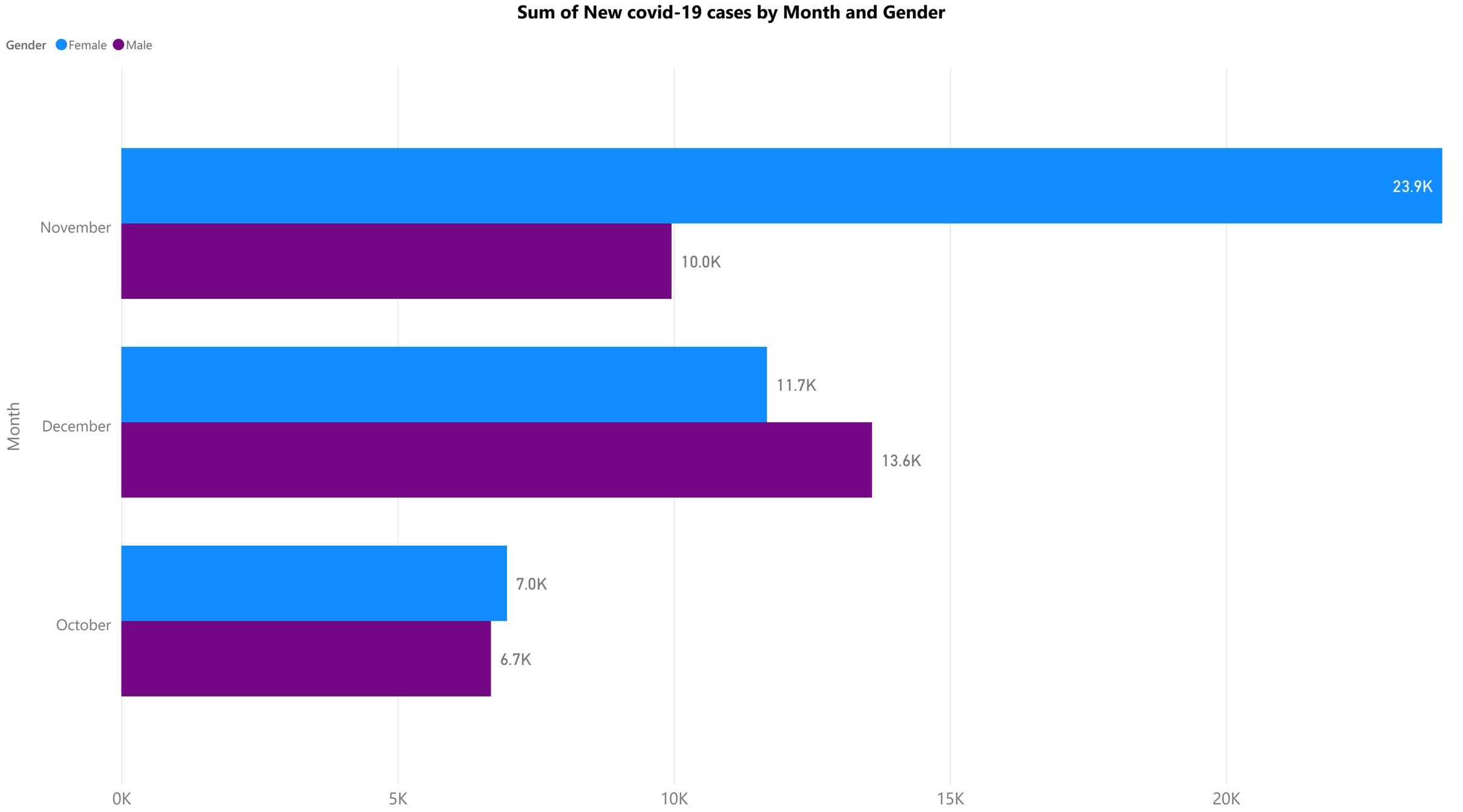
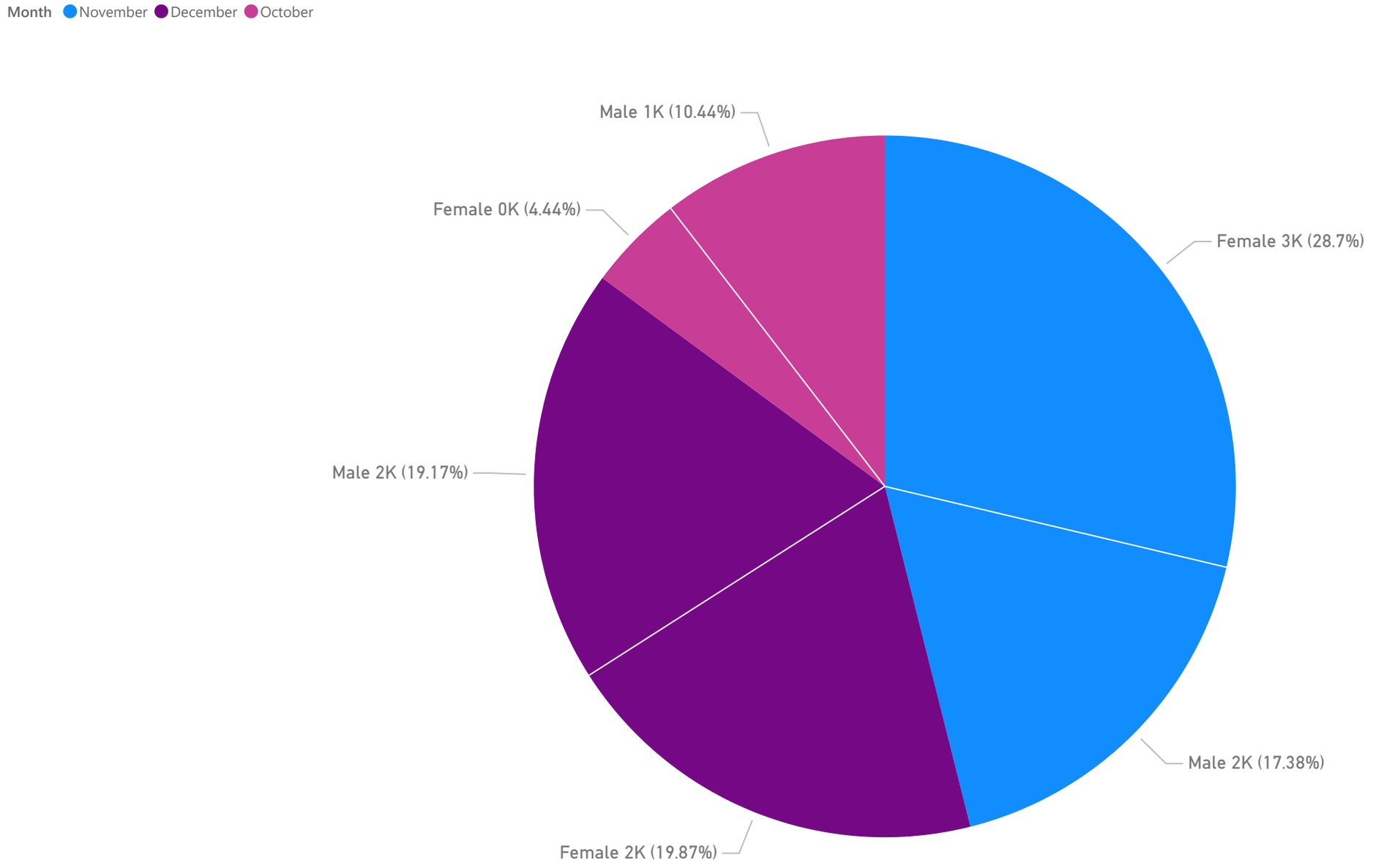
