity of the extensive risk stratification strategies that incorporate the demographic, clinical, and utilization-associated variables to improve the comprehension of readmission risk in diabetic patients and the reduction of this risk.

B. Healthcare Predictive Modeling Methodologies

The increasing access to electronic health records and administrative data has enabled the creation of predictive models that seek to predict adverse healthcare outcomes. Classical statistical techniques, including logistic regression, have been used for a long time to determine the relationship between clinical variables and readmission risk. Such models are interpretable and statistically inferential but might be unable to model nonlinear relationships and complicated interactions between high-dimensional variables [26]. Machine learning algorithms have seen their popularity in healthcare analytics in recent years because of the opportunities to analyze large volumes of data and to reveal

complex patterns. The effectiveness of decision trees, random forests, support vector machines and gradient boosting models in predictive performance has been shown to be effective in numerous clinical applications [27]. Such models are able to make automatic learning of data without reference to any preset assumptions, thus are quite appropriate in multifactorial situations such as diabetes. Ensemble learning methods that integrate more than two models have also been able to improve predictive power by eliminating variance and enhancing generalizability [28].Class imbalance is one of the most essential issues of readmission prediction as the number of readmission patients is lower in comparison with non-readmission ones [29]. Oversampling techniques, under-sampling techniques and cost-sensitive learning techniques have been used to solve this problem. Common metrics used to measure predictive performance are model evaluation metrics such as ROC-AUC, precision-recall curves, F1-score and sensitivity. Although predictive modeling has proven to be promising, there is continuing research on how to translate the outputs of the model into practical clinical approaches [30]. To successfully incorporate predictive analytics in healthcare processes, it is necessary to have technical strength and business equilibrium in the hospital systems.

C. AI and Business analytics in Readmission Prevention

The integration of the concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into healthcare systems has been growing to aid evidenced-based decision-making and strategic planning. In addition to predictive accuracy, predictive insights can work to enhance operational efficiency and cost management, which emphasizes the practical application of predictive insights as part of AI-driven business analytics [31]. Within the framework of hospital readmissions, the AI models can be used to perform risk stratification by grouping patients based on their risk of early hospitalization. The stratification enables the healthcare providers to focus on the intervention of the at-risk individuals. Business analytics models merge predictive results with both financial and operational information to assess the costs implication and resource allocation plans [32]. As an illustration, the targeted case management, the improved discharge education, the medication reconciliation, and the timely follow-up scheduling can be facilitated by identifying high-risk diabetic patients before being discharged [33]. Such interventions will be able to minimize unnecessary readmissions and maximize hospital bed space as well as minimize penalty financial losses. In addition, artificial intelligence-based dashboards and decision-support systems allow real-time tracking of the risk profile of patients, which aids in the coordination of care. Although AI has potential in its implementation as a tool in readmission prevention, some issues are still toward model transparency, data quality, and ethical implications. In implementing predictive models in a clinical scenario, fairness and the reduction of bias is paramount [34]. Also, interdisciplinary teamwork between clinicians, data scientists and administrators is necessary to achieve successful implementation. Combining AI-based predictive analytics and management of health care agendas provides a revolutionary chance to transform the current reactive treatment patterns of care to the model of proactive and preventive care [35]. This correlation between technological innovativeness and strategic healthcare management highlights the increasing significance of AI-based business analytics in minimizing the hospital readmission rate among diabetic patients.

D. Empirical Study

The article by Md Nazmul Alam Bhuiyan and Rabi Sankar Mondal titled AI-Driven Predictive Analytics in Healthcare: Evaluating Impact on Cost and Efficiency sheds a lot of light on how artificial intelligence can be applied to healthcare cost optimization and patient stratification. The authors suggest a dual AI concept of integrating regression and classification models to solve the increasing costs of health care and operational inefficiency. Through healthcare insurance records, the research uses Linear Regression, Random Forest and XGBoost to predict the costs but the random forest proves to be the best ($R^2 = 0.87$). To stratify the patients, logistic regression, random forest, and XGboost

classification algorithms were applied to classify the patients as low, medium, and high-cost patients with high macro F1-score and accuracy [1]. The research paper adds to the current literature that focuses on the strategic role of machine learning in healthcare financial planning and resource allocation. The study connects predictive accuracy to practical decision-making, which is why the assets of ensemble learning methods are emphasized to improve the performance of the budgeting process and increase clinical resource optimization. The scalability and interpretability of the framework also enhance its applicability to hospital systems, insurance setting and population health infrastructure.

In the article, AI-Driven Patient Risk Stratification Models in Public Health: Improving Preventive Care Outcomes through Predictive Analytics by Aadit Sharma, Bolaji Iyanu Adekunle, Jeffrey Chidera Ogeawuchi, Abraham Ayodeji Abayomi, and Omoniyi Onifade (2023), the authors provide research on the transformational value of artificial intelligence in improving the delivery of preventive care through advanced predictive analytics. The paper highlights the importance of AI-based machine learning models that allow selecting at-risk patients through analyzing massive health data sets, such as electronic health records, demographic factors, environmental factors, and social determinants of health. The framework underpins prevention measures and enhances preventive care outcomes through the realization of high-risk chronic and other poor health outcomes [2]. The authors show that predictive models can be very useful in the process of reducing hospital readmission, improving clinical processes, and cost-effectiveness in healthcare systems. Another issue that is highlighted in the article is the optimization of resource allocation where the stratification of risk is based on the fact that the medical services are focused on the patient with the highest need. As well as operational advantages, the paper deals with ethical implications of artificial intelligence (including algorithmic bias, data privacy, and transparency), and it was found that explainable AI models should be necessary when implementing AI in the field of public health. The study is relevant to the increasingly expanding research on AI integration in healthcare systems as it contributes to the paradigm shift of reaction-based care approaches to data-driven, proactive care approaches. The paper highlights the applicability and transparency of AI-based stratification systems and their ability to enhance healthcare sustainability and the efficiency of preventive care.

In the article titled Harnessing Big Data and Predictive Analytics for Early Detection and Cost Optimization in Cancer Care, by Md Habibur Rahman, Md Ekrim Hossin, Md Jubayar Hossain, Syed Mohammed Muhive Uddin, Md Imtiaz Faruk, Md Mazharul Anwar, and Forhad Hossain (2024), the authors discuss the transformative quality of big data and predictive analytics in relation to the two issues of cancer diagnosis at an early stage and increasing healthcare expenses. The research highlights the role of integration of diverse information, such as electronic health records, genomic, medical imaging, wearable, and insurance claims to assist in predictive modeling in oncology [3]. Through the use of machine learning and artificial intelligence, the study identifies the ways in which predictive analytics can help to identify hidden trends and predict disease outcomes and plan individualized therapy. The authors prove that timely diagnosis based on predictive models allows reducing the late diagnosis rates, the number of unnecessary interventions, and improving the cost-effectiveness of the care plan. Also, the paper identifies the necessity to optimize the allocation of resources in the framework of value-based care to enhance financial sustainability without compromising clinical efficiency. The ethical issues such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and regulatory problems are also presented so that the implementation will be responsible. The article adds to the increasingly big literature in the field promoting data-based healthcare change, which supports the strategic position of predictive analytics in enhancing patient outcomes and economic sustainability in contemporary healthcare settings.

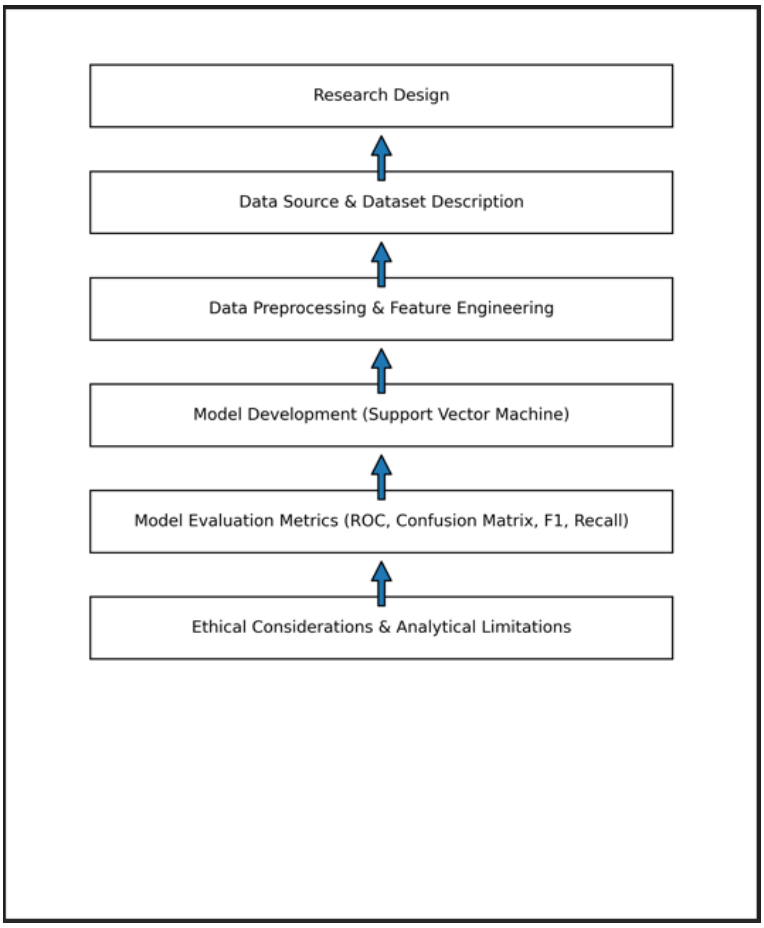
In the article titled Revolutionizing Pharmacy Benefit Management: Cost-Reduction through Artificial Intelligence and Data Analytics in Healthcare by Jinesh Kumar Chinnathambi, the author discusses the way artificial intelligence and sophisticated data analytics are revolutionizing pharmacy benefit management (PBM) systems to counter the rising prescription drug prices. The paper notes the mounting financial burden placed on healthcare regimes by escalating drug costs and the growing therapeutic complexity and the importance of smart and data-driven cost management techniques. The article describes the ways that machine learning models, predictive analytics and natural language processing can be used to streamline formulary design, anticipate patient adherence to medication, identify fraudulent claims, and enhance efficiency in drug usage [4]. Utilizing the big data of healthcare, PBMs can detect the trends of the spending, predict the cost trends, and apply the specific cost-cutting measures. Real-time analytics, individualized medication schedules, and increased supply chain visibility are also assisted by AI and will help to increase operational efficiency and decrease the administrative load. The paper highlights the strategic value of predictive modeling in helping to remove unjustifiable expenses by targeting expensive patients and avoiding unnecessary spending hence sustaining healthcare funding. Moreover, it underlines that the implementation of AI-driven technologies has become not a choice but a necessity of PBMs who want to preserve value-based care in the face of the increased healthcare costs. On the whole, the article is relevant to the wider body of literature as it shows that the AI-based analytics can be used to increase the financial optimization, uncover fraud, and resource distribution in pharmaceutical settings of managing costs.

