

CHD Risk Factor Analysis

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Flow

Analyze Smoking vs
CHD

01

04

Analyze BMI vs CHD.
Does it vary with
Sex? Smoking?

Analyze Age vs CHD

02

03

Analyze Cholesterol
vs CHD. Does it vary
with Sex? Smoking?



General Trends



Interesting Findings

- 2754 participants were included in our final; analysis each completing 3 periods of testing.
 - 1549 participants were female and 1208 were male
- In both periods, the majority of the participants were non-smokers
- Known risk factor such a total cholesterol and BMI exhibited minimal variation form period 1 to 3
- The number of participant with CHD rose from **64 in period 1 to 300 in period 3.**
- Approximately **85% participants** in both period could be categorized as being healthy / overweight

01

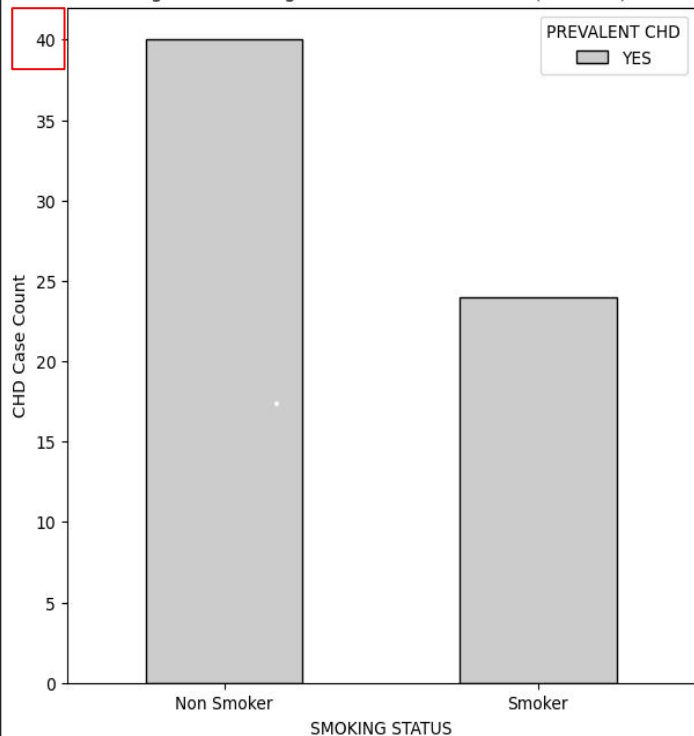
Smoking v CHD

Smoking vs Prev CHD: Is there a correlation between participants' smoking status and CHD?



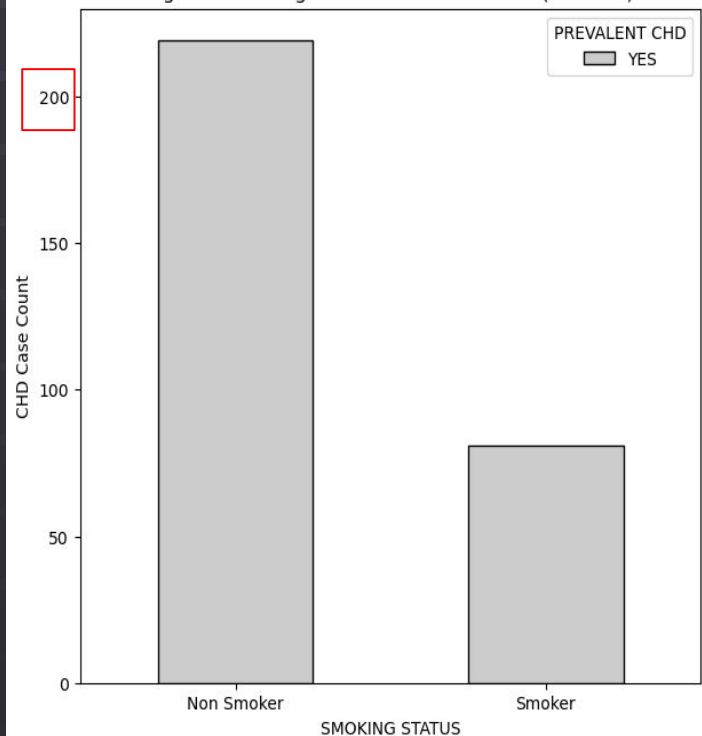
Potential correlation between smoking and CHD?

Fig 1.1: Smoking Status v Prevalent CHD (Period 1)



Period 1

Fig 1.2: Smoking Status v Prevalent CHD (Period 3)



Period 3

02

Age vs CHD

What is the distribution of age among prevalent CHD cases and what does this mean?



What about the distribution in Age v CHD...

Fig 1.3: PERCENTAGE OF CHD CASES BY AGE (PERIOD 1)

