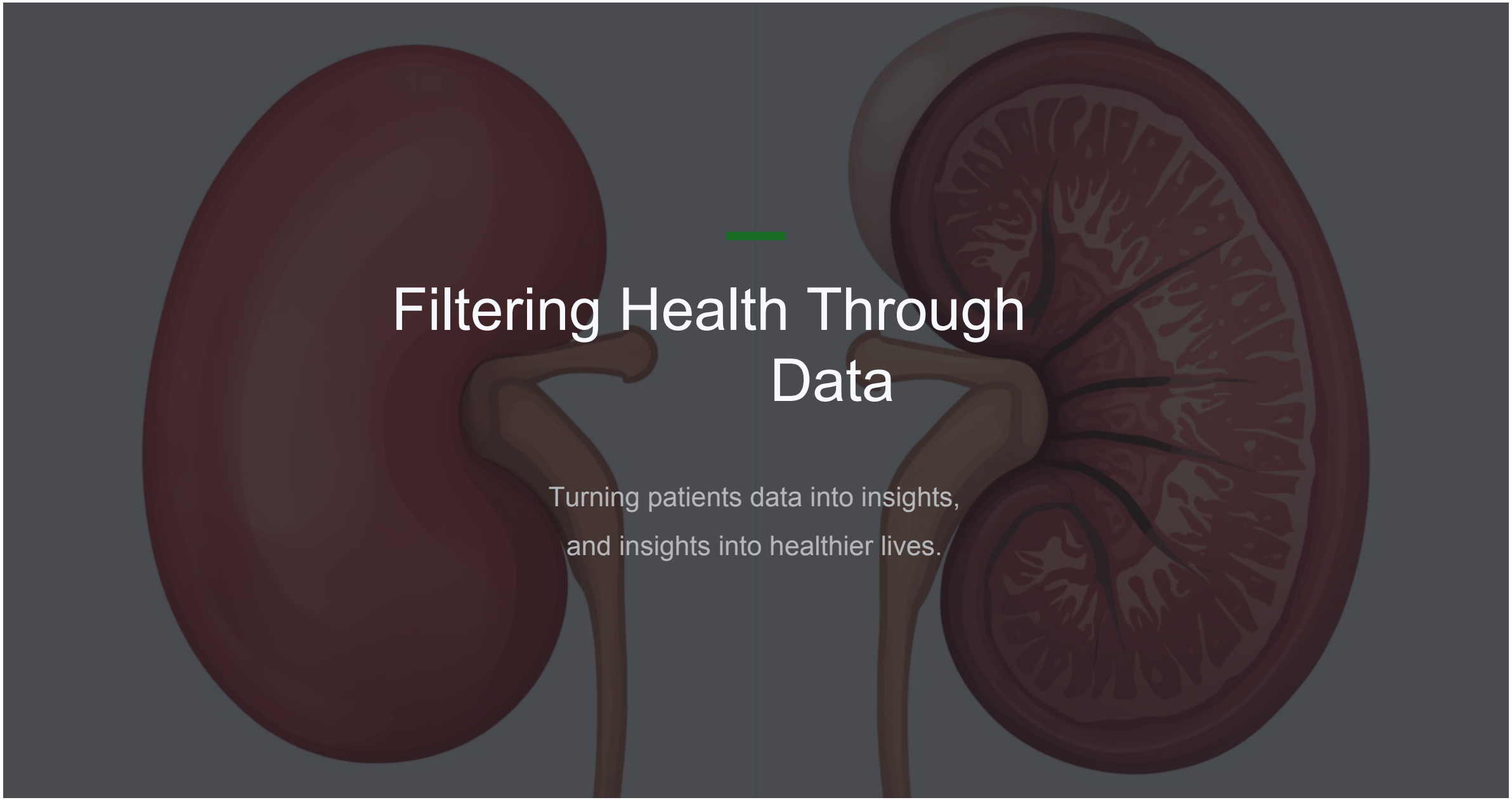
