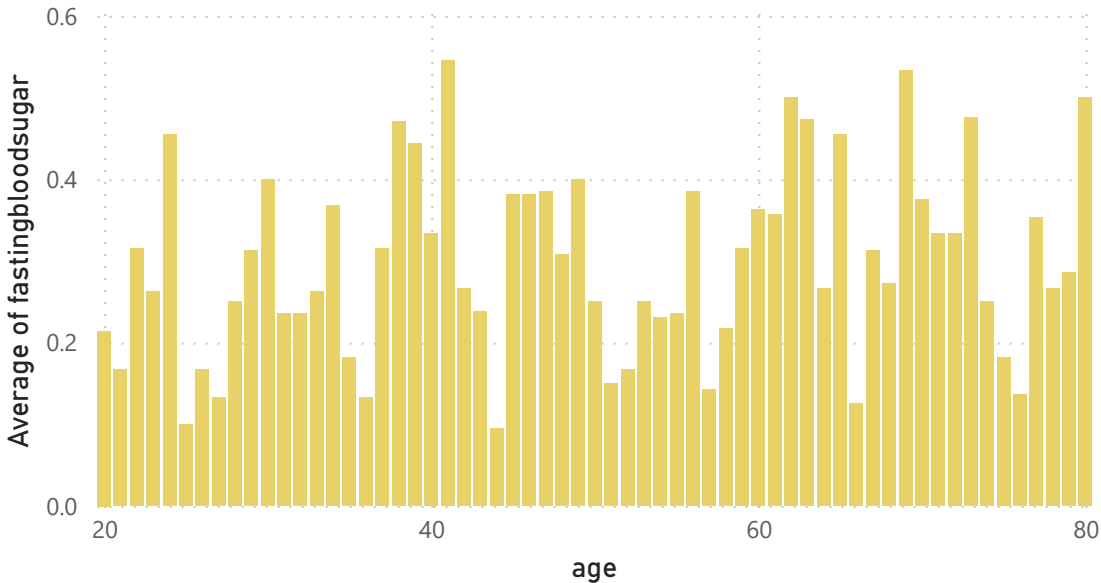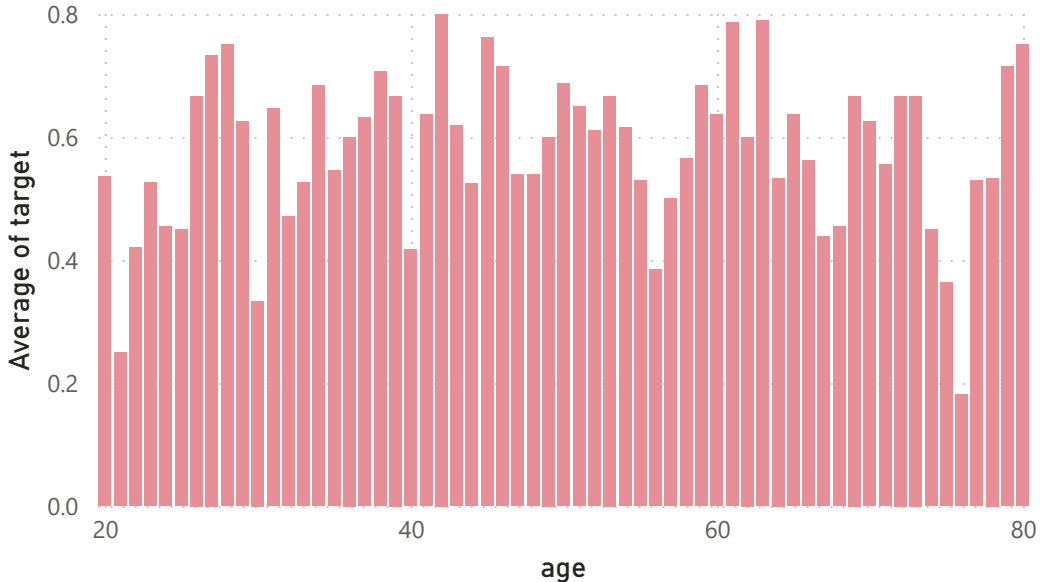# Indicators for Cardiovascular diseases
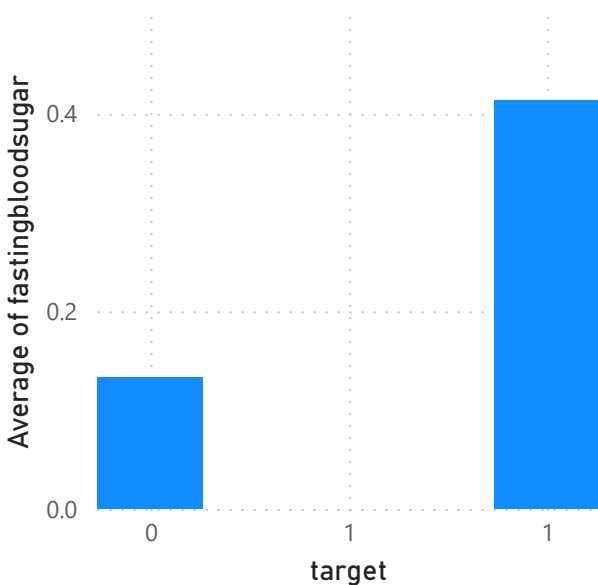
Average of fastingbloodsugar by age