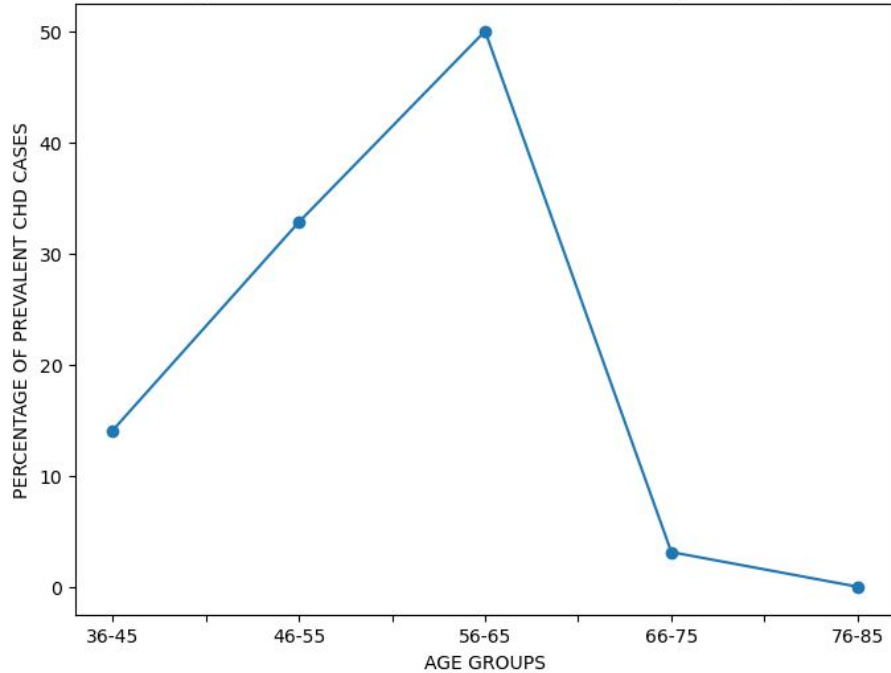
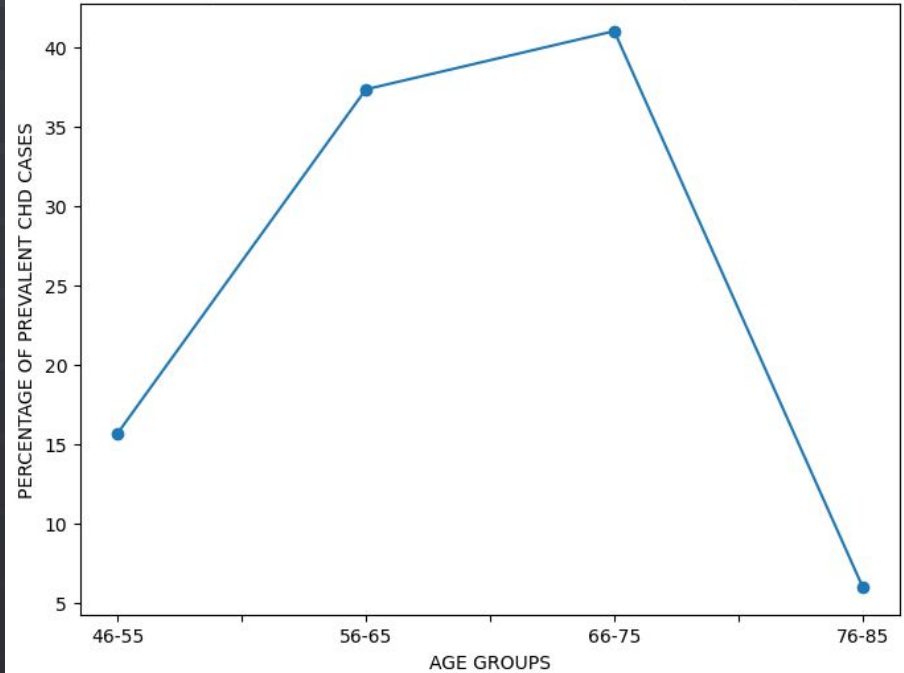


Fig 1.4: PERCENTAGE OF CHD CASES BY AGE (PERIOD 3)



A sharp rise in CHD Cases for Age group 66-75 in Period 3



03

Total Cholesterol vs CHD

What is the distribution of total cholesterol amongst participants with CHD? Does it vary across sexes? Smoking status?



Viewing CHD distribution by Sex



Fig 2.1: CHD Distribution by Gender for Period 1

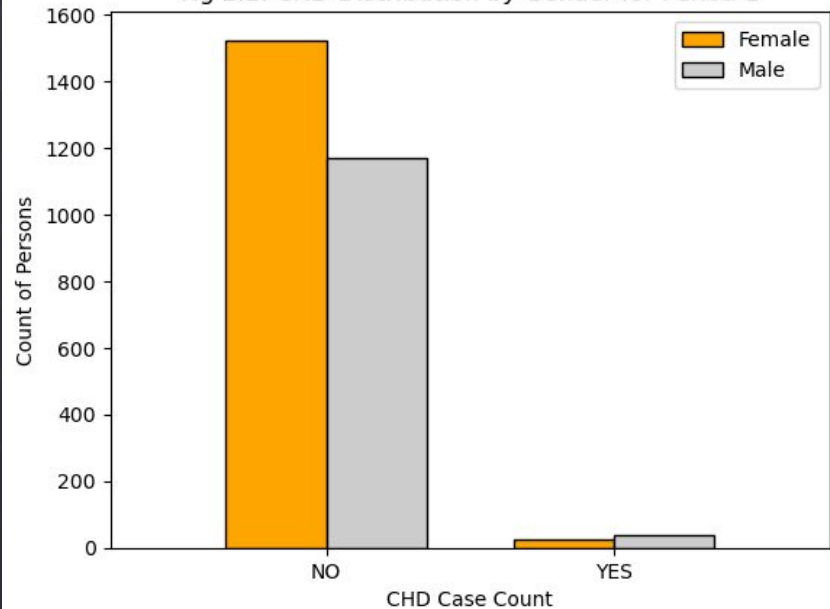
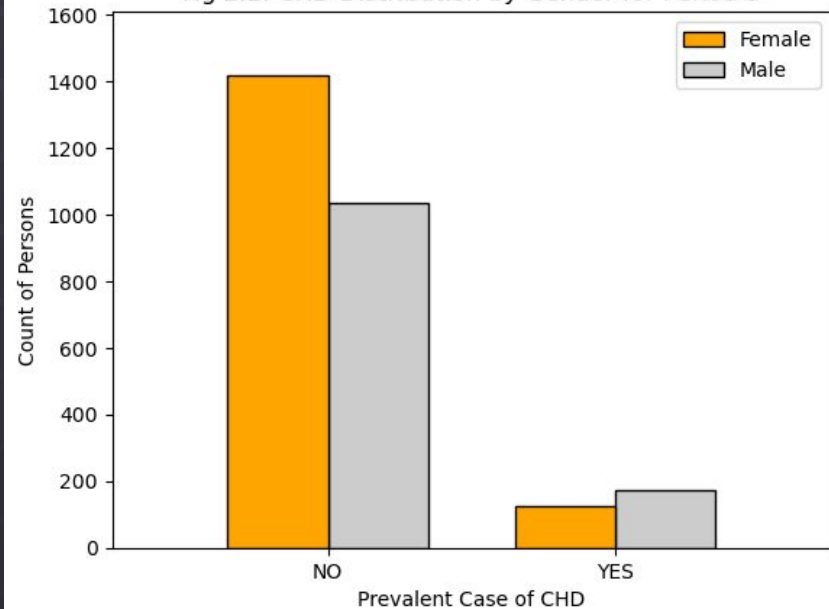


Fig 2.2: CHD Distribution by Gender for Period 3



Increase of CHD in both sexes ...



