Diabetes

LEADING CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

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Diabetes Onset and Diagnosis Review

- Data used
 - Kaggle data that contained 100,000 rows
 - CDC information provided 2018 research on diabetes and obesity for more than 3,141 counties in the United States
- Areas analyzed
 - Male and female populations
 - Age
 - Body Mass Index (BMI)
 - Smoking history
 - Hypertension
 - Fasting and non-fasting blood glucose levels
 - Heart disease

	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	smoking_history	bmi	HbA1c_level	blood_glucose_level	diabetes
0	Female	80.0	0	1	never	25.19	6.6	140	0
1	Female	54.0	0	0	No Info	27.32	6.6	80	1
2	Male	28.0	0	0	never	27.32	5.7	158	1
3	Female	36.0	0	0	current	23.45	5.0	155	
4	Male	76.0	1	1	current	20.14	4.8	155	
5	Female	20.0	0	0	never	27.32	6.6	85	
6	Female	44.0	0	0	never	19.31	6.5	200	
7	Female	79.0	0	0	No Info	23.86	5.7	85	-
8	Male	42.0	0	0	never	33.64	4.8	145	
9	Female	32.0	0	0	never	27.32	5.0	100	

Limitation

 Neither source included patient race and/or ethnicity, though some hypotheses were developed after mapping the CDC data based on county codes, then referencing locations against U.S. Census data for those counties.

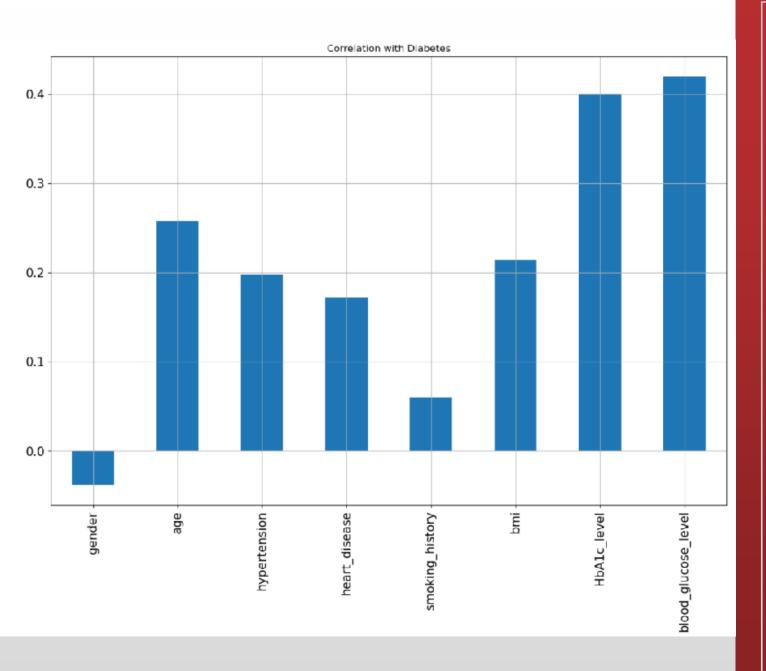
United States Diabetes Facts

- Total: 38.4 million people have diabetes (11.6% of the US population)
- Diagnosed: 29.7 million people, including 29.4 million adults
- Undiagnosed: 8.7 million people (22.8% of adults are undiagnosed)

