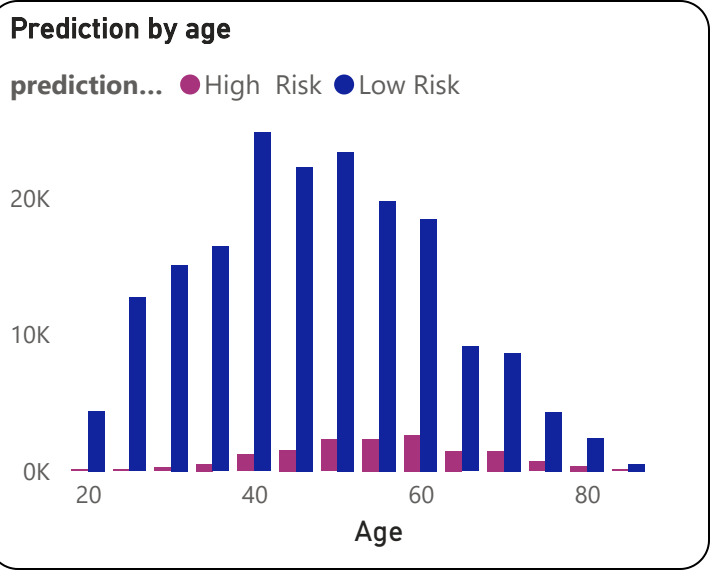
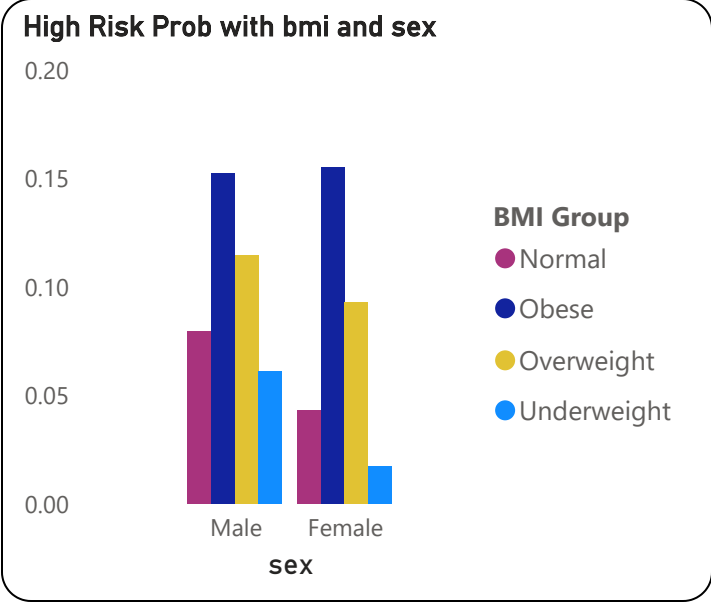


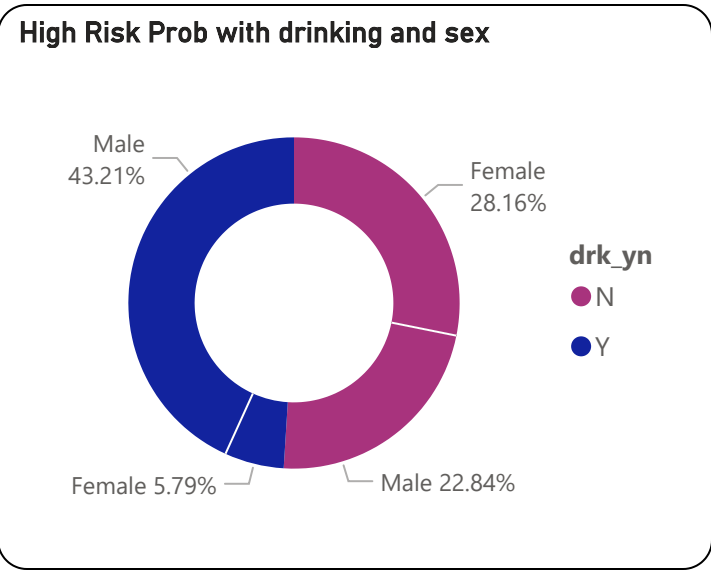
Proteinuria flags early kidney stress, but some high-risk individuals lack it, so blood sugar and weight monitoring are also crucial.



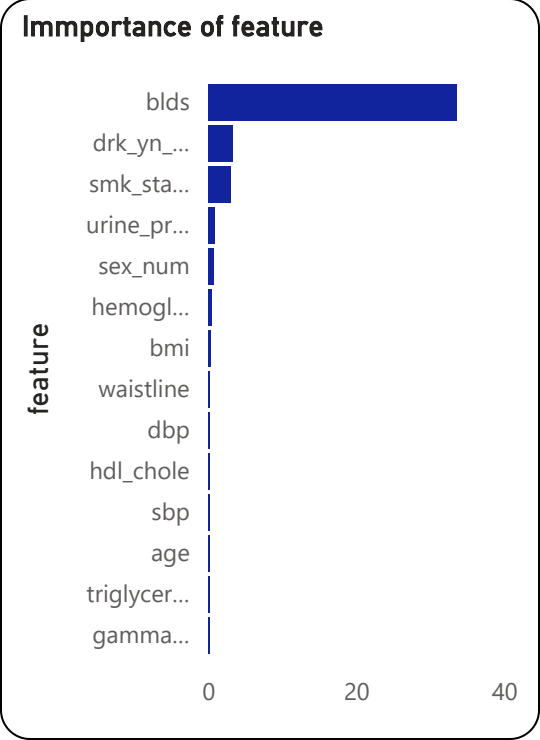
Diabetes risk peaks at 40–70, but high-risk 20-year-olds show early-onset disease, calling for urgent lifestyle and genetic interventions.



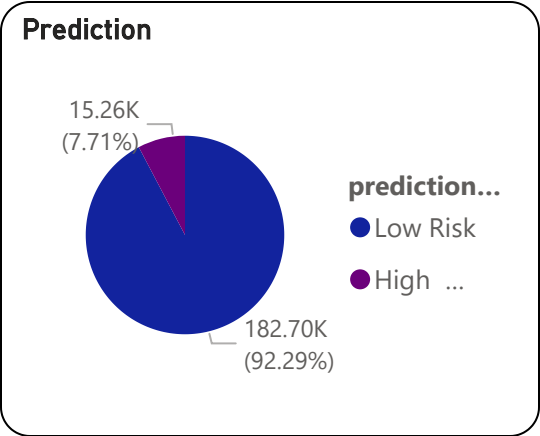
Body weight drives early diabetes risk, but even normal-weight individuals need metabolic screening to catch hidden threats.



Alcohol greatly raises diabetes risk in men, but non-drinkers remain at risk too, so prevention must also address weight, genetics, and other hidden factors.



These features influence our logistic regression results, with blood sugar being the strongest predictor.



This is the final pie chart showing the probability of high-risk versus low-risk outcomes.

Diabetes Classification