

1 DENGUEWATCH: A SYSTEM FOR REAL-TIME
2 DENGUE MONITORING AND FORECASTING IN ILOILO
3 PROVINCE

4 A Special Problem Proposal
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Abstract

Dengue fever remains a significant public health concern in the Philippines, with cases rising dramatically in recent years. Nationwide outbreaks have placed immense strain on healthcare systems, underscoring the need for innovative approaches to surveillance and response. In Iloilo City, this national trend is reflected in a significant surge, with the Iloilo Provincial Health Office reporting 4,585 cases and 10 fatalities as of August 10, 2023—a 319% increase from the previous year’s 1,095 cases and one death. This research focuses on developing a centralized system for monitoring and forecasting dengue trends in Iloilo City, incorporating graphical visualizations such as heatmaps, trends, and historical graphs. The study explores the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in dengue prediction, utilizing deep learning models. The performance of the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model is compared with traditional statistical methods, including non-seasonal and seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) models and the Kalman Filter. Evaluation metrics such as Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Mean Squared Error (MSE), and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) were used to identify the most effective model for integration into the system. Forecasting is based on climate variables such as temperature, rainfall, relative humidity, and previous monthly case counts. The LSTM model emerged as the best performer with an RMSE of 16.66, demonstrating its suitability for time-series predictions, while the Kalman Filter showed the poorest performance with an RMSE of 38.40. By integrating predictive analytics with real-time data visualization, the proposed system aims to support public health agencies, such as the Department of Health (DOH), by providing actionable insights for proactive intervention strategies. This AI-driven solution enhances traditional outbreak reporting systems by enabling timely, data-informed decisions to mitigate the impact of dengue in the region.

Keywords: ARIMA, artificial intelligence, dengue prediction, LSTM, Kalman Filter, deep learning, climate variables, public health, outbreak mitigation

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Overview

From 2020 to 2022, dengue cases declined due to reduced surveillance during the COVID-19 pandemic (WHO, 2023), but cases surged in 2023 as restrictions were lifted. This year saw an increase in dengue outbreaks worldwide, with over five million cases and more than 5,000 deaths reported in over 80 countries (Bosano, 2023). Dengue is endemic in the Philippines, leading to longer and more widespread seasonal outbreaks. Globally, dengue infections have increased significantly, posing a major public health challenge. The World Health Organization reported a ten-fold rise in cases between 2000 and 2019, with a peak in 2019 when the disease spread across 129 countries (WHO, 2024).

Iloilo City and Province are intensifying efforts to curb the rising dengue cases (Lena, 2024). As of August 10, 2023, the Iloilo Provincial Health Office recorded 4,585 cases and 10 deaths, a 319% increase from last year's 1,095 cases and one death. Governor Arthur Defensor Jr. confirmed that the province has reached the dengue outbreak threshold based on Department of Health (DOH). Local government units (LGUs) have been informed, and the province's disaster management office is on blue alert, indicating disaster mode. (Perla, 2024)

In Iloilo City, 649 dengue cases were recorded this year 2024, with two deaths. Cases cluster in 40 out of 180 barangays, meaning multiple cases are being reported in these areas over several weeks. The city's health officer, Dr. Roland Jay Fortuna, reported high utilization of non-COVID-19 hospital beds, reaching over 76%, prompting concerns about hospital capacity.

147 This study explores the monitoring and forecasting of dengue outbreaks by an-
148 alyzing key factors such as temperature, relative humidity, and historical dengue
149 cases, using different models. The findings aim to provide an advanced, AI-driven
150 alternative for dengue prevention and control, targeting agencies like the Depart-
151 ment of Health (DOH). By aligning with the national AI Roadmap, particularly
152 in Iloilo City, this research aspires to improve outbreak responses through cutting-
153 edge technology rather than traditional reporting methods.

154 1.2 Problem Statement

155 Dengue remains a critical public health challenge worldwide, with cases increasing
156 due to the easing of COVID-19 restrictions and heightened global mobility. While
157 a temporary decline in cases was observed during the pandemic (2020–2022) due
158 to reduced surveillance efforts, 2023 marked a resurgence, with over five million
159 cases and more than 5,000 deaths reported across 80 countries. In dengue-endemic
160 regions like the Philippines, the threat is particularly severe. In Iloilo City and
161 Province, dengue cases rose by 319% as of August 2023, overwhelming local health-
162 care systems. This surge strained resources, with over 76% of non-COVID-19 hos-
163 pital beds occupied by dengue patients, highlighting the urgent need for effective
164 predictive tools. The lack of a reliable system to monitor and forecast dengue
165 outbreaks contributes to delayed interventions, exacerbating public health risks
166 and healthcare burdens in the region.

167 1.3 Research Objectives

168 1.3.1 General Objective

169 This study aims to develop an AI-based dengue forecasting and monitoring system
170 for Iloilo City and Province. The researchers will train and compare multiple deep
171 learning models to predict dengue case trends based on climate data and historical
172 dengue cases to help public health officials in possible dengue case outbreaks.

173 1.3.2 Specific Objectives

174 Specifically, this study aims to:

- 175 1. Gather dengue data from the Iloilo Provincial Health Office and climate data
176 (including temperature, rainfall, wind, and humidity) from online sources.
177 Combine and aggregate these data into a unified dataset to facilitate com-
178 prehensive dengue case forecasting.
- 179 2. Evaluate deep learning models for predicting dengue cases using metrics
180 such as Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE),
181 and Mean Squared Error (MSE). Compare the performance of these models
182 to determine the most accurate forecasting approach.
- 183 3. Develop a web-based analytics dashboard that integrates a predictive model
184 and provides data management system for dengue cases in Iloilo City and
185 the Province.
- 186 4. Assess the usability and effectiveness of the analytics dashboard through
187 structured feedback and surveys involving health professionals and policy-
188 makers.

189 1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Research

190 This study aims to gather dengue data from the Iloilo Provincial Health Office
191 and climate data from online sources such as PAGASA or weatherandclimate.com.
192 These data will be preprocessed, cleaned, and combined into a unified dataset to
193 facilitate comprehensive dengue case forecasting. However, the study is limited by
194 the availability and completeness of historical data. Inconsistent or missing data
195 points may introduce biases and reduce the quality of predictions. Furthermore,
196 the granularity of the data will be in a weekly format.

197 To evaluate deep learning models for predicting dengue cases, the study will
198 train and compare the performance of various models, using metrics like Mean
199 Absolute Error (MAE) and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE). While these models
200 aim to provide accurate forecasts, their performance is heavily influenced by the
201 quality and size of the dataset. Limited or low-quality data may lead to suboptimal
202 predictions. Additionally, the models cannot fully account for external factors
203 such as public health interventions or socio-economic conditions which may impact
204 dengue transmission dynamics.

205 The study also involves developing a web-based analytics dashboard that in-
206 tegrates predictive models and provides a data management system for dengue
207 cases in Iloilo City and the Province. This dashboard will offer public health
208 officials an interactive interface to visualize dengue trends, input new data, and

209 identify risk areas. However, its usability depends on feedback from stakeholders,
210 which may vary based on their familiarity with analytics tools. Moreover, exter-
211 nal factors such as limited internet connectivity or device availability in remote
212 areas may affect the system’s adoption and effectiveness. While the dashboard
213 provides valuable insights, it cannot incorporate all factors influencing dengue
214 transmission, emphasizing the need for ongoing validation and refinement.

215 1.5 Significance of the Research

216 This study’s development of an AI-based dengue forecasting and monitoring sys-
217 tem has wide-reaching significance for various stakeholders in Iloilo City:

- 218 • **Public Health Agencies:** Organizations like the Department of Health (DOH)
219 and local health units in Iloilo City and Province stand to benefit greatly
220 from the system. With dengue predictions, we can help these agencies opti-
221 mize their response strategies and implement targeted prevention measures
222 in high-risk areas before cases escalate.
- 223 • **Local Government Units (LGUs):** LGUs can use the system to support
224 their disaster management and health initiatives by proactively addressing
225 dengue outbreaks. The predictive insights allow for more efficient planning
226 and resource deployment in barangays and communities most vulnerable to
227 outbreaks, improving overall public health outcomes.
- 228 • **Healthcare Facilities:** Hospitals and clinics, which currently face high bed
229 occupancy rates during dengue season will benefit from early outbreak fore-
230 casts that can help in managing patient inflow and ensuring adequate hos-
231 pital capacity.
- 232 • **Researchers and Policymakers:** This AI-driven approach contributes valu-
233 able insights for researchers studying infectious disease patterns and policy-
234 makers focused on strengthening the national AI Roadmap. The system’s
235 data can support broader initiatives for sustainable health infrastructure
236 and inform policy decisions on resource allocation for dengue control.
- 237 • **Community Members:** By reducing the frequency and severity of outbreaks,
238 this study ultimately benefits the community at large. This allows for timely

239 awareness campaigns and community engagement initiatives, empowering
240 residents with knowledge and preventative measures to protect themselves
241 and reduce the spread of dengue.

Chapter 2

Review of Related Literature

2.1 Dengue

Dengue disease is a tropical and subtropical mosquito-borne viral illness and is a major health concern in the Philippines (Bravo, Roque, Brett, Dizon, & L’Azou, 2014). The majority of individuals with dengue experience no symptoms. Fever is the most common symptom, typically 4 to 7 days after being bitten by an infected mosquito (Zhou & Malani, 2024). In recent years, the trend of dengue cases in the Philippines has shown notable fluctuations, with periodic outbreaks occurring every 3 to 5 years, often influenced by climatic and environmental changes. According to the Department of Health (DOH), the number of reported cases has steadily increased over the past decades, attributed to urbanization, population growth, and inadequate vector control measures (World Health Organization (WHO), 2018). Moreover, studies suggest that El Niño and La Niña events have significant effects on dengue incidence, with warmer temperatures and increased rainfall providing favorable breeding conditions for mosquitoes (Watts, Burke, Harrison, Whitmire, & Nisalak, 2020). The study of Carvajal et. al. highlights the temporal pattern of dengue cases in Metropolitan Manila and emphasizes the significance of relative humidity as a key meteorological factor, alongside rainfall and temperature, in influencing this pattern (Carvajal et al., 2018).

2.2 Existing System: RabDash DC

RabDash, developed by the University of the Philippines Mindanao, is a web-based dashboard for rabies data analytics. It combines predictive modeling with

265 genomic data, enabling local health authorities to optimize interventions and al-
266 locate resources more effectively. RabDash’s modules include trend visualization,
267 geographic hotspot mapping, and predictive forecasting, utilizing Long Short-
268 Term Memory (LSTM) models for time-series forecasting (RabDashDC, 2024).

269 For DengueWatch, RabDash serves as a strong inspiration, particularly in
270 its monitoring, historical trend visualization, and forecasting capabilities. These
271 features align well with the needs of dengue control efforts, providing real-time
272 insights into outbreak trends and enabling more effective, data-driven decision-
273 making. RabDash’s architecture is relevant to the DengueDash, as dengue out-
274 breaks similarly require time-series forecasting models. By using LSTM, RabDash
275 effectively models trends in outbreak data, which provides a framework for adapt-
276 ing LSTM to dengue forecasting. Research indicates that LSTM models outper-
277 form traditional methods, such as ARIMA and MLP, in handling the complexities
278 of time-dependent epidemiological data (Ligue & Ligue, 2022).