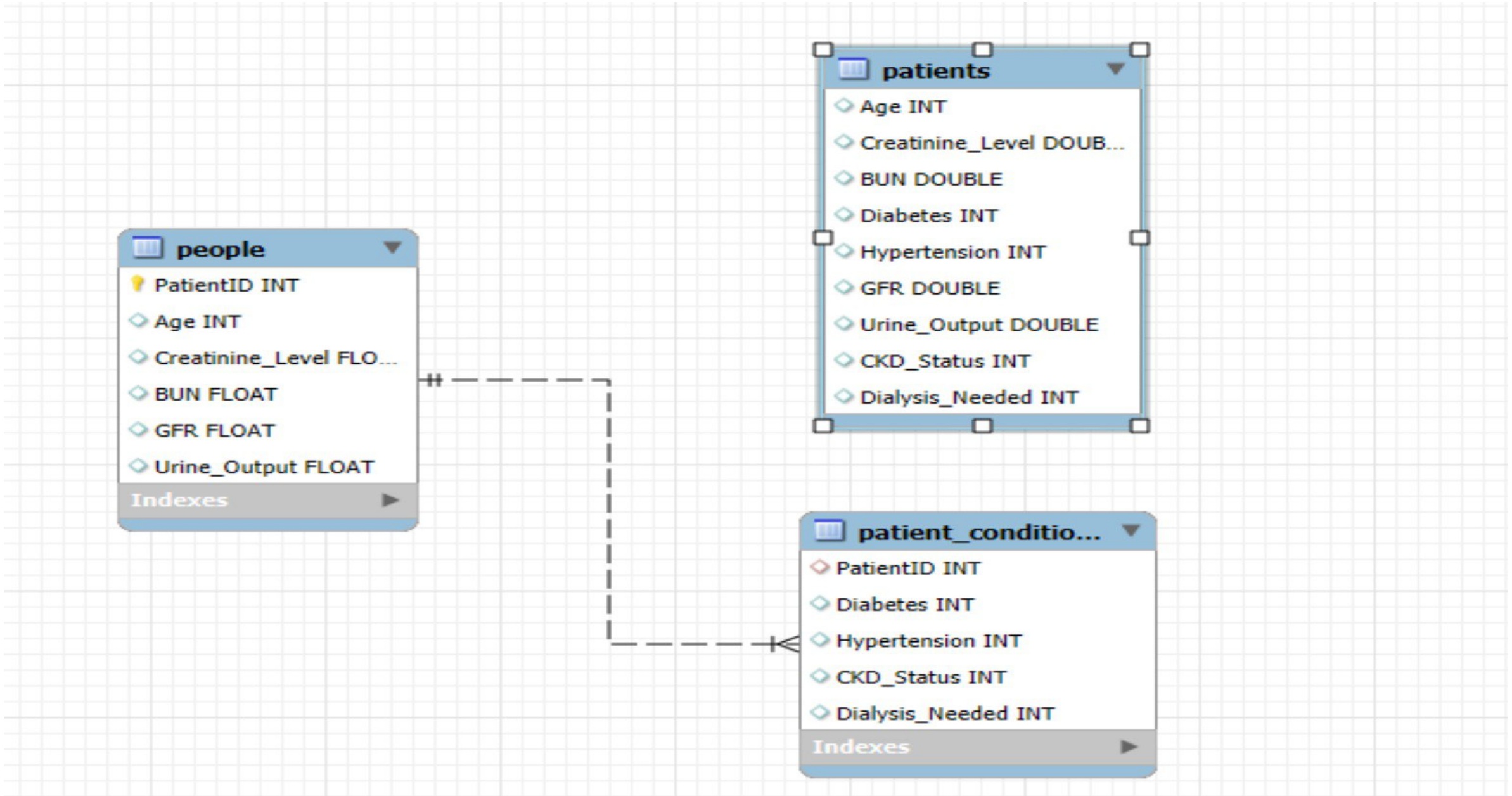


