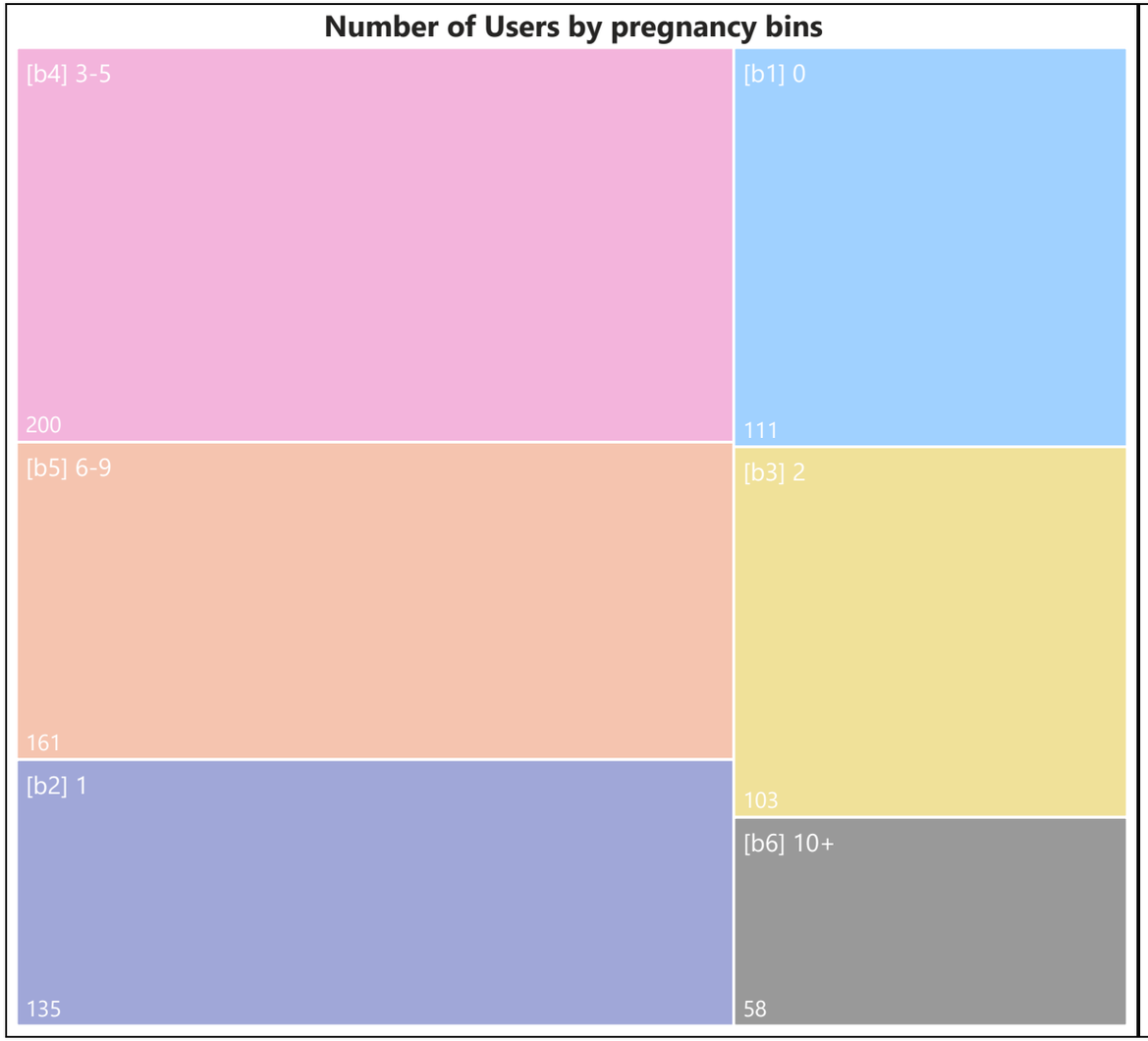
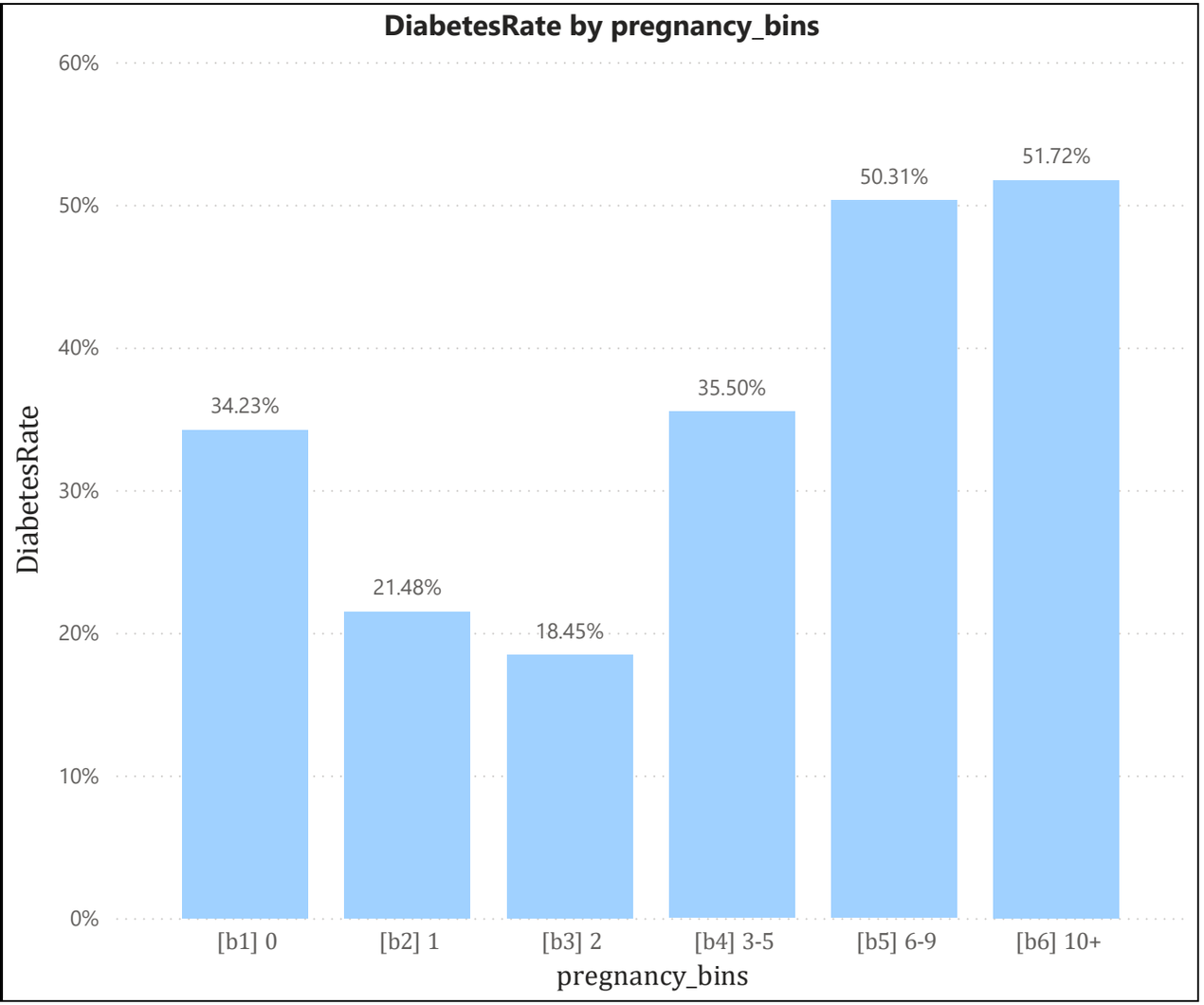
Pregnancy VS Diabetes