279 2.3 Deep Learning

280 The study of (Ligue & Ligue, 2022) highlights how data-driven models can help
281 predict dengue outbreaks. The authors compared traditional statistical meth-
282 ods, such as non-seasonal and seasonal autoregressive integrated moving average
283 (ARIMA), and traditional feed-forward network approach using a multilayer per-
284 ceptron (MLP) model with a deep learning approach using the long short-term
285 memory (LSTM) architecture in their prediction model. They found that the
286 LSTM model performs better in terms of accuracy. The LSTM model achieved a
287 much lower root mean square error (RMSE) compared to both MLP and ARIMA
288 models, proving its ability to capture complex patterns in time-series data (Ligue
289 & Ligue, 2022). This superior performance is attributed to LSTM’s capacity
290 to capture complex, time-dependent relationships within the data, such as those
291 between temperature, rainfall, humidity, and mosquito populations, all of which
292 contribute to dengue incidence (Ligue & Ligue, 2022).

293 2.4 Kalman Filter

294 The Kalman Filter is another powerful tool for time-series forecasting that can be
295 integrated into our analysis. It provides a recursive solution to estimating the state
296 of a linear dynamic system from a series of noisy measurements. Its application
297 in epidemiological modeling can enhance prediction accuracy by accounting for

uncertainties in the data(Li et al., 2022). Studies have shown that Kalman filters are effective in predicting infectious disease outbreaks by refining estimates based on observed data. A study published in *Frontiers in Physics* utilized the Kalman filter to predict COVID-19 deaths in Ceará, Brazil. They found that the Kalman filter effectively tracked the progression of deaths and cases, providing critical insights for public health decision-making (Ahmadini et al., 2021). Another research article in *PLOS ONE* focused on tracking the effective reproduction number (R_t) of COVID-19 using a Kalman filter. This method estimated the growth rate of new infections from noisy data, demonstrating that the Kalman filter could maintain accurate estimates even when case reporting was inconsistent(Arroyo-Marioli, Bullano, Kucinskas, & Rondón-Moreno, 2021).

Our study will compare ARIMA, seasonal ARIMA, Kalman Filter, and LSTM models using our own collected dengue case data along with weather data to identify the most effective model for real-time forecasting.

2.5 Weather Data

The relationship between weather patterns and mosquito-borne diseases is inherently nonlinear, meaning that fluctuations in disease cases do not respond proportionally to changes in climate variables(Colón-González, Fezzi, Lake, & Hunter, 2013) Weather data, such as minimum temperature and accumulated rainfall, are strongly linked to dengue case fluctuations, with effects observed after several weeks due to mosquito breeding and virus incubation cycles. Integrating these lagged weather effects into predictive models can improve early warning systems for dengue control(Cheong, Burkart, Leitão, & Lakes, 2013). A study also suggests that weather-based forecasting models using variables like mean temperature and cumulative rainfall can provide early warnings of dengue outbreaks with high sensitivity and specificity, enabling predictions up to 16 weeks in advance(Hii, Zhu, Ng, Ng, & Rocklöv, 2012).

We will utilize weather data, including variables such as temperature, rainfall, and humidity, as inputs for our dengue forecasting model. Given the strong, nonlinear relationship between climate patterns and dengue incidence, these weather variables, along with their lagged effects, are essential for enhancing prediction accuracy and providing timely early warnings for dengue outbreaks.

330 2.6 Chapter Summary

331 This chapter reviewed key literature relevant to our study, focusing on existing
332 systems, predictive modeling techniques and the role of weather data in forecast-
333 ing dengue outbreaks. We examined systems like RabDash DC, which integrates
334 predictive modeling with real-time data to inform public health decisions, provid-
335 ing a foundational structure for our Dengue Watch System. Additionally, deep
336 learning approaches, particularly Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks,
337 were highlighted for their effectiveness in time-series forecasting, while alternative
338 methods such as ARIMA and Kalman Filters were considered for their ability to
339 model complex temporal patterns and handle noisy data.

340 The literature further underscores the significance of weather variables—such
341 as temperature and rainfall—in forecasting dengue cases. Studies demonstrate
342 that these variables contribute to accurate outbreak prediction models. Lever-
343 aging these insights, our study will incorporate both weather data and historical
344 dengue case counts to build a reliable forecasting model.

Chapter 3

Research Methodology

This chapter lists and discusses the specific steps and activities that will be performed to accomplish the project. The discussion covers the activities from pre-proposal to Final SP Writing.

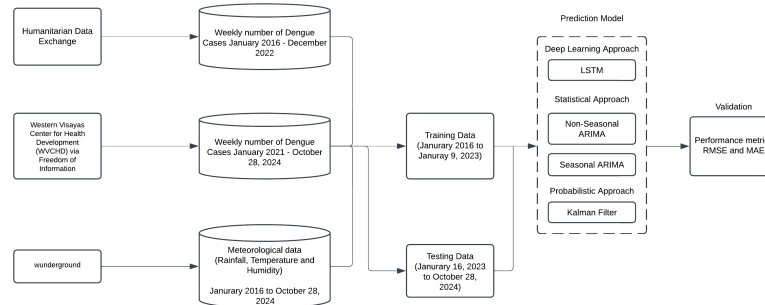


Figure 3.1: Workflow for forecasting the number of weekly dengue cases

This summarizes the workflow for forecasting the number of weekly dengue cases. This workflow focuses on using statistical, deep learning, and probabilistic models to forecast the number of reported dengue cases. The approach involves deploying several models for prediction, including ARIMA and Seasonal ARIMA as statistical approaches, LSTM as a deep learning approach, and the Kalman Filter as a probabilistic approach. These methods are compared with each other to determine the most accurate model.

3.1 Research Activities

3.1.1 Gather Dengue Data and Climate Data to Create a Complete Dataset for Forecasting

Acquisition of Dengue Case Data

The historical dengue case dataset used in this study was obtained from the Humanitarian Data Exchange and the Western Visayas Center for Health Development (WVCHD) via Freedom of Information (FOI) requests. The decision to use weekly intervals was driven by the need for precision and timeliness in capturing fluctuations in dengue cases and weather conditions. Dengue transmission is influenced by short-term changes in weather variables such as rainfall and temperature, which impact mosquito breeding and virus transmission cycles. A weekly granularity allowed the model to better capture these short-term trends, enabling more accurate predictions and responsive public health interventions.

Moreover, using a weekly interval provided more data points for training the models compared to a monthly format. This is particularly critical in time series modeling, where larger datasets help improve the robustness of the model and its ability to generalize to new data. Also, the collection of weather data was done by utilizing web scraping techniques to extract weekly weather data (e.g., rainfall, temperature, and humidity) from Weather Underground (wunderground.com).

Data Fields

- **Time.** Represents the specific year and week corresponding to each entry in the dataset.
- **Rainfall.** Denotes the observed average rainfall, measured in millimeters, for a specific week.
- **Humidity.** Refers to the observed average relative humidity, expressed as a percentage, for a specific week.
- **Max Temperature.** Represents the observed maximum temperature, measured in degrees Celsius, for a specific week.
- **Average Temperature.** Represents the observed average temperature, measured in degrees Celsius, for a specific week.

- 388 • **Min Temperature.** Represents the observed minimum temperature, mea-
389 sured in degrees Celsius, for a specific week.
- 390 • **Wind.** Represents the observed wind speed, measured in miles per hour
391 (mph), for a specific week.
- 392 • **Cases.** Refers to the number of reported dengue cases during a specific
393 week.

394 **Data Integration and Preprocessing**

395 The dengue case data was integrated with the weather data to create a com-
396 prehensive dataset, aligning the data based on corresponding timeframes. The
397 dataset underwent a cleaning process to address any missing values, outliers, and
398 inconsistencies to ensure its accuracy and reliability. To ensure that all features
399 and the target variable were on the same scale, a MinMaxScaler was applied to
400 normalize both the input features (climate data) and the target variable (dengue
401 cases).

402 **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)**

- 403 • Analyze trends, seasonality, and correlations between dengue cases and
404 weather factors.
- 405 • Create visualizations like time series plots and scatterplots to highlight re-
406 lationships and patterns in the data.

407 **3.1.2 Develop and Evaluate Deep Learning Models for** 408 **Dengue Case Forecasting**

409 The deep learning models were developed and trained to forecast weekly dengue
410 cases using historical weather data (rainfall, temperature, wind, and humidity)
411 and dengue case counts. The dataset was normalized and divided into training and
412 testing sets, ensuring temporal continuity to avoid data leakage. The methodology
413 for preparing and training the model are outlined below.

414 Data Preprocessing

415 The raw dataset included weekly aggregated weather variables (rainfall, tempera-
416 ture, wind, humidity) and dengue case counts. The "Time" column was converted
417 to a datetime format to ensure proper temporal indexing. To standardize the data
418 for training, MinMaxScaler was employed, normalizing the feature values and tar-
419 get variable to a range of 0 to 1. This step ensured that the models could efficiently
420 process the data without being biased by feature scaling differences.

421 LSTM Model

422 To prepare the data for LSTM, a sliding window approach was utilized. Sequences
423 of weeks of normalized features were constructed as input, while the dengue case
424 count for the subsequent week was set as the target variable. This approach en-
425 sured that the model leveraged temporal dependencies in the data for forecasting.

426 The LSTM model was designed using the TensorFlow and Keras libraries. The
427 architecture comprised the following layers:

- 428 • Input Layer: Accepting sequences of weeks with three features (rainfall, max
429 temperature, and humidity).
- 430 • LSTM Layer: A single LSTM layer with 64 units and ReLU activation,
431 capturing temporal dependencies and feature interactions.
- 432 • Dense Output Layer: A fully connected layer with a single neuron to predict
433 the dengue cases for the next week.

434 The model was trained for 100 epochs implementing early stopping with a batch
435 size of 1, enabling fine-grained weight updates. The training dataset consisted
436 of 80% of the sequences, while the remaining 20% was used as the test set to
437 evaluate model performance. Validation loss was monitored during training to
438 assess model generalization.

439 The training process was conducted using three distinct window sizes (5 weeks,
440 10 weeks, and 20 weeks) to determine the optimal sequence length of weeks to
441 input into the LSTM model for improved forecasting performance.

442 After training, predictions on both the training and test datasets were rescaled
443 to their original scale using the inverse transformation of MinMaxScaler. Model
444 performance was evaluated using the mean squared error (MSE) and root mean
445 squared error (RMSE).

446 Seasonal ARIMA (SARIMA):

447 The SARIMA (Seasonal ARIMA) model was utilized to forecast weekly dengue
448 cases, incorporating seasonal patterns and exogenous weather variables (rainfall,
449 max temperature, and humidity). The dataset was divided into training (80%)
450 and testing (20%) sets while maintaining temporal continuity for validation. The
451 input data consisted of weekly dengue case counts as the target variable and
452 weather-related features as exogenous regressors.

453 The SARIMA model's parameters were set as follows:

- 454 • Order: (2, 0, 2)
- 455 • Seasonal Order: (0, 1, 1, 52)

456 The SARIMA model was trained using the training dataset, including exoge-
457 nous variables. The maximum number of iterations was set to 400 to ensure
458 convergence during fitting.

459 The model's performance was assessed using regression metrics to evaluate its
460 forecasting capability:

- 461 • Mean Squared Error (MSE): Quantifies average squared prediction error.
- 462 • Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): Measures average prediction error on
463 the data's original scale.

464 ARIMA

465 The ARIMA model was employed to forecast weekly dengue cases using historical
466 weather data (rainfall, max temperature, and humidity) as exogenous variables
467 and historical case counts as the primary dependent variable. The dataset was
468 split into training (80%) and testing (20%) sets. To determine the optimal con-
469 figuration for the ARIMA model, a grid search was conducted over the following
470 parameter ranges:

- 471 • p (autoregressive order): 0 to 3
- 472 • d (differencing order): 0 to 2
- 473 • q (moving average order): 0 to 3

474 The combinations of these parameters were evaluated by fitting an ARIMA model
475 for each set of (p, d, q) values. The model's performance was assessed using the
476 mean squared error (MSE) between the predicted and actual dengue cases in the
477 test set. The combination yielding the lowest MSE was selected as the optimal
478 parameter configuration.

