腦中風資料的統計分析與探討

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Chapter 1

前言:背景與動機

1.1 背景

隨著年齡增長,罹患腦中風、缺血性心臟病與癌症的風險也越高,亦為1990年以來WHO統計已開發國家的前三大死因^[1],2016年全球的中風病患高達八千萬人,其中近一千四百萬人為新增病例,同年有550萬人死於中風,為全球第二大死因^[2],其中75%來自、低收入國家^[3],過去十年來(4/6止,衛服部公布至2019,每年國人十大死因)一直列在臺灣國人十大死因的前五名^[4;5]。

中風、或是腦中風(stroke, cerebrovasular accident),在衛生福利部上, 我們又可以看到另一個稱呼「腦血管疾病」。當腦部血管受到阻塞或破 裂,腦部細胞欠缺血液的運輸而導致缺氧,細胞進而損傷或死亡,便稱 之為腦中風^[6]。罹患中風後,可能需要面對許多併發症,包含肌肉能力喪 失,部分癱瘓、吞嚥困難,中樞神經系統大腦上則有記憶喪失、思覺異 常、癲癇等等^[7;8],其中又有1/3的患者在癒後仍會伴隨這些後遺症^[9]。

除了高死亡率,國家亦需要付出大量的醫療成本,對中風患者進行治療 與病後照護,近數十年,腦中風對於全球各國均是不可忽視的問題。

1.2 動機

腦中風已被證實與血壓、糖尿病(肥胖)、年齡密切相關[10],而後兩者又可能導致高血壓,因此光探討糖尿病與肥胖,可能就已經足以涵蓋血壓所造成的影響力。故,本次報告除了想要再次證實已知的腦中風與其他病史已知的關係,我們想要瞭解,當不考慮糖尿病史與年齡時,生活環境對血壓與腦中風所造成的關係。

Chapter 2

資料探討

2.1 資料來源

我們選擇了一筆2018年釋出的網路資料

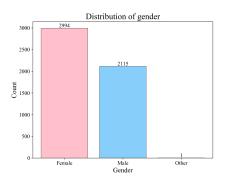
• McKinsey Analytics: Online Hackathon on Healthcare

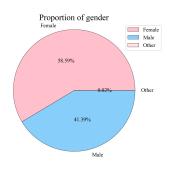
2.2 資料基本型態

- 資料總數: 5110個人
- 類別型: gender, hypertension, heart_disease, ever_married, work_type, Residence_type, smoking_status, stroke
- 數值型: age, avg_glucose_level, bmi

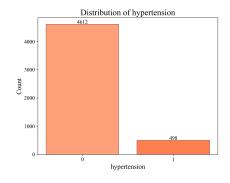
2.3 單變數分析: 類別型

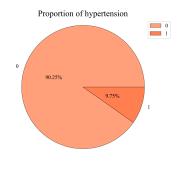
2.3.1 gender





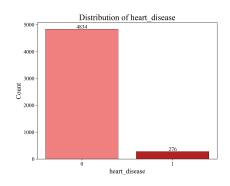
2.3.2 Hypertension

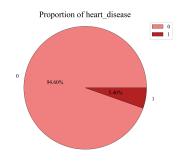




2.3. 單變數分析: 類別型

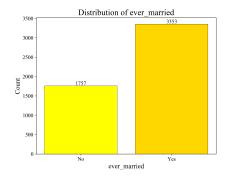
2.3.3 Heart Disease

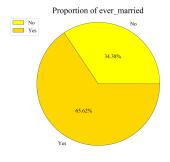




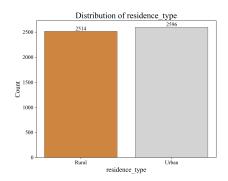
9

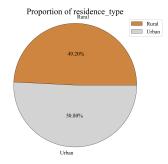
2.3.4 Ever married



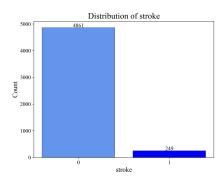


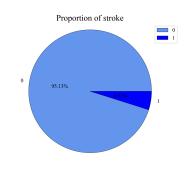
2.3.5 Residence type



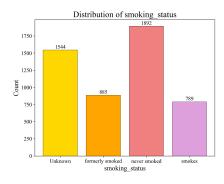


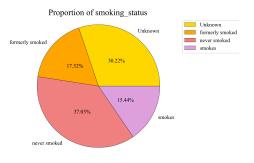
2.3.6 Stroke



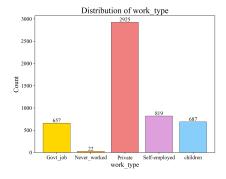


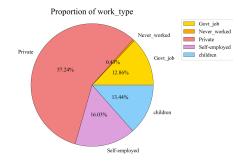
2.3.7 Smoking status





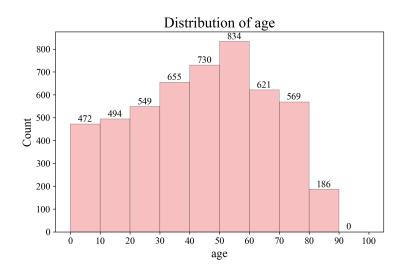
2.3.8 Work type



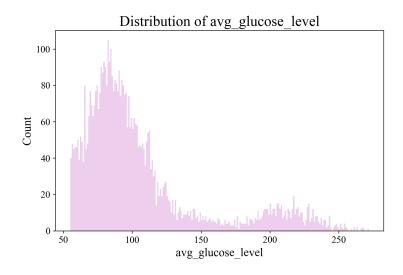


2.4 單變數分析: 數值型

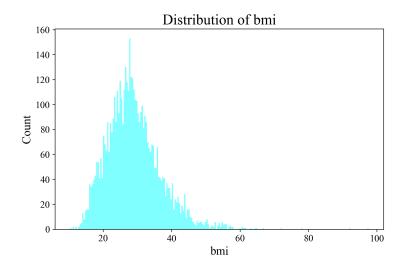
2.4.1 age



2.4.2 Average glucose level



2.4.3 BMI



Chapter 3

影響中風的因素

3.1 Analysis of Contingency Table

3.1.1 性別與中風

	Stroke	No Stroke	Row Total
Male	108	2007	2115
Female	141	2853	2994
Column Total	249	4860	5109

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