Filtering Health Through Data

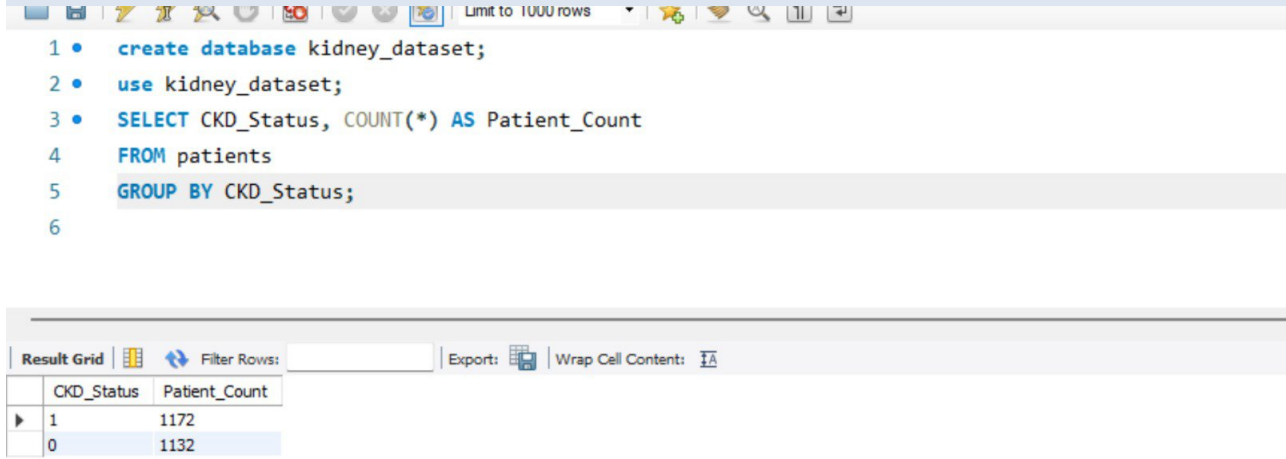
Turning patients data into insights,

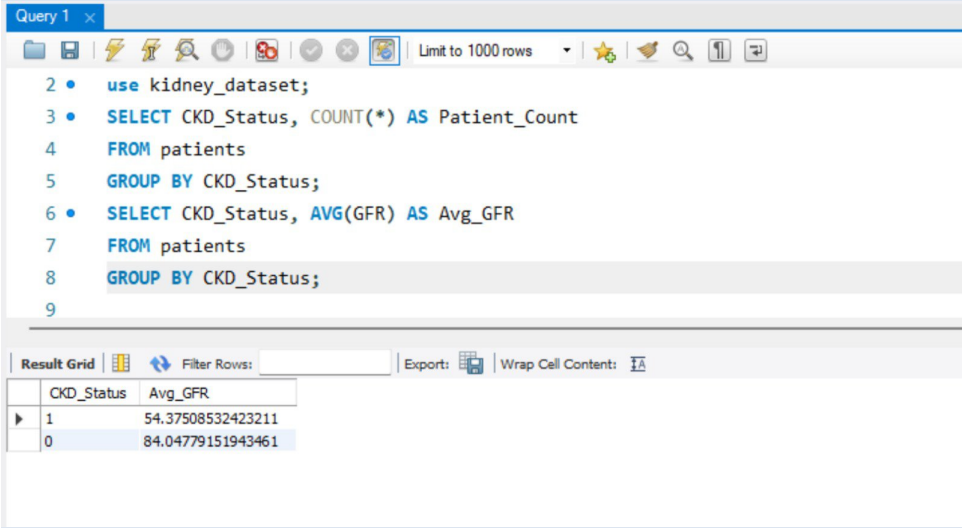
and insights into healthier lives.



CKD
Chronic Kidney Disease

This a long-term condition where the kidneys gradually lose their ability to
filter waste and excess fluids from the blood.
It usually develops due to diabetes, high blood pressure, or other kidney disorders, and can progress to kidney failure if untreated.





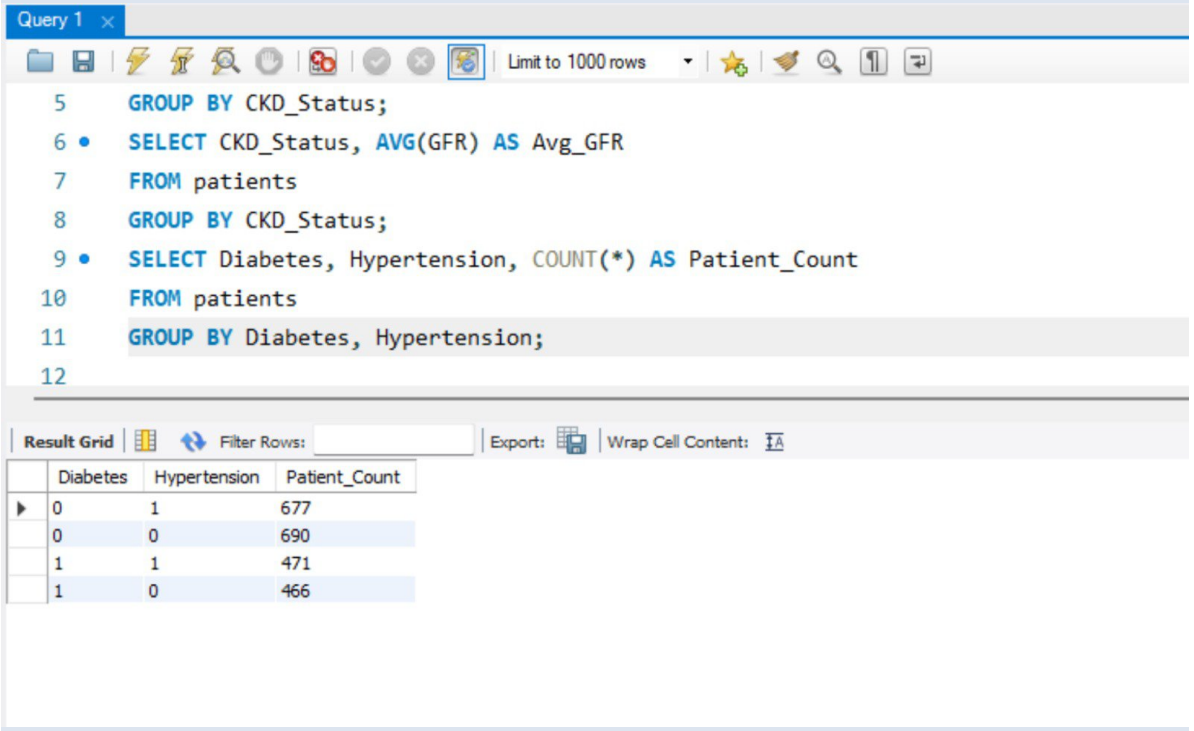
GFR
Glomerular Filtration Rate

This a test that measures how well your kidneys filter blood by checking the rate at which fluid passes through the glomeruli (tiny filters in the kidneys).

