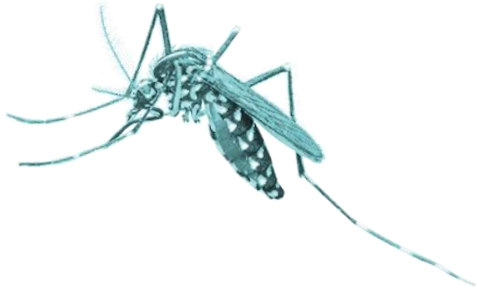


WEST NILE VIRUS



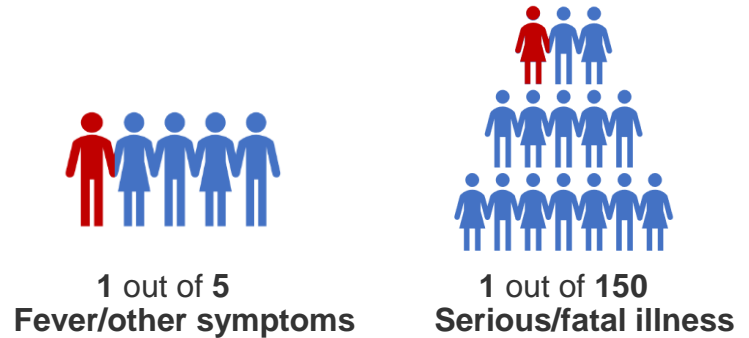
Project 4

Jiansheng | Le-Anne | Shaun

Intro/Background



West Nile Virus (WNV) is the leading cause of mosquito-borne disease in the United States (Centers for Disease and Control Prevention, 2019). It is most commonly spread to people by the bite of an infected mosquito.



Risk of WNV can be reduced by controlling the mosquito population to prevent the spread of WNV.

Problem Statement

Which part of Chicago do we want to deploy pesticides?

Methodology:

1. Predict the presence of the West Nile Virus.
2. Evaluate the effectiveness of spray
3. Recommend a deployment plan for the pesticides throughout the city of Chicago.

Workflow



Dataset



Cleaning & Considerations



EDA



Feature Engineering



Model Evaluation & Selection



Cost-benefit Analysis

Dataset

Weather

Station	Sunrise	Sealevel
Date (2007-14)	Sunset	Resultspeed
T.max	Codesum	Resultdir
T.min	Depth	Avgspeed
T.avg	Water1	
Depart	Snowfall	
Dewpoint	PreciTotal	
Wetbulb	StnPressure	<u>Spray</u>
Heat		
Cool		Date (2011,13)
		Time
		Latitude
		Longitude

<u>Test</u>	<u>Train</u>
Id	
(2008,10,12,14) Date	Date (2007, 09, 11, 13)
Address	Address
Species	Species
Block	Block
Street	Street
Trap	Trap
AddressNumberAndStree	AddressNumberAndStree
t	t
Latitude	Latitude
Longitude	Longitude
Address Accuracy	Address Accuracy
	NumMosquitos
	WnvPresent

Cleaning & Considerations

Weather

- Changing date format
- Check and remove for 'M' (missing) values
- Dropping Tmin, Tmax, Depart, Heat, Cool, Sunrise, Sunset, Codesum, Depth, Water1, Snowfall, StnPressure, Avgspeed

Spray

- Changing date format
- Removing 541 duplicate entries

Train

- Removing 813 duplicate entries
- Changing date format
- Merging the insignificant species that contribute to the WNV into 'others'
- Dropping block, address, street, addressnumberandstreet & address accuracy
- Check and removing null values
- Convert all satellite trap to same trap name as parent trap

Test

- Changing date format
- Merging the species to match Train dataset
- Dropping block, address, street, addressnumberandstreet & address accuracy
- Convert all satellite trap to same trap name as parent trap

Feature Engineering

Train

- *Tot_mos_species*: Sum of the species that have WvnPresent within each trap.
- Converting Months (in Date) into Cos/Sin function

Weather

- Using Dewpoint & Wetbulb, calculate Saturated Vapour Pressure (SVP) & Vapour Pressure (VP)
- Using SVP & VP to calculate *Relative Humidity*
- Adding *Longitude* & *Latitude* for all entries:
Station 1: (41.995, -87.933)
Station 2: (41.786, -87.752)