**But a drop in
smokers...**



Fig 2.3: CHD Distribution by Smoking Status and Gender for Period 1

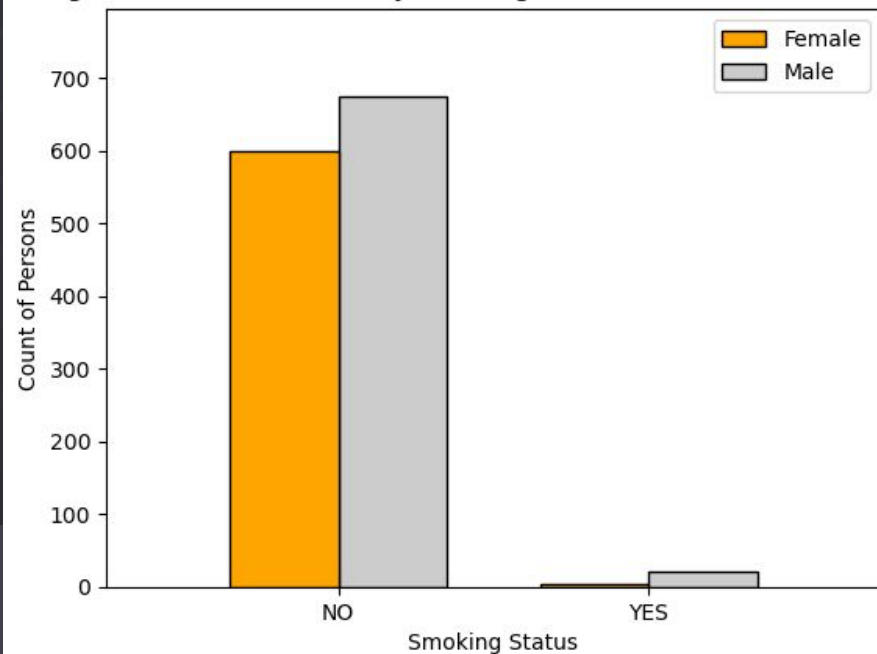
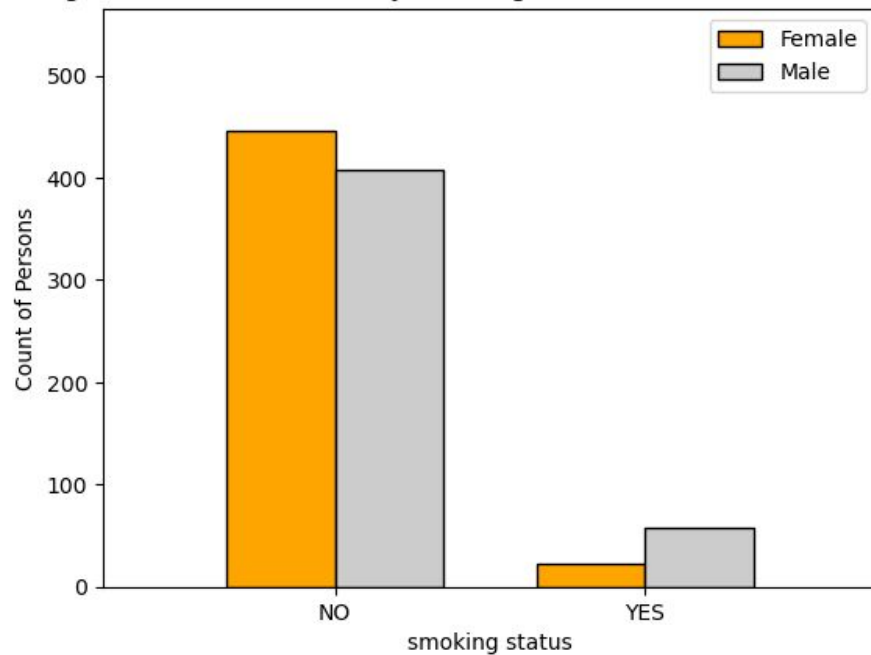