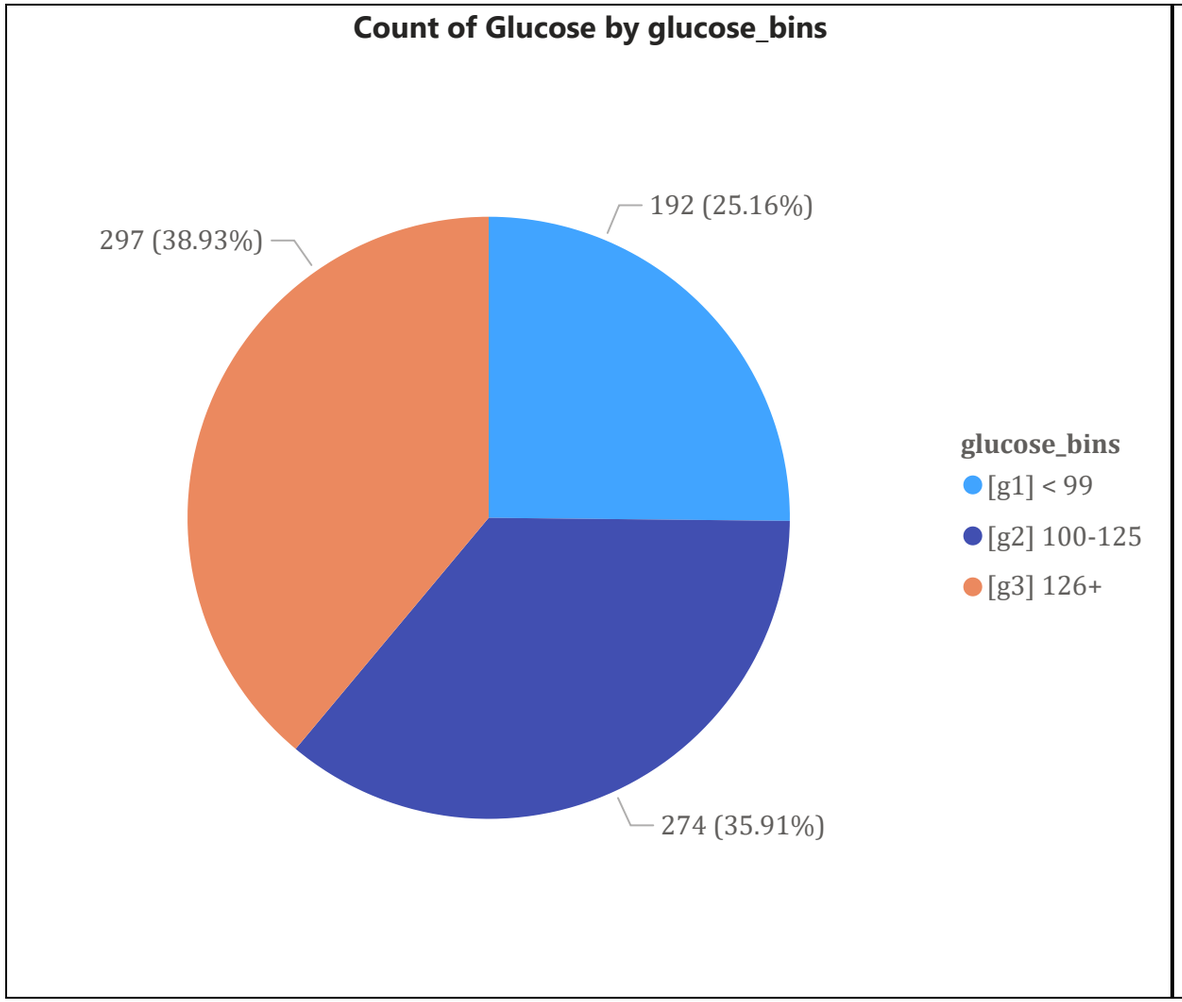
Insight:
As the number of pregnancies increases, the likelihood of developing diabetes rises notably.

