## Analysis of Malaria Risk based on Housing Conditions in Sub-Saharan Africa



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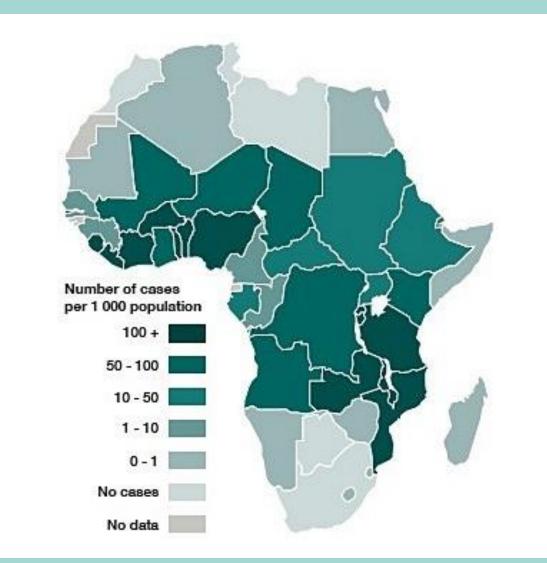
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### **Problem Statement**

## World Malaria Report [1]:

The World Malaria Report 2014 indicates that mortality rates decreased by 47% between 2000 and 2013 globally and, by 54% in the WHO African Region.



However: 207 million cases worldwide each year



Estimated 627'000 results death



90% of these deaths occur in Sub-Saharan Africa

#### **Endemic Causes**

#### **Scientific Reasons:**

- Anomalous climate patterns
- Emergence of parasite resistance to antimalarial medicines
- Mosquito resistance to insecticides

#### **Social Reasons:**

 Most of the inhabitants are not aware of the risk factors and how to avoid them

# How do housing conditions contribute to malaria vulnerability?

- Wall Structure
- Eaves
- Location of the Kitchen
- Floor Structure
- Presence of Electricity
- Insecticide spray
- Presence of Mosquito Nets
- Roof Structure



## Our Approach

#### Goal:

 Determine how housing conditions contribute to malaria vulnerability

#### Data:

 Analysis on a 3 year epidemiological and housing dataset, collected at Rusinga Island, Kenya

#### **Use Case:**

- Public health policy making
- Improving housing conditions

## Workflow

## **Machine Learning**

#### **Input Data**

- housing conditions
- epidemiology

- Causal Inference: housing conditions → risk of malaria infection
- Patterns: which housing features contribute the most to malaria vulnerability

## Output: Recommendation on

- housing structure unfavorable for mosquitoes
- rural housing planning to avoid spread of malaria

## Acknowledgements

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#### References

[1] World Malaria Report: https://www.health24.com/Medical/Malaria/Multimedia/ Five-facts-you-need-to-know-about-malaria-20150424

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