Fig 2.4: CHD Distribution by Smoking Status and Gender for Period 3



Cholesterol Levels and CHD

CHOLESTEROL LEGEND

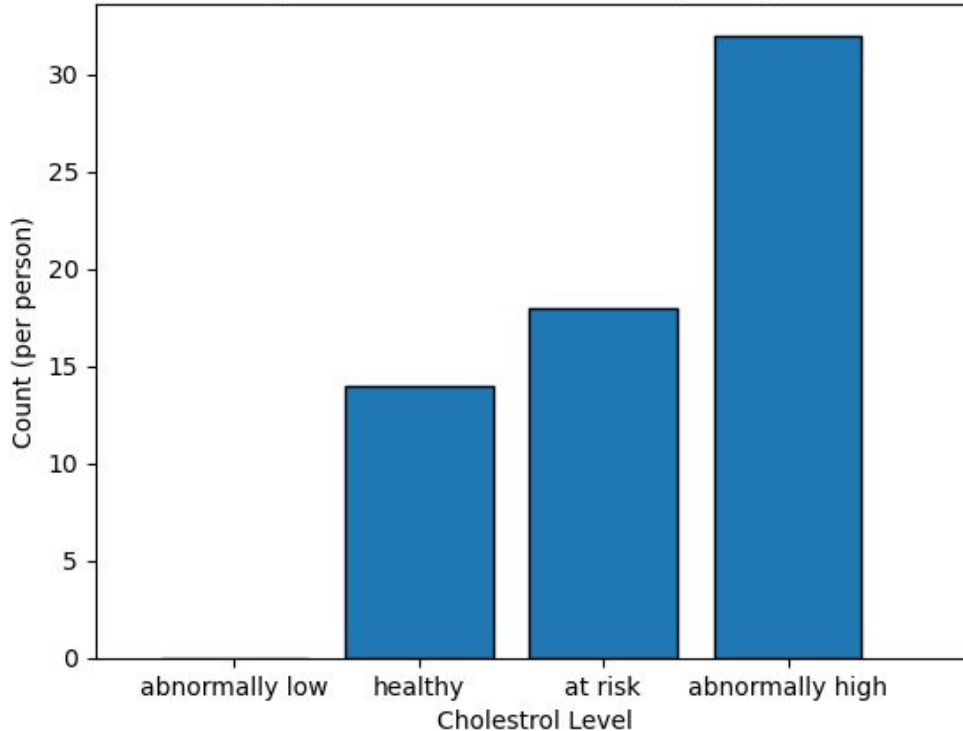
< 120mg/dL = abnormally low

120–200mg/dL = healthy

200–239mg/dL = at risk

240mg/dL = abnormally high

Fig 2b.1: Analysis of Cholesterol Levels in participants with CHD

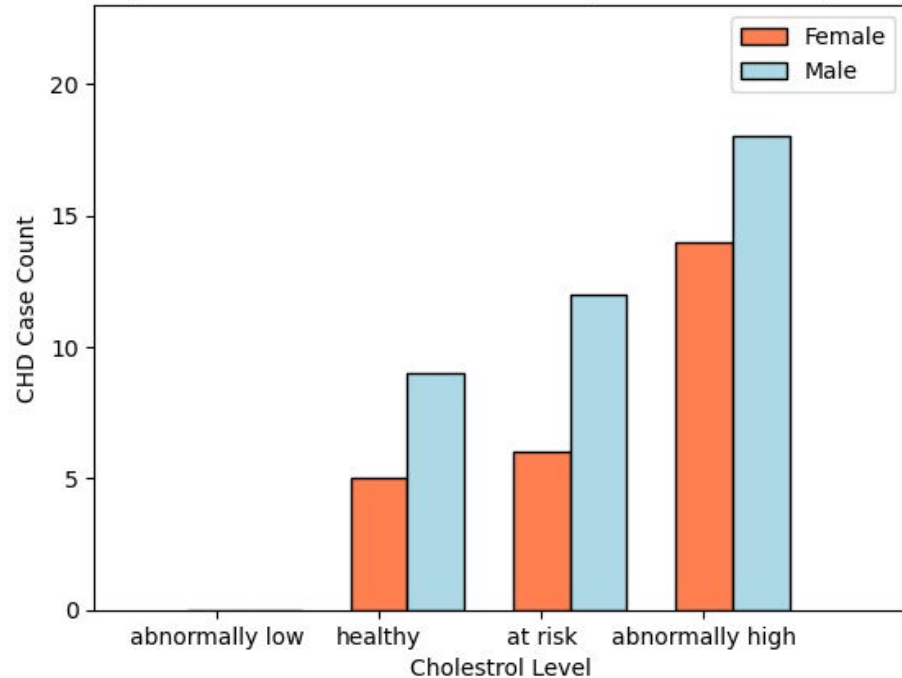


- The greater the cholesterol, the greater the CHD case's
- Zero cases of 'abnormally low'
- 'Abnormally high' is the same count as 'healthy' and 'at risk' counts (32)

Cholesterol Distribution by Sex

- **Reminder: More males with CHD**
- **Relatively even distribution across both sexes for cholesterol patterns**

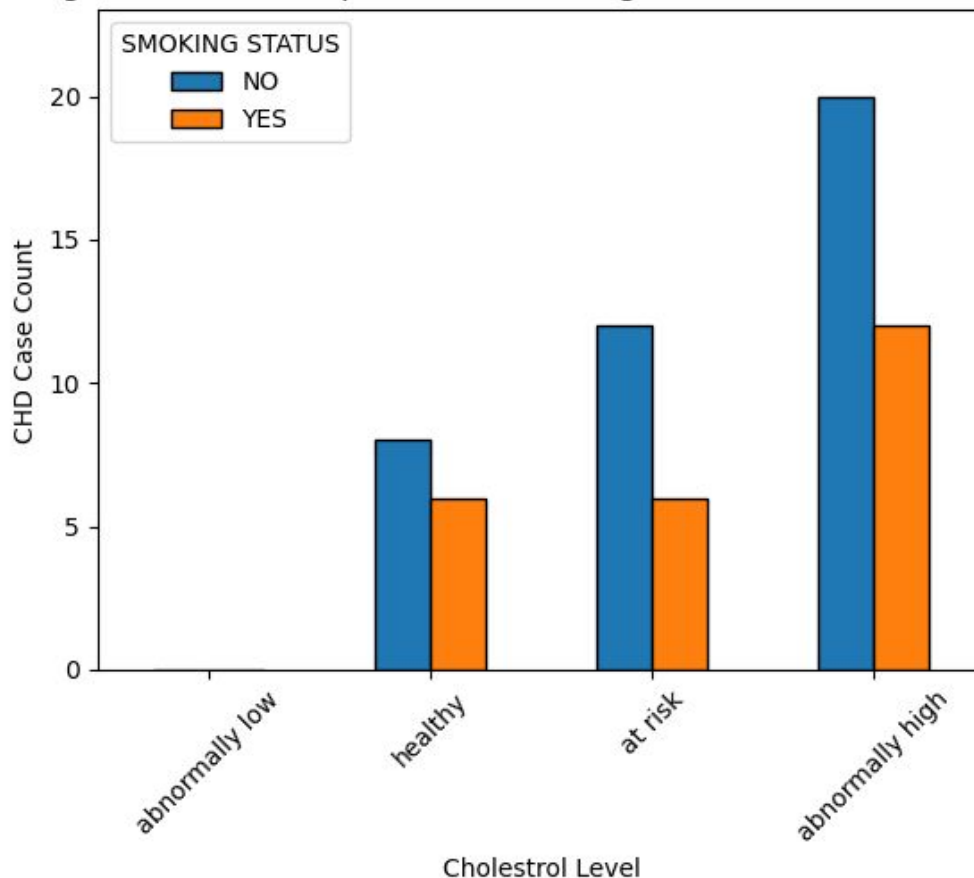
Fig 2b.2: Analysis of Cholesterol Levels in Participants with CHD by Sex in Period 1



