Age: age of the patient

Years

Sex: sex of the patient

M: Male

F: Female

ChestPainType: chest pain type (Angina = chest discomfort or pain that occurs when there isn't enough blood flow to the muscles of the heart)

TA: Typical Angina Pain: This is a specific type of chest pain that feels like a squeezing or pressure in your chest. It often happens when you're active or stressed, and it usually gets better when you rest or take medication. It's related to your heart and can be a sign of heart problems.

ATA: Atypical Angina Pain: This chest pain is a bit different from typical angina. It might not feel like a strong squeeze or pressure in your chest. The way it hurts might be unusual and not match the usual signs of heart issues.

NAP: Non-Anginal Pain: This type of chest pain is uncomfortable or hurts, but it's not directly linked to your heart being in danger. It might be caused by things like muscle strain, acid reflux, or other issues that aren't related to your heart's blood supply.

ASY: Asymptomatic Pain: This is a bit tricky because "asymptomatic" usually means not feeling any pain or symptoms. So, "asymptomatic pain" doesn't really make sense. If something is asymptomatic, it means there are no noticeable symptoms or pain at all.

RestingBP: resting blood pressure [mmHg]

Normal: Systolic less than 120 mmHg and diastolic less than 80 mmHg.

Elevated: Systolic between 120-129 mmHg and diastolic less than 80 mmHg.

Hypertension Stage 1: Systolic between 130-139 mmHg or diastolic between 80-89 mmHg.

Hypertension Stage 2: Systolic 140 mmHg or higher or diastolic 90 mmHg or higher.

Hypertensive Crisis: Systolic higher than 180 mmHg and/or diastolic higher than 120 mmHg.

Cholesterol: serum cholesterol [mm/dl]

Desirable: Less than 200 mg/dL

Borderline High: 200-239 mg/dL

High: 240 mg/dL or higher

FastingBS: fasting blood sugar (helps determine diabetes)

1: High = if FastingBS > 120 mg/dl,

0: Low = otherwise

RestingECG: resting electrocardiogram results (records the electrical activity of the heart)

Normal: Normal

ST: having ST-T wave abnormality (T wave inversions and/or ST elevation or depression of > 0.05 mV),

LVH: showing probable or definite left ventricular hypertrophy by Estes' criteria

MaxHR: maximum heart rate achieved (Numeric value between 60 and 202)

60 - 80 bpm: Resting to light activity

90 - 110 bpm: Moderate activity

120 - 140 bpm: Cardiovascular workout

150 - 170 bpm: Vigorous exercise

180 - 202 bpm: High-intensity effort

ExerciseAngina: exercise-induced angina (chest discomfort or pain that occurs specifically during physical activity or exertion)

Y: Yes

N: No

Oldpeak: oldpeak = ST [Numeric value measured in depression] (Ischemia = reduced blood supply to a part of the body, usually due to narrowed or blocked blood vessels.)

Minimal ST Depression (Oldpeak < 1.0 mm): Mild or possibly no ischemia.

Mild ST Depression (Oldpeak 1.0 - 1.9 mm): Suggestive of mild ischemia.

Moderate ST Depression (Oldpeak 2.0 - 2.9 mm): Indicates moderate ischemia.

Severe ST Depression (Oldpeak ≥ 3.0 mm): Signifies significant ischemia.

ST\_Slope: the slope of the peak exercise ST segment

Up: Upsloping (Positive ST Slope) - can indicate a lower risk of significant ischemia or heart issues.

Flat: Horizontal (Flat ST Slope) - can suggest intermediate or moderate ischemia.

Down: Downsloping (Negative ST Slope) - can indicate a higher likelihood of severe ischemia or coronary artery disease.