479 The fitted ARIMA model was used to forecast weekly dengue cases for the
480 test dataset. Predictions were directly assigned to the PredictedCases column in
481 the test dataset. Model performance was evaluated using the following metrics:

- 482 • Mean Squared Error (MSE): Quantifies average squared prediction error.
- 483 • Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): Measures average prediction error on
484 the data's original scale.

485 **Kalman Filter:**

- 486 • Input Variables: The target variable (Cases) was modeled using three re-
487 gressors: rainfall, max temperature, and humidity.
- 488 • Training and Testing Split: The dataset was split into 80% training and
489 20% testing to evaluate model performance.
- 490 • Observation Matrix: The Kalman Filter requires an observation matrix,
491 which was constructed by adding an intercept (column of ones) to the re-
492 gressors.

493 The Kalman Filter's em method was employed for training, iteratively esti-
494 mating model parameters over 10 iterations. The smooth method was used to
495 compute the smoothed state estimates for the training data. Observation matri-
496 ces for the test data were constructed similarly, ensuring compatibility with the
497 trained model.

498 **Model Evaluation and Optimization**

- 499 • Compare the performance of all models to identify the most accurate fore-
500 casting approach.
- 501 • Iteratively optimize the selected model.

502 **3.1.3 Integrate the Predictive Model into a Web-Based** 503 **Data Analytics Dashboard**

504 **Dashboard Design and Development**

- 505 • Design an intuitive, user-friendly web-based dashboard incorporating:
 - 506 – Interactive visualizations of yearly dengue case trends.
 - 507 – Data input and update forms for dengue and weather data.
 - 508 – Map display of dengue cases in each district in Iloilo City

509 **Model Integration and Deployment**

- 510 • Deploy the best-performing model within the dashboard as a backend service
511 to enable real-time or periodic forecasting.

512 **3.1.4 System Development Framework**

513 The Agile Model is the birthchild of both iterative and incremental approaches
514 in Software Engineering. It aims to be flexible and effective at the same time by
515 being adaptable to change. It's also important to note that small teams looking
516 to construct and develop projects quickly can benefit from this kind of method-
517 ology. As the Agile Method focuses on continuous testing, quality assurance is a
518 guarantee since bugs and errors are quickly identified and patched.

519 **3.1.5 Design, Building, Testing, and Integration**

520 **Design and Development**

521 After brainstorming and researching the most appropriate type of application to
522 accommodate both the prospected users and the proposed solutions, the team has
523 decided to proceed with a web application. Given the time constraints and avail-
524 able resources, we believe this is the most pragmatic and practical move. The next
525 step is to select modern and stable frameworks that align with the fundamental
526 ideas we have learned at the university. The template obtained from WVCHD
527 and Iloilo Provincial Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit was meticulously ana-
528 lyzed to create use cases and develop a preliminary well-structured database that

529 adheres to the requirements needed to produce a quality application. The said use
530 cases serve as the basis of general features. Part by part, these are converted into
531 code, and with the help of selected libraries and packages, it resulted in the de-
532 sired outcome that may still modified and extended since it is continuously being
533 developed.

534 **Testing and Integration**

535 Each feature will be rigorously user-tested to ensure quality assurance, with par-
536 ticular emphasis on prerequisite features, as development cannot progress properly
537 if these fail. Moreover, integration between each feature serves as a pillar for a
538 cohesive user experience. Presently, we have not been able to use performance
539 metrics to measure the system’s performance, as developing and connecting the
540 core features is the utmost priority.

541 **3.2 Development Tools**

542 **3.2.1 Software**

543 **Github**

544 GitHub is a cloud-based platform that tracks file changes using Git, an open-
545 source version control system (*About GitHub and Git - GitHub Docs*, n.d.). It is
546 used in the project to store the application’s source code, manage the system’s
547 source version control, and serve as a repository for the Latex files used in the
548 actual research.

549 **Visual Studio Code**

550 Visual Studio Code is a free, lightweight, and cross-platform source code editor
551 developed by Microsoft (*Why Visual Studio Code?*, 2021). As VS Code supports
552 this project’s programming and scripting languages, it was chosen as the primary
553 source code editor.

554 Django

555 Django is a free and open-sourced Python-based web framework that offers an
556 abstraction to develop and maintain a secure web application. As this research
557 aims to create a well-developed and maintainable application, it is in the best
558 interest to follow an architectural pattern that developers and contributors in the
559 future can understand. Since Django adheres to Model-View-Template (MVT)
560 that promotes a clean codebase by separating data models, business logic, and
561 presentation layers, it became the primary candidate for the application's back-
562 bone.

563 Next.js

564 A report by Statista (2024) claims that React is the most popular front-end frame-
565 work among web developers. However, React has limitations that can be a nui-
566 sance in rapid software development, which includes routing and performance op-
567 timizations. This is where Next.js comes in—a framework built on top of React.
568 It offers solutions for React's deficiency, making it a rising star in the framework
569 race.

570 Postman

571 As the application heavily relies on the Application Programming Interface (API)
572 being thrown by the backend, it is a must to use a development tool that facilitates
573 the development and testing of the API. Postman is a freemium API platform
574 that offers a user-friendly interface to create and manage API requests (*What is*
575 *Postman? Postman API Platform*, n.d.).

576 3.2.2 Hardware

577 The web application is continuously being developed on laptop computers with
578 minimum specifications of an 11th-generation Intel i5 CPU and 16 gigabytes of
579 RAM.

580 3.2.3 Packages

581 Django REST Framework

582 Django Rest Framework (DRF) is a third-party package for Django that provides a
583 comprehensive suite of features to simplify the development of robust and scalable
584 Web APIs (Christie, n.d.). These services include Serialization, Authentication
585 and Permissions, Viewsets and Routers, and a browsable API .

586 Leaflet

587 One of the features of the web application is the ability to map the number
588 of cases using a Choropleth Map. Leaflet is the only free, open-sourced, and
589 most importantly, stable JavaScript package that can do the job. With its ultra-
590 lightweight size, it offers a comprehensive set of features that does not trade
591 off performance and usability (*Leaflet — an open-source JavaScript library for*
592 *interactive maps*, n.d.).

593 Chart.js

594 Another feature of the application is to provide users with informative, approach-
595 able data storytelling that is easy for everyone to understand. The transformation
596 of pure data points and statistics into figures such as charts is a big factor. Thus,
597 there is a need for a package that can handle this feature without compromising
598 the performance of the application. Chart.js is a free and open-source JavaScript
599 package that is made to meet this criteria as it supports various types of charts
600 (*Chart.js*, n.d.).

601 Tailwind CSS

602 Using plain CSS in production-quality applications can be counterproductive.
603 Therefore, CSS frameworks were developed to promote consistency and accelerate
604 the rapid development of web applications (Joel, 2021). One of these is Tailwind,
605 which offers low-level utility classes that can be applied directly to each HTML
606 element to create a custom design (*Tailwind CSS - Rapidly build modern web-*
607 *sites without ever leaving your HTML.*, n.d.). Given the limited timeline for this
608 project, using this framework is a wise choice due to its stability and popularity
609 among developers.

610 **Shadcn**

611 Shadcn offers a collection of open-source UI boilerplate components that can be
612 directly copied and pasted into one's project. With the flexibility of the provided
613 components, Shadcn allows developers to have full control over customization and
614 styling. Since this is built on top of Tailwind CSS and Radix UI, it is supported
615 by most modern frontend frameworks, including Next.js (Shadcn, n.d.).

616 **Zod**

617 Data validation is integral in this web application since it will handle crucial data
618 that will be used for analytical inferences and observations. Since Zod is primarily
619 used for validating and parsing data, it ensures proper communication between
620 the client and the server (Zod, n.d.).

3.3 Calendar of Activities

A Gantt chart showing the schedule of the activities is included below. Each bullet represents approximately one week of activity.

Table 3.1: Timetable of Activities for 2024

Activities	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Project Initiation and Team Formation	••				
Literature Review and Data Gathering	••	••••			
Data Cleaning and Feature Selection		••		•	•
Creating System Dashboard		••	••••	•	
Analysis and Interpretation of Results			•		•
Documentation	••	••••	••••	••••	••••

Table 3.2: Timetable of Activities for 2025

Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Create Admin Dashboard	•	•••			
Integrate the Best Model to the System	•	••••			
Extend Features to Accommodate a National Setting		•	••		
User Testing			••	•	
System Deployment				•••	
Documentation	••	••••	••••	••••	••••

Chapter 4

Preliminary Results/System Prototype

4.1 Data Gathering

The data for dengue case prediction was gathered from a variety of reliable sources, enabling a comprehensive dataset spanning from January 2011 to October 2024. This dataset includes 720 rows of data, each containing weekly records of dengue cases along with corresponding meteorological variables, such as rainfall, temperature, and humidity.

1. Dengue Case Data: The primary source of historical dengue cases came from the Humanitarian Data Exchange and the Western Visayas Center for Health Development (WVCHD). The dataset, accessed through Freedom of Information (FOI) requests, provided robust case numbers for the Western Visayas region. The systematic collection of these data points was essential for establishing a reliable baseline for model training and evaluation.
2. Weather Data: Weekly weather data was obtained by web scraping from Weather Underground, allowing access to rainfall, temperature, wind, and humidity levels that correlate with dengue prevalence.

```
data.head()
```

	Time	Rainfall	MaxTemperature	AverageTemperature	MinTemperature	Wind	Humidity	Cases
0	2011-01-03	9.938571	29.444400	25.888890	23.888900	11.39	86.242857	5
1	2011-01-10	8.587143	30.000000	26.705556	24.444444	7.32	88.028571	4
2	2011-01-17	5.338571	30.000000	26.616667	25.000000	7.55	84.028571	2
3	2011-01-24	5.410000	30.555556	26.483333	20.555556	10.67	80.971429	7
4	2011-01-31	2.914286	28.333333	25.283333	18.650000	11.01	74.885714	2

Figure 4.1: Snippet of the Combined Dataset

#	Column	Non-Null	Count	Dtype
---	-----	-----	-----	-----
0	Time	720	non-null	datetime64[ns]
1	Rainfall	720	non-null	float64
2	MaxTemperature	720	non-null	float64
3	AverageTemperature	720	non-null	float64
4	MinTemperature	720	non-null	float64
5	Wind	720	non-null	float64
6	Humidity	720	non-null	float64
7	Cases	720	non-null	int64
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(6), int64(1)				
memory usage: 45.1 KB				

Figure 4.2: Data Contents

642 4.2 Exploratory Data Analysis

643 From the summary above, the dataset consists of 720 weekly records with 8
644 columns:

- 645 • **Time.** Weekly timestamps (e.g. "2011-w1")
- 646 • **Rainfall.** Weekly average rainfall (mm)
- 647 • **MaxTemperature, AverageTemperature, MinTemperature.** Weekly
648 temperature data (C)
- 649 • **Wind.** Wind speed (m/s)
- 650 • **Humidity.** Weekly average humidity (%)
- 651 • **Cases.** Reported dengue cases

	Time	Rainfall	MaxTemperature	AverageTemperature	MinTemperature	Wind	Humidity	Cases
count	720	720.000000	720.000000	720.000000	720.000000	720.000000	720.000000	720.000000
mean	2017-12-02 11:22:00	13.957499	32.191142	28.110319	25.038472	6.172417	81.609442	23.744444
min	2011-01-03 00:00:00	0.000000	-14.600000	24.494444	12.222222	1.910000	73.185714	0.000000
25%	2014-06-21 06:00:00	1.270000	31.666667	27.504167	25.000000	4.117500	79.885713	5.000000
50%	2017-12-07 12:00:00	4.318000	32.222222	28.161111	25.000000	5.725000	81.771429	12.000000
75%	2021-05-11 18:00:00	10.414000	32.777778	28.751389	25.555556	7.860000	83.503571	26.000000
max	2024-10-28 00:00:00	445.008000	58.333333	30.916667	32.222222	19.200000	89.571429	319.000000
std	NaN	35.448846	2.616379	0.999800	1.291659	2.446703	2.831674	37.144813

Figure 4.3: Dataset Statistics

From the statistics in figure ??, the number of cases ranges from 0 to 319. The average number of dengue cases per week is 23.74, with a median of 12 cases. The distribution is highly skewed, with some weeks experiencing significant number of cases (up to 319 cases). Rainfall shows a wide variation (0 to 445mm), while temperature remains relatively stable, with an average of 28.1 degree celsius. Humidity levels ranges from 73% to 89% with a mean of 81.6%.