**What if we view
cholesterol levels
in CHD participants
by Smoking
status...**

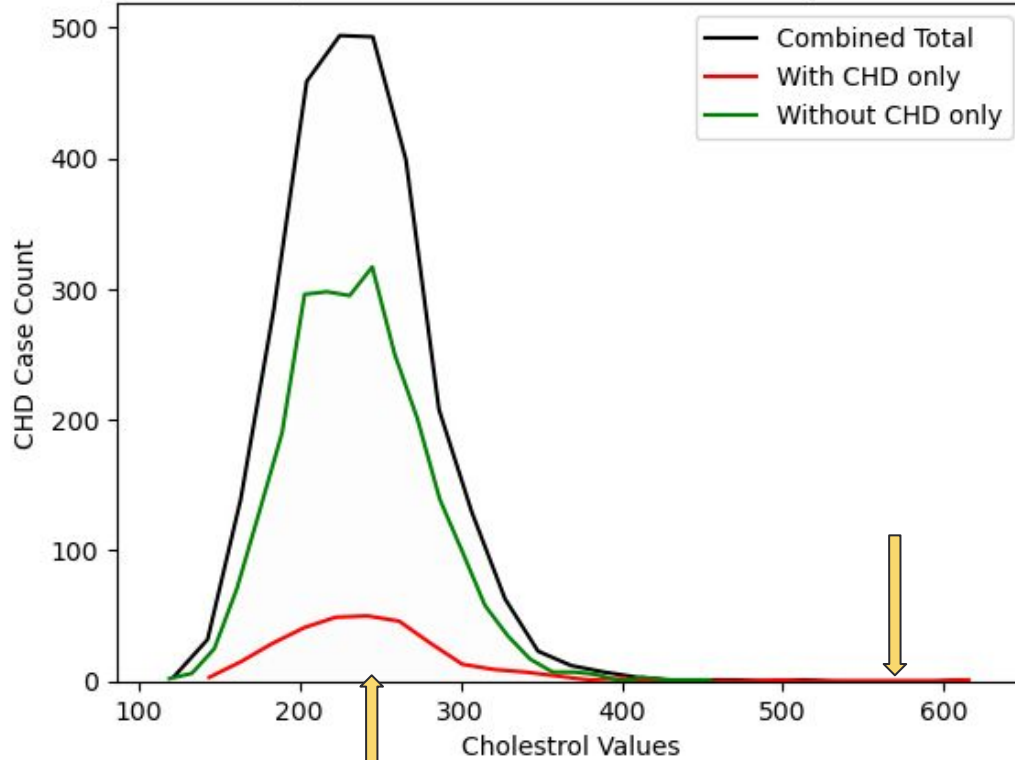


Fig 2b.3: Relationship between Smoking, CHD and Cholestrol levels



For all 3 distributions, Peak is around the same cholesterol levels...

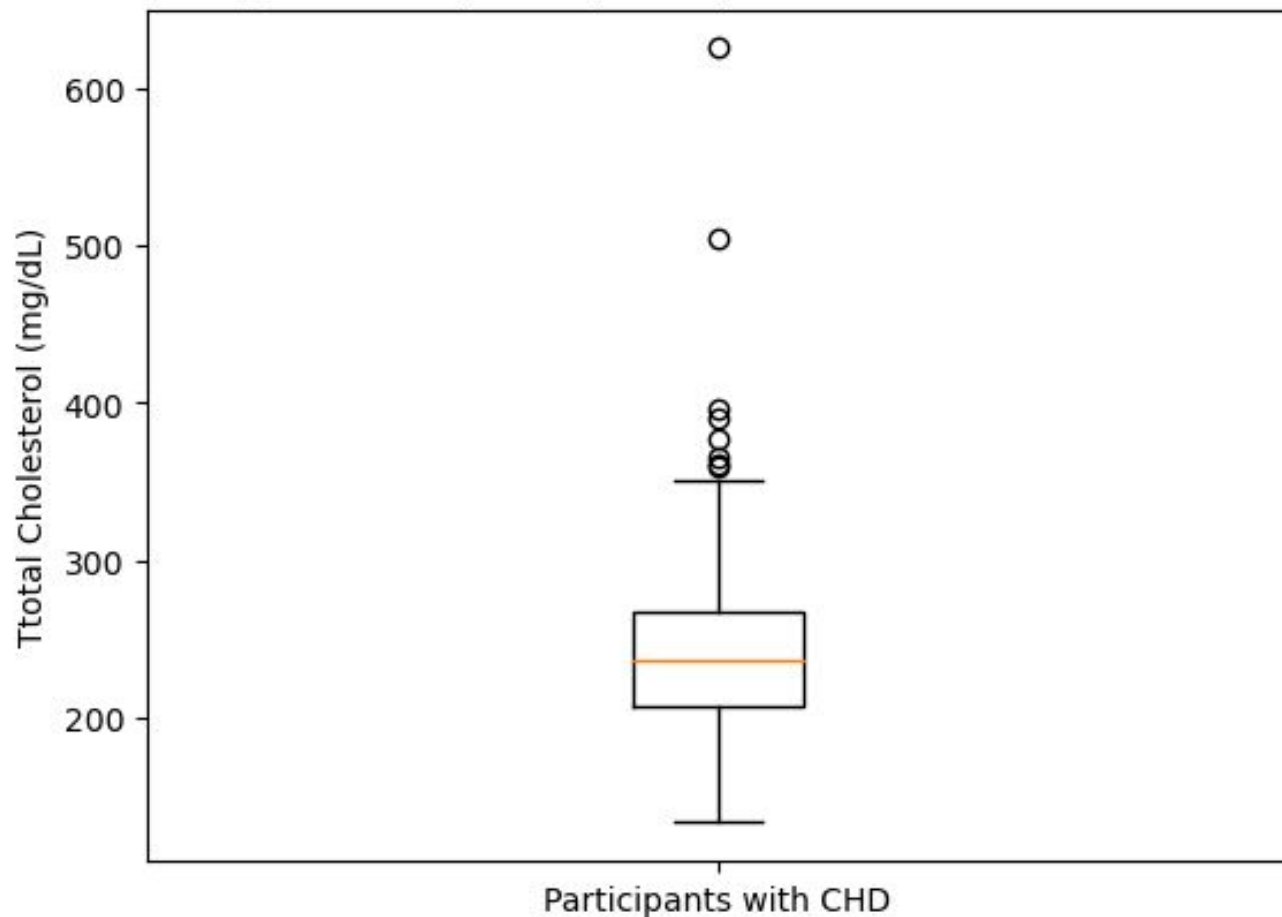
Fig 2b.4: Analysis of Cholesterol Levels in Participants in Period 3