Risk Factors for Diabetes-Related Complications

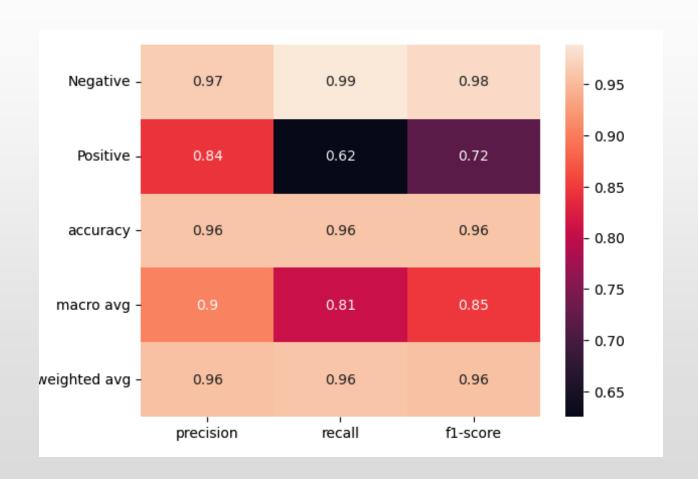
- Smoking
- Overweight and Obesity
- Physical Inactivity
- A1C
- High Blood Pressure
- High Cholesterol





Correlation with Diabetes

The Kaggle data examined gender, age, hypertension, heart disease, smoking history, BMI, HBA1C levels, and glucose levels.

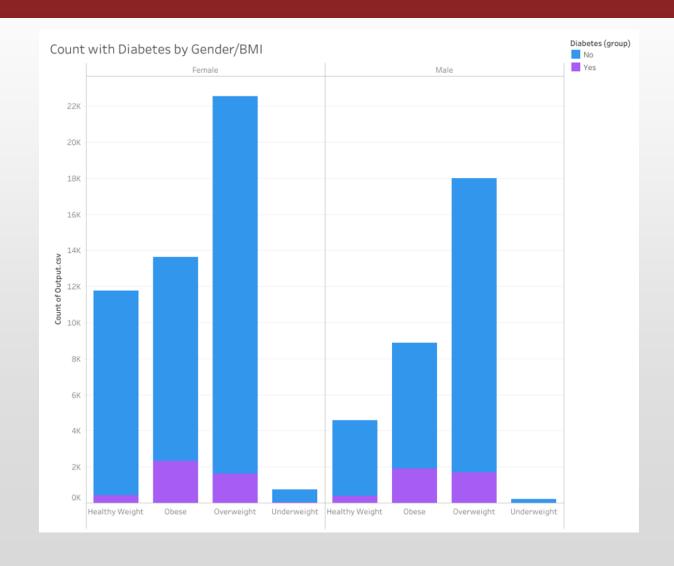


Classification Report

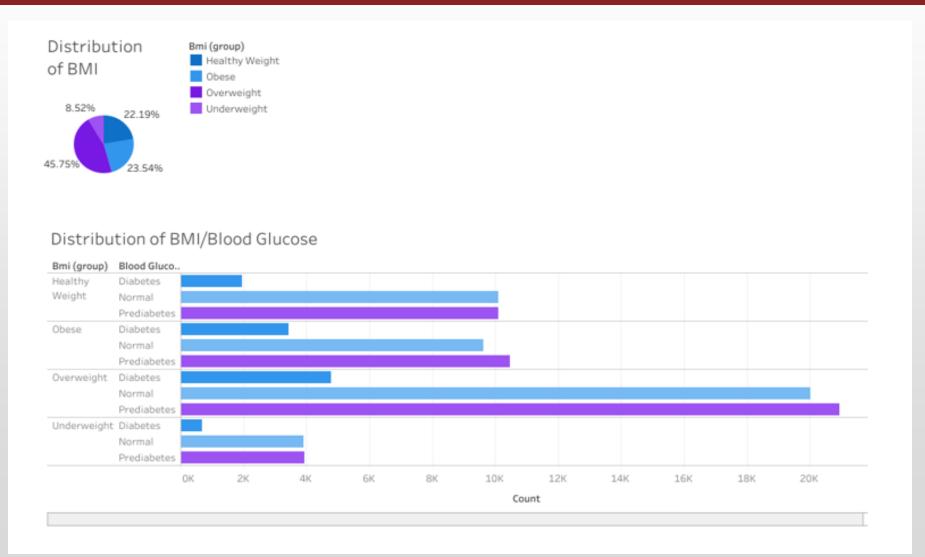
- The first model attained an accuracy score of 96% and F1 scores of 98% (Class 0 for detecting no diabetes) and 72% (Class 1 for detecting diabetes) on the harmonic of precision and recall.
- The noticeable difference in the precision and recall for Class 1 indicates that the model struggled more with correctly identifying instances of diabetes.