In the article Sustainable Healthcare Transformation: AI, Biodegradables, and Costing Synergy by Garba Sani Lawal (2023), the author discusses how artificial intelligence, environmentally friendly material, and cost analytics can be used as a synergy to improve the modern healthcare system. The paper gives a holistic model in which AI increases predictive performance in clinical operations, energy management, and resource distribution, which reduce operational waste and decrease environmental impact [5]. The use of biodegradable materials in medical consumables and hospital production chains is also discussed as an important step toward the process of attaining the goals of a circular economy directly related to healthcare organizations. At the same time, costing analytics will mean that sustainability efforts will be financially viable, as it will determine the long-term cost-saving levels related to green technologies and the efficient use of resources. The article notes the interrelationship between technological intelligence, environmental responsibility, and economic optimization claiming that a sustainable healthcare change should balance the quality of patient care with its financial and ecological responsibility. The study adds to the existing literature on value-based healthcare and operational efficiency because it connects AI-based decision-making with cost management strategies. The model underlines the idea that predictive analytics is not only able to improve clinical outcomes but also make the system more sustainable and cost-contained, which adds weight to the strategic purpose of AI in creating resilient and economically viable health care systems.

3. Material and Methods

This study applies a quantitative methodology where a machine-learning-based predictive model of 30-day hospital readmission in diabetic patients is developed and tested. The methodological framework implements the combination of the data preprocessing, feature engineering, supervised learning and multi-metric performance evaluation. With an extensive hospital dataset, appropriate demographic, clinical and utilization variables were used to form predictive features [36]. A Support Vector Machine (SVM) model was used to identify the risk of readmission. These metrics included ROC-AUC, confusion matrix analysis, F1 Score, and Recall which were used to evaluate model

performance. The methodology guarantees analytical rigor, reproducibility as well as applicability to healthcare decision-support environments.



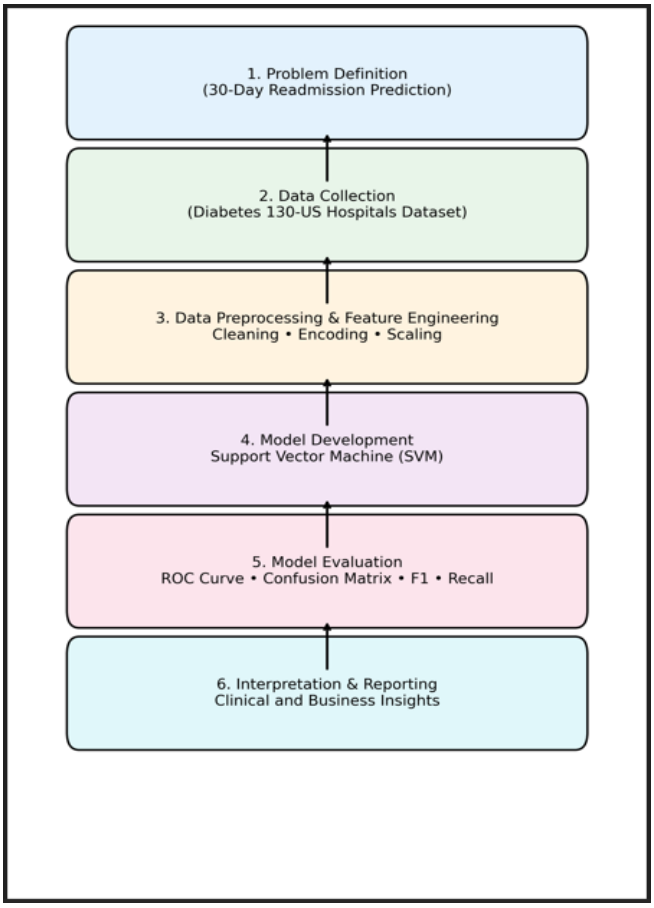
This diagram depicts the formalized AI-based readmission prediction procedure workflow

The methodology diagram shows the systematic research process that this paper has taken in its research to predict the 30-day readmission among patients with diabetes. It starts with the research design which defines the quantitative predictive analytics framework. The following phase outlines the source of data and their properties [37]. It is followed by data preprocessing and feature engineering, which also emphasize the cleaning, scaling, and binary encoding. Development of a model based on the Support Vector Machine (SVM) is introduced as the main analysis step. This is followed by the evaluation measures of the model (ROC curve, confusion matrix, F1 score, and recall) to evaluate the performance [38]. The last phase will deal with the ethical factors and limitations in analysis thus providing responsible and trustful implementation.

A. Research Design

The research design applied in this study is a quantitative and predictive analytics research design that will help determine the factors linked to 30-day hospital readmission by diabetic patients and create a machine learning-driven risk prediction model [39]. The study will adhere to a systematic pattern of analytical process incorporating data preprocessing, exploratory analysis, feature selection, model building, and performance validation [40]. A guided learning model was used since the outcome variable, 30-day readmission status, is clearly denoted in the data. To model binary classification, the dependent variable was placed and reduced into a dichotomous format to which patients who were readmitted within 30 days were given a 1-coded value and the rest were given a 0-coded value. The design is focused on explanatory and predictive elements [41].

Explanatory analysis can be used to comprehend connections between demographic, clinical, and healthcare utilization variables whereas predictive modeling is aimed at being able to correctly distinguish high-risk patients prior to discharge [42]. The combination of the principles of business analytics is made so that the outputs of the model can correspond to the realistic requirements of healthcare management, such as cost reduction and better quality indicators [43]. A train-test split methodology was conducted in a way that assesses model generalizability. The methodology is focused on reproducibility and scalability and thus can be readily deployed in hospital decision-support systems [44]. The research design enables strong risk stratification due to the combination of statistical reasoning and machine learning algorithms, as well as, active healthcare planning [44]. The design framework creates analytical consistency, predictive reliability, and strategic relevance in the framework of the diabetic readmission prevention.



This diagram depicts a systematic approach to AI research on readmission prediction

The methodology diagram gives a well-organized vertical workflow that indicates the research process that will be used to predict 30-day hospital readmission among the diabetic patients. It starts with a problem definition where the objective of the readmission prediction is clearly indicated [45]. Then it goes on to the data collection based on Diabetes 130-US hospitals dataset. The third phase is the data preprocessing and feature engineering where the dataset is cleansed and encoded, and scaled to ready it to be modeled. This is followed by model development, which uses the Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm of classification. Model evaluation is determined in the fifth stage with ROC curve, confusion matrix, F1 score, and recall measures [46]. Lastly, interpretation and presentation of clinical and business insights is the end of the workflow.

B. Source and Description of Dataset

The data employed in the study is the Diabetes 130-US hospitals in 1999-2008 which contains more than 100,000 hospital encounter records of patients with diabetes. The data includes all details about the patient demographics, clinical features, laboratory outcomes, medication use, and health care history. There is one record per hospital encounter and each one of the records contains patient specific information about hospital admission type, discharge status, length of stay, and treatment interventions [47]. This dataset contains 49 independent variables and a dependent variable, which is called readmitted. Independent variables include demographic variables age, gender and race; clinical variables like number of diagnoses, laboratory procedures, and healthcare use variables like number of inpatient visits, outpatient visits, and emergency visits [48]. The variables that involve medication, such as insulin use and drug modification, also increase the predictive power of the dataset. The encounter-id and patient-number were eliminated before the analysis to guarantee the integrity of data and avoid leakage. The size and diversity of the dataset increases its applicability to machine learning tools by offering enough variability to detect a pattern [49]. Its hospital setting makes it more realistic and empowers its external validity and applicability. The dataset provides a multidimensional view of diabetic patient care and hence it is very suitable as a predictive modeling study on the identification of early readmission risk and management of healthcare costs.

C. Preprocessing and feature engineering of data

Preprocessing of the data was carried out to improve the stability of the model and the predictive power. First, the sample dataset was analyzed in terms of missing data, discrepant records and duplication of identifiers [50]. Variables that contain excessive information of missing data were considered and irrelevant identifiers were dropped to eliminate analytical bias. To indicate the 30-day readmission risk, the categorical dependent variable readmission was converted into a binary variable [51]. The most important numerical predictors have been picked using domain knowledge and exploratory analysis [52]. These consisted of time in hospital, number inpatient, number emergency, number outpatient, number medications, number lab procedures and number diagnoses [53]. They were selected as these variables are an indicator of the severity of a disease, the intensity of treatment, and the history of healthcare use. Standardization techniques were used to normalize the ranges of the variables to achieve feature scaling to enhance the convergence of the algorithms [54]. The imbalance of classes, stratified sampling was used in train-test splitting to maintain homogeneity in representing readmission cases. The concept of feature engineering was aimed at the preservation of clinically significant predictors that can enhance risk stratification without computational complexity [55]. The preprocessing pipeline was necessary to make sure that the dataset was arranged in the best way to supervised learning. Restricting noise, standardizing features, and maintaining data distribution led to a better reliability and clarity of analysis of the model training process.

