



Diabetes Risk Overview

Avg Glucose
120.78

Avg BMI
31.99

Avg Blood Pressure
69.11

Age Group

- ☐ <30
- ☐ 30-40
- ☐ 40-50
- ☐ 50-60
- ☐ 60+

Risk Category

- ☐ High Risk
- ☐ Low Risk
- ☐ Medium Risk

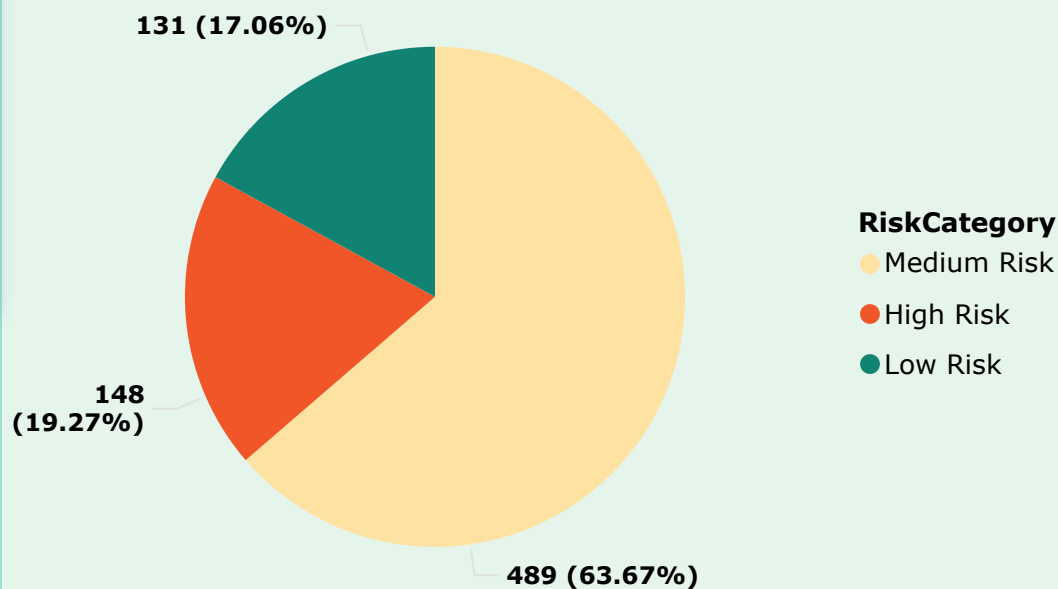
Overview

Health Trends

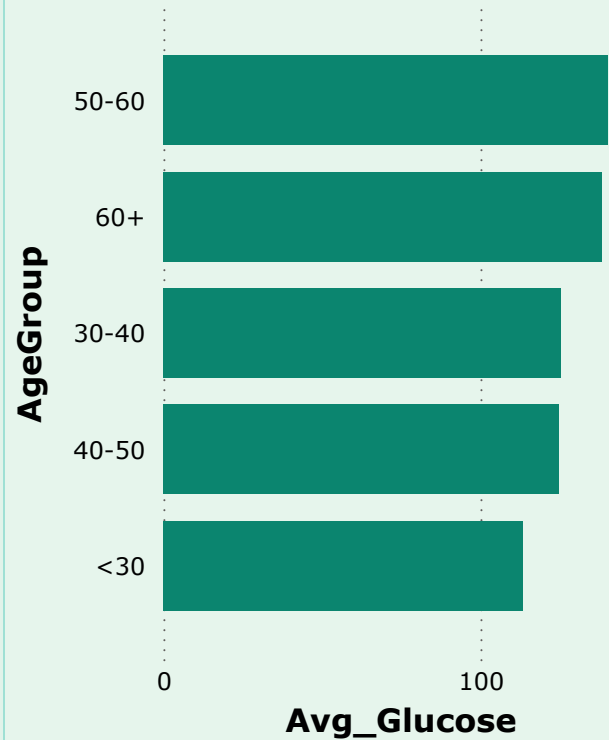
Patient Insights

Report Summary

Risk Category



Age Group Vs Glucose





Health Trends and Risk Factors

Overview

Health Trends

Patient Insights

Report Summary



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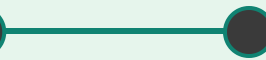
Risk Category