It is used to assess kidney function and classify stages of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD).

Diabetes & Hypertension

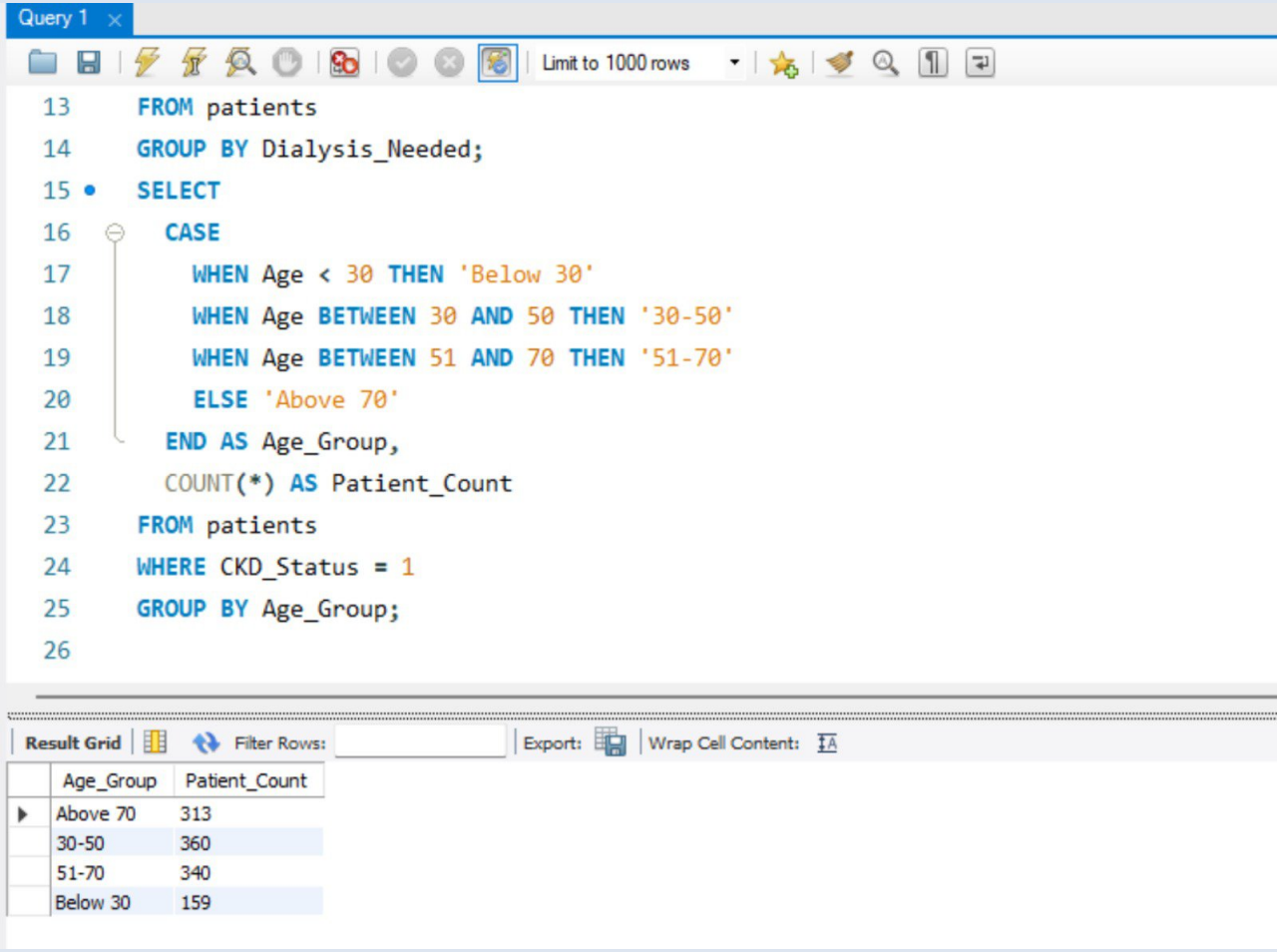
Used Count and Group By Function

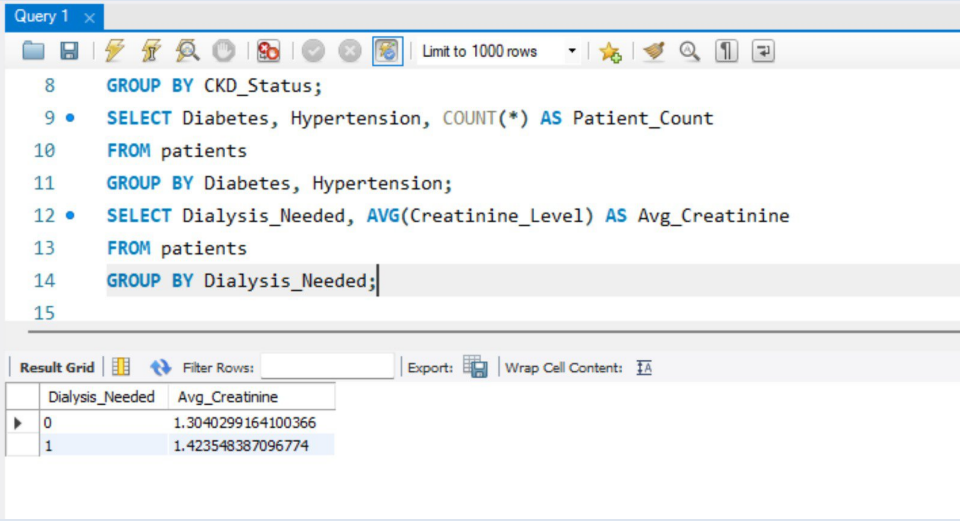


Patients of different Age Group.