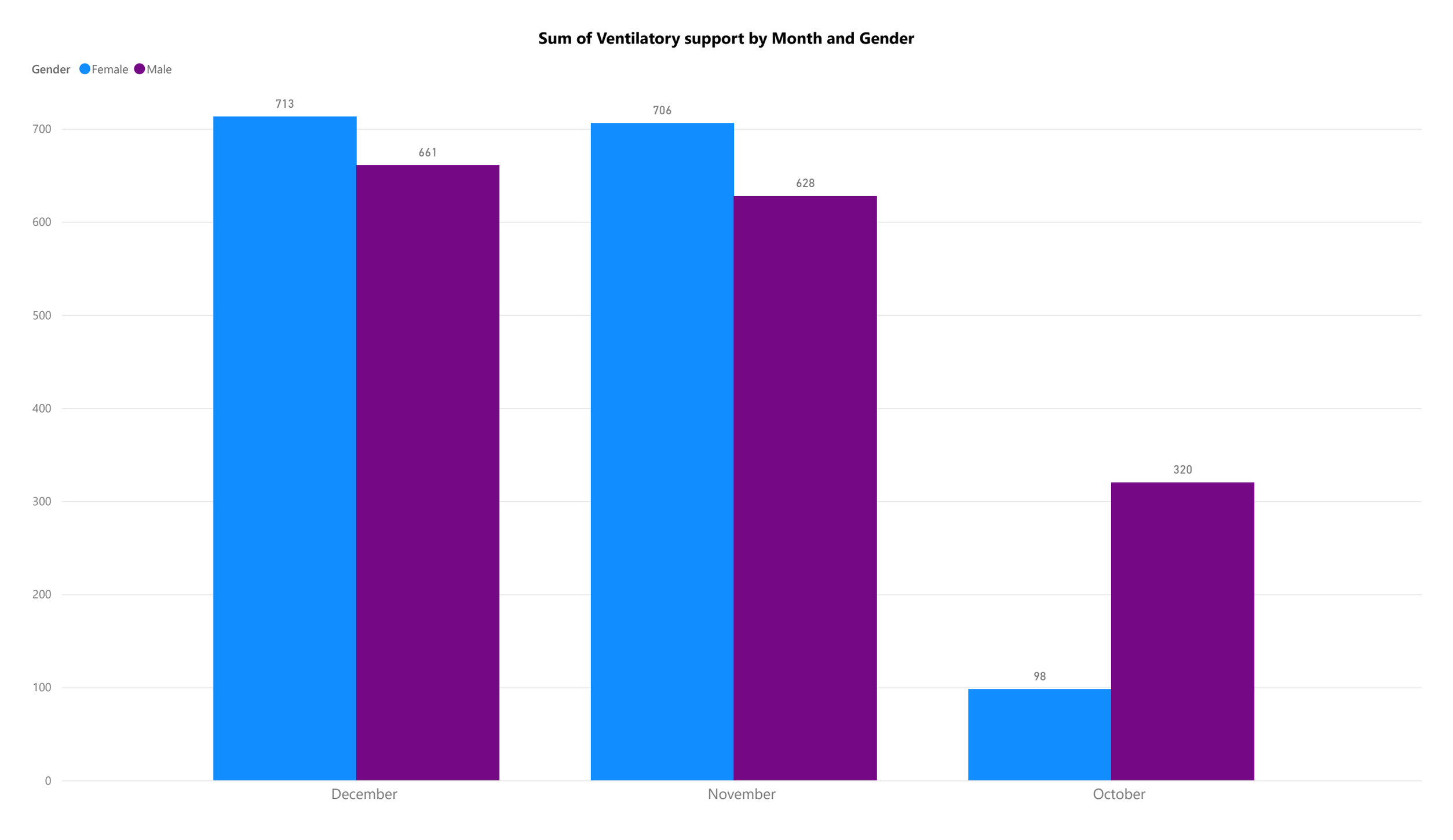
DISTRIBUTION OF COVID 19 PATIIENTS ON LIFE SUPPORT