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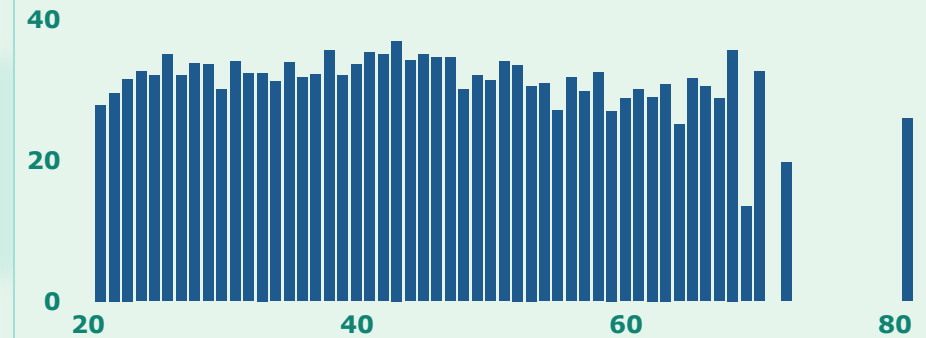
Glucose

0

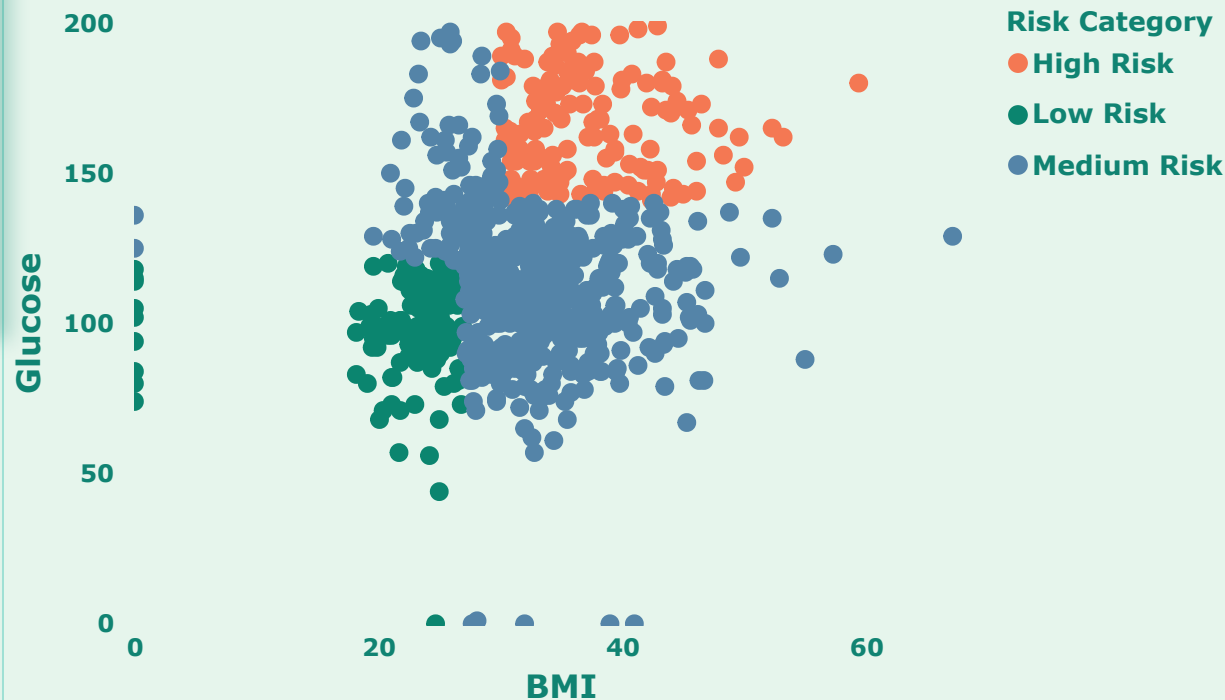
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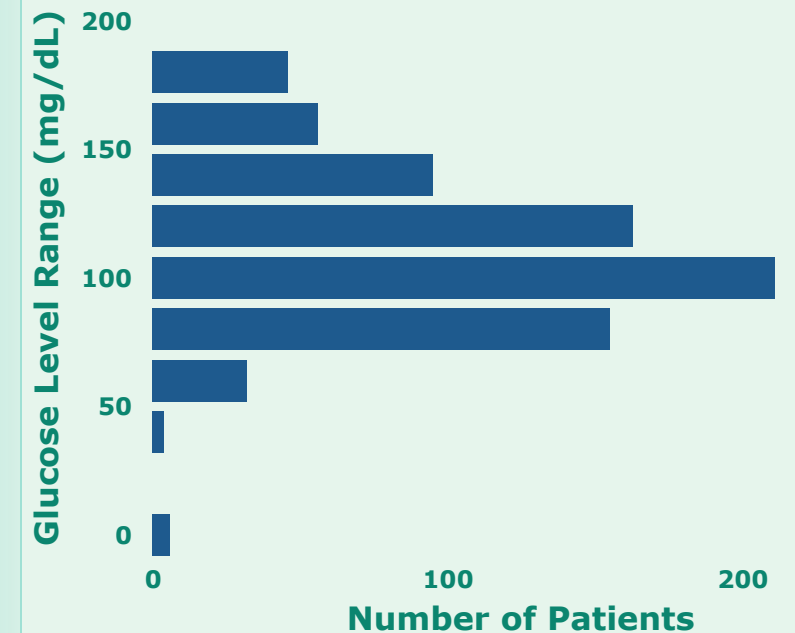
Average of BMI by Age