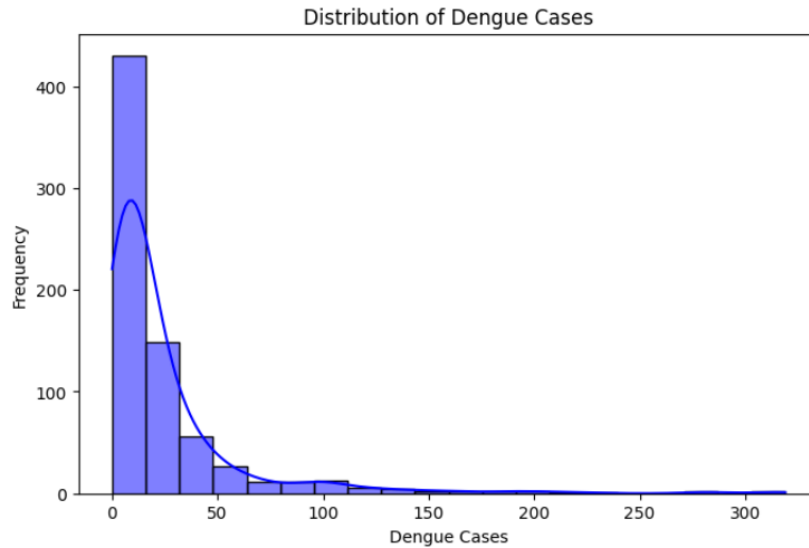


Figure 4.4: Distribution of Dengue Cases

In figure ??, a histogram of dengue cases shows a right-skewed distribution, indicating that most weeks experience low case counts, while a few weeks record outbreaks. To further analyze the distribution, dengue cases were categorized into different intervals (Figure ??): 0-5 cases, 6-15 cases, 16-30 cases, 31-100 cases and 101+ cases. The majority of weeks falls within the 0-5 cases and 6-15 cases categories,

664 indicating that most weeks have low dengue cases. Meanwhile, weeks with 101+
 665 cases are rare, suggesting that extreme outbreaks are not frequent.

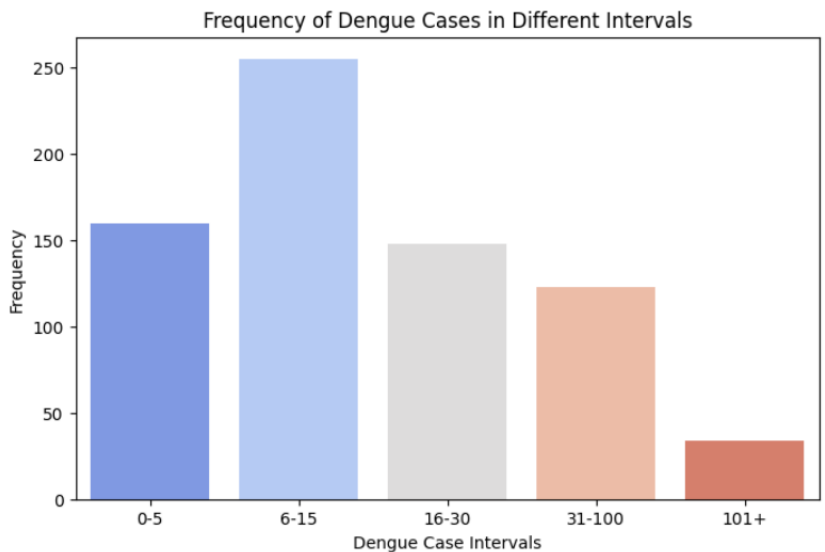


Figure 4.5: Frequency of Dengue Cases in Different Intervals

665

666 Figure 4.2 illustrates the trend of weekly dengue cases over time. The data
 667 reveals periodic spikes in the number of cases, suggesting a seasonal pattern in
 668 dengue cases. Notably, peak cases are observed during certain periods approx-
 669 imately 3 years, potentially aligning with specific climatic conditions such as
 670 increased rainfall or temperature changes. This underscores the importance of
 671 incorporating climate variables into the forecasting model.

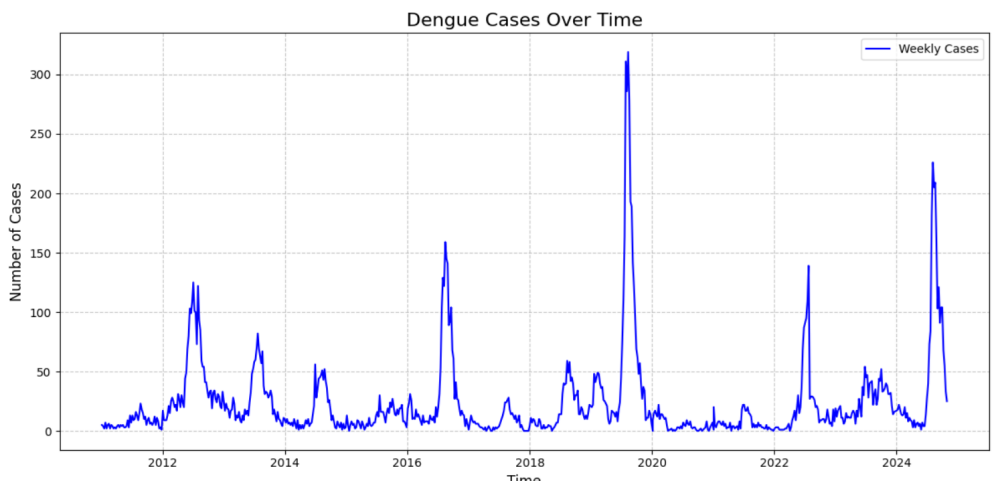


Figure 4.6: Trend of Dengue Cases

Figure 4.3 shows the ranking of correlation coefficients between dengue cases and selected features, including rainfall, humidity, maximum temperature, average temperature, minimum temperature, and wind speed. Among these, rainfall exhibits the highest positive correlation with dengue cases (correlation coefficient 0.13), indicating that increased rainfall may contribute to higher cases counts. This aligns with existing studies suggesting that stagnant water from heavy rainfall creates breeding grounds for mosquitos. It is followed by humidity (0.10), suggesting that higher humidity levels may enhance mosquito reproduction, leading to more dengue cases. Temperature has a weak to moderate positive correlation with dengue cases, with maximum temperature (0.09) showing a stronger relationship than average and minimum temperature. Wind has a negative correlation with dengue cases (-0.25), suggesting that higher wind speeds may reduce mosquito breeding grounds.

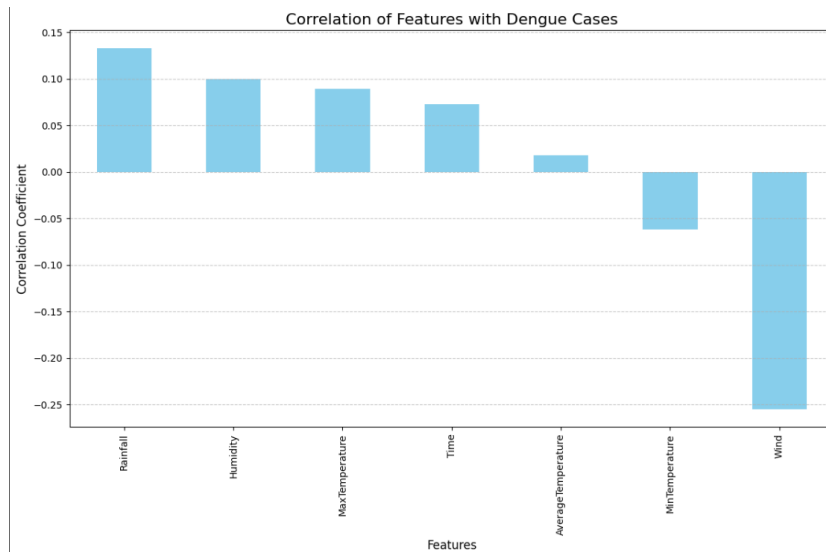


Figure 4.7: Ranking of Correlations

Figure 4.4 shows the ranking of correlation coefficients between dengue cases and selected features, with the addition of lagged effects. The analysis reveals no improvement in correlation when lagged variables are compared to direct observations. This suggests that the observed values of rainfall, humidity, and maximum temperature remain the most significant predictors for dengue case forecasting. Overall, the exploratory data analysis highlights the significance of rainfall, humidity, and max temperature variables in dengue case forecasting.

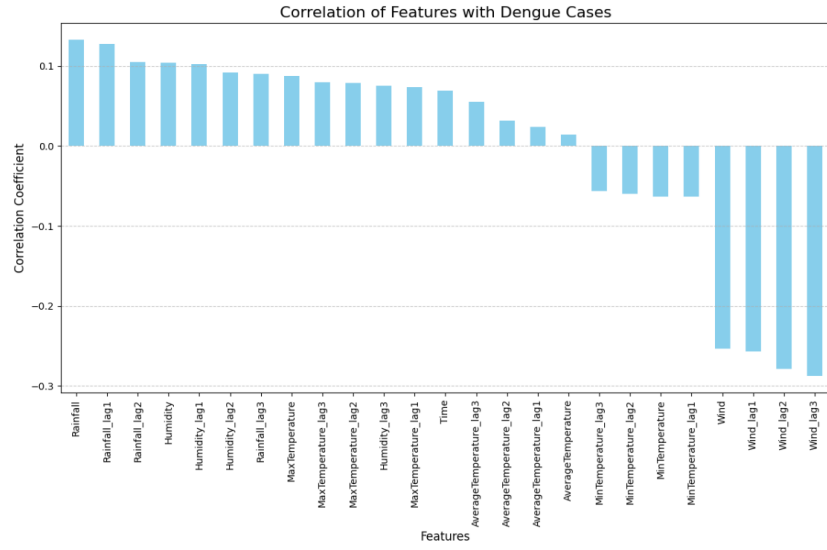


Figure 4.8: Ranking of Correlations (with lagged effects)

690 4.3 Model Training

691 The proposed Dengue Watch system utilized four distinct models to forecast
 692 weekly dengue cases: Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, Autoregres-
 693 sive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA), Seasonal ARIMA (SARIMA), and
 694 Kalman Filter. Each model was trained on a dataset containing 720 weeks of
 695 historical dengue cases from 2011 to 2024, with meteorological variables such as
 696 max temperature, humidity, and rainfall.

697 Using SARIMA and LSTM for dengue forecasting requires an adaptive ap-
 698 proach due to seasonal changes and long-term trends. Dengue case data is updated
 699 every month, and weather data can be extracted manually every week. By contin-
 700 uously monitoring performance, incorporating external factors, and updating the
 701 model regularly (preferably monthly or semi-annually), forecasting accuracy can
 702 be maintained. If drastic environmental or epidemiological changes occur, more
 703 frequent retraining is necessary. This ensures that public health interventions
 704 remain proactive, effectively mitigating dengue outbreaks.

