## Heart Attack Risk Assessment SQL Project

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## **About Dataset**

- Dataset Author: Sourav Banerjee
- Dataset using vitals and biomarkers to assess heart attack risk levels
- This dataset was collected at Zheen Hospital in Erbil, Iraq, from January to May 2019. It includes medical records of patients with the aim of classifying whether an individual had a heart attack. The dataset features key health indicators, useful for diagnosis and risk assessment.
- The dataset used in this project, titled "Heart Attack Risk Prediction Dataset", was sourced from <u>Kaggle</u> and is in CSV (Comma-Separated Values) format with a file size of approximately 18 KB. It contains 1,319 patient records and 11 variables, covering demographic, physiological, and biochemical markers associated with heart attack risk. The dataset includes clinical indicators such as age, gender, heart rate, blood pressure, blood sugar levels, cardiac enzymes (CK-MB, Troponin), and diagnostic outcomes. The primary objective is to analyze and classify patients into Low, Moderate, or High risk categories for heart attack, with corresponding medical recommendations provided.

Based on the SQL queries i applied to analyze heart attack risk dataset, here's a concise summary of insights:

- **1. Total Records**: Your dataset comprises a substantial number of patient entries.
- 2. Risk Levels: Categories like "Low," "Moderate," and "High" are well-defined, with counts highlighting patient distribution.
- **3.** Average Age: Patients tend to fall into varied age brackets, with averages pointing to prominent demographics.
- 4. Gender Insights: Balanced representation of male and female patients aids in gender-based analysis.
- **5. Heart Rate**: Males show higher average heart rates than females.
- 6. Blood Pressure Extremes: Minimum and maximum values for systolic and diastolic pressures help detect outliers.
- **7. Test Results**: Positive vs. negative heart attack test outcomes provide a clear division of patients.
- **8. Troponin Levels**: The top five highest troponin values point to critical cases needing immediate care.
- 9. Age Group Risk: Patients aged over 60 tend to dominate high-risk categories.
- **10.Blood Sugar Levels**: Gender differences indicate average blood sugar trends.
- **11.Immediate Medical Attention**: Specific recommendations reveal urgency in some cases.
- 12. High-Risk Patients by Age Group: Certain age brackets align with a higher prevalence of "High Risk."

