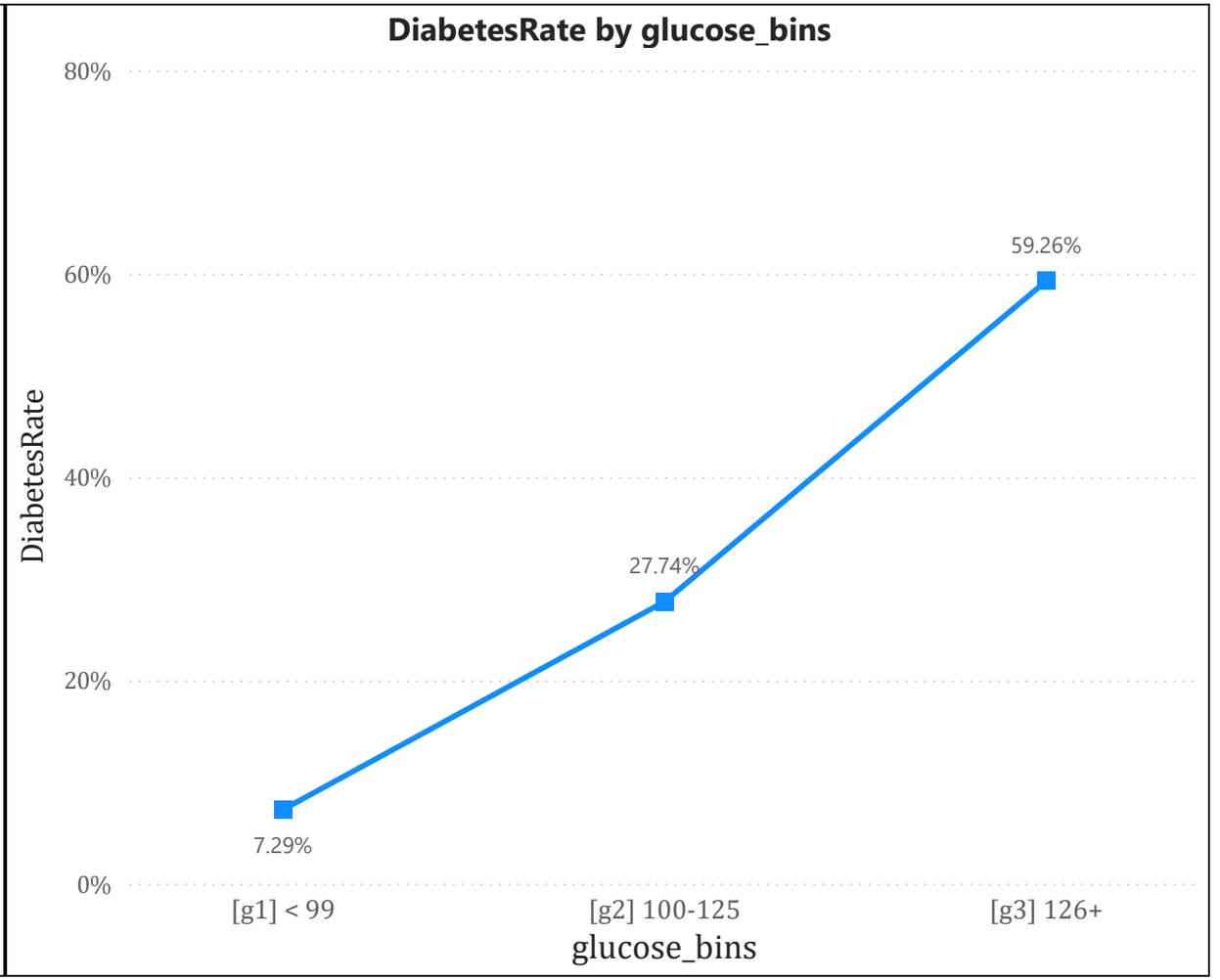




Glucose VS Diabetes

Insight:
As glucose levels increase, there is a significant rise in the diabetes rate.