705 To optimize predictive performance, hyperparameter tuning was conducted
 706 individually for each model, refining parameters to achieve the most accurate and
 707 reliable forecasts. Following training, the models were rigorously evaluated against
 708 the dataset using a set of key performance metrics, including Mean Squared Error
 709 (MSE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE).

710 The table below provides a summary and comparative analysis of each model's
711 results across these metrics, offering insights into the strengths and limitations of
712 each forecasting technique for dengue case prediction in Iloilo City.

Model	MSE	RMSE
LSTM	277.71	16.66
Seasonal ARIMA (2, 0, 2) (0, 1,1)	1109.69	33.31
ARIMA (1, 2, 2)	1521.48	39.01
Kalman Filter	1474.82	38.40

Table 4.1: Comparison of Models

713 4.3.1 LSTM Model

714 The LSTM model architecture consisted of an input layer, a single LSTM layer
715 with 64 units and ReLU activation, followed by a dense layer with a single output
716 neuron to predict the dengue case count. Key hyperparameters included:

- 717 • Window Size: 5, 10, and 20 weeks, representing the time steps used in the
718 sequence data for each prediction.
- 719 • Epochs: 100 epochs were used for training, balancing sufficient training
720 time with computational efficiency also implementing early stopping to avoid
721 overfitting.
- 722 • Batch Size: 1, allowing the model to process one sequence at a time, which
723 is beneficial for small datasets but increases training time.
- 724 • Optimizer: The Adam optimizer was chosen for its adaptive learning capa-
725 bilities and stability in training. A custom learning rate of 0.0001 was set
726 to ensure gradual convergence and minimize risk of overfitting.

727 The dataset was split into training and test sets to evaluate the model's per-
728 formance and generalizability:

- 729 • **Training Set:** 80% of the data (572 sequences) was used for model training,
730 enabling the LSTM to learn underlying patterns in historical dengue case
731 trends and their relationship with weather variables.
- 732 • **Test Set:** The remaining 20% of the data (148 sequences) was reserved for
733 testing

734 The training process was conducted using three distinct window sizes—5 weeks,
735 10 weeks, and 20 weeks—to identify the optimal sequence length of weeks for input
736 into the LSTM model, thereby enhancing forecasting performance. The following
737 plots illustrate the performance of the model in predicting dengue cases for each
738 of the specified window sizes.

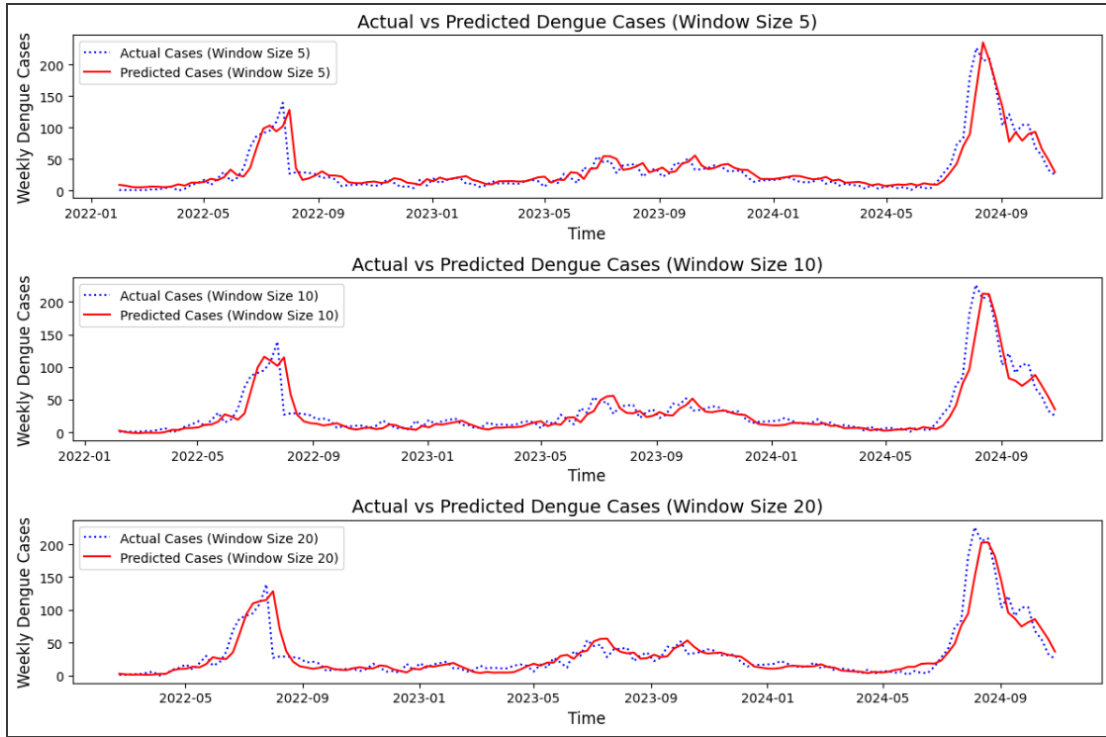


Figure 4.9: Comparison of Window Sizes

739 The evaluation metrics included Mean Squared Error (MSE) and Root Mean
Squared Error (RMSE), which assess the accuracy of the model's predictions.

Window Size	MSE	RMSE
5	282.69	16.81
10	277.71	16.66
15	289.63	17.02

Table 4.2: Comparison of Window Sizes

740

741 The results indicate that a window size of 10 weeks provides the most accurate
742 predictions, as evidenced by the lowest MSE and RMSE values. This suggests that
743 using a 10-week sequence length effectively balances the temporal dependencies
744 captured by the model and the computational complexity of training.

745 Training and Testing Data Division for ARIMA 746 and Seasonal Arima

747 Both models utilized an **80%-20% split** to evaluate generalizability:

- 748 • **Training Set:** 80% of the data was used for training, allowing the models
749 to learn underlying patterns in the dataset.
- 750 • **Test Set:** 20% of the data was reserved for testing, providing an unbiased
751 assessment of the models' performance on unseen data.

752 4.3.2 ARIMA Model

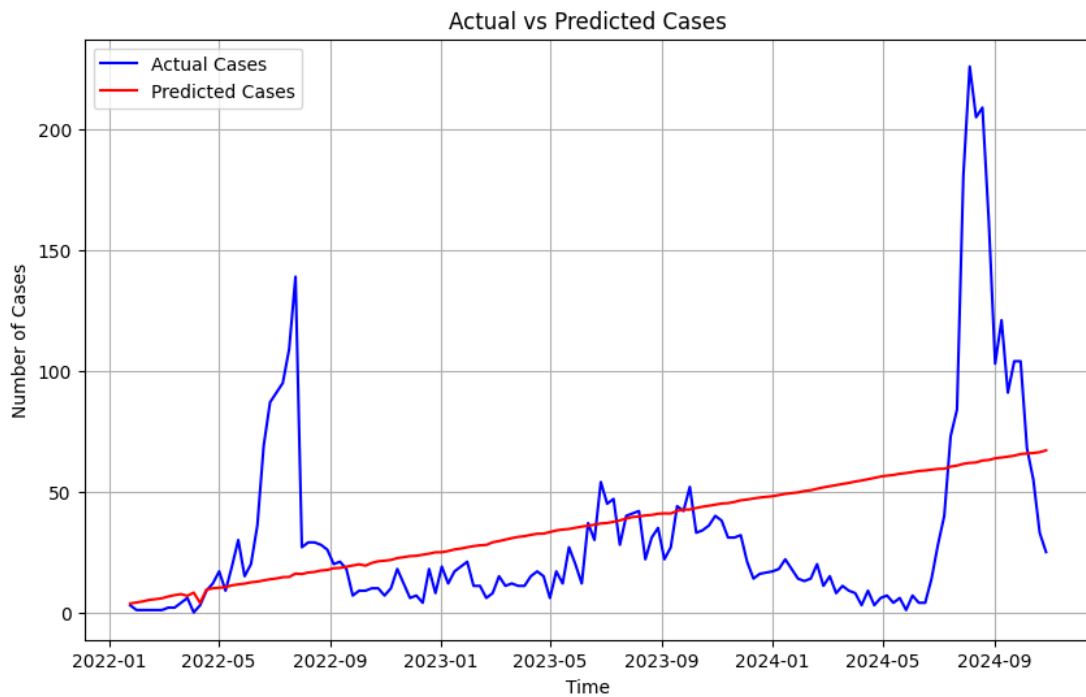


Figure 4.10: ARIMA Prediction Results for Test Set

753 The ARIMA model was developed to capture non-seasonal trends in the data. To
754 determine the best model configuration, grid search was used to explore various
755 combinations of ARIMA parameters, ultimately selecting **ARIMA(1, 2, 2)**. The
756 model was iteratively refined over **400 iterations** to ensure convergence to an
757 optimal solution. Key details are as follows:

- 758 1. **Data Preprocessing:** Prepare the dataset by handling any missing values
759 and scaling the data if necessary to improve model convergence and stability.
- 760 2. **Hyperparameter Tuning:** Use a grid search on potential ARIMA param-
761 eters (p, d, q) to identify the configuration that minimizes error. The optimal
762 parameters were found to be **(1, 2, 2)**.
- 763 3. **Model Training:**
- 764 • Set the number of iterations to 400 to ensure thorough training and
765 convergence.
 - 766 • Train the ARIMA model on 80% of the data and reserve 20% for test-
767 ing.
- 768 4. **Evaluation:** After training, the ARIMA model was evaluated on the test
769 data, yielding the following performance metrics:
- 770 • **MSE (Mean Squared Error):** 1521.48
 - 771 • **RMSE (Root Mean Squared Error):** 39.01
 - 772 • **MAE (Mean Absolute Error):** 25.80

773 Seasonal ARIMA (SARIMA) Model

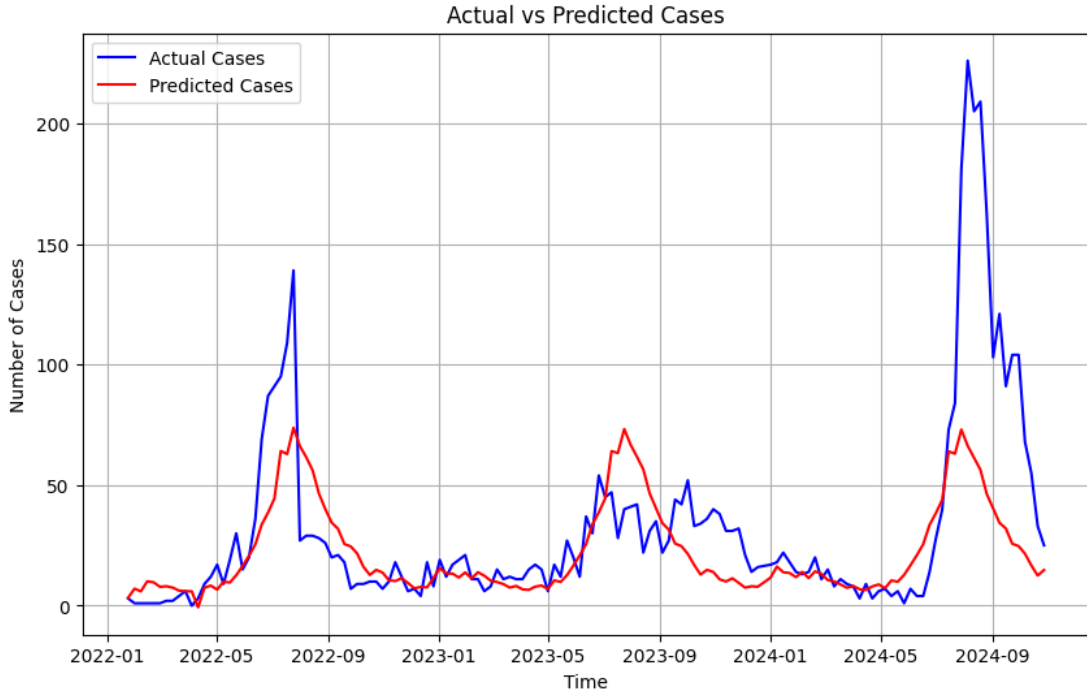


Figure 4.11: Seasonal ARIMA Prediction Results for Test Set

774 This model incorporates seasonal parameters, which were tuned using grid search
775 to find the best configuration: **SARIMA(2, 0, 2)(0, 1, 1)[52]**. As with ARIMA,
776 **400 iterations** were applied to ensure a robust fit.