Used Where Clause &

Case Statement



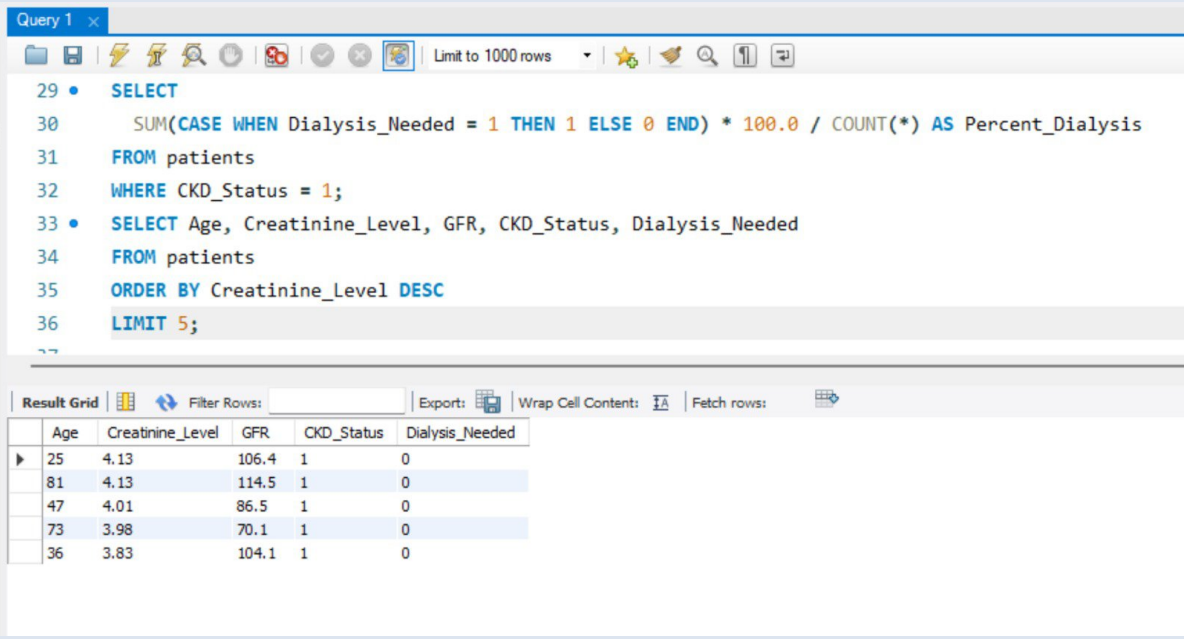


Creatinine

Creatinine is a waste product formed from the normal breakdown of muscle.
The kidneys normally filter it out of the blood through urine, so high blood creatinine levels usually indicate reduced kidney function.

