

Introduction:

Our project focuses on analyzing trends among high-risk patients based on the top three conditions observed in a dataset. Based on the dataset, these top conditions were found to be Suspected COVID-19, COVID-19, and Fever. By understanding the demographic and clinical characteristics of these patients, we aim to improve healthcare strategies and outcomes.

- **Top Conditions:** The most prevalent conditions among high-risk patients included Suspected COVID-19, COVID-19, Fever, Cough, Loss of taste, Fatigue, Obesity, Sputum finding, Prediabetes, and Anemia. These conditions were identified as significant factors in determining the risk level of patients.
- **Top Symptoms:** The analysis revealed that the most common symptoms among high-risk patients were Suspected COVID-19, COVID-19, Fever, Cough, Loss of taste, Fatigue, Obesity, Sputum finding, Prediabetes, and Anemia. These symptoms played a crucial role in identifying and managing high-risk patients.
- **Race Distribution:** The study found that the impacted population was predominantly White (7632), followed by Black (768), Asian (649), Native (49), and Other (8). This distribution provides insights into the racial disparities in health outcomes among high-risk patients.
- **Ethnicity Distribution:** Among high-risk patients, there was a higher impact on non-Hispanic individuals (8138) compared to Hispanic individuals (968). This distribution highlights the importance of considering ethnicity in healthcare interventions and policies.
- **Gender Distribution:** The analysis showed that both females (4773) and males (4333) were significantly impacted by the top conditions. This finding underscores the importance of gender-sensitive approaches in healthcare delivery and management.
- **Death Count:** Out of the identified high-risk patients, 8749 did not die, while 357 died. This data emphasizes the importance of early detection, timely intervention, and effective management strategies for high-risk patients to prevent adverse outcomes.

Conclusion:

The analysis highlights the prevalence of Suspected COVID-19, COVID-19, and Fever among high-risk patients. We found that these conditions disproportionately affect certain racial and ethnic groups. By recognizing these trends, healthcare providers can tailor interventions to better serve high-risk populations and improve overall healthcare delivery.