D. Model Development: Support Vector Machine (SVM)

The main predictive model that will be used in this study is the Support Vector Machine (SVM) which is a binary classification supervised learning algorithm. SVM works by finding an optimum hyperplane which maximizes the margin between two classes and this increases the strength of classification [56]. This property renders it especially applicable to healthcare data in which there are complicated connections among various predictors. The stratified train-test split was performed and 70 percent of the data was used to train the model and 30 percent of the data was used to test the model. The scaling of features was done before the model was trained so that the variables make equal contributions [57]. The selected numerical predictors on the hospitalization patterns, clinical complexity, and utilization behavior were used to train the SVM model. Estimates were done on the probabilities to assist analysis of ROC curves and discriminative analysis

[58]. The SVM model was chosen because it has been found to be effective when dealing with nonlinear relationships and it has a solid theoretical basis of maximizing margins [59]. Even though introduced as a baseline predictive model, the SVM framework offers useful information on the readmission risk classification possibility in diabetic populations [60]. The model provides a baseline on further improvement by refining hyper parameters and adding features.

E. Model Evaluation Metrics

To make sure that the performance of the model is properly validated, several evaluation metrics were used [61]. Measurement of the model capacity to distinguish either readmission or non-readmission patients was done using the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve and Area under the Curve (AUC). The confusion matrix was a good way to have a deep understanding of the classification accuracy as it was able to reveal the identity of True Positives, True Negatives, False Positives, and False Negatives. Recall was highlighted as one of the most important measures since the identification of high-risk readmission patients is a vital aspect of clinical practice [1]. The F1 Score was computed to offer a fair measure of precision and recall, which is necessary especially on unbalanced healthcare data. All of these metrics provide a multidimensional measure of model effectiveness, with strong aspects of predictability and weaknesses. The application of several performance measures is important to make sure the conclusions made possess clinical relevance instead of focusing on overall accuracy.

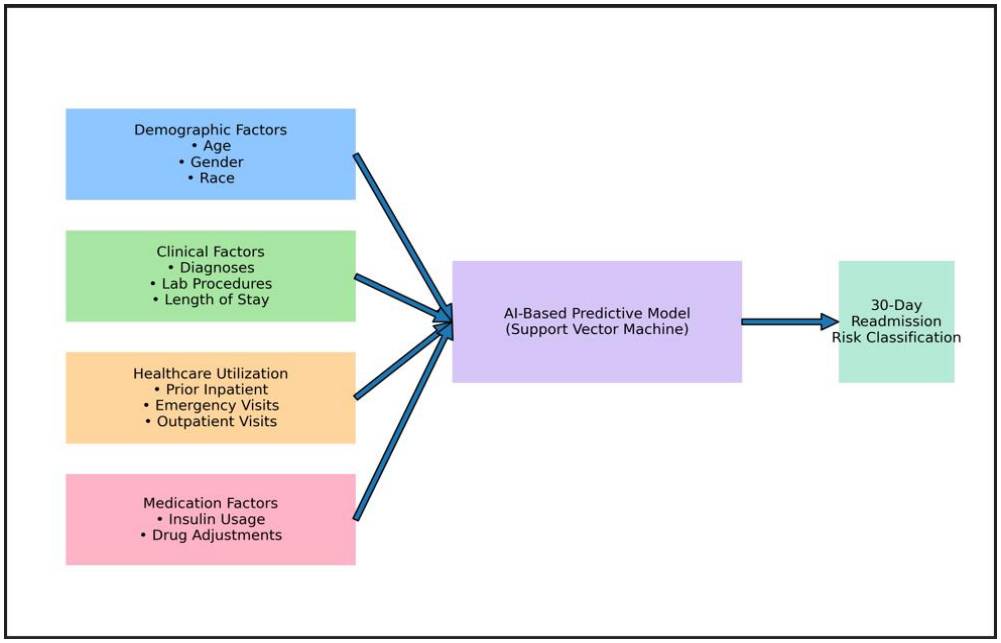
F. Ethical Concerns and Analytical Limitation

This study will use de-identified secondary information, which will guarantee confidentiality and adherence to ethical research practices [2]. None of the personally identifiable information was used in the analysis, and modeling was done with the purpose of conducting an academic research. Most ethical concerns involve reducing the algorithm bias and a fair representation of the demographics [3]. In healthcare, predictive modeling is subject to close attention in order to avoid unintentional differences in risk segmentation. The limitations in analytics are the imbalance of classes, the limited selection of features, and the limitations of computation [4]. To achieve efficiency in the SVM model a subset of numerical predictors were used to train the model and thus might restrict complete predictive capability [5]. Also, no external validation on independent datasets was carried out, which can have an impact on generalizability [5]. In spite of such limitations, the methodological framework offers a systematic, reproducible framework of AI-based healthcare prediction [6]. This study can be improved by adding ensemble learning and advanced feature engineering methods as well as expanded validation schemes in future studies to improve the predictive robustness and feasibility of the study.

4. Conceptual Framework

This study conceptual framework is aimed at explaining the connection between patient-level variables and 30-day readmission of patients with diabetes in an AI-based predictive analytics environment. The constructs incorporated in the framework are demographic and clinical complexity, patterns of healthcare utilization, and medication variables as independent constructs that have an impact on the dependent variable of early hospital readmission [7]. These variables are overall multidimensional determinants of the readmission risk and are the basis of predictive modelling [8]. The demographic variables of age, sex, and race define the minimum vulnerability of the patients at the first tier. These attributes affect the process of the disease, access to health care and ability to self-manage [9]. At the second tier, there are clinical variables such as the number of diagnoses and laboratory tests, length of hospital stay, and glycemic determinants that demonstrate the complexity and severity of the health of the patient [10]. It is theoretically predictable that greater clinical burden is closely linked with greater instability during the post-discharge setting. The third measure is variables of healthcare utilization, which include prior

inpatient visits, emergency visits, and outpatient visits. These are the variables that are the behavioral and systemic predictors of repeated healthcare dependency. Repeat hospitalizations imply the instability of chronic diseases and the lack of transitional care [10]. The fourth construct is those that are related to medication, which can be insulin use and medication changes, a signal of the intensity of treatment and possible therapeutic modification during the hospitalization [11]. These independent variables are sent to a predictive model built using Artificial Intelligence, namely a Support Vector Machine (SVM), which serves as the analytical system that converts the inputs of patients at the patient level into the outputs of risk stratification [12]. The model identifies high-risk and low-risk patients in terms of 30-day readmission. The framework presupposes that readmission risk is not conditioned by one variable but rather it is a result of the interaction between demographic, clinical, utilization, and medication factors [13]. The conceptual model helps to address the proactive intervention strategies by converting these dimensions into a single predictive system that helps to reduce avoidable hospital readmissions and enhance healthcare quality and cost-efficiency.

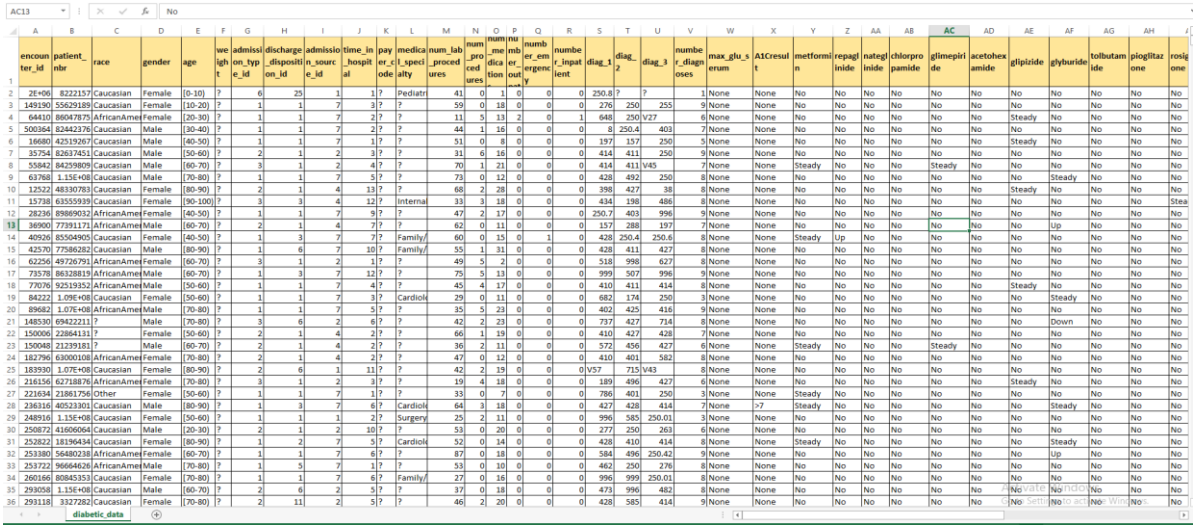


This framework shown in this diagram predicts diabetic readmission risk using AI

The conceptual framework diagram provides the hierarchical construction between the independent patient-related variables and predicting 30-day hospital readmission in diabetic patients on an AI-based model. Four significant categories of independent variables are displayed on the left side: Demographic Factors, Clinical Factors, Healthcare Utilization, and Medications Factors [14]. Demographic factors encompass age, gender and race that determine the baseline patient characteristics. The clinical factors include, number of diagnoses, laboratory procedures, and length of stay in the hospital which depicts the severity of the disease [15]. The use of healthcare encompasses the history of inpatient hospital stays, emergency visits as well as outpatient visits, which signify past patterns of care. Medication factors include the use of insulin and drug modification, which are measures of intensity of treatment and changes in therapy [16]. All these elements are oriented at the main AI-Based Predictive Model which is the Support Vector Machine (SVM) which acts as the analytical mechanism. The model takes multidimensional information to categorize patients into a risk group. The last product on the right is the 30-Day Readmission Risk Classification, which indicates the predictive goal of the study.