Average of risk of heart disease by age

Average of fastingbloodsugar by target

0 fastingbloodsugar	340 Sum of target
1 fastingbloodsugar	240 Sum of target

Heart disease rate 1000 individuals:

580

Fasting Blood Sugar:
0 - FBS<120mg/dl (Normal)
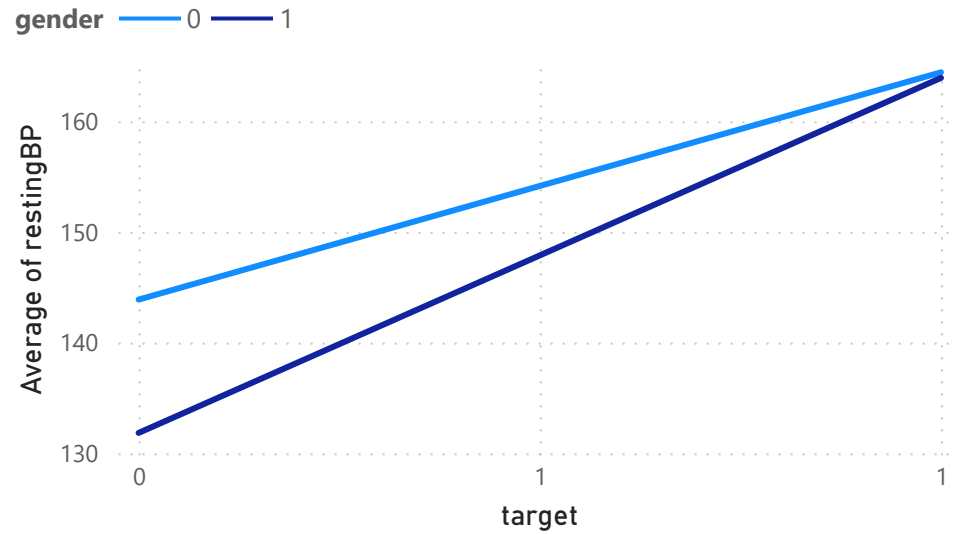1 - FBS >=120mg/dl (Diabetic)

Target:
0 - No heart risk
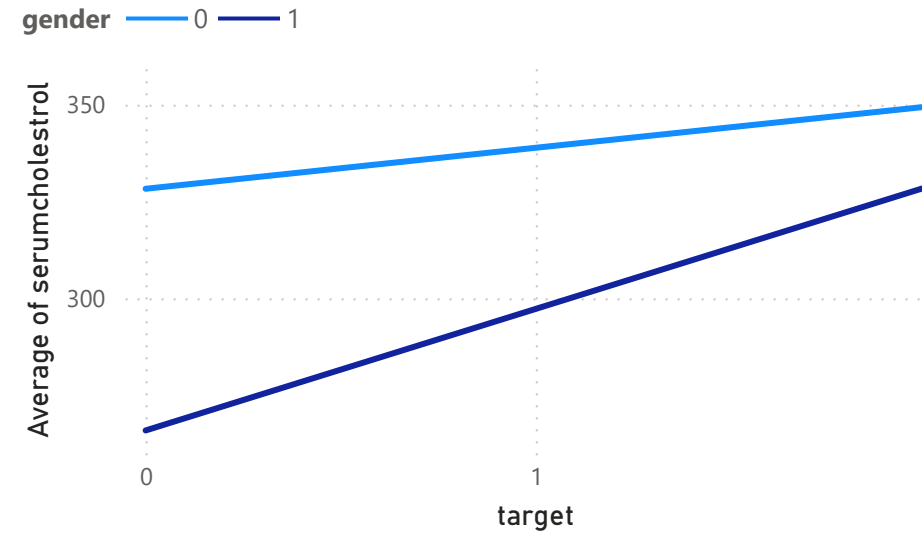1 - Presence of heart disease