BMI Vs Glucose



Distribution of Glucose Levels Among Patients





Overview

Health Trends

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Report Summary



Who Is Most At Risk?

Age Group

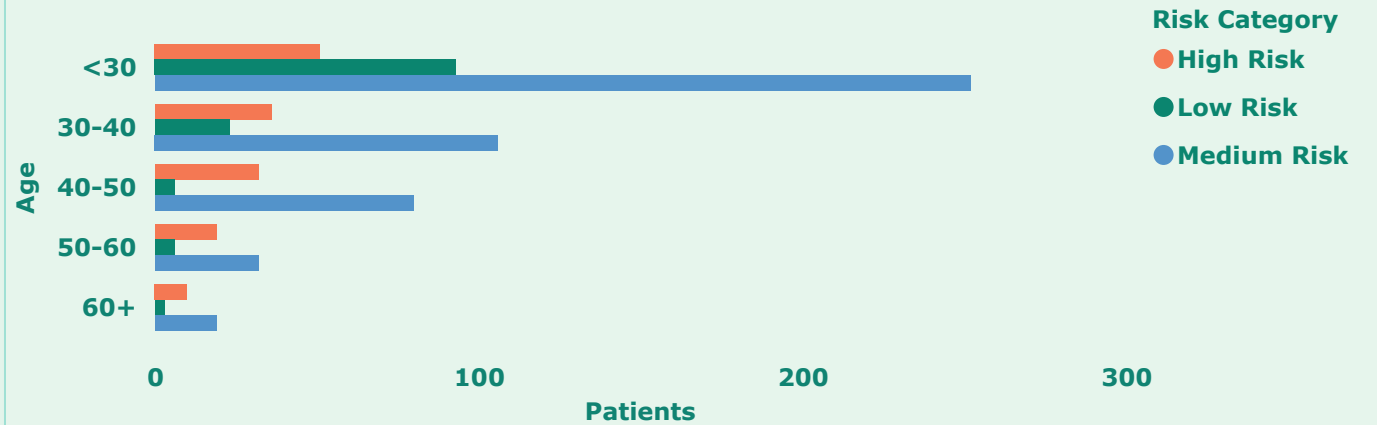
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Risk Categ...