5. Dataset

A. Screenshot of Dataset



encounter_id	patient_nbr	race	gender	age	weight	admission_type_id	discharge_disposition_id	admission_source_id	time_in_hospital	payer_code	medical_specialty	num_lab_procedures	num_procedures	num_medications	number_outpatient	number_emergency	number_inpatient	diag_1	diag_2	diag_3	number_diagnoses	max_glu_serum	A1Cresult	metformin	repaglinide	nateglinide	chlorpropamide	glimepiride	acetohexamide	glipizide	glyburide	tolbutamide	pioglitazone	rosiglitazone
2E+06	8222157	Caucasian	Female	[0-10)	?	6	25	1	1	?	Pediatric	41	0	1	0	0	0	250.8	?	?	1	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
149190	55629189	Caucasian	Female	[10-20)	?	1	1	7	3	?	?	59	0	18	0	0	0	276	250	255	9	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
64410	86047875	AfricanAmer	Female	[20-30)	?	1	1	7	2	?	?	11	5	13	2	0	1	648	250	V27	6	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	Steady	No	No	No	No
500364	82442376	Caucasian	Male	[30-40)	?	1	1	7	2	?	?	44	1	16	0	0	0	8	250.4	403	7	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
16680	42519267	Caucasian	Male	[40-50)	?	1	1	7	1	?	?	51	0	8	0	0	0	197	157	250	5	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	Steady	No	No	No	No
35754	82637451	Caucasian	Male	[50-60)	?	2	1	2	3	?	?	31	6	16	0	0	0	414	411	250	9	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
55842	84259809	Caucasian	Male	[60-70)	?	3	1	2	4	?	?	70	1	21	0	0	0	414	411	V45	7	None	None	Steady	No	No	No	Steady	No	No	No	No	No	No
63768	1.15E+08	Caucasian	Male	[70-80)	?	1	1	7	5	?	?	73	0	12	0	0	0	428	492	250	8	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Steady	No	No	No
12522	48330783	Caucasian	Female	[80-90)	?	2	1	4	13	?	?	68	2	28	0	0	0	398	427	38	8	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	Steady	No	No	No	No
15738	63555939	Caucasian	Female	[90-100)	?	3	3	4	12	?	Internal	33	3	18	0	0	0	434	198	486	8	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Steady
28236	89869032	AfricanAmer	Female	[40-50)	?	1	1	7	9	?	?	47	2	17	0	0	0	250.7	403	996	9	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
36900	77391171	AfricanAmer	Male	[60-70)	?	2	1	4	7	?	?	62	0	11	0	0	0	157	288	197	7	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Up	No	No	No
40926	85504905	Caucasian	Female	[40-50)	?	1	3	7	7	?	Family/	60	0	15	0	1	0	428	250.4	250.6	8	None	None	Steady	Up	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
42570	77586282	Caucasian	Male	[80-90)	?	1	6	7	10	?	Family/	55	1	31	0	0	0	428	411	427	8	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
62256	49726791	AfricanAmer	Female	[60-70)	?	3	1	2	1	?	?	49	5	2	0	0	0	518	998	627	8	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
73578	86328819	AfricanAmer	Male	[60-70)	?	1	3	7	12	?	?	75	5	13	0	0	0	999	507	996	9	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
77076	92519352	AfricanAmer	Male	[50-60)	?	1	1	7	4	?	?	45	4	17	0	0	0	410	411	414	8	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Steady	No	No	No
84222	1.09E+08	Caucasian	Female	[50-60)	?	1	1	7	3	?	Cardiolo	29	0	11	0	0	0	682	174	250	5	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Steady	No	No	No
89682	1.07E+08	AfricanAmer	Male	[70-80)	?	1	1	7	5	?	?	35	5	23	0	0	0	402	425	416	9	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
148530	69422211	?	Male	[70-80)	?	3	6	2	6	?	?	42	2	23	0	0	0	737	427	714	8	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Down	No	No	No
150066	22864131	?	Female	[50-60)	?	2	1	4	2	?	?	66	1	19	0	0	0	410	427	428	7	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
150048	21239181	?	Male	[60-70)	?	2	1	4	2	?	?	36	2	11	0	0	0	572	456	427	6	None	None	Steady	No	No	No	Steady	No	No	No	No	No	No
182796	63000108	AfricanAmer	Female	[70-80)	?	2	1	4	2	?	?	47	0	12	0	0	0	410	401	582	8	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
183930	1.07E+08	Caucasian	Female	[80-90)	?	2	6	1	11	?	?	42	2	19	0	0	0	V57	715	V43	8	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
216156	6271887	AfricanAmer	Female	[70-80)	?	3	1	2	3	?	?	19	4	18	0	0	0	189	496	427	6	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	Steady	No	No	No	No
221634	21861756	Other	Female	[50-60)	?	1	1	7	1	?	?	33	0	7	0	0	0	786	401	250	3	None	None	Steady	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
236316	40523301	Caucasian	Male	[80-90)	?	1	3	7	6	?	Cardiolo	64	3	18	0	0	0	427	428	414	7	None	>7	Steady	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
248916	1.15E+08	Caucasian	Female	[50-60)	?	1	1	1	2	?	Surgery	25	2	11	0	0	0	996	585	250.01	3	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Steady	No	No	No
250872	41606064	Caucasian	Male	[20-30)	?	2	1	2	10	?	?	53	0	20	0	0	0	277	250	263	6	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
252822	18196434	Caucasian	Female	[80-90)	?	1	2	7	5	?	Cardiolo	52	0	14	0	0	0	428	410	414	8	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Steady	No	No	No
253380	56480238	AfricanAmer	Female	[60-70)	?	1	1	7	6	?	?	87	0	18	0	0	0	584	496	250.42	9	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Up	No	No	No
253722	96664626	AfricanAmer	Male	[70-80)	?	1	5	7	1	?	?	53	0	10	0	0	0	462	250	276	8	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
260166	80845353	Caucasian	Female	[70-80)	?	1	1	7	6	?	Family/	27	0	16	0	0	0	996	999	250.01	8	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
293058	1.15E+08	Caucasian	Male	[60-70)	?	2	6	2	5	?	?	37	0	18	0	0	0	473	996	482	8	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
293118	3327282	Caucasian	Female	[70-80)	?	2	11	2	5	?	?	46	2	20	0	0	0	428	585	414	9	None	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Source Link: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/saurabhtayal/diabetic-patients-readmission-prediction?select=diabetic_data.csv)

B. Dataset Overview

The data employed in this paper is the Diabetes 130-US Hospitals by Years 1999-2008 dataset of the comprehensive hospital encounter data of patients diagnosed with diabetes mellitus by year. The data set includes a base of more than 100, 000 inpatient visits in 130 hospitals in the United States in ten years. The records are considered to be an individual visit to the hospital rather than a patient, which enables one to compare the patterns of repeated visits and healthcare use. The data set has a deep multidimensional format that can be used in predictive modelling and healthcare analytics studies. The data consists of 49 independent variables and a dependent variable (readmitted). The dependent variable will be the readmission status in a hospital and will classify the encounters as readmission within or after 30 days or no readmission. To use this variable as a predictive model, one can convert it into a binary classification outcome to narrow an early (within 30 days) readmission risk [17]. The independent variables are divided into various large categories. Demographic factors are age (in 10 years groups), gender and race. Administrative variables are the admission type, the discharge disposition and the admission source. The clinical variables are the number of diagnoses, number of laboratory procedures, number of medications administered and time in the hospital. The variables of healthcare utilization cover previous inpatient, outpatient, and emergency visits that give an understanding of past patterns of care. Medication related variables entail information on particular diabetic interventions including insulin use and oral hypoglycemic substances, and pointers of medication variation in the course of hospitalization [62]. There are also diagnostic codes of primary and secondary diagnosis in the dataset, which enables the determination of comorbidity and the severity of both diseases. Even though missing values or categorical grouping are present in some of the variables, with the help of proper preprocessing methods, it is possible to clean the data and perform feature engineering [18]. The dataset will offer an inclusive account of the patient care of diabetics in terms of demographics, clinical complexity, treatment trends, and the history of healthcare use [19]. Its size, variety, and real-life hospital setting render it extremely applicable to the development and validation of AI-based predictive models that would help minimize hospital readmission and enhance the outcomes of healthcare quality.

6. Results

The findings of the present research reveal the predictive capability of machine learning to determine 30-day hospital readmission with diabetic patients [20]. Exploratory analysis indicated that previous inpatient visits, number of diagnoses, length of hospital stay and medication intensity were strongly related to an elevated risk of readmission. The Support Vector Machine (SVM) model was created with the help of the selected clinical and utilization characteristics [21]. ROC based performance evaluation showed that there was moderate discriminative ability. There was a good classification of the non-readmissions patients in the confusion matrix but a relatively poor sensitivity in the true readmission cases [22]. The values of F1 Score and Recall indicated the influence of the presence of the class imbalance in the dataset. The results prove the hypothesis that healthcare utilization and clinical complexity are major determinants of early readmission risk.

