

# Landscape of clinical prediction models

- 1382 models for cardiovascular disease (Wessler, 2021)
- 731 models related to COVID-19 (Wynants, 2020)
- 408 models for COPD prognosis (Bellou, 2019)
- 363 models for cardiovascular disease general population (Damen, 2016)
- 327 models for toxicity prediction after radiotherapy (Takada, 2022)
- 263 prognosis models in obstetrics (Kleinrouweler, 2016)
- 258 models mortality after general trauma (Munter, 2017)
- 160 female-specific models for cardiovascular disease (Baart, 2019)
- 142 models for mortality prediction in preterm infants (van Beek, 2021)
- 119 models for critical care prognosis in LMIC (Haniffa, 2018)
- 101 models for primary gastric cancer prognosis (Feng, 2019)
- 99 models for neck pain (Wingbermhühle, 2018)
- 81 models for sudden cardiac arrest (Carrick, 2020)
- 74 models for contrast-induced acute kidney injury (Allen, 2017)
- 73 models for 28/30 day hospital readmission (Zhou, 2016)
- 68 models for preeclampsia (De Kat, 2019)
- 68 models for living donor kidney/liver transplant counselling (Haller, 2022)
- 67 models for traumatic brain injury prognosis (Dijkland, 2019)
- 64 models for suicide / suicide attempt (Belsher, 2019)
- 61 models for dementia (Hou, 2019)
- 58 models for breast cancer prognosis (Phung, 2019)
- 52 models for pre-eclampsia (Townsend, 2019)
- 52 models for colorectal cancer risk (Usher-Smith, 2016)
- 48 models for incident hypertension (Sun, 2017)
- 46 models for melanoma (Kaiser, 2020)
- 46 models for prognosis after carotid revascularisation (Volkers, 2017)
- 43 models for mortality in critically ill (Keuning, 2019)
- 42 models for kidney failure in chronic kidney disease (Ramspek, 2019)
- 40 models for incident heart failure (Sahle, 2017)
- 37 models for treatment response in pulmonary TB (Peetluk, 2021)
- 35 models for in vitro fertilisation (Ratna, 2020)
- 34 models for stroke in type-2 diabetes (Chowdhury, 2019)
- 34 models for graft failure in kidney transplantation (Kabore, 2017)
- 31 models for length of stay in ICU (Verburg, 2016)
- 30 models for low back pain (Haskins, 2015)
- 27 models for pediatric early warning systems (Trubey, 2019)
- 27 models for malaria prognosis (Njim, 2019)
- 26 models for postoperative outcomes colorectal cancer (Souwer, 2020)
- 26 models for childhood asthma (Kothalawa, 2020)
- 25 models for lung cancer risk (Gray, 2016)
- 25 models for re-admission after admitted for heart failure (Mahajan, 2018)
- 23 models for recovery after ischemic stroke (Jampathong, 2018)
- 23 models for delirium in older adults (Lindroth, 2018)
- 21 models for atrial fibrillation detection in community (Himmelreich, 2020)
- 19 models for survival after resectable pancreatic cancer (Stijker, 2019)
- 18 models for recurrence hep. carc. after liver transplant (Al-Ameri, 2020)
- 18 models for future hypertension in children (Hamoen, 2018)
- 18 models for risk of falls after stroke (Walsh, 2016)
- 18 models for mortality in acute pancreatitis (Di, 2016)
- 17 models for bacterial meningitis (van Zeggeren, 2019)
- 17 models for cardiovascular disease in hypertensive population (Cai, 2020)
- 14 models for ICU delirium risk (Chen, 2020)
- 14 models for diabetic retinopathy progression (Haider, 2019)