Top 5 High Creatinine Patients

Used Order By & Limit Function



Creation of Two
Tables Using

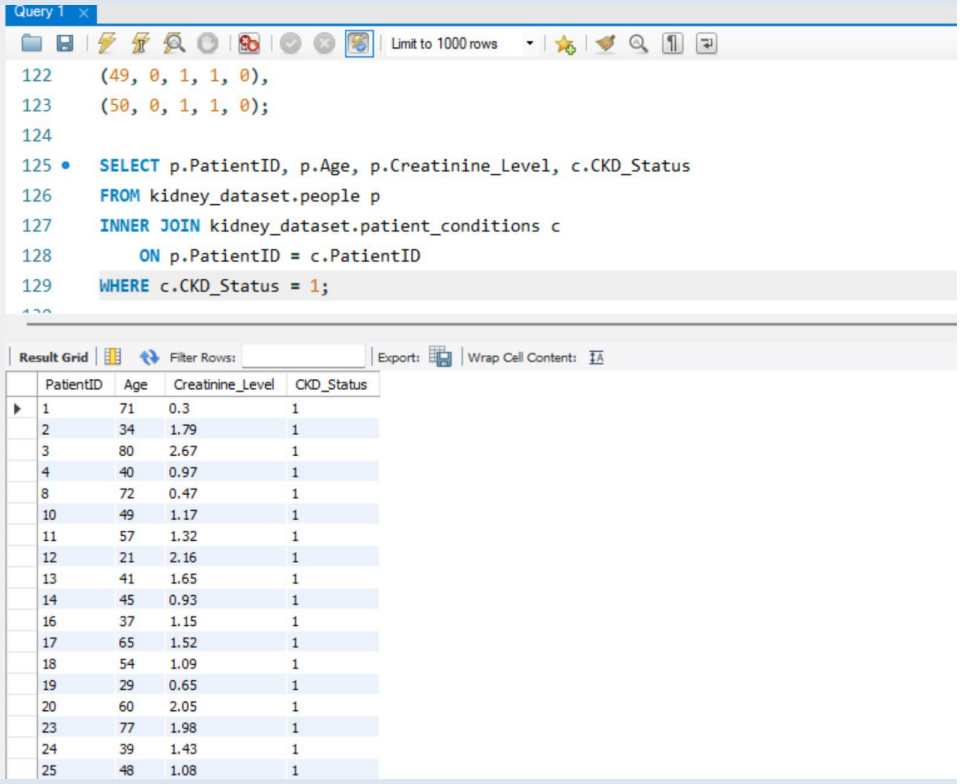
Primary Key & Foreign Key

Query 1

Limit to 1000 rows

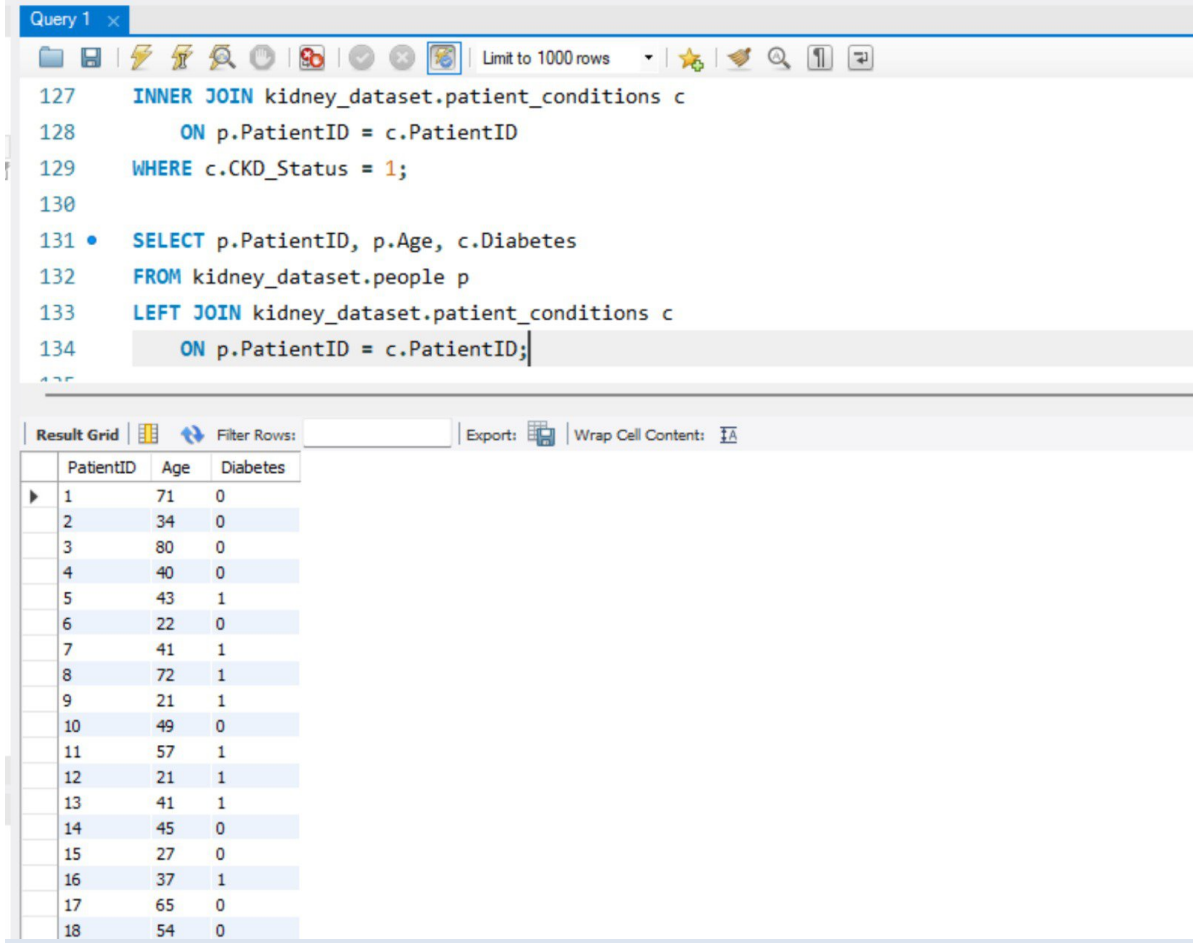
```sql
create database kidney_dataset;
use kidney_dataset;
CREATE TABLE people (
    PatientID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    Age INT,
    Creatinine_Level FLOAT,
    BUN FLOAT,
    GFR FLOAT,
    Urine_Output FLOAT
);

-- Patient conditions table
CREATE TABLE patient_conditions (
    PatientID INT,
    Diabetes INT,
    Hypertension INT,
    CKD_Status INT,
    Dialysis_Needed INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientID) REFERENCES people(PatientID)
);
```

