

## HOW WILL THE MODEL WORK?

First → The site will be divided into many diseases that need to be diagnosed.

Second → when choosing a specific disease, some analyzes and behaviors with age and gender will appear and the patient should enter it to find out if he is sick with this disease or not.

## What is the purpose of this project?

1- the site aims to help doctors after clinical examination to make sure of the diagnosis.

2- and also help patients from reading the analyzes before resorting to the doctor or determine the appropriate doctor's specialization after the result of the site diagnosis.

## OVERVIEW

The dataset contains 991347 Rows and 24 columns for some analysis and behaviors

DATASET TITLE:

## LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Laboratory analysis refers to a comprehensive set of test performed in order to identify pathogens and to study deviations and changes in tissues and biological fluids of the human body. Laboratory tests provide almost 70% of the diagnostic information doctors need to properly diagnostic and treat a patient

## ABRIEF ABOUT COLUMNS:

1- SBP: typically stands for Systolic Blood Pressure.

2- DBP: typically stands for Diastolic Blood Pressure.

3- Total Cholesterol (tot\_chole): The sum of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL), and 20% of triglycerides.

4- Low-Density: Lipoprotein Cholesterol (LDL-C): Often referred to as "bad" cholesterol, high levels of LDL-C are associated with an increased risk of heart disease.

5- High-Density: Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL-C): Often referred to as "good" cholesterol, higher levels of HDL-C are considered beneficial as it helps remove LDL cholesterol from the bloodstream.

6- Triglycerides: Another type of fat in the blood, elevated triglyceride levels are also associated with an increased risk of heart disease.

7- Hemoglobin Level: The amount of hemoglobin in the blood, usually measured in grams per deciliter (g/dL). Hemoglobin levels are important indicators of the blood's oxygen-carrying capacity.

8- serum creatinine: is a common laboratory test used to assess kidney function.

9- AST (SGOT): is commonly measured as part of a liver function panel or a comprehensive metabolic panel in blood tests. The enzyme is released into the bloodstream when there is damage to cells where AST is normally present, such as in the liver, heart, or skeletal muscle.

10- SGOT (AST) and ALT: are useful markers of liver function and damage.

## LABORATORY ANALYSIS

