

HIV analysis

Introduction

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a virus that attacks cells that help the body fight infection, making a person more vulnerable to other infections and diseases. We wanted to find out how widely this virus has spread and how effective has treatment been in the years 1990-2019.

The driving vision of our project was to:

- Analyse how the number of children with HIV changes depending on different features
- Analyse the treatments that have been conducted depending on different features

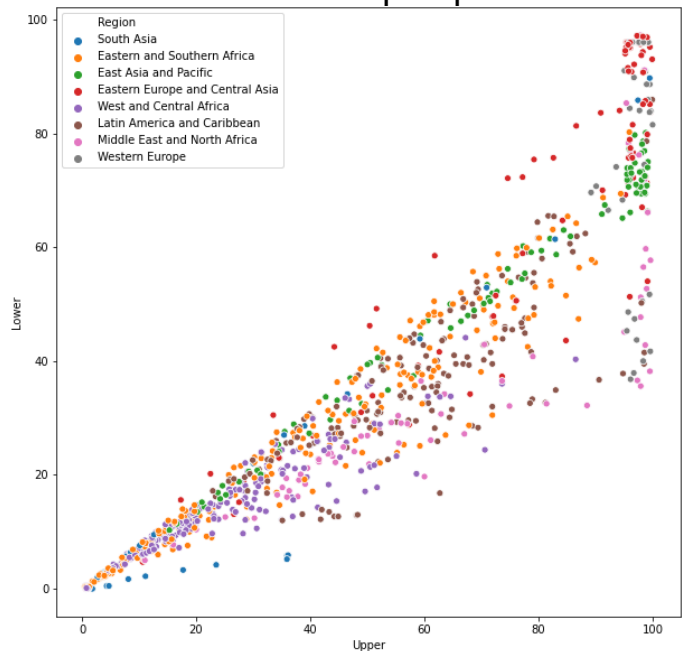
Conclusion

In the course of the project, we succeeded in:

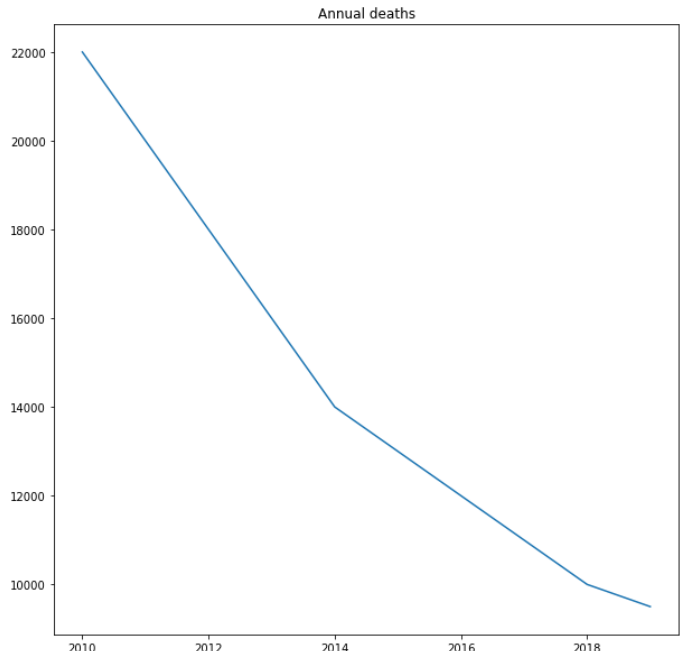
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Discoveries

The scatterplot below shows the percentages of infected individuals who have received treatment. Lowest percentages can be seen in the case of South Asia, while patients in Eastern Europe and Central Asia have generally higher percentages of treatments in relation to infected people.



Annual HIV related globally. In this graph, we can see that fortunately the number of deaths caused by HIV has decreased over the years. In 2010, there were 220000 children deaths and by 2019 this number has decreased to 95000.



In addition, we can see that the number of new infections has dropped over the last 10 years