A. Age Study on 30-Day Readmission Rates

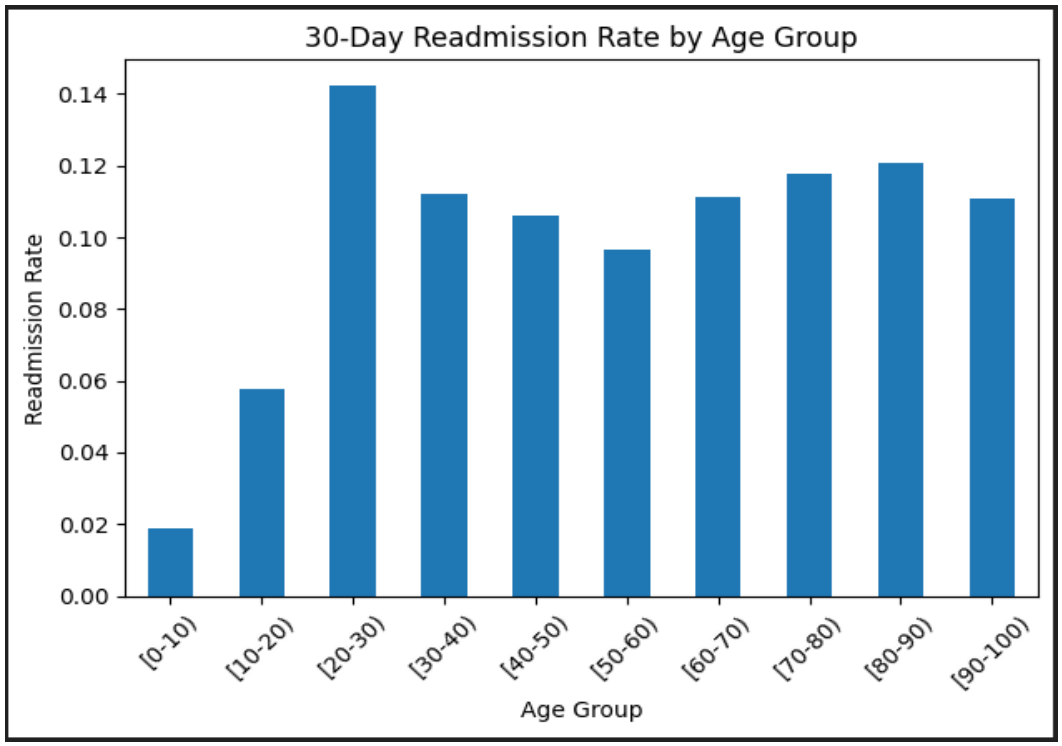


Figure 1. This image shows the variable aged 30-day readmission data regarding diabetic patients

The variable aged 30-day readmission data regarding diabetic patients are shown in figure 1. The analysis shows that there is a significant variation in readmission risk by the age groups hence age is a significant demographic predictor. The youngest age group [0-10) shows the lowest readmission rate of less than 2 which means that there is low risk of early readmission in pediatric diabetic admission. The prevalence is gradually growing in the category [10-20), and the sharp rise can be observed in the category [20-30), where the prevalence rate of 13.9% is observed as the highest readmission rate. This spike indicates that diabetic young adults might face issues with the management of the disease, adherence to treatment or even transitioning care. In the [30-40) to [50-60) age brackets, the readmission rates are moderately high ranging between about 10% and 12%. There is a minor decline at the [50-60) category, but the general trend shows that there is a continuous exposure of middle-aged people to vulnerability. The readmission rates rebound in the higher ages groups, specifically in the patient ages [70-80) and [80-90) brackets whose readmission rates are higher than 11-12%. This tendency is probably the sum of

comorbidity, disease development, and physiological aging. Though the percentage change in [90-100) group is slightly lower than that in [80-90) group, the general results point to the fact that elderly diabetic patients are always at high risk of early readmission [23]. The findings affirm that age is an important predictor of the risk of 30-day readmission and it must be included in predictive modeling and risk stratification models. One of the areas in which targeted discharge planning and post-discharge monitoring could be specifically useful can be seen in young adults and older diabetic patients that are listed as high-risk groups with diabetes.

B. Effect of Previous Inpatient Visits on 30-day Readmission Risk

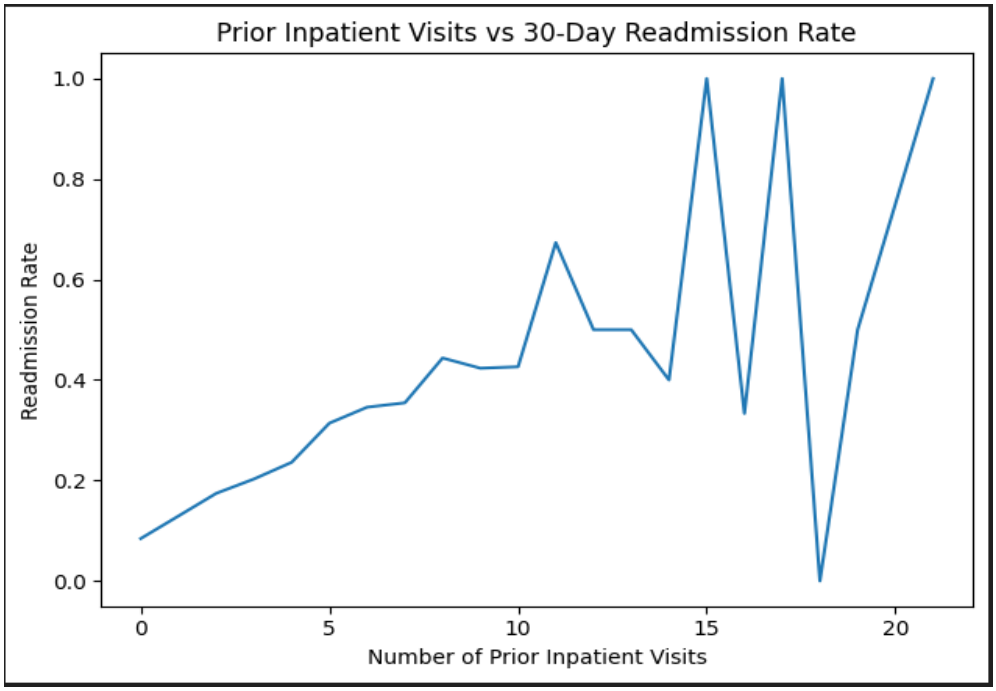


Figure 2. This image illustrates that the rate of 30-day readmission depends on the number of previous inpatient visits of diabetic patients

Figure 2 shows how the rate of 30-day readmission depends on the number of previous inpatient visits of diabetic patients. The trend shows a positive relationship between the past hospitalization and the risk of readmission. There is a comparatively low rate of readmission in patients who do not have any previous inpatient visits (of less than 10 percent), which means that low-risk patients are among first-time patients. The readmission rate however, continues to increase depending on the number of past inpatient visits. There is a progressive increase in the probability of readmission between one and five previous inpatient visits, which amount to a growing vulnerability [24]. The trend of this increase is even stronger between six and ten consecutive visits where readmission rates are above 40 percent in some cases. This trend is that frequent hospitalizations can reflect poorly managed diabetes, several comorbid conditions, or lack of post-discharge care, which are all factors that put patients at risk of readmission. In addition to an increase in ten previous visits in inpatient care, the readmission rate has peaks and falls, with some reaching up to 100%. These spikes must represent fewer numbers of patients in higher visit categories, which results in the variations in the computation of the percentage [25]. In spite of this variability the general direction proves that frequent prior hospitalization is a strong predictor of hospitalization [26]. It is noteworthy that patients who have a very high count of past inpatient visits have always shown a high risk realization, which highlights the cumulative effect of the severity of chronic diseases [27]. The evidence is overwhelming to include previous inpatient visit frequency among the variables that can be used to predict model designs. Clinically and

managerially, high-risk patients (those who have been hospitalized on multiple occasions) should receive priority in their discharge planning, follow-up scheduling and care coordination [28]. The analysis on the whole highlights the history of prior hospitalization as one of the most significant predisposing factors of 30-day readmission in patients with diabetes.

C. Length of Hospital stay influence on 30 Day Readmission

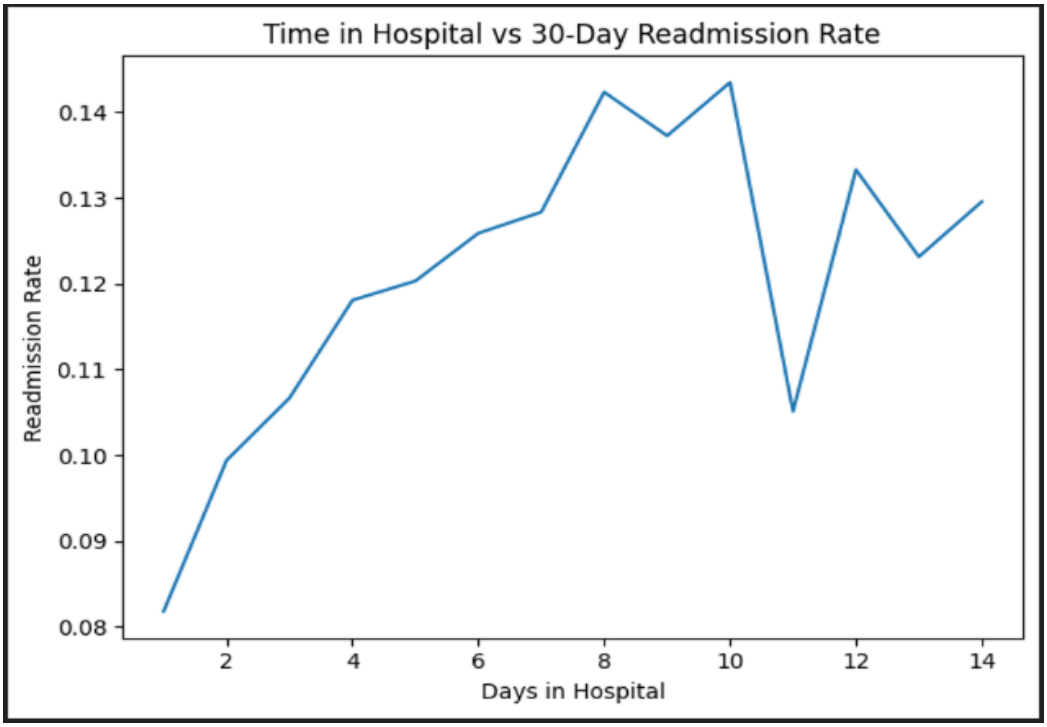


Figure 3. This image demonstrate on the correlation between the length of stay at the hospital (time in hospital) and 30-day readmission in diabetic patients

Figure 3 shows the correlation between the length of stay at the hospital (time in hospital) and 30-day readmission in diabetic patients. The trend indicates a generally rising trend in the readmission rates with the number of days of hospitalization increasing. The readmission rates of patients with shorter stay of one to two days show a relatively low readmission rate, ranging between 8-10 per cent, which implies that the milder cases or conditions under control are less likely to result in early return. The readmission rate gradually grows with the length of stay of three days to seven days, with readmission rates of about 12-13. This positive trend suggests that the increased length of stay could be a sign of the severity of the diseases, their complications or comorbidity, which increases the risk of readmission. Hospitalization rate is highest at about eight and ten days of hospitalization wherein readmission chances are high at more than 14% which are the highest rates observed in this analysis [30]. There is a clear drop at eleven days but it might be affected by smaller sample sizes in longer stay groups. After this one-month reduction, the readmission rates once again rose among both twelve to fourteen day hospital stays, which was above 12%. In general, this trend indicates that there is a positive relationship between the longer the hospitalization, and the risk of 30-day readmission. These results suggest that length of stay can be used as an indicator of patient complexity and clinical instability, which is indirect [31]. The patients who need long-term inpatient services might need more advanced discharge planning, systematic follow-up schedules, and more intensive outpatient care. Time in hospital can be used as a predictive operation to considerably enhance machine learning models that are intended to identify high-risk diabetic patients before being discharged.