777 Steps to Create the SARIMA Model:

- 778 1. **Data Preprocessing:** Ensure data readiness by filling any missing values
779 and scaling as needed.
- 780 2. **Seasonality Analysis:** Examine the dataset for seasonal patterns. A pe-
781 riodicity of **52 weeks** was identified, making SARIMA a suitable choice for
782 capturing yearly seasonality.
- 783 3. **Hyperparameter Tuning:** Conduct grid search to identify the best set of
784 parameters $(p, d, q)(P, D, Q)[S]$, where:
 - 785 • **(p, d, q)** are the non-seasonal parameters,

- 786 • **(P, D, Q)** are the seasonal parameters, and
787 • **S** is the season length.

788 The optimal configuration found was **(2, 0, 2)(0, 1, 1)**[52].

789 4. **Model Training:**

- 790 • Set the iteration count to 400 for enhanced model robustness.
791 • Train the model on the 80% training dataset and reserve the remaining
792 20% for testing.

793 5. **Evaluation:** The SARIMA model yielded the following error metrics:

- 794 • **MSE:** 1109.69
795 • **RMSE:** 33.31
796 • **MAE:** 18.09

797 The SARIMA model outperformed the ARIMA model in terms of lower
798 MSE and RMSE values, indicating its effectiveness in capturing the seasonal
799 patterns in the data.

800 4.3.3 Kalman Filter Model

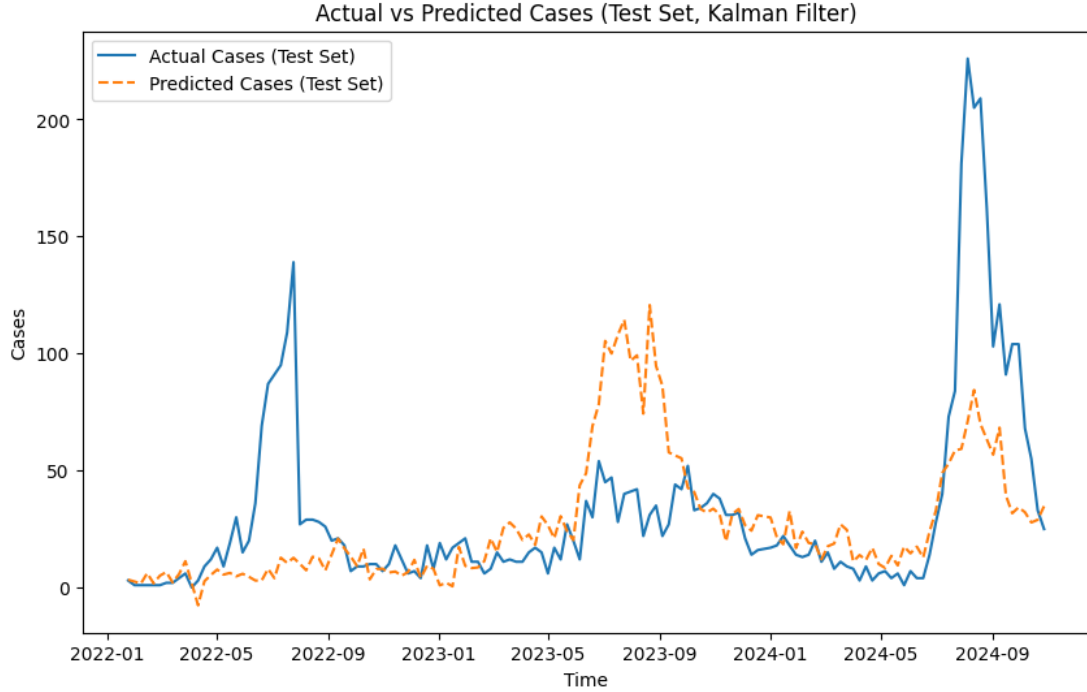


Figure 4.12: Kalman Filter Prediction Results for Test Set

801 Kalman Filter Methodology with Matrix Calculu- 802 lations

803 **Measurement Acquisition:** Obtain the measurement z_k of the system's state
804 with associated confidence. This measurement matrix provides a noisy observation
805 of the true state.

806 The dataset was split into training and test sets to evaluate the Kalman Filter's
807 performance and generalizability:

- 808 • **Training Set:** 80% of the data was used for training, enabling the Kalman
809 Filter model to capture key patterns.
- 810 • **Test Set:** The remaining 20% of the data was reserved for testing.

811 **Prediction Step:**

- 812 • Predict the next state:

$$\hat{x}_{k|k-1} = A\hat{x}_{k-1|k-1} + Bu_k$$

813 where A is the state transition matrix and B is the control matrix.

- 814 • Update the state covariance:

$$P_{k|k-1} = AP_{k-1|k-1}A^T + Q$$

815 where Q is the process noise covariance matrix.

816 **Compute Residual:** Calculate the residual

$$y_k = z_k - H\hat{x}_{k|k-1}$$

817 where H is the observation matrix. This residual represents the new information
818 from the measurement.

819 **Scaling Factor (Kalman Gain):**

- 820 • Compute the Kalman Gain:

$$K_k = P_{k|k-1}H^T(H P_{k|k-1}H^T + R)^{-1}$$

821 where R is the measurement noise covariance matrix.

- 822 • The Kalman Gain determines the weight of the measurement relative to the
823 prediction.

824 **State Update:**

- 825 • Update the state estimate:

$$\hat{x}_{k|k} = \hat{x}_{k|k-1} + K_k y_k$$

826 blending the prediction and measurement.

827 **Uncertainty Update:**

- 828 • Update the state covariance:

$$P_{k|k} = (I - K_k H)P_{k|k-1}$$

829 where I is the identity matrix.

830 **Model Evaluation:** Upon testing, the Kalman Filter produced a Mean
831 Squared Error (MSE) of 1474.82, Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) of 38.40
832 and Mean Absolute Error(MAE) of 22.34.

833 4.4 Preliminary System Requirements

834 4.4.1 Backend Requirements

835 Database Structure Design

836 Determining how data flows and how it would be structured is crucial in creating
 837 the system as it defines how extendible and flexible it would be for future features
 838 and updates. Thus, creating a comprehensive map of data ensures proper nor-
 839 malization that eliminates data redundancy and improves data integrity. Figure
 840 4.9 depicts the designed database schema that showcases the relationship between
 841 the application's entities.

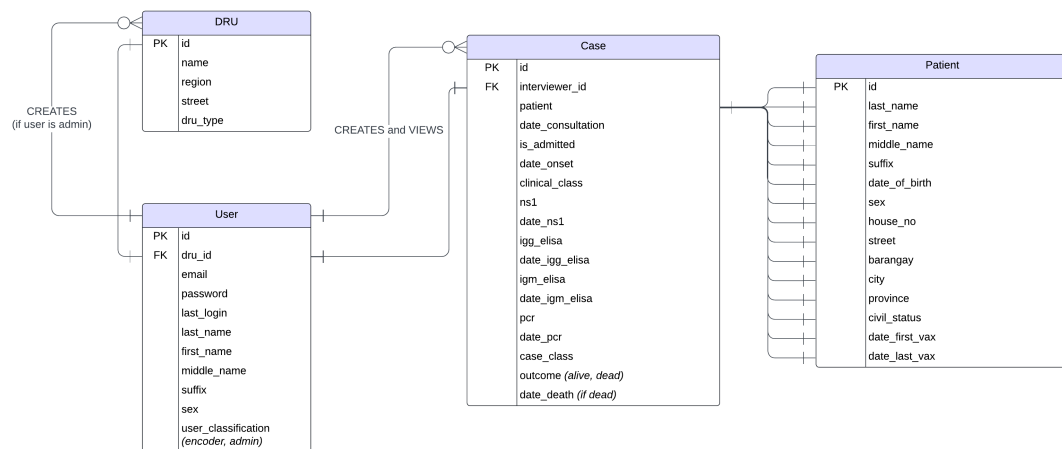


Figure 4.13: Entity-Relationship Database Schema Hybrid Diagram for DengueDash Database Structure

842 4.4.2 User Interface Requirements

843 Admin Interface

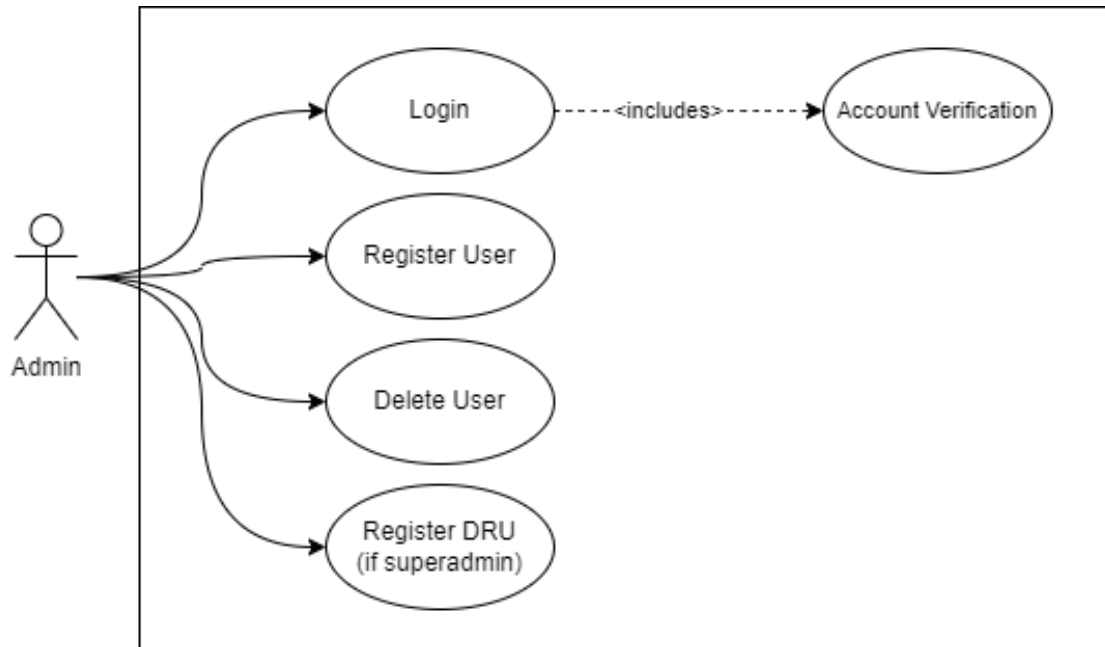


Figure 4.14: Use Case Diagram for Admin

844 Figure 4.10 shows the possible tasks that the admin can do in the application. To
845 protect the integrity of data, only the admins can register and delete accounts.
846 Both account creation and deletion will be done within the application.