Gender	Month	Sum of New covid-19 cases	Sum of Supplementary oxygen	Sum of Ventilatory support
Female	December	11687	1966	713
Female	November	23916	2839	706
Female	October	6973	439	98
Male	December	13589	1896	661
Male	November	9961	1719	628
Male	October	6687	1033	320
Total		72813	9892	3126


Sum of New covid-19 cases by Month and Gender
Gender
Female
Male
Month
November
December
October
23.9K
10.0K
11.7K
13.6K
7.0K
6.7K
0K
5K
10K
15K
20K

Sum of Supplementary oxygen by Month and Gender




Sum of Ventilatory support by Month and Gender
Gender
Female
Male
713
661
706
628
98
320
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
December
November
October

Key objectives:

Sum of Supplementary Oxygen Usage:

- Females had higher total supplementary oxygen usage across the three months (5244:4648).

Sum of Ventilatory Support:

- Males had a higher number of patients on ventilatory support in October, but females had a higher number in November and December.

- The gap between males and females narrowed in November and December, suggesting a potential shift in the demographic distribution of patients requiring ventilatory support.

Sum of New covid -19 Cases:

- Females had more total new cases across the three months (42576: 33237).

- Females had significantly more new cases in November, while males had more new cases in December.

Overall Analysis:

- Females had higher supplementary oxygen usage and more new cases overall, suggesting a potentially higher burden of COVID-19 among females.

- However, males had a higher number of patients on ventilatory support in October, indicating a potentially higher severity of illness among males during that month.

- The trends in ventilatory support and new cases suggest a possible shift in the demographic distribution of patients over time, with females accounting for a larger proportion of patients in the later months (November and December).

This analysis suggests that there may be differences in the way COVID-19 is affecting males and females, with females potentially experiencing a higher burden of illness and males potentially experiencing more severe illness. However, further analysis and additional data would be needed to confirm these findings and understand the underlying factors driving these trends.