EpiMap: A Comprehensive Framework for Real-Time Mapping and Prediction of Epidemic Spread

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by,

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Under the guidance of,
Prof. TINTU VIJAYAN

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING,

At



PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

PRESIDENCY SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project report "EpiMap: A Comprehensive Framework for Real-Time Mapping and Prediction of Epidemic Spread" being submitted by B N Bhavana, Ullas Gowda M, Prarthana S P, Sanchit A bearing roll number(s) 20211CSD0038, 20211CSD0042, 20211CSD0005, 20211CSD0150 in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering, Data Science is a bonafide work carried out under my supervision.

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the work, which is being presented in the project report entitled EpiMap: A Comprehensive Framework for Real-Time Mapping and Prediction of Epidemic Spread in partial fulfillment for the award of Degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering, is a record of our own investigations carried under the guidance of Prof. Tintu Vijayan, Assistant Professor, Presidency School of Computer Science and Engineering, Presidency University, Bengaluru.

We have not submitted the matter presented in this report anywhere for the award of any other Degree.

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ABSTRACT

Epidemics pose significant global health challenges, necessitating advanced, data-driven approaches for effective management and mitigation. This research introduces EpiMap, a comprehensive framework that integrates machine learning, time-series analysis, and geospatial visualization for real-time epidemic mapping and prediction. The framework utilizes Random Forest and Gradient Boosting for predictive accuracy, ARIMA and Vector Autoregression (VAR) for time-series forecasting, and Folium for dynamic geospatial visualization. It incorporates multivariate data, including epidemiological, environmental, and demographic factors, to analyze the spread of 15 diseases across Indian states, identifying high-risk areas and forecasting outbreak dynamics.

The study overcomes limitations of traditional models by addressing static datasets, lack of real-time visualization, and insufficient multivariate integration. Key findings demonstrate improved predictions for diseases like Dengue Fever, Hepatitis B, and Leptospirosis, enabling targeted public health interventions. By leveraging real-time data and predictive modeling, EpiMap achieves actionable insights, enhancing response times and optimizing resource allocation for epidemic control. This work significantly advances epidemic forecasting, offering an adaptable and accurate tool for proactive health management and policy planning.

One of the key contributions of EpiMap is its ability to address the limitations of traditional models by incorporating real-time data, enabling timely updates and decision-making. By integrating multivariate analysis with dynamic visualization, the framework offers a practical tool for policymakers and public health authorities. The application of EpiMap demonstrates improved predictive accuracy for diseases such as Dengue Fever, Hepatitis B, and Leptospirosis, which are influenced by environmental and socio-economic factors. For instance, the framework effectively predicts disease surges in regions with high rainfall or inadequate healthcare infrastructure, facilitating focused public health responses like vaccination drives, vector control, and resource allocation.

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