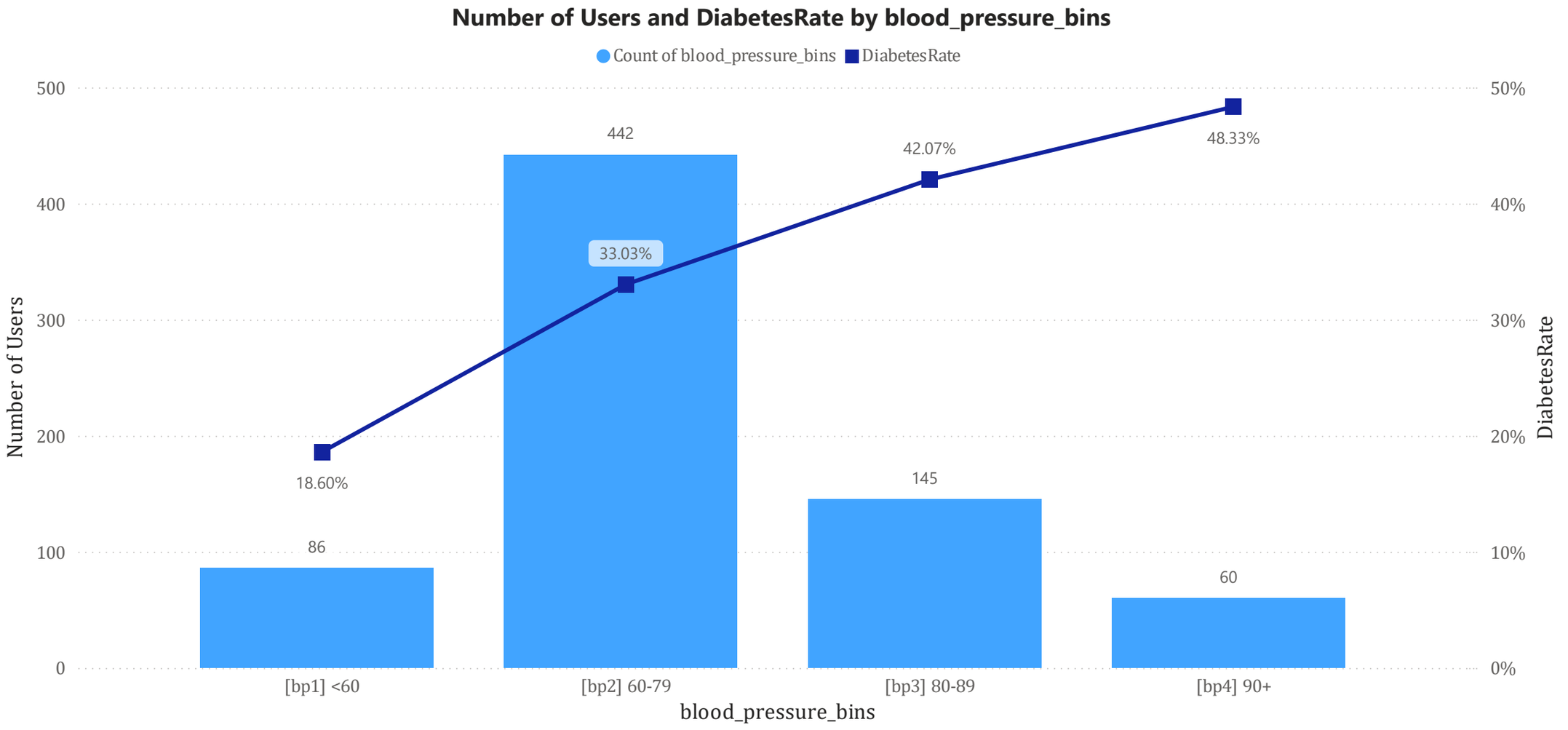




Blood Pressure VS Diabetes

Insight:

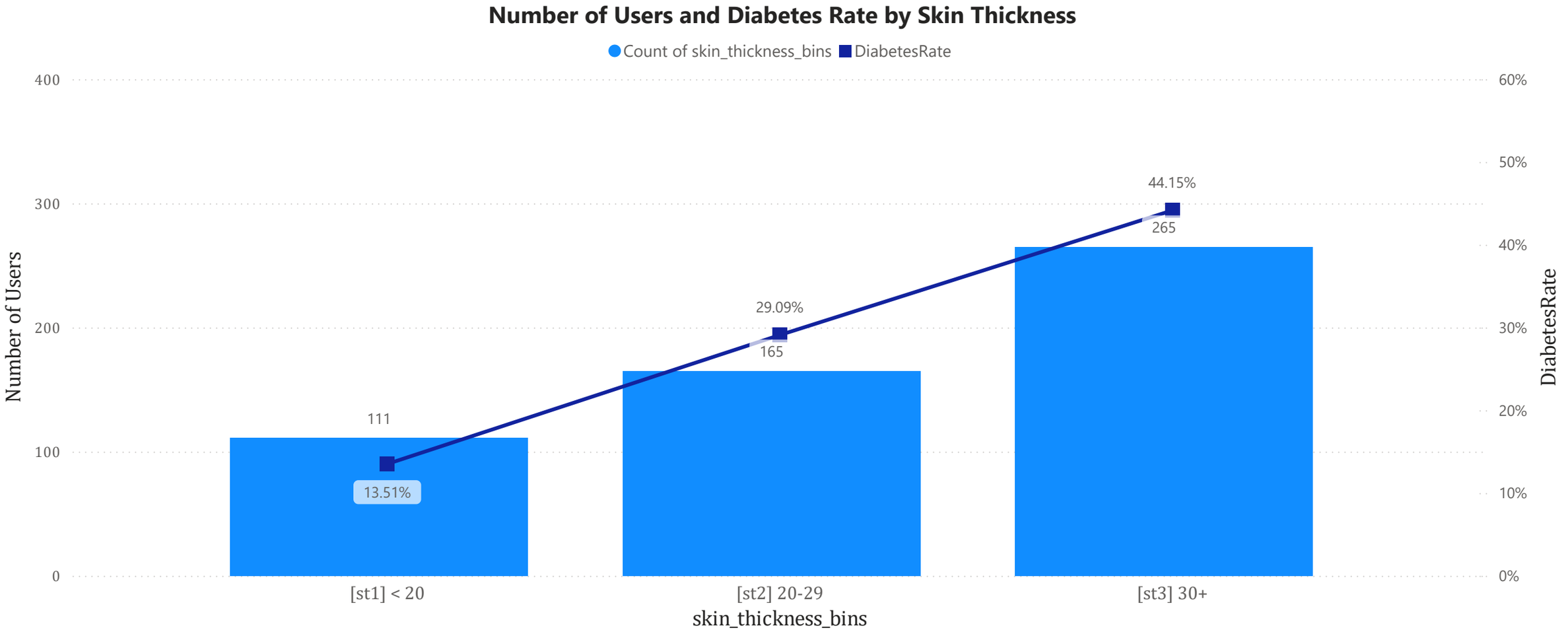
From this chart we notice that as blood pressure level increases, the diabetes also increases significantly.