Potential outliers?

However, despite the lower count of CHD relevant cases, we see there's still those CHD participants whose cholesterol is abnormally high

Fig 2b.5: Boxplot of participants with CHD in Period 3



**Box plot reveals
that is the case**

- **8 Outliers, all of
which surpass only
upper-bound**

04

BMI vs CHD

What is the distribution of BMI distribution
amongst participants with CHD? Does it vary
across sexes? Smoking status?



Observation:

- Majority of participants with CHD fall into the Healthy Weight and Overweight category
- Overweight category leads in the % of CHD – even by a small difference.

Fig 3.1: Distribution of CHD in BMI Categories (Period 1)

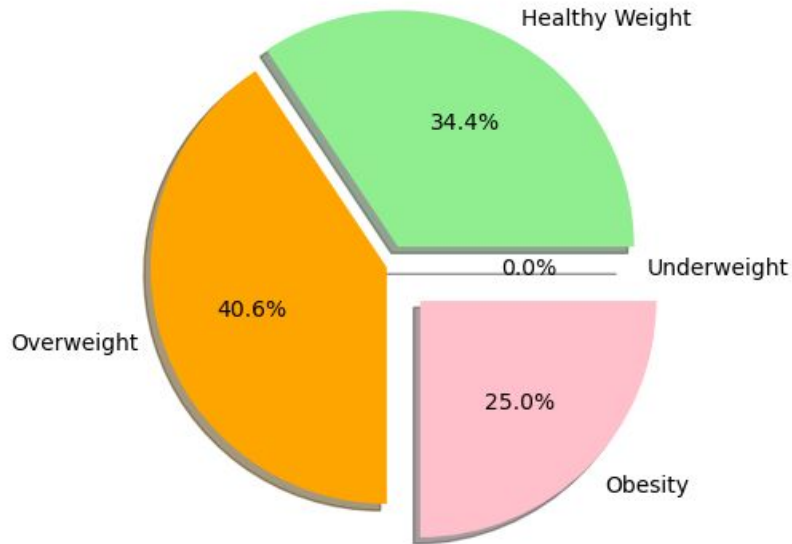
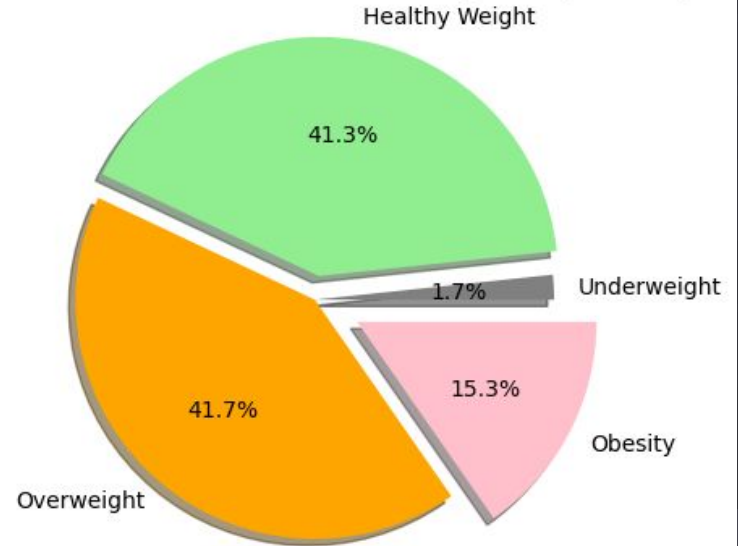


Fig 3.6: Distribution of CHD in BMI Categories (Period 3)



Observation: Non-smokers had a higher rate of CHD than smokers in both periods

Fig 3.2: Distribution of CHD in Smoking status (Period 1)