Inner Join



PatientID	Age	Creatinine_Level	CKD_Status
1	71	0.3	1
2	34	1.79	1
3	80	2.67	1
4	40	0.97	1
8	72	0.47	1
10	49	1.17	1
11	57	1.32	1
12	21	2.16	1
13	41	1.65	1
14	45	0.93	1
16	37	1.15	1
17	65	1.52	1
18	54	1.09	1
19	29	0.65	1
20	60	2.05	1
23	77	1.98	1
24	39	1.43	1
25	48	1.08	1

An **INNER JOIN** in SQL returns only the rows that have matching values in both tables based on a specified condition.



Left Join

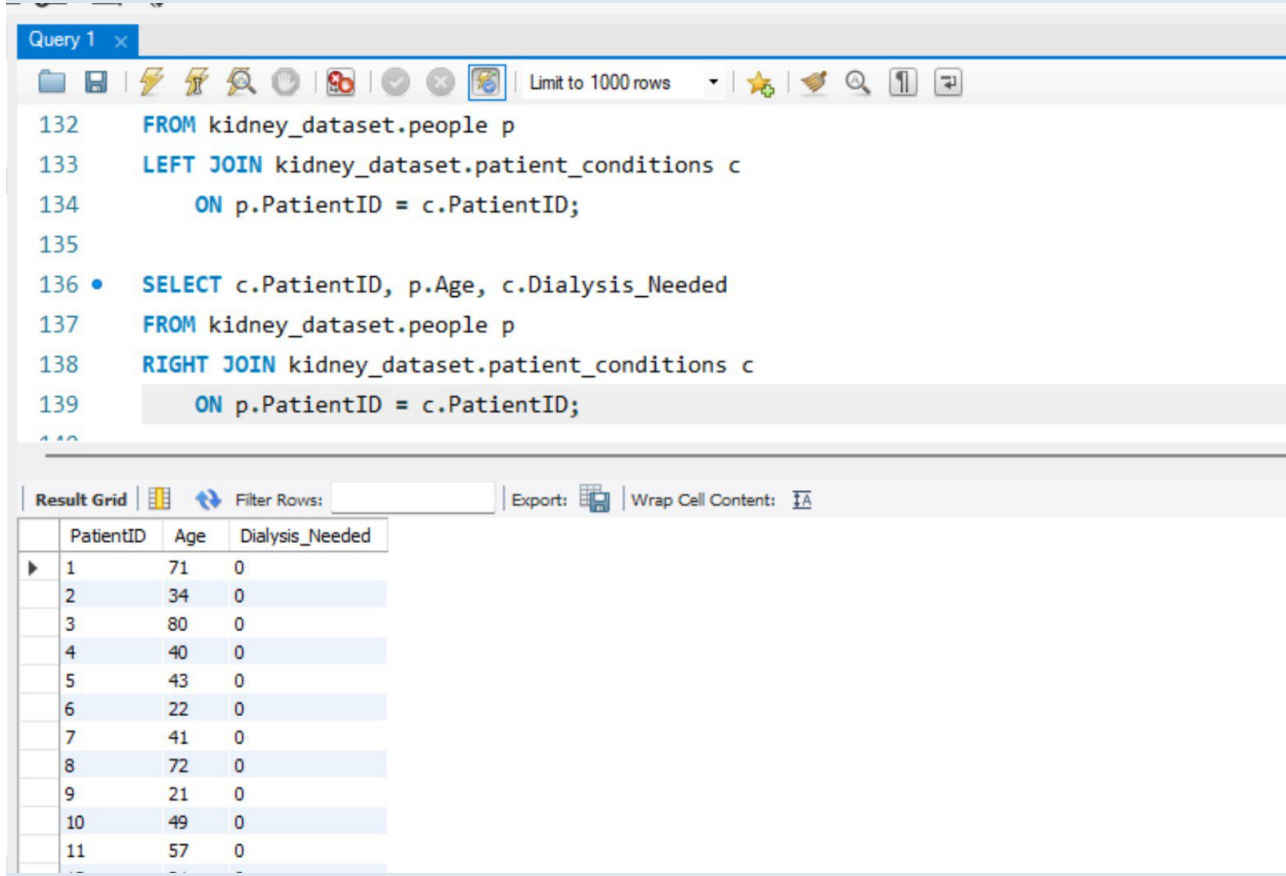
A **LEFT JOIN** in SQL returns **all rows from the left table** and the **matching rows from the right table**.