Analysis of Diabetics and Weight Levels

- Women have higher levels of obese and overweight patients.
- This analysis drove us to look at details in both men and women and also combined group.



Distribution of Key Measurements



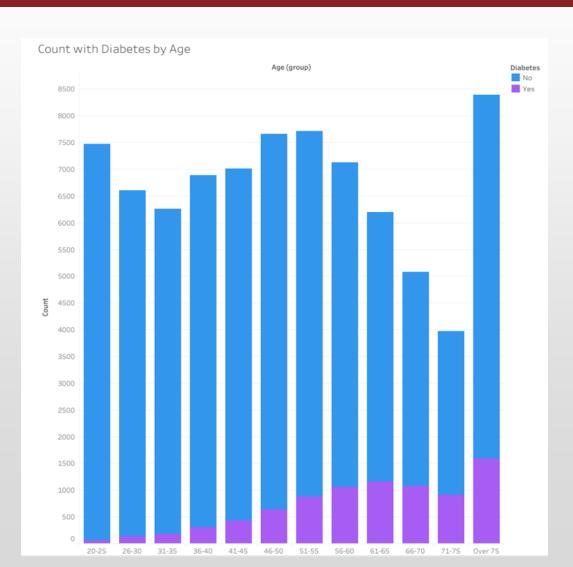
Distribution of BMI

- 23.5% are Obese
- 45.75% are overweight

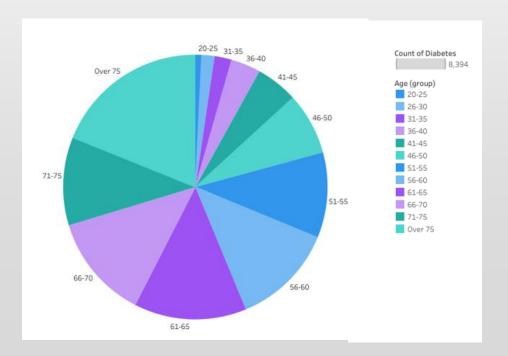
Distribution of BMI/Blood Glucose

- Overweight group has largest group with 4.7k (10% of group)
- Obese group has 3.5k people(15% of group)
- Obese group has higher percentage of people that are Diabetic

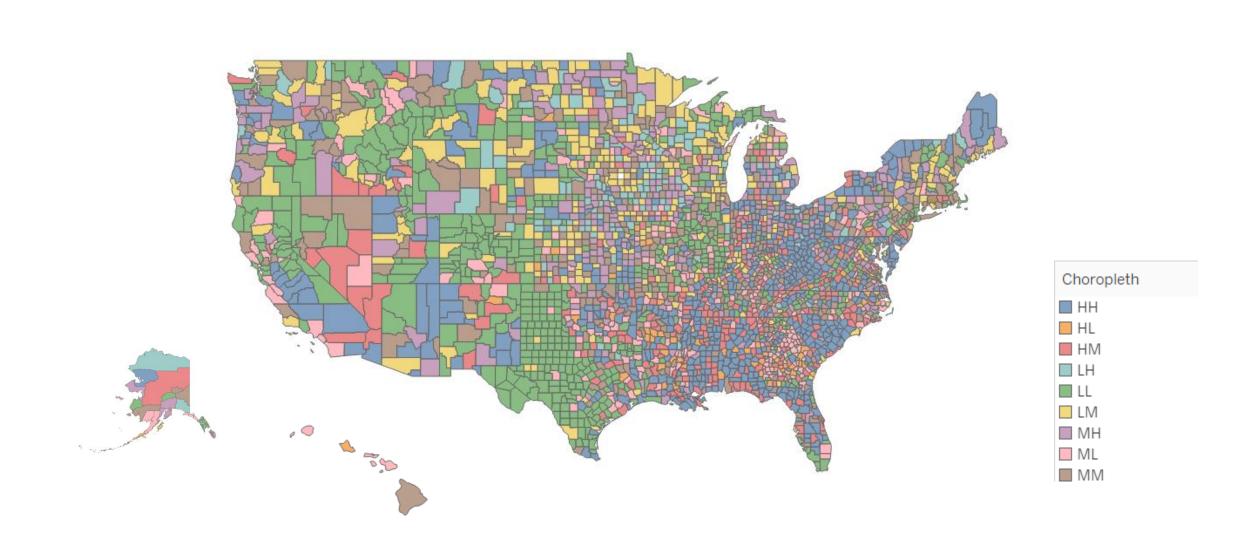
Analysis Age Distribution of patients with Diabetes