Skin Thickness VS Diabetes

Insight:

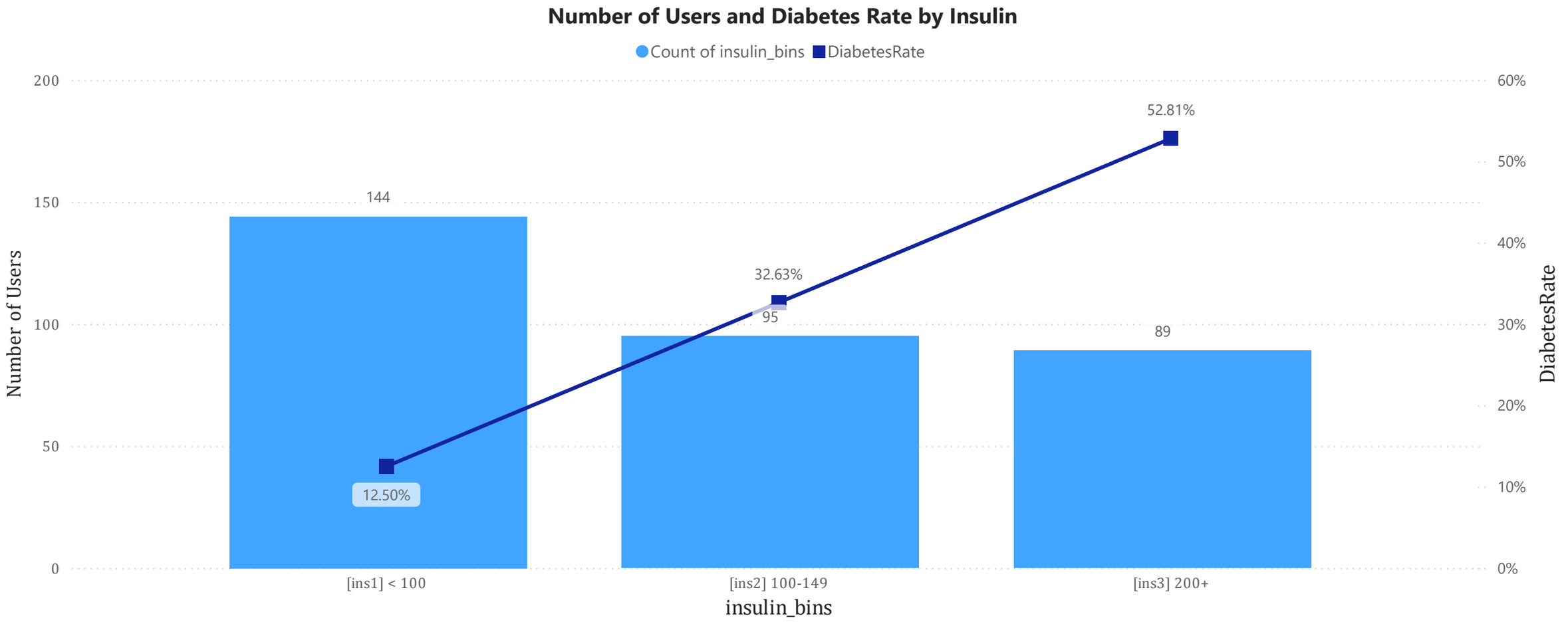
Positive correlation between skin thickness and the diabetes rate, indicating that as skin thickness increases, the diabetes rate tends to rise.