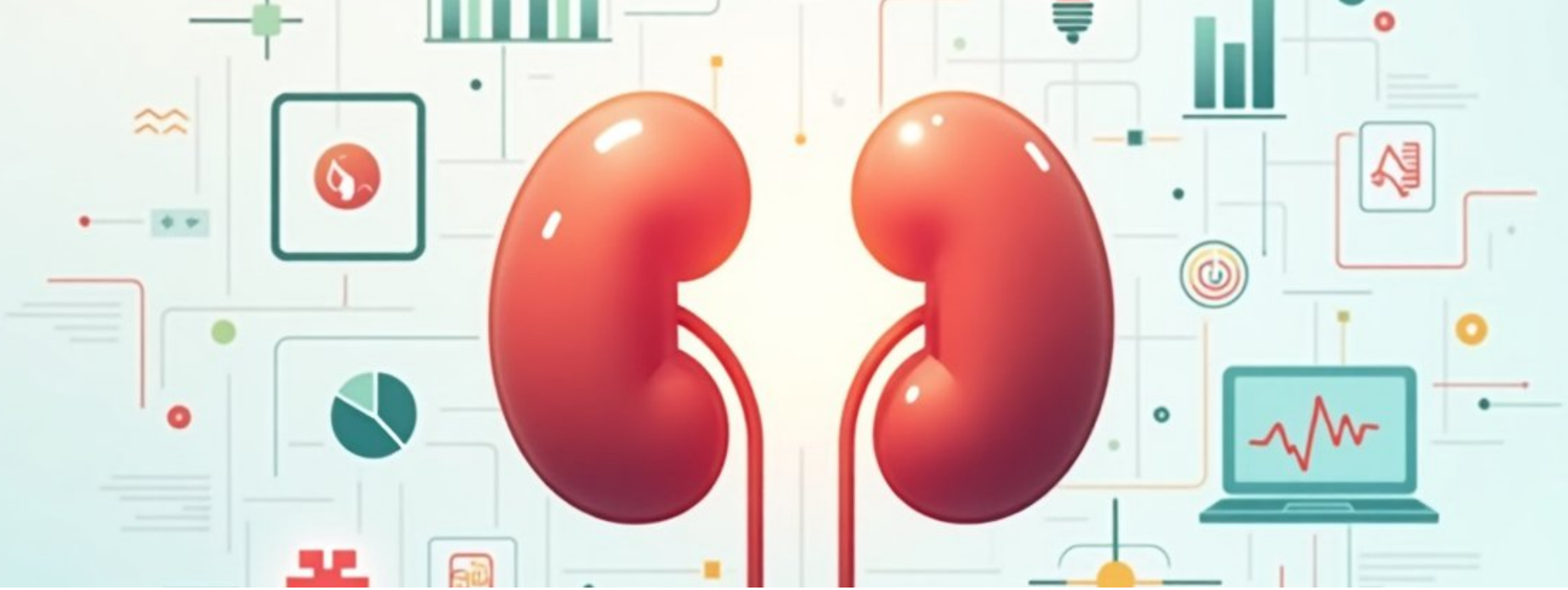
If there's no match, it still shows the left table row but fills the right table columns with **NULL**.

Right Join

A **RIGHT JOIN** in SQL returns **all rows from the right table** and the **matching rows from the left table**.

If there's no match, it still shows the right table row but fills the left table columns with **NULL**.





Thank you