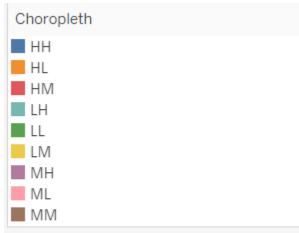


- Diabetes increases with age. Key age point based on data begins at age 50.
- 79.2% of Diabetic group comes from ages 51 and older
- Over 75 years is largest group with 18.9% of total group.

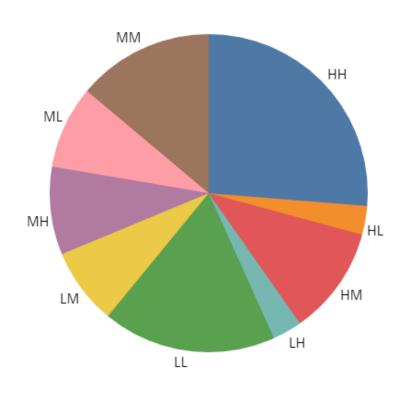


Bivariate Choropleth for Diagnosed Diabetes and Obesity (2018)





Summary	~							
Count:	9							
SUM(Diagnosed Diabetes (%))								
Sum:	27,379							
Average:	3,042							
Minimum:	802							
Maximum:	7,195							
Median:	2,447							
Standard deviation:	2,021							
SUM(Obesity (%))								
Sum:	86,467							
Average:	9,607							
Minimum:	1,822							
Maximum:	22,148							
Median:	8,347							
Standard deviation:	6,092							



