



Diabetes Pedigree Function by Glucose



Glucose Range	DPF (Light Blue)	DPF (Yellow)
151-200	0.50	0.58
101-150	0.42	0.52
51-100	0.43	0.60
0-50	0.35	0.54

Insulin by Outcome



Outcome	Percentage
Diabetes	43.88%
No Diabetes	56.12%

Diabetic Count by Pregnancies



Pregnancies	Elderly	Middle-Aged Adults	Young Adults
0	1	10	38
1	2	18	20
2	3	5	27
3	4	10	23
4	5	15	22
5	4	15	18
6	3	15	15
7	2	25	25
8	1	18	18
9	1	10	10
10	1	5	5
11	1	2	2
12	1	1	1
13	1	1	1
14	1	1	1
15	1	1	1
16	1	1	1
17	1	1	1
18	1	1	1
19	1	1	1
20	1	1	1

Skin Thickness by Glucose



Glucose Range	Skin Thickness (Yellow)	Skin Thickness (Light Blue)
0-50	18.75	36.50
151-200	22.77	24.17
51-100	19.61	25.83
101-150	19.32	20.03

Diabetic Count by Glucose



Glucose Range	Count
51-100	18
151-200	105
101-150	143
0-50	1

Blood Pressure by Age



Age Group	BP (Yellow)	BP (Light Blue)
20-30	65.71	63.93
31-40	70.94	69.57
41-50	73.59	75.70
51-60	78.96	80.87
61-70	75.78	84.00
71-80	74.00	74.00
80+	74.00	74.00

Glucose Level



Glucose	Elderly	Middle-Aged Adults	Young Adults
0	0	0	0
1	0	5	13
2	0	15	8
3	0	20	28
4	0	21	20
5	0	20	10
6	0	15	5
7	0	10	0
8	0	5	0
9	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
11	0	0	0
12	0	0	0
13	0	0	0
14	0	0	0
15	0	0	0
16	0	0	0
17	0	0	0
18	0	0	0
19	0	0	0
20	0	0	0
21	0	0	0
22	0	0	0
23	0	0	0
24	0	0	0
25	0	21	28
26	0	15	15
27	0	10	5
28	0	5	0
29	0	0	0
30	0	0	0

BMI by Age



Age Group	BMI (Yellow)	BMI (Light Blue)
20-30	30	36
31-40	31	35
41-50	34	35
51-60	30	32
61-70	27	33
71-80	20	20
80+	26	26

Key Insights:

1. Genetic Predisposition:

• Individuals in the glucose range of 151-200 exhibit a strong genetic predisposition to diabetes, indicated by a higher Diabetic Pedigree Function (DPF).

1. Complex Relationships:

• Despite lower DPF, the group with glucose levels between 51-100 shows a higher diabetes diagnosis rate (Outcome = 1), suggesting a nuanced interplay of genetic and lifestyle factors in diabetes outcomes.

1. Lifestyle Impact:

• Lifestyle and environmental factors significantly influence diabetes outcomes. Diet, physical activity, and stress management play crucial roles in prevention and management.

Recommendations:

1. Personalized Care:

• Develop tailored healthcare plans for individuals with high DPF and glucose levels (151-200). Customized interventions considering genetics and lifestyle can enhance diabetes management.