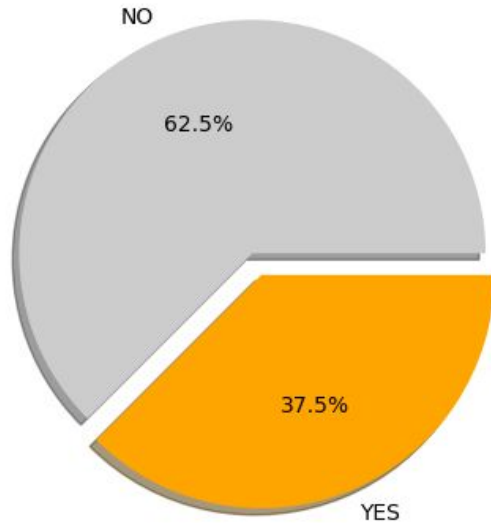
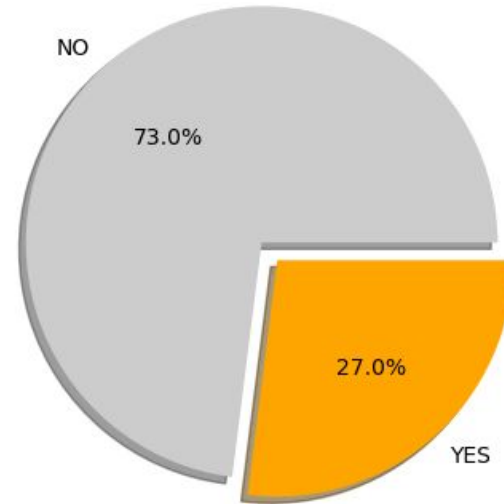


Fig 3.7: Distribution of CHD in Smoking Status (Period 3)



Finding: Non-smoking participants had a higher count of CHD across all BMI categories in both periods, except Healthy Weight in Period 1.

Fig 3.3: Prevalent CHD vs BMI in Smoking Status (Period 1)

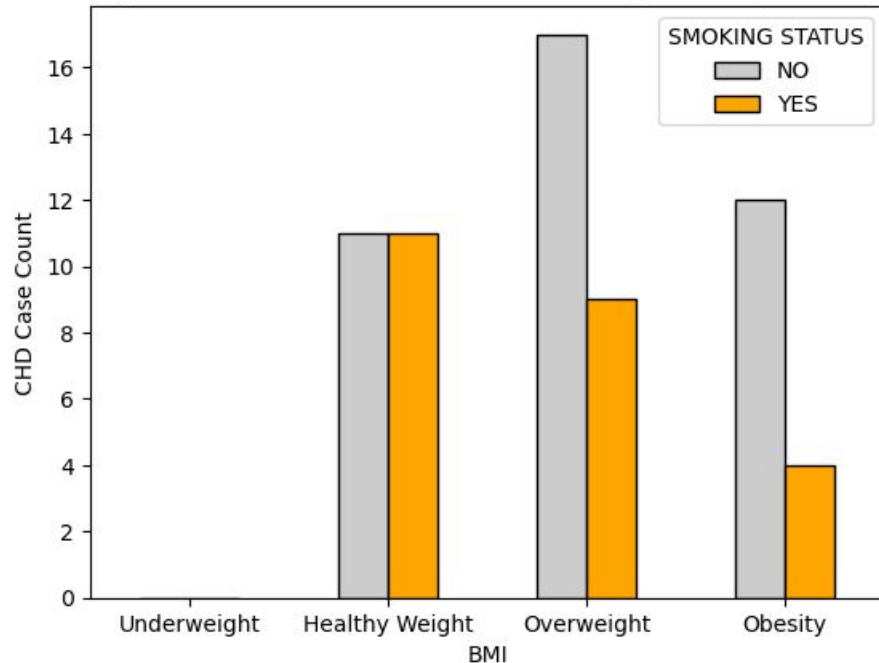
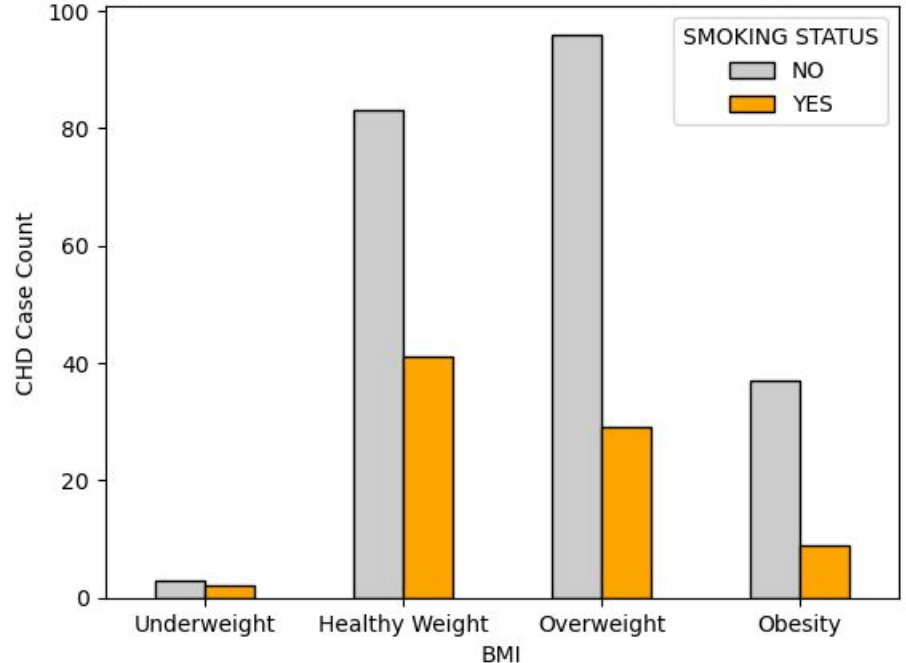


Fig 3.8: Prevalent CHD vs BMI in Smoking Status (Period 3)



Percentage Distribution of CHD by Sex

Fig 3.4: Distribution of CHD in Sex (Period 1)