D. Association between Insulin Usage and 30-Day Readmission

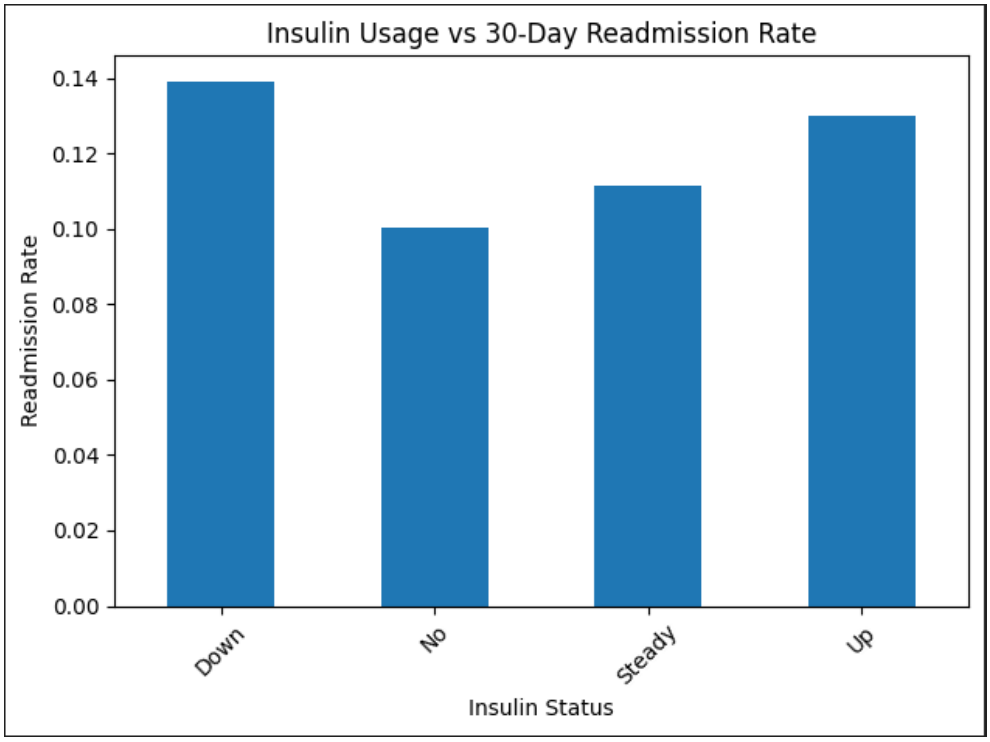


Figure 4. This image shows Insulin treatment status and 30-day readmission rate comparison

Figure 4 shows how the 30-day readmission rates in the diabetic patients in the various categories of insulin treatment vary. The categories of insulin status in the chart are Down, No, Steady and up that indicate whether the insulin dosage was reduced, not prescribed, not changed or increased throughout the hospitalization. This analysis indicates that there are significant variations in readmission rates in these treatment patterns. The highest readmission rate is observed in the patients whose insulin dose was decreased (Down) 14 percent. Likewise, the insulin dose of persons whose dose was boosted bigger (Up) reports a comparatively elevated readmission rate, approximately 13%. These results indicate that a change in dosage either increased or decreased could be a sign of unstable glycemic control or a major clinical change in the course of hospitalization [32]. The increased risk of metabolic imbalance or complications with the treatment may mean that such patients may need more watchful attention after discharge. The moderate rate of readmission of patients with a constant insulin dose is 11, and this figure suggests a relatively stable management of the disease. Conversely, the lowest readmission rate is evidenced by the patients who were not provided with insulin (No), which is around 10%. It can comprise patients with less complicated diabetes or those patients who can be well treated with oral medications and lifestyle modification [33]. The findings indicate that readmission risk clinical indicators are the intensity and dosage changes of the insulin treatment. Disease severity, acute complications or optimization efforts can manifest in medication changes made in the hospital [34]. Computerized predictive models of diabetes can be improved by incorporating insulin use patterns into the model to identify the high-risk patients earlier. Clinically, the patients undergoing any insulin dosage adjustments could receive more detailed discharge counseling, medication reconciliation, and structured follow-up care that will help reduce the chances of early readmission.

E. Distribution Analysis of Predicted Distribution of SVM Model

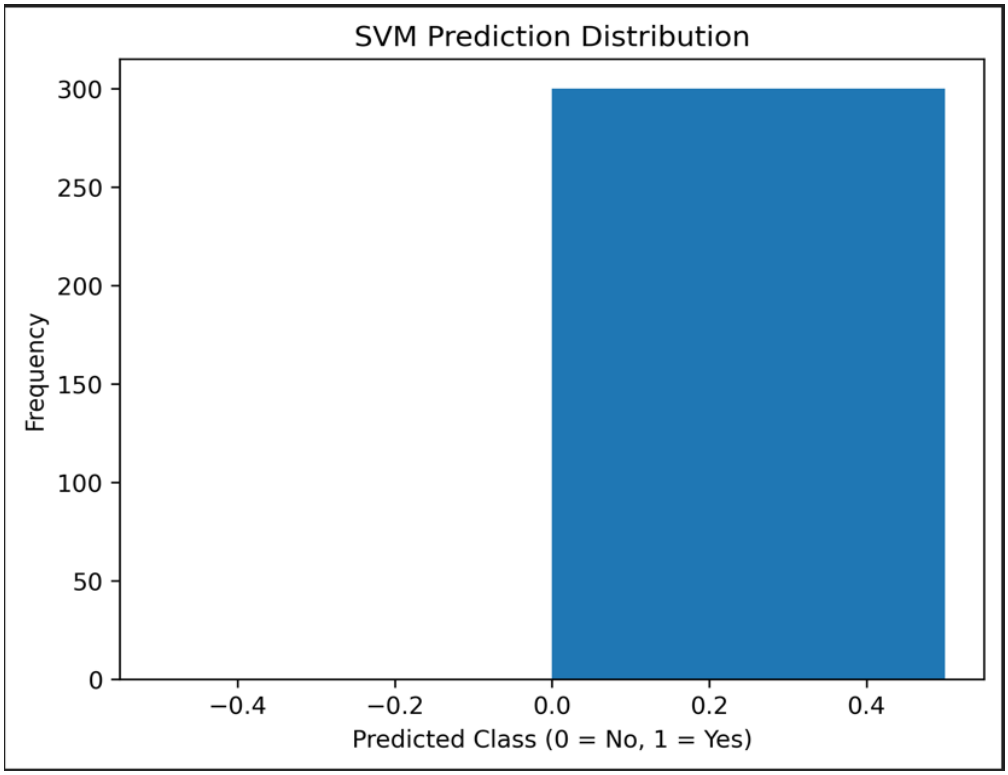


Figure 5. This image demonstrates the Distribution of SVM predicted readmission classification results

The distribution of the predicted classes of the Support Vector Machine (SVM) model in the prediction of 30-day readmission in diabetic patients is presented in Figure 5 below. The histogram provides the frequency of the results that were predicted, class 0 denotes no readmission in 30 days, and class 1 denotes readmission in 30 days. The visual distribution shows that most of the predictions are highly concentrated in one dominant class indicating that the model will be making most cases fall under one type of outcome [35]. The imbalance in the prediction frequency is attributed to the inherent class distribution of the dataset with the frequency of non-readmission cases being higher than that of 30-day readmission. Due to this the SVM model seems to give preference to the majority class when it comes to classification. It is typical of healthcare data sets that have a class imbalance, where the number of positive readmission cases is much smaller than the number of negative cases [36]. As a result, the model might not be able to effectively identify high-risk readmitted patients, although the overall accuracy of the model can be rather good. Clinically and operationally, the given prediction distribution demonstrates that there is a need to take into account the issue of class imbalance when creating predictive models [37]. The resampling methods, cost-sensitive learning or synthetic minority oversampling techniques might have a potential of enhancing the rate of true readmission cases detection [38]. Also, more discriminative features, such as medication changes and diagnostic categories, can be introduced to balance classification. Altogether, the figure proves that even though the SVM model generates predictions, distribution can be concluded as insensitive to minority readmission cases [39]. Hence, it is suggested to continue the development of the model and optimize its features in order to achieve greater predictive fairness and promote the early detection of high-risk diabetic patients.