Insulin VS Diabetes

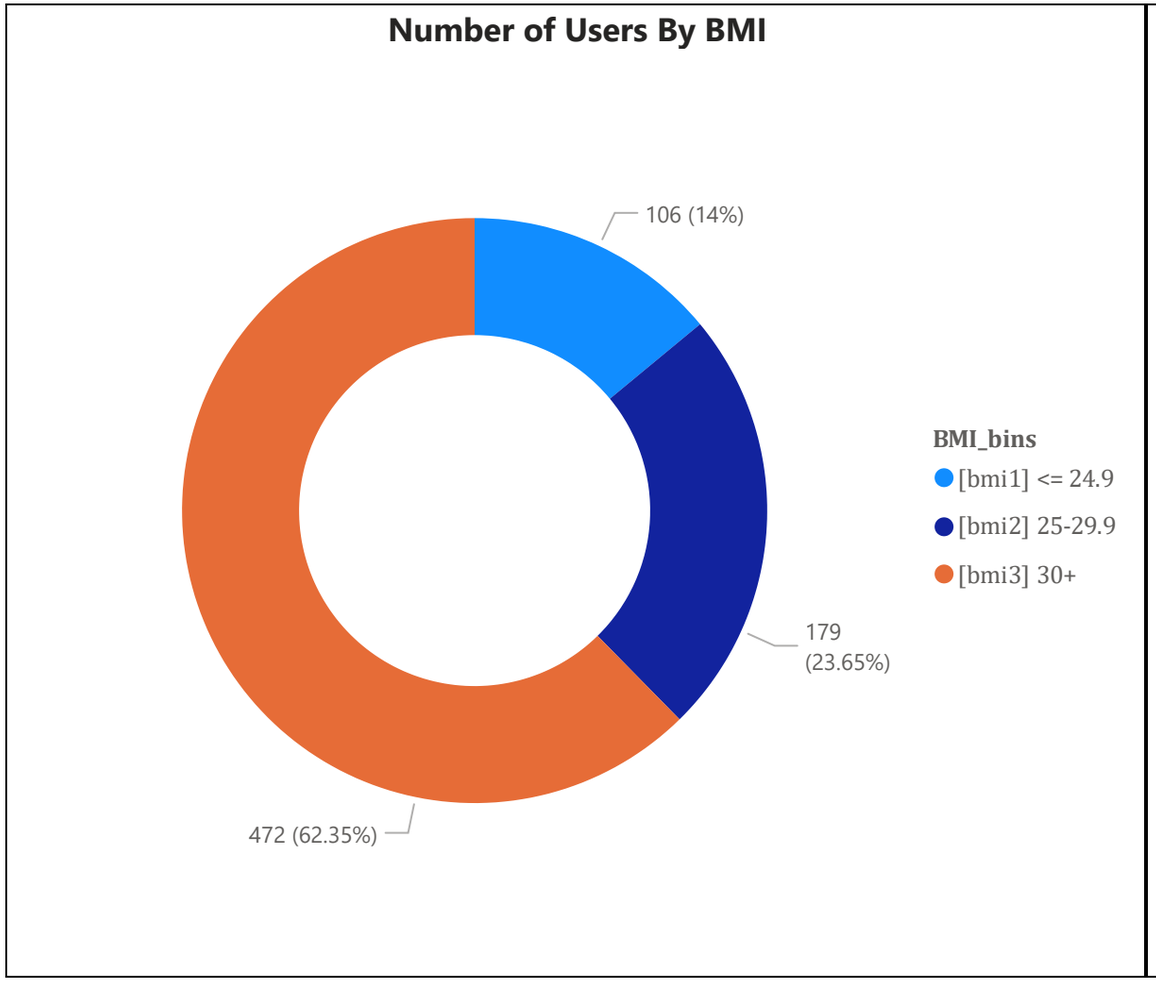
Insight:

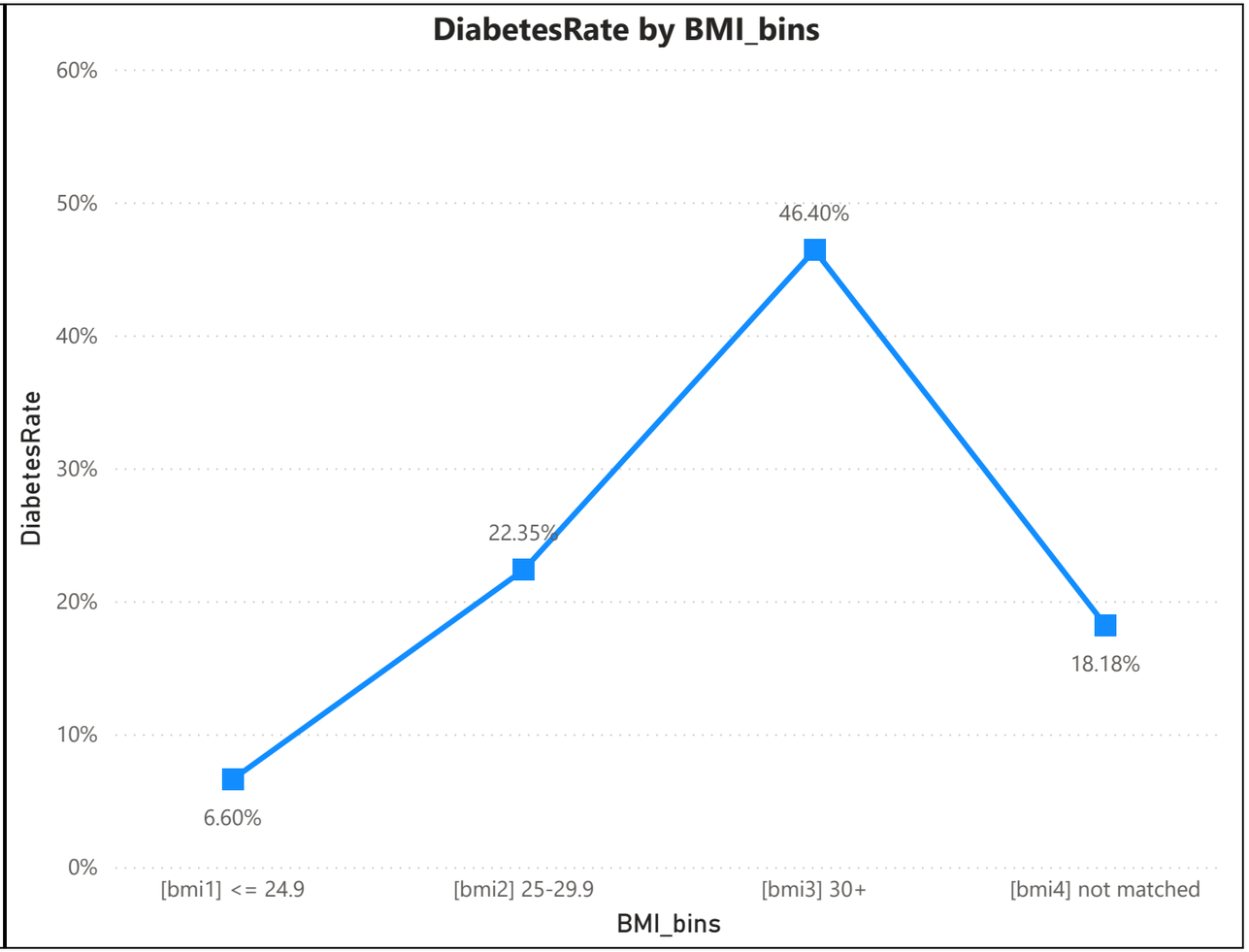
The chart suggests a strong relationship, showing that as insulin levels increase, the diabetes rate also rises significantly.