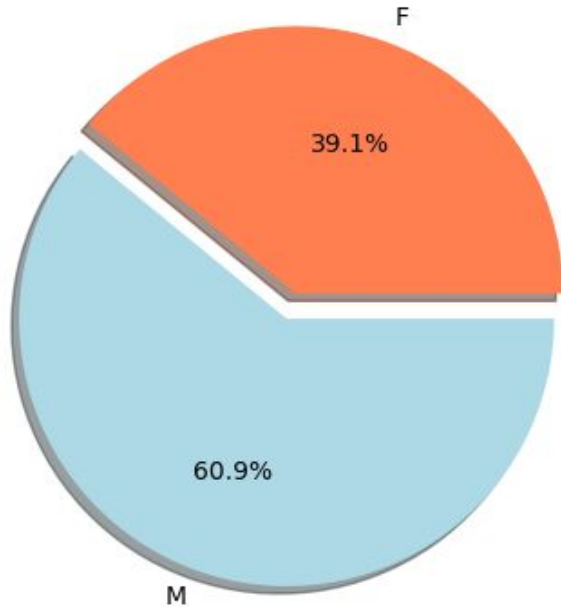
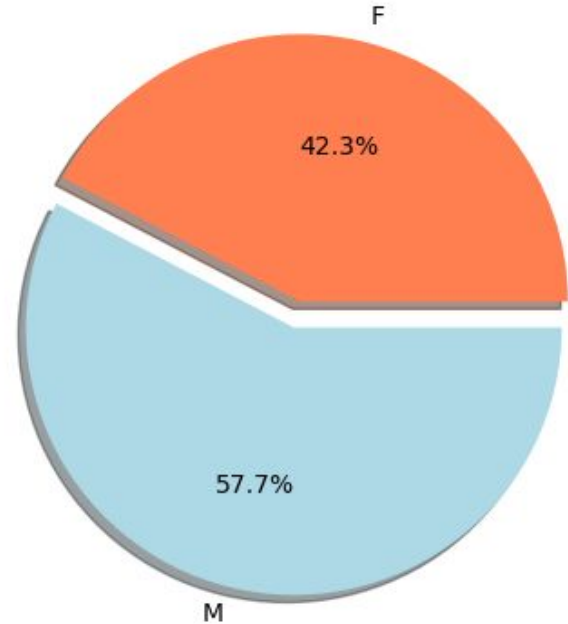


Fig 3.9: Distribution of CHD in Sex (Period 3)



male participants showed a higher rate of CHD than female participants in both periods

In relation to BMI:

- More male participants with CHD in Overweight and Healthy weight, across both Periods
- Obesity was the only BMI category where more female participants had higher CHD count, the difference is very small however

Fig 3.5: Prevalent CHD vs BMI in Sex (Period 1)

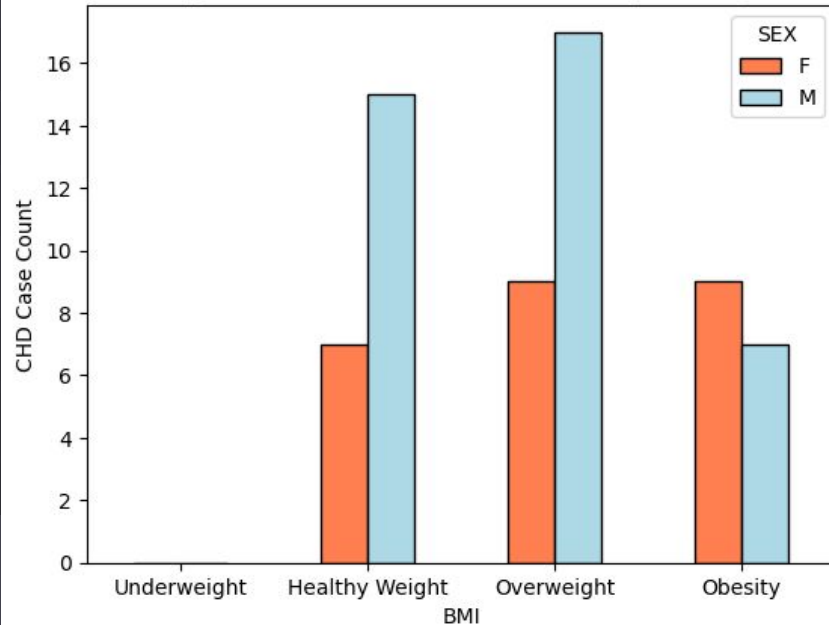
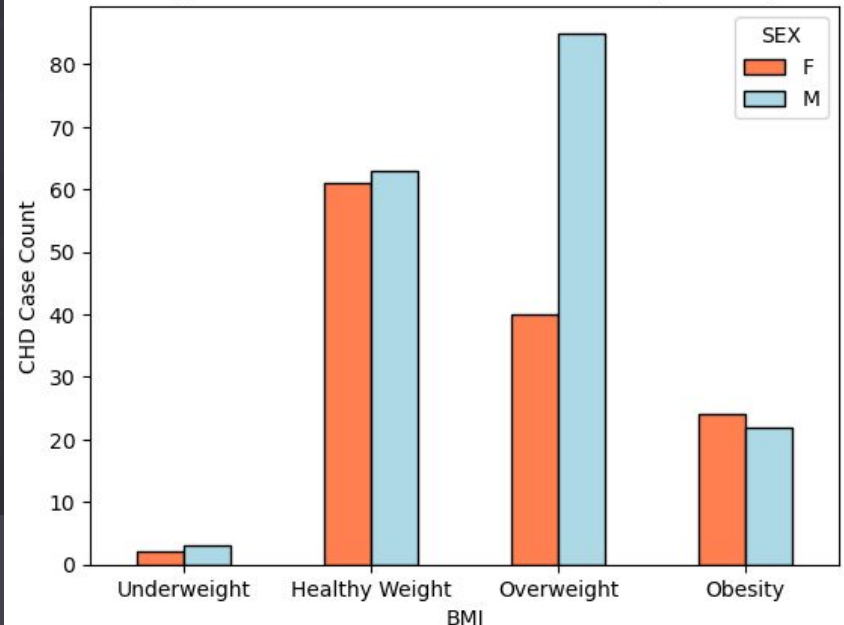


Fig 3.10: Prevalent CHD vs BMI in Sex (Period 3)



Limitations



- **Loss of data after cleaning – data was reduced from 4434 to 2754 participants**
- **Data is taken from 1956–1968, some findings may be outdated**
- **CHD may take few decades to manifest, the study spans a timeline of 12 years.**
- **Lack of demographic data of participants, such as race, and *may* question the generalizability to the general population**



Thank you

Questions?