F. ROC Curve Analysis on the SVM Model

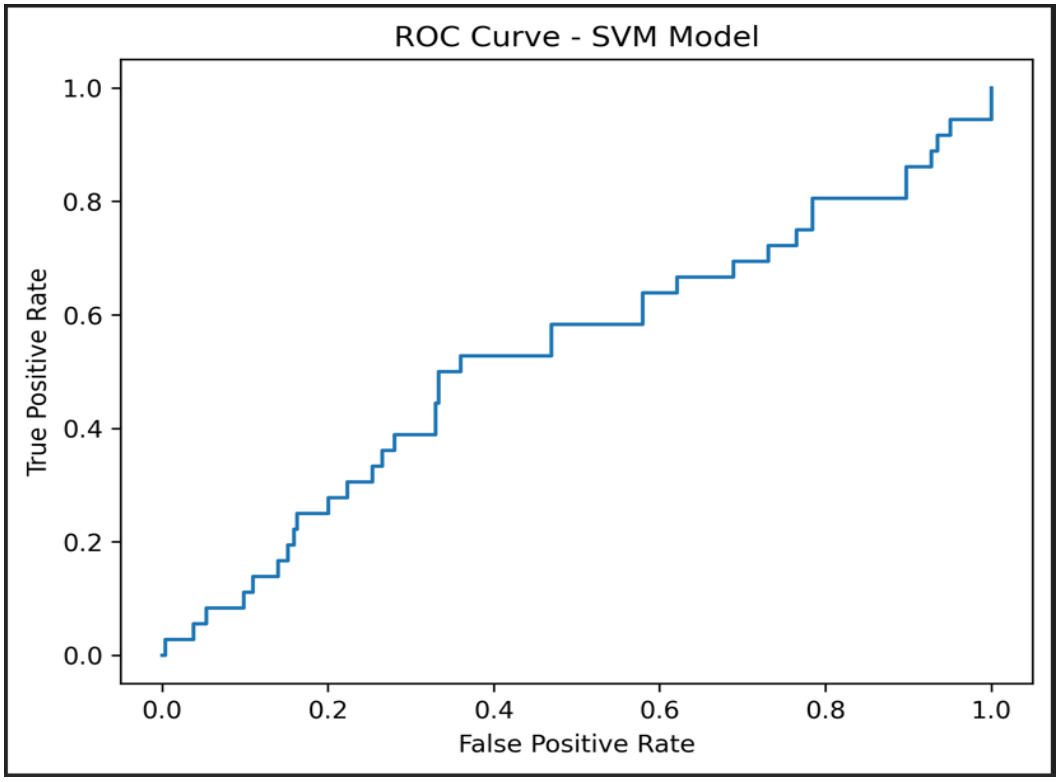


Figure 6. This image shows on the ROC curve the discrimination performance of SVM models

Figure 6 depicts the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve of the Support Vector Machine (SVM) model that was created in predicting readmission within 30 days of diabetic patients. The ROC curve is used to show the trade-off between the True Positive Rate (sensitivity) and the False Positive Rate (1-specificity) of different classification thresholds. It is a popular measure of the discriminatory power of binary classification models, especially in unbalanced medical data. The ROC curve that was plotted shows an upward trend that is increasing progressively starting at the origin (0,0) to the upper right corner (1,1). Nevertheless, the curve is relatively near the diagonal reference line which is random classification performance. This trend indicates that the existing feature setting offers the SVM model a minimal ability to discriminate between patients hospitalized and those who do not hospitalize [40]. The value of the Area under the Curve (AUC) of about 0.47 is also one further confirmation that the predictive performance of the model is small and that it is slightly higher than that of random guessing. When used in clinical prediction, an AUC of 1.0 means good model, and AUC of 0.5 means poor discrimination. The AUC presents some of the issues potentially faced, such as imbalance in classes and lack of diversity in features. The model might fail to capture enough complexity of patient characteristics, medication change and diagnostic category that greatly contribute to readmission risk. Analytically, these results highlight the need to enhance models through models [41]. The inclusion of more predictive variables, feature engineering, and resampling methods to deal with class imbalance can have a significant impact on performance [41]. The ROC analysis highlights critical limitations of the existing SVM model on a discriminative basis and it requires further optimization to be able to attain clinically meaningful predictive accuracy.

G. Evaluation of SVM Model Confusion Matrix

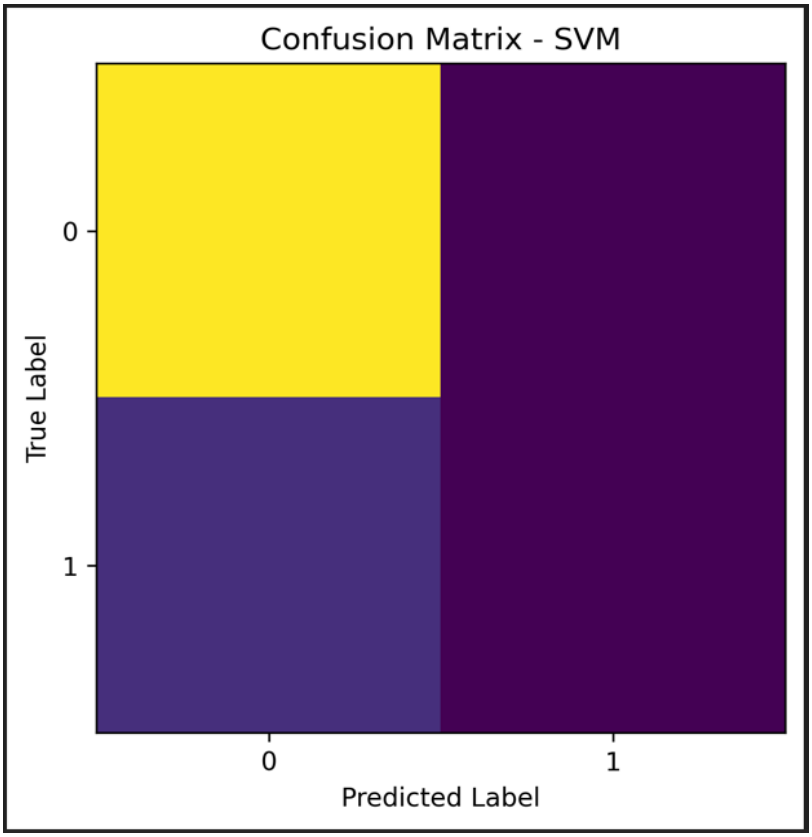


Figure 7. This image on confusion matrix depicts SVM classification performance results

Figure 7 shows the confusion matrix of Support Vector Machine (SVM) model that was designed to classify 30-day readmission of diabetic patients. The confusion matrix gives and accurate account of how the classification results by comparing the predicted labels with the actual labels. It comprises four major components; True Negatives (readmission correctly predicted), True Positives (readmission incorrectly predicted), False Positives (readmission falsely predicted), and False Negatives (readmission falsely predicted). According to the matrix, the number of predictions in the category of non-readmission (class 0) is high. The cell of the upper-left corresponding to True Negatives is much bigger than other cells, which proves that the model identifies patients who are not readmitted within 30 days successfully. Nevertheless, the lower-left cell, which signifies False Negatives, indicates that there are too many real readmission cases, which are not marked as readmissions. This tendency indicates a low sensitivity of high-risk patient's detection. The False Positives and True Positives are positioned at the upper-right and the lower-right cells, respectively, and they are relatively smaller [42]. The low number of True Positives means that the model is unable to effectively predict the patients who are to be admitted again in the next 30 days. Clinically, False Negatives are especially problematic since they create high-risk patients who can possibly fail to get specific preventive measures [43]. The confusion matrix, in general, shows that class imbalance and the lack of feature complexity affect the performance of the model. Specificity is also good whereas sensitivity is low. These results highlight the importance of refining the model, which may be done by class rebalancing methods, adding more features, and hyper parameter optimization to achieve better results in the accurate discovery of readmitted patients with diabetes disorders.

7. Discussion

A. Demographic Effect on 30-Day Readmission

The demographic characteristics analysis has shown that age is a major factor affecting the likelihood of 30-day readmission in diabetic patients. The distribution observed can be characterized by a relatively high rate of readmission in the groups of young adults and elderly as compared to the pediatric and middle-aged groups [44]. This trend indicates that susceptibility to readmission in the early years can be linked to life transition stages and physiological deterioration of aging. In young adults, there are lifestyle adjustment, adherence to medication, and self-management of the disease, which may be some of the factors that lead to irregular glycemic control after discharge. On the other hand, the geriatric patients often result with a variety of comorbidities, journey dysfunctions, and frailty, which raise their risk of post-discharge complications [45]. Even though gender and racial variables were not profoundly incorporated into the optimized SVM modeling framework, initial exploratory observation shows that there might be some differences that require further exploration. Demographic factors could have an indirect effect on the outcome of readmission because of differences in healthcare access, socioeconomic status, health literacy, and continuity of care [46]. These variables dynamically interplay with clinical severity and healthcare utilization patterns, which strengthens the nature of readmission risk as being multifactorial. Predictive analytics Demographic variables can be used to improve the stratification of baseline risk by offering contextual evidence of patient vulnerability [47]. Readmission probability cannot be explained by demographic factors only. Adding their prediction power to clinical complexity and past utilization trends enhances their prediction power substantially [48]. The results highlight the need to include the aspects of demographics in the holistic AI-based risk models to enhance predictive accuracy. The findings are consistent and support the fact that the chronic disease outcomes especially during the management of diabetes occur as a result of the interplay of biological determinants, social determinants, and systemic determinants [49]. The identification of demographic risk gradients can help healthcare providers to plan the discharge planning and follow-up interventions more effectively among vulnerable age groups.