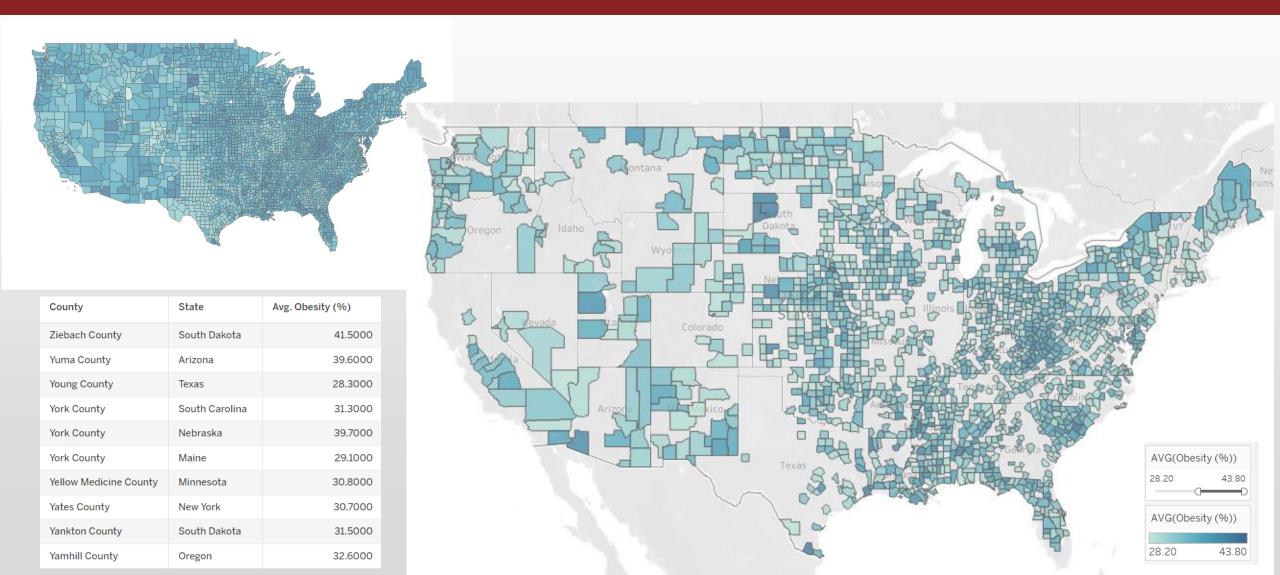
Choropleth for Diagnosed Diabetes

This analysis is based on Obesity and Diabetic results

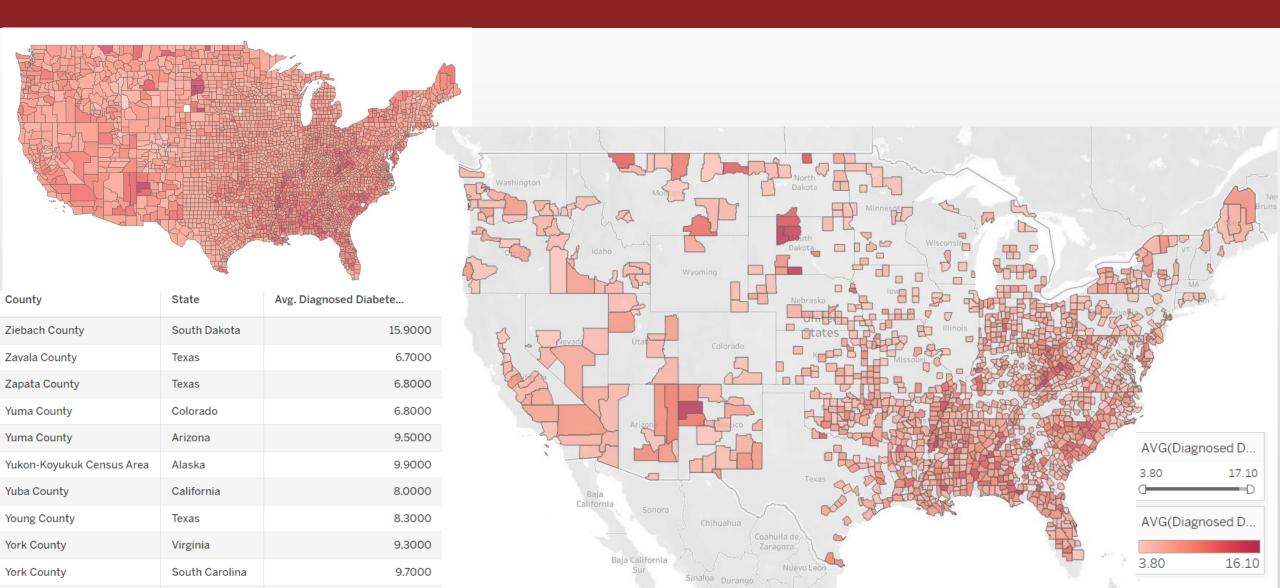
HH represents the largest percentage with 7.2% Diabetic and 22.2% Obese

LL represents the second largest grouping with 4.8% Diabetic and 14.2% Obese

Obesity Map by County Results



Diabetic Map by County Results



Preventing Diabetes-Related Complications

- Usual Source for Diabetes Care
- Physical Activity
- Weight Management
- Statin Treatment
- A1C, Blood Pressure, Cholesterol, and Smoking (ABCs)



Questions

