cluster 6) compared to patients that have features that seem to be common in a higher level of Sample entropy (cluster 5). For cluster 5 which has a higher sample entropy , it is interesting to see that compared to the first cluster the only things that are significantly different is age ( 71 which is the highest mean age) , LVEF % and atrial diameter in which it has the highest mean out of all the groups for all three of those factors indicating that these are some of the most important factors in resulting in a higher sample entropy. In contrast, cluster 6 shows significant higher levels of egfr compared to cluster one which indicate better kidney function, and low la volume as indicated by low 2ch and 4ch values and finally a smaller atrial diameter. All these factors are related to reduced cardiovascular risk suggesting that lower sample entropy maybe indicative of a relatively healthier cohort compared to a higher sample entropy. This is backed up with cluster 3 which also a significantly lower sample entropy compared to cluster one and has the lowest BMI, la dimension and atrial dimeter between all the clusters. Also when looking at another cluster (cluster 7) which has a significantly higher mean sample entropy (0.29) we also see a higher risk cohort which has the highest BMI score , scored the highest in every risk score in which its APPLE score (recurrence) and CHadsvas(cardiovascular risk score) are significantly higher than in cluster 1. and had the lowest eGFR. There is not much to note about cluster 2 , it also has variable values that suggest a cardiovascular risk like a high atrial diameter of 1.84 however compared to cluster 1 there are no significant differences that stand out other than a higher eGFR and lower chadsvac.

A screenshot of a data

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