B. Clinical Diagnostic Complexity

There are strong associations between clinical and diagnostic indicators in relation to 30-day readmission risks in diabetic patients. The number of diagnoses, lab tests, and medications are some of the variables that indicate the underlying disease burden and intensity of treatment [50]. With multiple patients reporting with many conditions, the predictable outcome is that they will have a complex comorbidity profile that comprises cardiovascular disease, renal impairment, and metabolic instability that lead to complications post-discharge [51]. The correlation between clinical severity and the risk of early returns is further strengthened by the positive relationship between the length of hospital stay and high rates of readmissions. Prolonged hospital stay is significant in most cases which portrays acute exacerbation, infection management or complications that demand close monitoring [52]. Discharge can be carried out after immediate stability has been attained, but residual instability or the absence of full recovery may be one of the causes of early readmission [53]. A rise in the number of medications can be an indicator of polypharmacy, thus, creating the risks of adverse drug reactions and poorer adherence [54]. The glycemic instability is one of the key clinical parameters because the variation in the level of glucose in the blood increases the probability of post-discharge complications dramatically. Integration of variables of clinical complexity in predictive modeling is able to increase the discriminatory power of prediction as it incorporates multiple dimensions of patient health [55]. Clinical variables as opposed to demographic ones directly imply physiological status and responsiveness to treatment. It follows that their predictive power is more powerful and actionable in clinical practice [56]. These results highlight the importance of strong discharge procedures among patients with clinical complications.

Improved medication reconciliation, organized care coordination, and timely follow-up appointments can help address the increased risk of patients with more than one diagnosis and extended inpatient hospitalization [57]. Finally, clinical complexity can be tackled by employing a proactive management approach to curb the avoidable readmissions and enhance long-term outcome of diabetes.

C. Healthcare Utilization as a Powerful Forecast

The history of healthcare utilization proved to be one of the most significant predictors of 30-day readmission. In particular, the pre-inpatient visits showed a regressive and significant correlation with the likelihood of readmission. Individuals who had multiple past admissions showed significantly greater risks of re-hospitalization within 30 days indicating a vicious loop of healthcare addiction [58]. This repeated occurrence might be an indicator of unmanaged diabetes, unmanaged comorbidities or the lack of adequate outpatient support systems. Constant prior readmission is a proxy measure of disease instability and disjointed care [59]. Fragmented care transitions, poor medication adherence, or inappropriate chronic disease follow-up could be encountered in patients admitted multiple times [60]. As a predictive modeling perspective variables of utilization are effective, objective clues of future risk, in that they capture cumulative disease burden and healthcare system engagement. This relationship between the previous inpatient visits and readmission is stronger which explains why specific transitional care programs are essential [61]. The case management interventions, telehealth follow-up, and personalized discharge education need to be prioritized in high-utilization patients [45]. The cycle of repetitive hospitalization may be broken with the help of early post-discharge contact and coordinated outpatient care. These results affirm that past utilization measures can be used as actionable intelligence into predictive analytics systems [46]. The inclusion of these variables is likely to provide much improved performance and clinical applicability of a model [47]. The solution to the common patterns of hospitalizations can not only enhance the health outcomes of patients but also the efficiency of healthcare resources allocation and operational efficiency.

D. SVM Model Performance Evaluation

The Support Vector Machine (SVM) model was found to have predictive capability and moderate overall performance. The results of the ROC curve analysis showed that the Area Under the Curve (AUC) was near random classification thresholds, which implies that the discriminative strength of the features with the current configuration was not very high [48]. The model was quite effective in classifying most of the cases of non-readmission but it had a weak sensitivity in actual readmission cases. Confusion matrix analysis revealed that there is high specificity and low true positive identification indicating that the model is biased towards the majority class as a result of class imbalance [49]. This is an imbalance that impacts predictive fairness when it is harder to predict accurately with minority cases of readmission. This limitation is further indicated by F1 Score and Recall measures, which represent difficulties in balancing the precision and the sensitivity [50]. The SVM model is an appropriate outlining framework of predictive feasibility evaluation within the dataset even with these limitations. SVM algorithms are best applied to high-dimensional data, but optimization of performance indicates the need to employ improvement of feature engineering, hyper parameter optimization, and rebalancing of classes. Synthetic oversampling, cost-sensitive learning, and ensemble modeling methods can contribute a lot to detection accuracy [51]. The assessment indicates that although the SVM model provides evidence of concept the approach needs more methodological improvements before clinically robust predictive results are obtained [52]. The sensitivity can be improved in future and better screening of high-risk diabetic patients can be enabled.

E. Clinical Practice Implications

This study has significant clinical implications based on its predictive findings that can be used to enhance the management of diabetic care. The proactive intervention before discharge occurs by identifying high-risk patients in advance before discharge [53]. These interventions can be individualized discharge counseling, medication reconciliation, glycemic management planning, and scheduled outpatient follow-ups. Patients who have been hospitalized before, have a variety of diagnoses or have an extended inpatient history are a specifically vulnerable group that needs specific focus [54]. It is important to minimize false negativity since the unsuspected high-risk individuals might develop complications which can be prevented and worsen their health conditions [55]. Use of predictive risk scoring can help in the process of decision making and not to substitute professional judgment by integrating it with clinical workflows [56]. The decision support systems that use AI can help medical teams to prioritize patients in meeting case management services. Risk-based stratification can be used to guarantee that scarce resources are used in the most efficient manner, and are applied to the individuals with the greatest chances of receiving benefit through intensified follow-up care. Switching between reactive treatment models to active risk-based management can increase the continuity of care and patient safety [57]. Through predictive analytics, clinicians will be able to forecast complications and preventable readmissions, as well as increase the quality of care received by diabetic patients in general.

F. Business and Policy Implications

There is a significant financial and policy impact of reducing 30-day readmissions on healthcare organizations. Readmissions are known to be a major cost to the hospital and can also be a cause of reimbursement punishment in performance-based healthcare systems [58]. Predictive analytics offers a strategic instrument to reduce such risks to finance by early getting to know the high-cost patients. Risk models based on AI can be used to allocate the resources of case management effectively; that is, the individuals with high risks can be provided with intervention. This narrow focus improves efficiency and priority of the operations and is in line with the value-based healthcare initiatives. Hospitals can work to decrease unnecessary readmissions, which will result in better quality measures, regulatory adherence, and economic viability [59]. On the policy level, predictive modeling assists with the population health management programs and performance monitoring, which is based on data. Insights of risk stratification can be used by the healthcare administrators to develop preventive initiatives and plan the resources economically [60]. Even though the existing SVM algorithm exhibits a moderate predictive accuracy, it shows how AI-powered business analytics can be utilized in healthcare systems in general. There is a lot that can be done to ensure the cost is contained and this can be through further refinement and integration of advanced models to ensure better patient outcomes as well as sustainable models of healthcare delivery.

8. Future Work

Although this research has proven that machine learning methods can be used to forecast 30-day hospital readmission of diabetic patients, there are a number of avenues that can be pursued to improve predictor performance, external validity, and its application into practice. It is important to include more characteristics into the future research, such as diagnostic codes and comorbidity indices, trend of lab data, and social-economic signals [55]. Variables including insurance status, social determinants of health and following-discharge follow-up compliance can be a significant predictive variable and multidimensionality of readmission risk.More sophisticated machine learning and ensemble methods ought to be investigated in order to enhance classification. Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, XGBoost, and deep learning algorithms could be able to capture nonlinear interactions more than a baseline SVM model. Model robustness can be even enhanced by hyper parameter optimization, cross-validation and automated methods of

feature selection [56]. Synthetic oversampling methods or cost-sensitive learning methods can be useful to address the issue of class imbalance and make the detection of high-risk patients more sensitive. The explain ability and interpretability of the models should be studied in the future [57]. Clinicians can be assisted to learn which variables are the most influential in predicting readmission risk through integration of explainable AI techniques, including SHAP or LIME. While clear models are necessary to win the confidence of the healthcare providers, they are also necessary to provide ethical practice within the clinical setting [58]. The external validation is another critical direction, which has to be conducted in various healthcare systems and geographic areas [59]. The generalizability would be enhanced by testing the model on separate datasets and prove its validity in different hospital environments. Moreover, real-time integration into hospital information systems may provide the opportunity to score risks dynamically when planning patient admission and discharge processes [60]. Lastly, the economic evaluation of predictive model implementation in clinical practice should be assessed in the future [61]. The cost-benefit analyses may be used to determine the effectiveness of targeted interventions founded on risk stratification to minimize the healthcare expenditures and enhance the quality measures. With predictive analytics, integrated with operational decision making, healthcare organizations have an opportunity to move towards the value-based proactive model of care.

9. Conclusion

This study explored the use of business analytics based on Artificial Intelligence to forecast the 30-day hospital readmission rate of diabetic patients based on a large multi-hospital dataset. The objective of the study was to determine the high-risk patients and discover the determinants that play the key role in early readmission by combining demographic, clinical and healthcare utilization use, and medication related variables into a structured predictive model. The results support the fact that readmission risk is multifactorial and highly dependent on the number of previous inpatient visits, clinical complexity, length of hospital stay, and intensity of treatment. The utilization patterns, specifically healthcare, proved to be a strong predictor, and this shows the cyclicality of hospital dependency among patients with uncontrolled diabetes. The Support Vector Machine (SVM) model showed a quantitatively predictive performance, but performance measures showed that it was fairly discriminating and sensitive. Although the model categorized non-readmitted patients well, there is need to improve the model to be able to detect real readmission cases. The ROC analysis, confusion matrix, F1 Score and Recall as a group showed the significance of both dealing with the issue of class imbalance and increasing the number of features to attain a higher level of predictive power. Irrespective of the limitations, the research forms a viable basis in the application of machine learning strategies in the risk stratification of readmission in hospitals. Clinically, the study highlights the essence of risk identification at an early stage in order to facilitate specific discharge planning, drug reconciliation, and follow-up care coordination. The application of AI-powered predictive systems can help medical organizations shift to proactive approaches of intervention rather than reactive models of care. In terms of business analytics, the minimization of avoidable readmissions would lead to cost control, better operational efficiency, and better adherence to the quality performance standards. This study identifies the strategic value of AI-based predictive analytics in enhancing the health outcome of diabetic patients. Further improvement in predictive models, the introduction of more clinical and socio-demographic factors, and practical application can reinforce the role of data-informed decision-making in attaining sustainable and value-based care delivery.

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