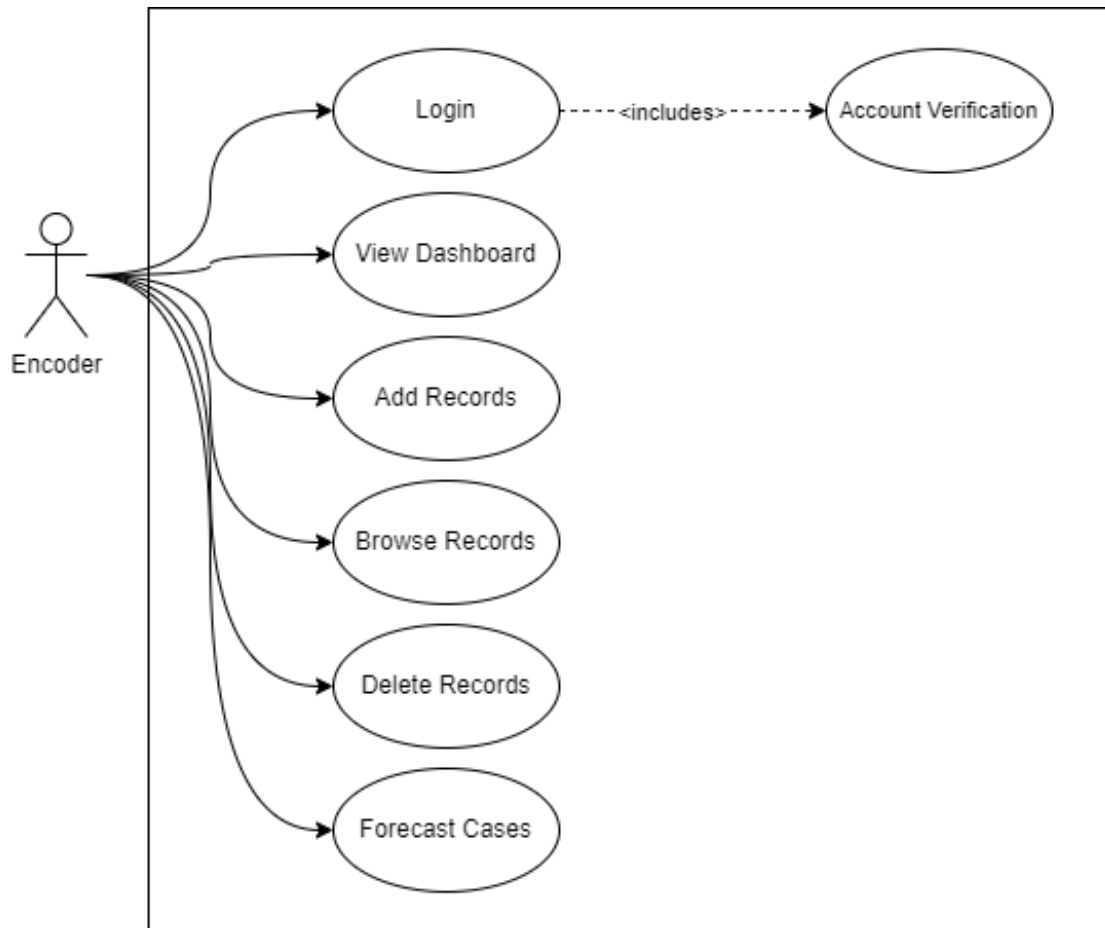


Figure 4.15: Use Case Diagram for Encoder

848 Figure 4.11, on the other hand, illustrates the use cases for the system's primary
849 users. Since only the admin accounts can register a user, the registration process
850 is not part of it. Instead, the main features, which include reporting and viewing
851 records, are the only permitted actions for this type of user. The said processes
852 can be done in the application by filling out a form with details required for each
853 dengue case. As data is entered, it will be consolidated for model training and
854 used for further forecasting of dengue cases.

855 4.4.3 Security and Validation Requirements

856 Password Encryption

857 Storing passwords as plain text in the database is a disgrace and a mortal sin in
858 production. It is important to implement precautionary methods such as hashing
859 and salting, followed by encryption with a strong algorithm, to prevent bad actors
860 from using the accounts for malicious transactions. By default, Django generates
861 a unique random salt for each password and encrypts it with Password-Based Key
862 Derivation Function 2 (PBKDF2) with a SHA256 hash function. Utilizing these
863 techniques ensures that in the event of a data breach, cracking these passwords
864 would be time-consuming and useless for the attackers.

865 Authentication

866 DengueWatch utilizes JSON Web Tokens (JWT) to authenticate the user. Since
867 the mechanism operates in a stateless manner, tokens are served only after a
868 successful login, eliminating the need for the server to keep a record of the token,
869 which is vulnerable to session hijacking. In addition, these tokens are signed with
870 a secret key, ensuring they have not been tampered with.

871 Data Validation

872 Both the backend and frontend should validate the input from the user to preserve
873 data integrity. Thus, Zod is implemented in the latter to help catch invalid inputs
874 from the user. By doing this, the user can only send proper requests to the server
875 which streamlines the total workflow. On the other hand, Django has also a built-
876 in validator that checks the data type and ensures that the input matches the
877 expected format on the server side. These validation processes ensure that only
878 valid and properly formatted data is accepted, which reduces the risk of errors
879 and ensures consistency across the web application.

880 4.4.4 Testing Process

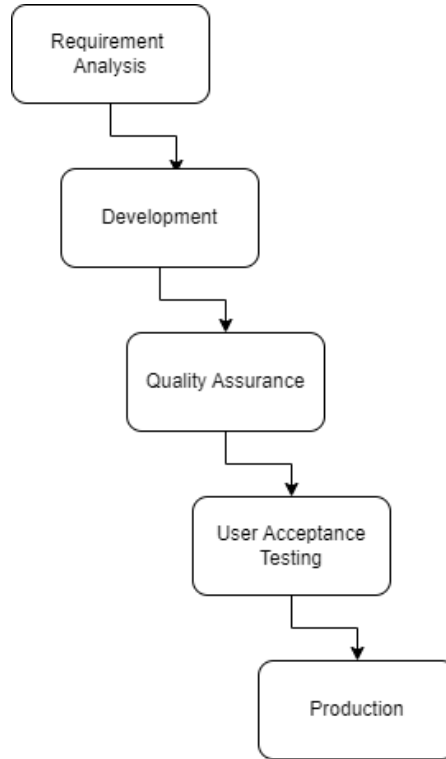


Figure 4.16: Testing Process for DengueWatch

881 As the system requirements and functionalities have been mentioned above, it
882 is important to implement testing to validate the system's performance and effi-
883 cacy. Since dengue reports include confidential information, anonymized historical
884 dengue reports were used to train the model and create the foundational architec-
885 ture of the system. By using functional tests, data validation and visualization can
886 be ensured for further continual improvements. Security testing is also important
887 as it is needed to safeguard confidential information when the system is deployed.
888 It includes proper authentication, permission views, and mitigating common in-
889 jection attacks. Finally, a user acceptance test from the prospected users, in this
890 case, the Iloilo City Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit, is crucial to assess its
891 performance and user experience. It enables the developers to confirm if the sys-
892 tem meets the needs of the problem, and once confirmed, it will be deployed and
893 further evaluated to ensure stability and reliability in live operation.

4.5 System Prototype

4.5.1 Guest Interface

The Guest Interface is intended for all visitors of the web application. It shows the related statistics for dengue cases in a particular area and time. As the system is still in its testing phase, the data converted into charts shown in Figure 4.13 are generated from Python's Faker library.

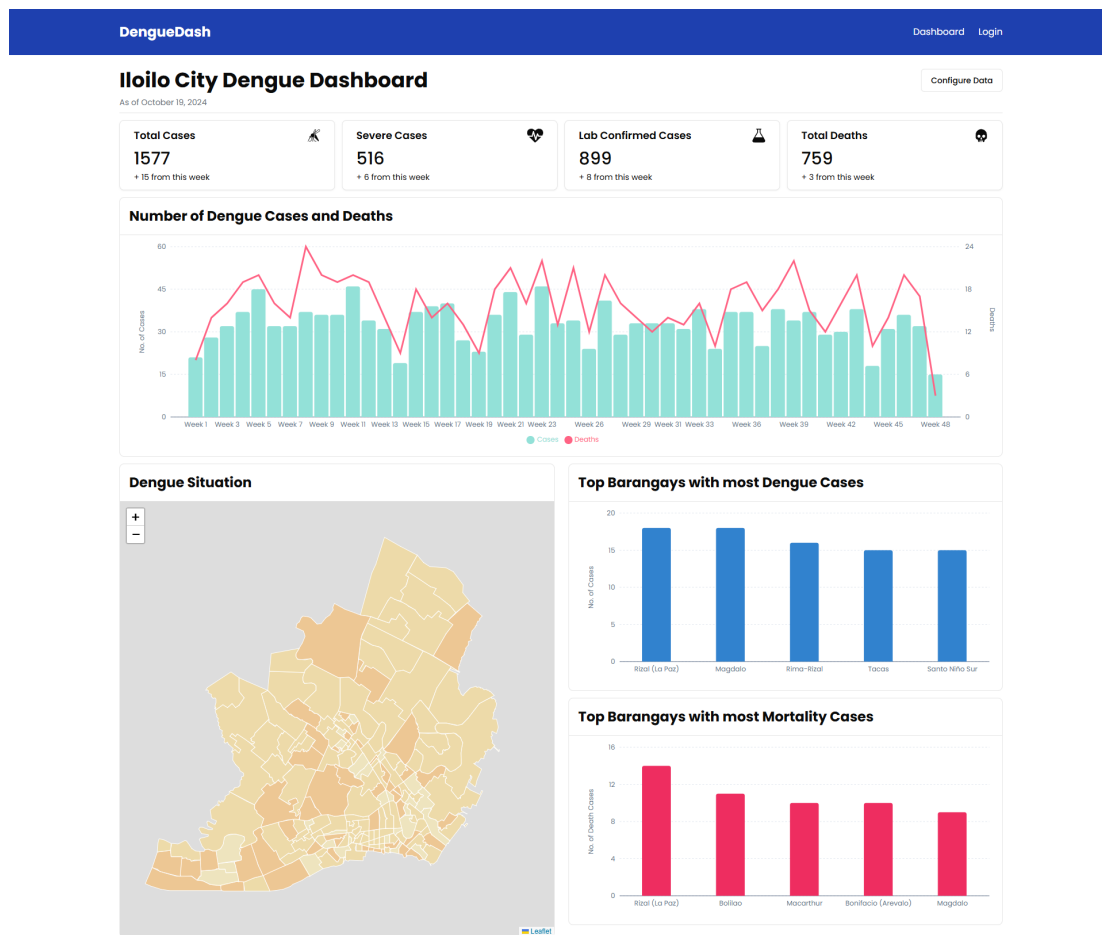


Figure 4.17: Dashboard for Guests

900 4.5.2 Personnel Interface

901 User Authentication, and Login

902 To protect the data's integrity in production, it has been decided that the registration process will not be visible. Instead, an admin must register a user using
903 a different interface. As of the moment, registering a user is done using API via
904 Postman. In the login process, the system implements HTTP-only cookies that
905 contains the JSON Web Tokens (JWT) to protect against XSS attacks. After
906 proper credentials have been provided, it will redirect to the user's home page.
907