Inferences:
- Having high blood sugar levels increased the risk of heart disease
- Both fasting blood sugar levels and the risk of heart disease don't seem to be influenced by age
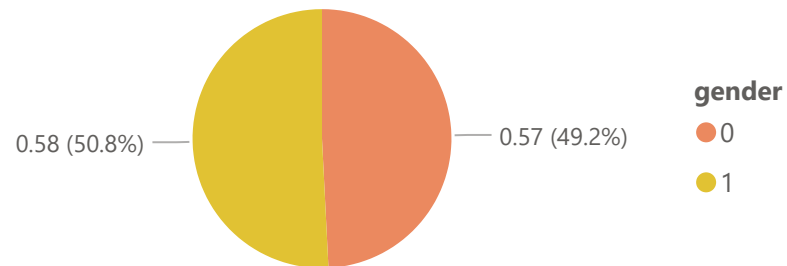
Average of restingBP by target and gender

gender ——0 ——1

Average of serumcholestrol by target and gender

gender ——0 ——1

Average of rate of heart risk in male and female population

0.58 (50.8%)   0.57 (49.2%)

gender
● 0
● 1

Gender:

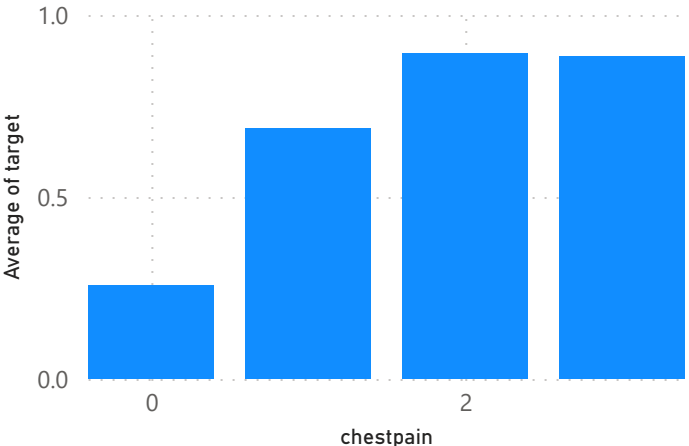**0 - Female**

1 - Male

Target:
0 - No heart risk
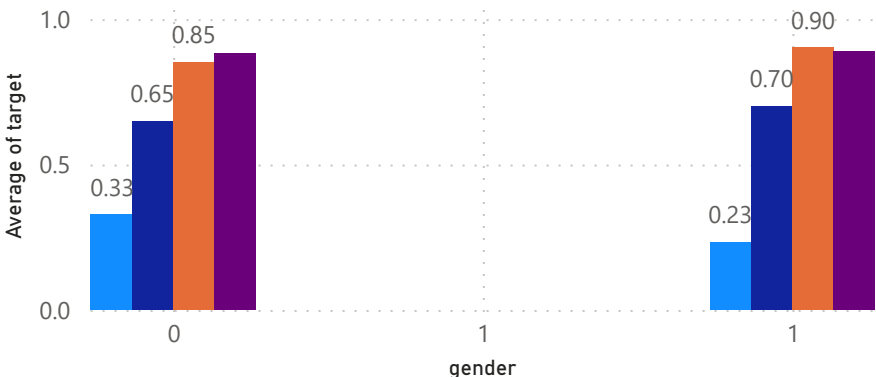1 - Presence of heart disease

Inferences:
- Higher average resting BP could be an indicator for heart disease in men and women
- Elevated serum cholesterol levels are a stronger indicator of heart disease risk in men than in women
- Both men and women seem to be at the same level of risk of heart diseases but given the number of male subjects (765 out of 1K) in this dataset, it is difficult to conclude
- 133 out of 235 women in this dataset had a risk of heart disease