BMI VS Diabetes

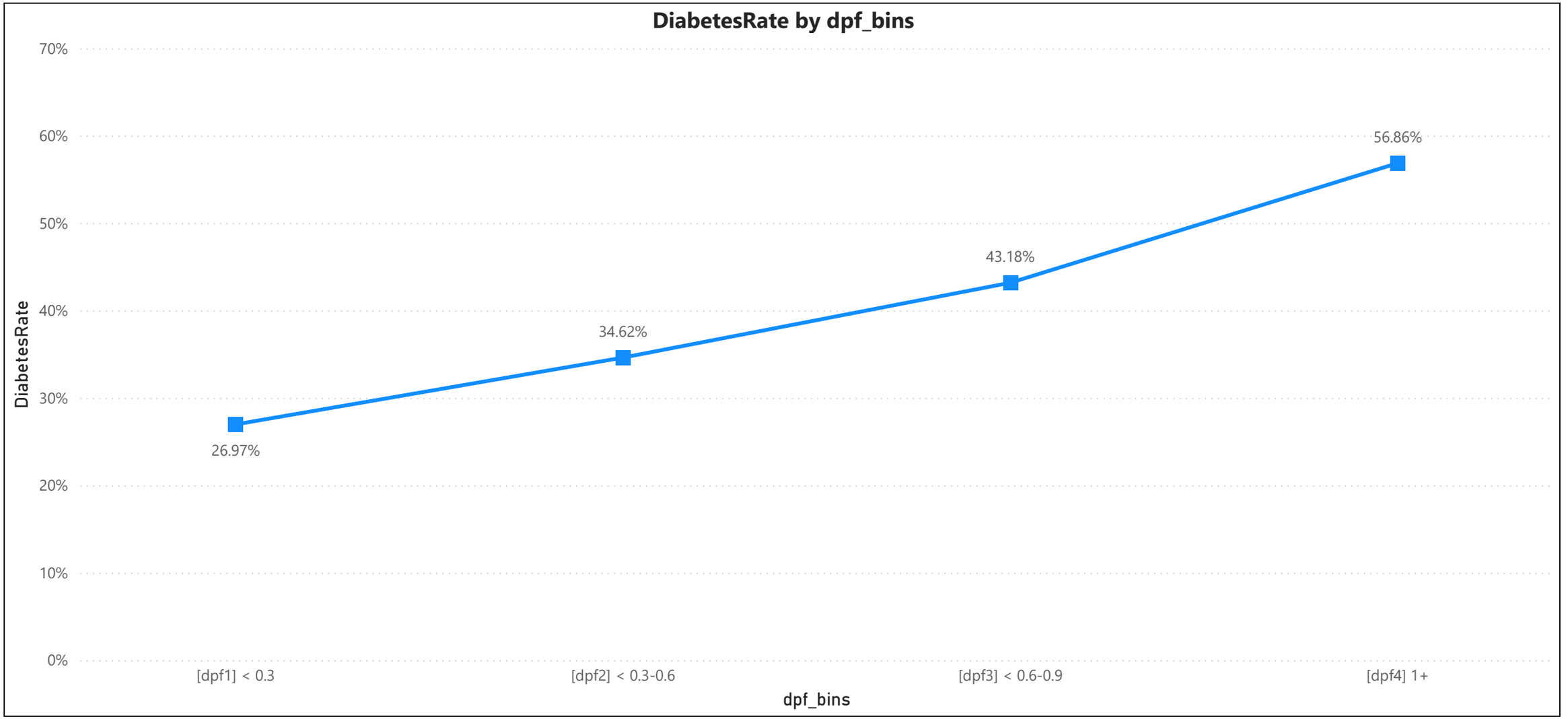
Insight:
The analysis indicates that as BMI increases, the diabetes rate also rises significantly.





