1. Describe your data set.
   1. Why was the data collected?
   2. How was it collected?
   3. What are the characteristics of the data?
2. Provide a rationale for a visualization tool.
   1. Why is a visualization tool necessary?
   2. What can we expect to learn?
3. Discuss your final design and justify your design decisions.
   1. Why did you choose your visual encodings?
   2. What kind of interactions did you implement and why?
   3. Does your visualization scale with the size of the data?
4. Record a demo that illustrates key features of your Streamlit app and how insights were generated!

In assessing high blood pressure in children, their sex, age, and height must be taken into account. Because this evaluation is dependent on multiple patient data and not just the blood pressure values as is the case for adults, it can be challenging for a healthcare provider to identify high blood pressure in children.

Our visualization aims to help providers identify and manage high blood pressure in children at the point of care.

Pediatric blood pressures are categorized based on percentiles that are determined by the patient’s sex, age, and height.

Less than the 90th percentile is considered normal or not elevated, greater than or equal to the 90th percentile and less than the 95th percentile is considered elevated, and greater than or equal to the 95th percentile is considered hypertensive.

Management decisions differ by this categorization.

To calculate the percentiles, we used \*\*\*

Our visualization allows for the user to manually input a patient’s data.

We also connected our visualization to the NHANES dataset to simulate integration with real patient data.

NHANES \*\*\*

From the NHANES data,