Average of target by chestpain

Average of target by gender and chestpain

chestpain ● 0 ● 1 ● 2 ● 3

Gender:
0 - Female
1 - Male

Target:
0 - No heart risk
1 - Presence of heart disease

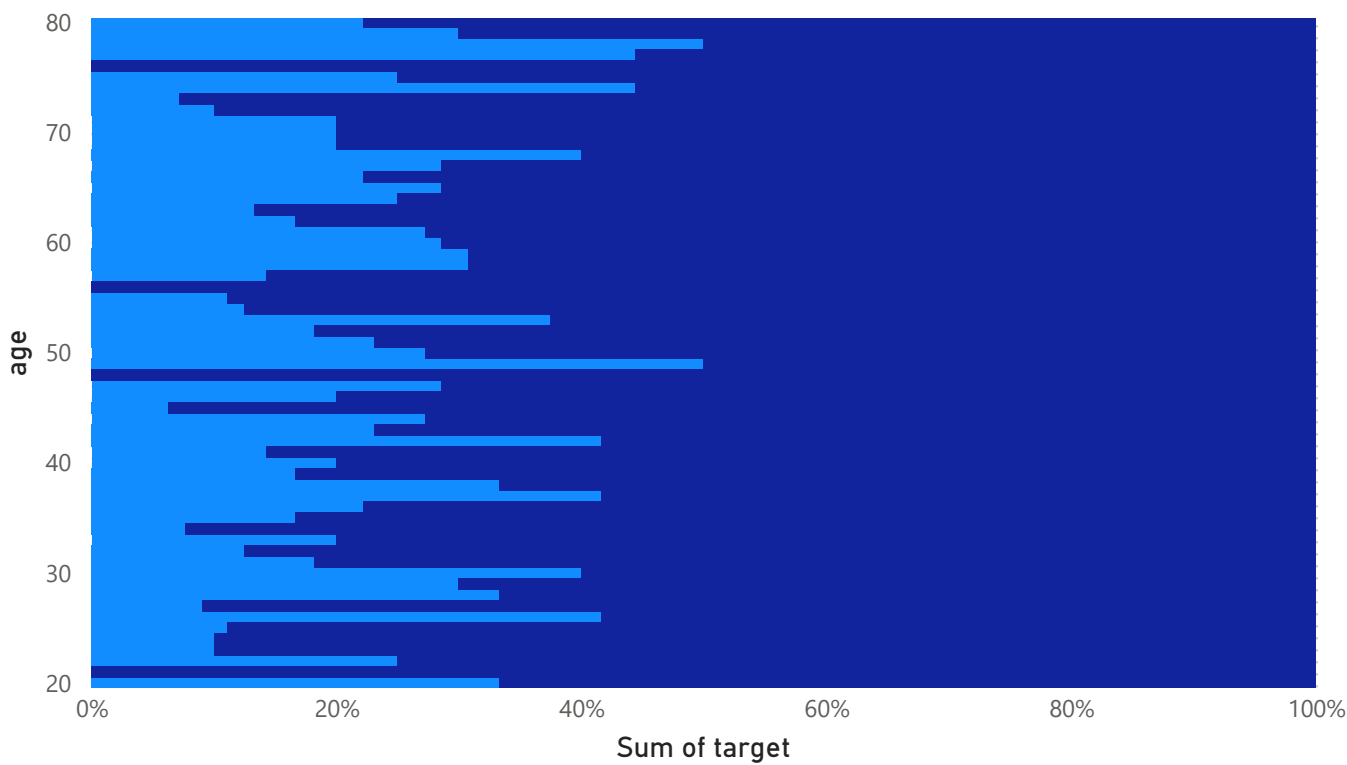*Chest Pain Type:*
0 - typical angina
1 - atypical angina
2 - non-anginal pain
3 - asymptomatic)

Sum of target by age and gender

gender ● 0 ● 1

Inferences:
• People with typical or atypical angina are at a higher risk of heart disease
• Non-anginal chest pain is not related to heart disease
• But since there is less data, the average risk of heart disease is shown to be higher for non-anginal chest pain compared to typical and atypical angina which are related to heart disease
• This pattern appears to persist in male and female data