DPF VS Diabetes

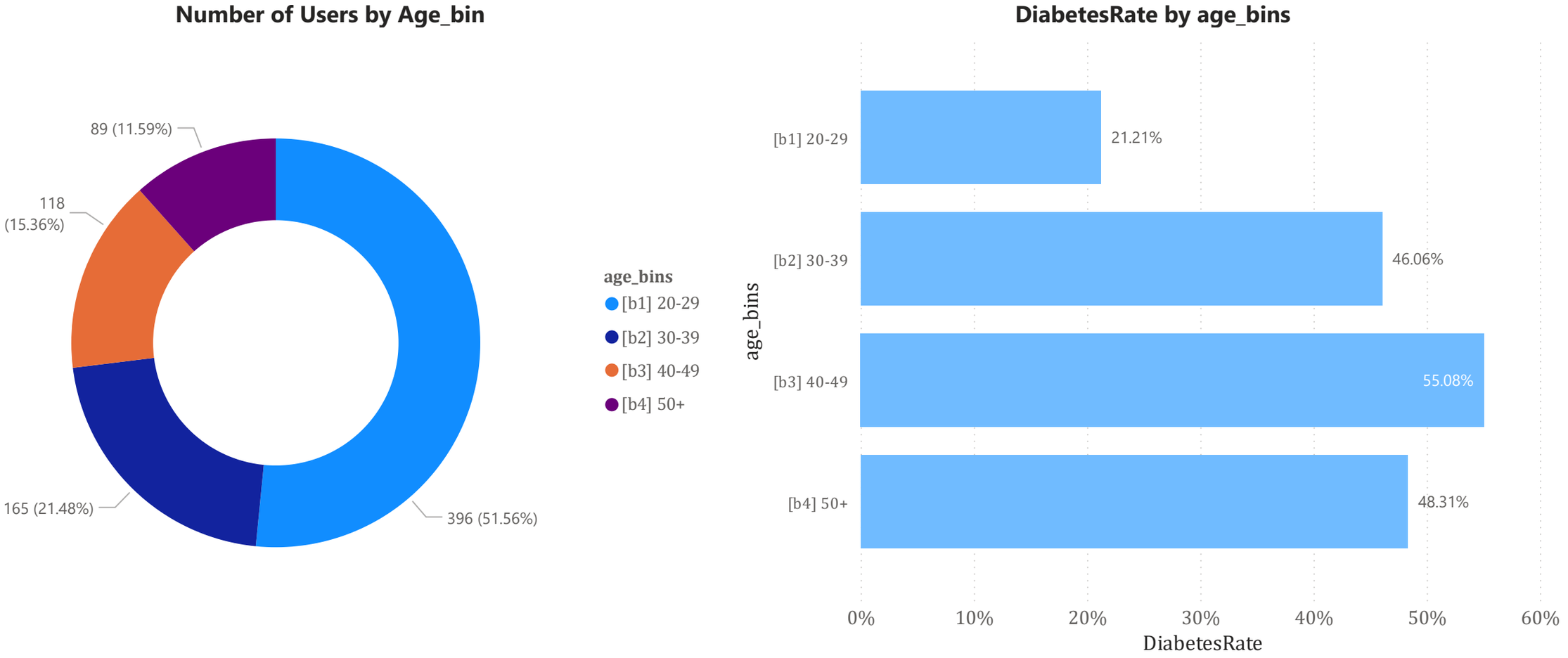
Insight:
The chart shows that as DPF increases, the diabetes rate gradually rises.



Age VS Diabetes

Insight:

The data suggests that the rate of diabetes increases as age goes up.



Summary:

The data analysis reveals several important insights about the relationship between various health indicators and the risk of developing diabetes:

- **Pregnancy**: Diabetes risk grows with an increase in the number of pregnancies, reaching its peak for women with 10 or more pregnancies.
- **Glucose Levels**: Higher glucose readings (above 126) are strongly tied to diabetes, with a 59.26% rate observed in this group.
- **Blood Pressure**: Elevated blood pressure (over 90) is linked to a diabetes rate of 48.33%.
- **Skin Thickness**: Thicker skin (greater than 30) correlates with a higher diabetes rate of 44.15%.
- **Insulin Levels**: Increased insulin levels (over 200) show a significant rise in diabetes cases, with a rate of 52.81%.
- **BMI**: A BMI above 30 is a clear indicator of higher diabetes risk.
- **Diabetes Pedigree Function (DPF)**: A stronger genetic predisposition, shown by a DPF above 1, is associated with a diabetes rate of 56.86%.
- **Age**: Older age groups, particularly those over 50, show the highest diabetes prevalence at 55.08%.

Recommendations for Lowering Diabetes Risk:

1. **Keep a Healthy BMI**: Staying active and eating a balanced diet can help control weight and reduce diabetes risk.
2. **Monitor Blood Sugar**: Regular screenings can catch early signs of diabetes or pre-diabetes.
3. **Regulate Blood Pressure**: Lifestyle adjustments or medication can support healthy blood pressure levels.
4. **Manage Insulin**: Monitoring insulin levels with a healthcare provider's guidance can reduce diabetes complications.
5. **Health Focus for Future Mothers**: Women planning for multiple pregnancies can reduce their diabetes risk by adopting healthy lifestyle habits early on.