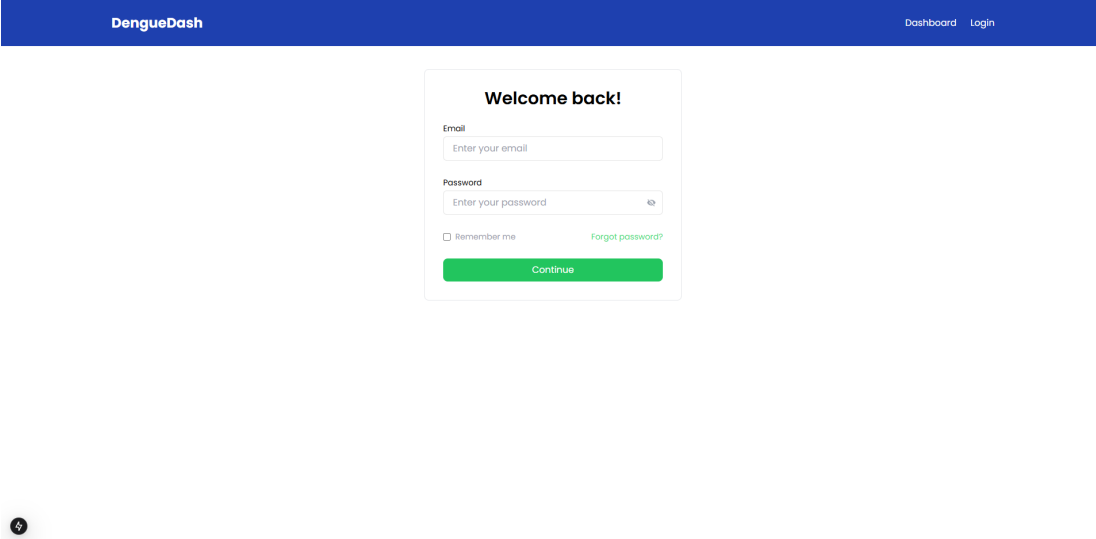


Figure 4.18: Login Page for Users

908 Encoder's View

909 Figures 4.15 and 4.16 show the digitized counterpart of the form obtained from the
910 Iloilo Provincial Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit. As the system aims to support
911 expandability for future features, some fields were modified to accommodate
912 more detailed input. It is worth noting that all of the included fields adhere to the
913 latest Philippine Integrated Disease and Surveillance Response (PIDSR) Dengue
914 Forms, which the referenced form was based on. By doing this, it is assumed
915 that the targeted users will have a familiarity when deployed on a national scale.
916 On a further note, the case form includes the patient's basic information, dengue
917 vaccination status, consultation details, laboratory results, and the outcome.

DengueDash

Modules

Analytics

Forms

Case Report Form

Data Tables

Settings

CN

shadcn

m@example.com

0

Building Your Application

Data Fetching

Personal Information

Clinical Status

Personal Detail

First Name

Middle Name

Last Name

Suffix

Sex

Civil Status

Date of Birth

Address

House No.

Street

Barangay

City

Province

Vaccination

Date of First Vaccination

Date of Last Vaccination

Back

Next

Figure 4.19: First Part of Case Report Form

DengueDash

Modules

Analytics

Forms

Case Report Form

Data Tables

Settings

CN

shadcn

m@example.com

0

Building Your Application

Data Fetching

Personal Information

Clinical Status

Consultation

Date Admitted/Consulted/Seen

Is Admitted?

Date Onset of Illness

Clinical Classification

Laboratory Results

NSI

Date done (NSI)

IgG ELISA

Date done (IgG ELISA)

IgM ELISA

Date done (IgM ELISA)

PCR

Date done (PCR)

Outcome

Case Classification

Outcome

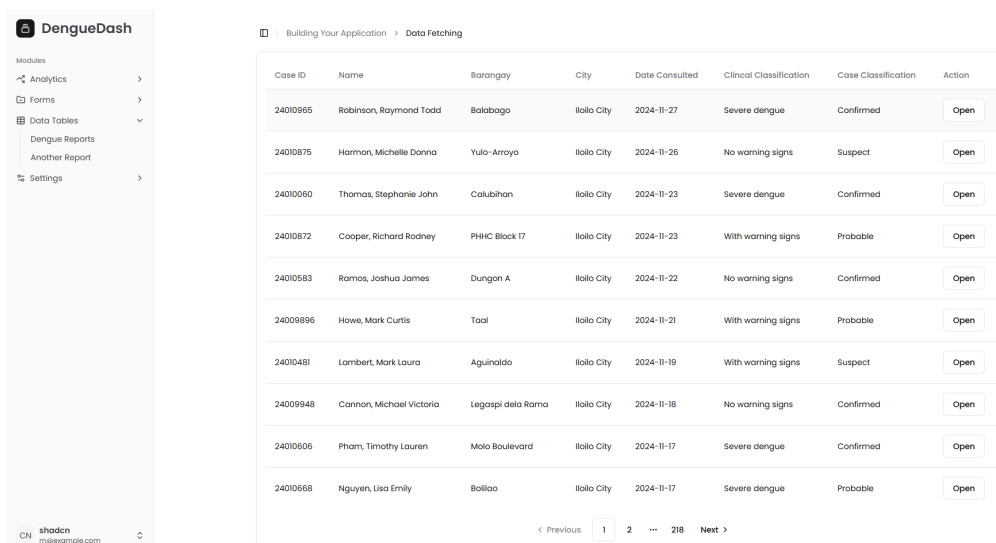
Date of Death

Back

Submit

Figure 4.20: Second Part of Case Report Form

918 Once the data generated from the case report form is validated, it will be
 919 assigned as a new case and can be accessed through the Dengue Reports page, as
 920 shown in Figure 4.17. The said page displays basic information about the patient
 921 related to a specific case, including their name, address, date of consultation, and
 922 clinical and case classifications. It is also worth noting that it only shows cases
 923 the user is permitted to view. For example, in a local Disease Reporting Unit
 924 (DRU) setting, the user can only access records that came from the same DRU.
 925 On the other hand, in a consolidated surveillance unit such as a regional and
 926 provincial quarter, its users can view all the records that came from all the DRUs
 927 that report to them. Moving forward, Figure 4.18 shows the detailed case report
 928 of the patient on a particular consultation date.



The screenshot displays the DengueDash application interface. On the left is a sidebar menu with the following items: Analytics, Forms, Data Tables (expanded), Dengue Reports, Another Report, and Settings. The main content area is titled 'Building Your Application > Data Fetching' and contains a table of dengue reports. The table has columns for Case ID, Name, Barangay, City, Date Consulted, Clinical Classification, Case Classification, and Action. There are 12 rows of data, each with an 'Open' button in the Action column. At the bottom of the table, there is a pagination control showing '1' of 218 items.

Case ID	Name	Barangay	City	Date Consulted	Clinical Classification	Case Classification	Action
24010965	Robinson, Raymond Todd	Balabago	Iloilo City	2024-11-27	Severe dengue	Confirmed	Open
24010975	Harmon, Michelle Donna	Yulo-Arayo	Iloilo City	2024-11-26	No warning signs	Suspect	Open
24010960	Thomas, Stephanie John	Calubihan	Iloilo City	2024-11-23	Severe dengue	Confirmed	Open
24010972	Cooper, Richard Rodney	PHHC Block 17	Iloilo City	2024-11-23	With warning signs	Probable	Open
24010583	Ramos, Joshua James	Dungan A	Iloilo City	2024-11-22	No warning signs	Confirmed	Open
24009896	Howe, Mark Curtis	Taal	Iloilo City	2024-11-21	With warning signs	Probable	Open
24010481	Lambert, Mark Laura	Aguinaldo	Iloilo City	2024-11-19	With warning signs	Suspect	Open
24009948	Cannon, Michael Victoria	Legaspi dela Rama	Iloilo City	2024-11-18	No warning signs	Confirmed	Open
24010606	Pham, Timothy Lauren	Molo Boulevard	Iloilo City	2024-11-17	Severe dengue	Confirmed	Open
24010668	Nguyen, Lisa Emily	Boilao	Iloilo City	2024-11-17	Severe dengue	Probable	Open

Figure 4.21: Dengue Reports

Building Your Application > Data Feeding	
 Personal Information	
Full Name Thomas, Stephanie John	Date of Birth September 19, 2010
Sex Male	Civil Status Separated
Full Address 4189 Rice Coves, Calubihan, Iloilo City, Iloilo	
 Vaccination Status	
First Dose February 11, 2024	Last Dose April 10, 2024
 Case Record #24010060	
Date of Consultation November 23, 2024	Patient Admitted? Yes
Date Onset of Illness November 22, 2024	Clinical Classification Severe dengue
 Laboratory Results	
NSI Pending Result	Date Done N/A
IgG Elisa Negative	Date Done November 29, 2024
IgM Elisa Equivocal	Date Done December 2, 2024
PCR Pending Result	Date Done N/A
 Outcome	
Case Classification Confirmed	Outcome Dead
Date of Death November 29, 2024	

Figure 4.22: Detailed Case Report

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942 [22/23/who-ph-most-affected-by-dengue-in-western-pacific](https://news.abs-cbn.com/spotlight/12/22/23/who-ph-most-affected-by-dengue-in-western-pacific)
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1002 **Appendix A**

1003 **Appendix Title**

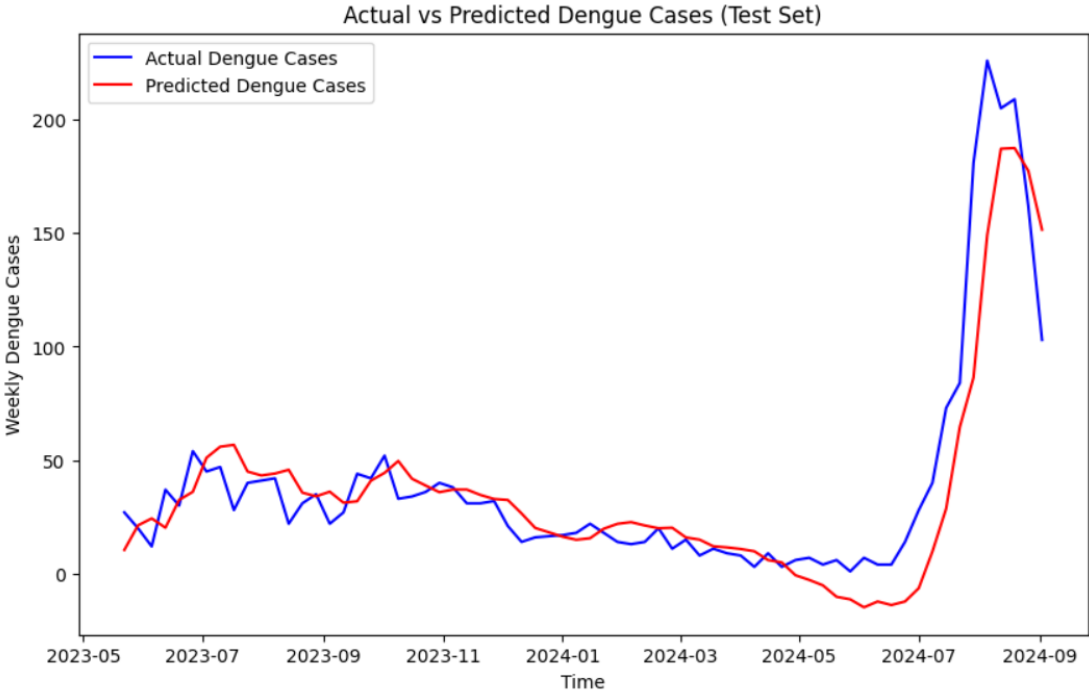


Figure A.1: LSTM Prediction Results for Test Set

1004 **Appendix B**

1005 **Resource Persons**

1006 **Mr. Firstname1 Lastname1**

1007 Role1

1008 Affiliation1

1009 emailaddr1@domain.com

1010 **Ms. Firstname2 Lastname2**

1011 Role2

1012 Affiliation2

1013 emailaddr2@domain.net

1014