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Age

There isn't a specific "normal" or "dangerous" range for age concerning heart disease. However, as people age, the risk of heart disease generally increases. Lifestyle factors and overall health become crucial.

Sex

0 represents female, and 1 represents male. Both genders can be affected by heart disease, but the risk factors and symptoms may vary.

Chest Pain (cp)

0: Typical angina - Chest pain related to decreased blood supply to the heart.

1: Atypical angina - Chest pain that is not typical but could still be related to the heart.

2: Non-anginal pain - Chest pain not related to the heart.

3: Asymptomatic means a person doesn't feel any chest pain. But it doesn't guarantee there's no heart disease. Sometimes, heart issues can be there even if you don't notice any symptoms.

Resting Blood Pressure (trestbps)

Normal resting blood pressure is typically below 120/80 mm Hg. Higher values may indicate hypertension, a risk factor for heart disease.

Serum Cholesterol (chol)

Desirable total cholesterol is generally below 200 mg/dl. Higher values may increase the risk of heart disease.

Fasting Blood Sugar (fbs)

A fasting blood sugar level above 120 mg/dl may indicate diabetes or pre-diabetes, which are risk factors for heart disease.

Fasting blood sugar. If the fasting blood sugar level is greater than 120 mg/dl, then it is represented as 1; otherwise, it is 0.

Resting Electrocardiographic Results (restecg)

0: Normal is ideal.

1: Abnormal ST-T waves on a heart test could mean there are problems with the heart. It's a signal that something might not be right.

2: Left ventricular hypertrophy means the heart's left pumping chamber has gotten bigger. It could suggest that the heart has enlarged.

Maximum Heart Rate Achieved (thalach):

The usual top heart rate during exercise is around 220 minus your age. If your heart beats much faster or slower during exercise, it's something to pay attention to, as it could indicate a concern.

Exercise-Induced Angina (exang):

When it's 1 for exercise-induced angina, it means chest pain happens during physical activity, which might be a sign of heart issues. When it's 0, there's no angina during exercise, and that's generally considered better.

ST Depression (oldpeak):

If the ST depression number is high, it suggests a greater chance of heart disease. So, the higher the ST depression, the more we might be concerned about the heart's health.

Slope of ST Segment (slope):

When doctors look at your heart activity during exercise, they pay attention to how a specific line on the chart behaves:

Upsloping: A gentle incline is generally okay.

Flat: Staying horizontal might raise some concerns, prompting further checks.

Downsloping: A downward trend could signal potential issues, needing more investigation.

Number of Major Vessels (ca):

Doctors use a special camera test called fluoroscopy to check your heart's blood vessels. If they notice more colored areas during this test, it could suggest a greater chance of having heart disease. It's like a sign that the blood vessels in your heart may not be as healthy as they need to be.

Thallium Stress Test Result (thal):

1: Normal.

2: Fixed defect - No blood flow in some part of the heart.

3: Reversible defect - Blood flow is observed, but it is not normal.

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**Target
(target):**

1 indicates the presence of heart disease,
0 indicates the absence of disease.