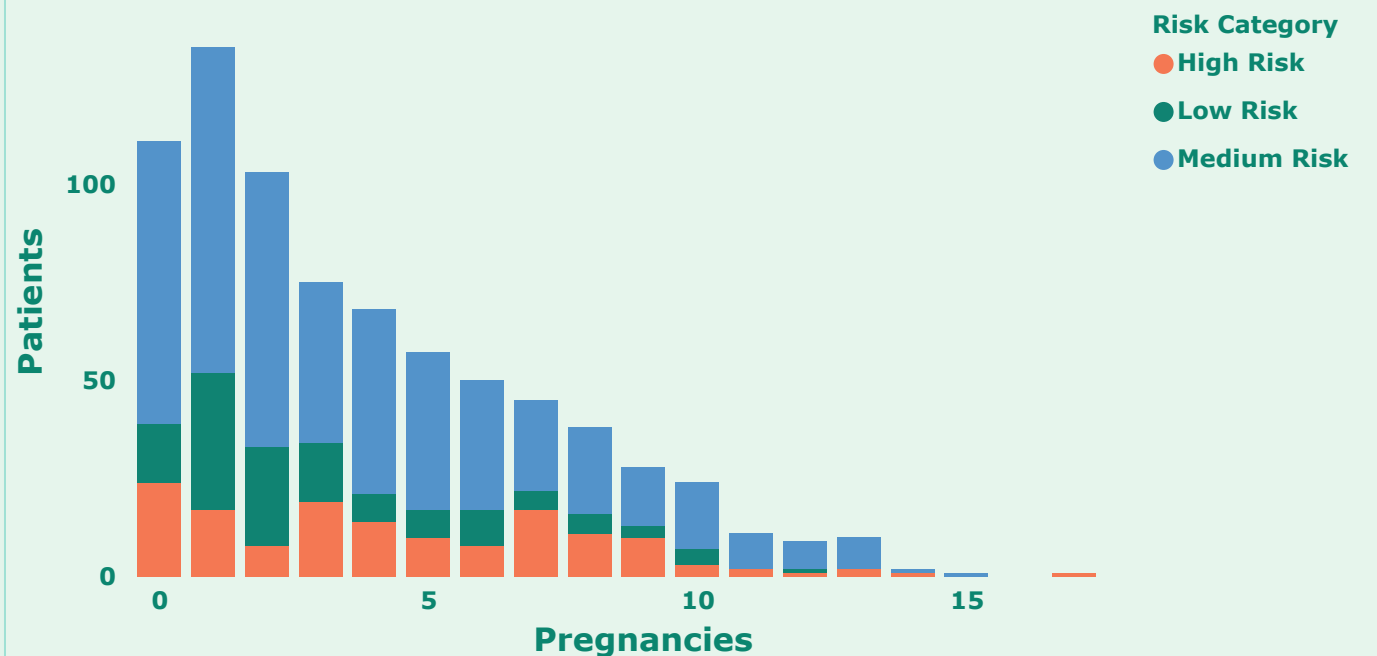
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- ☐ Medium Risk

Age	BMI	Glucose	BloodPressure	Pregnancies
21	0.00	84	0	2
21	0.00	102	75	0
21	0.00	118	64	0
21	18.20	97	64	1
21	18.20	97	70	1
21	19.10	80	55	1
21	21.00	101	64	0
21	21.80	87	60	3
21	21.80	124	56	0
21	22.10	139	62	0
21	22.50	125	96	0
21	22.60	111	62	3
21	22.60	130	96	2
21	23.00	73	50	1
21	23.20	99	76	4
21	23.70	131	64	1

Patient Distribution by Age Group and Risk Category



Patient Distribution by Number of Pregnancies and Risk Category





Diabetes Risk Report

This report presents an overview of diabetes risk across 768 patients using key health indicators including glucose level, BMI, blood pressure, and age.

Risk Profile:

- High Risk: 63.67% of patients
- Medium Risk: 17.06%
- Low Risk: 19.27%

The majority of patients fall under the high-risk category, indicating a need for targeted intervention.

Key Health Insights:

- Average Glucose: 120.78 mg/dL
- Average BMI: 31.99
- Average Blood Pressure: 69.11 mmHg

Elevated glucose and BMI levels are primary drivers of increased risk.

Demographic Patterns:

- Risk is significantly higher among patients aged 50 and above.
- Multiple pregnancies are associated with greater risk levels.
- Obesity (BMI > 30) is prevalent in the high-risk group.

Strategic Implications:

- Preventive programs should prioritize older adults with high glucose and BMI.
- Medium-risk individuals should be monitored to reduce progression.
- Risk stratification enables proactive patient management and improved health outcomes.