Filtered Predictors

Weather

Station

Date (2007-14)

T.avg

PreciTotal

Sealevel

Resultspeed

Resultdir

Relative Humidity

Longitude

Latitude

Spray

Date (2011,13)

Time

Latitude

Longitude

Train

Date (2007, 09, 11, 13)

Species

Trap

Latitude

Longitude

NumMosquitos

{WvnPresent}

Tot_mos_species

Test

Id

Date (2008,10,12,14)

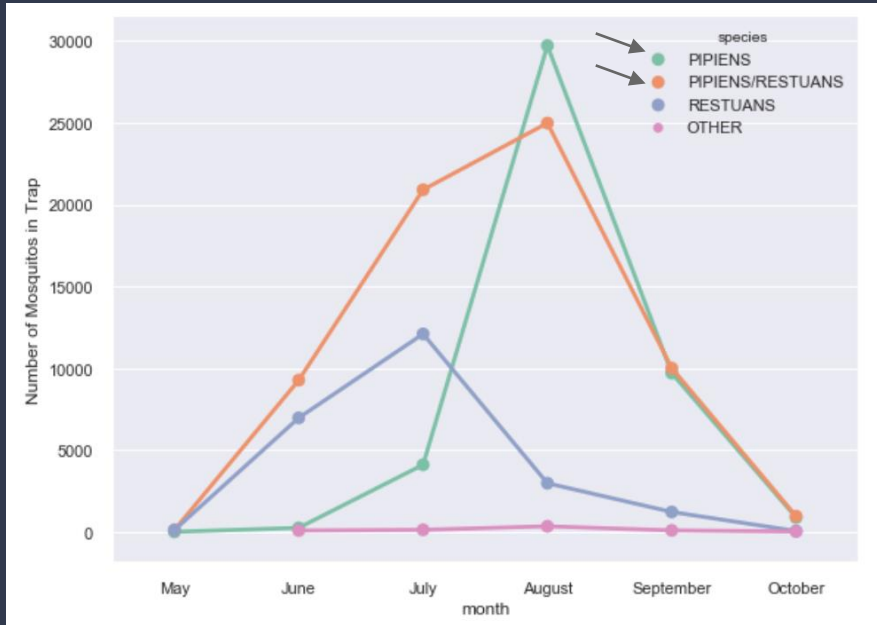
Species

Trap

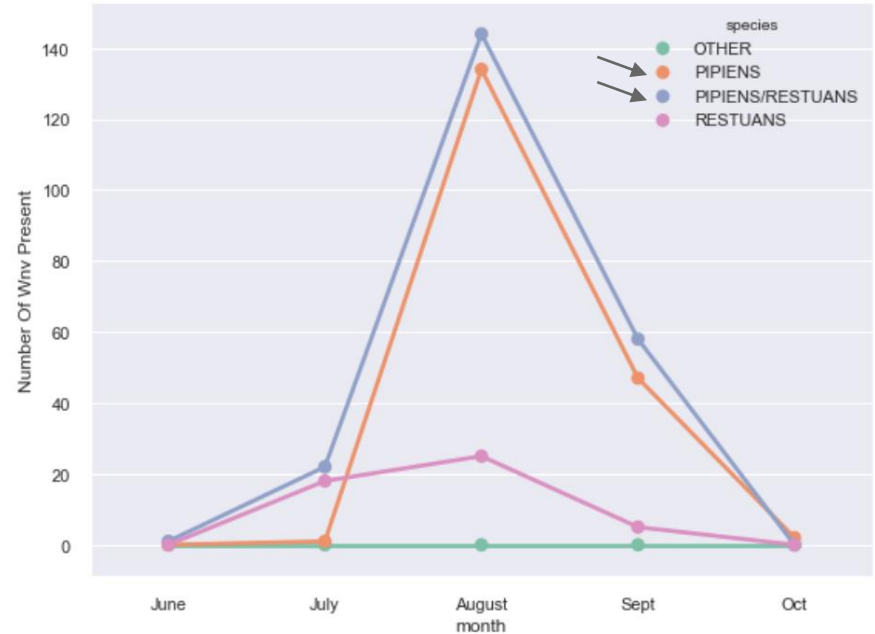
Latitude

Longitude

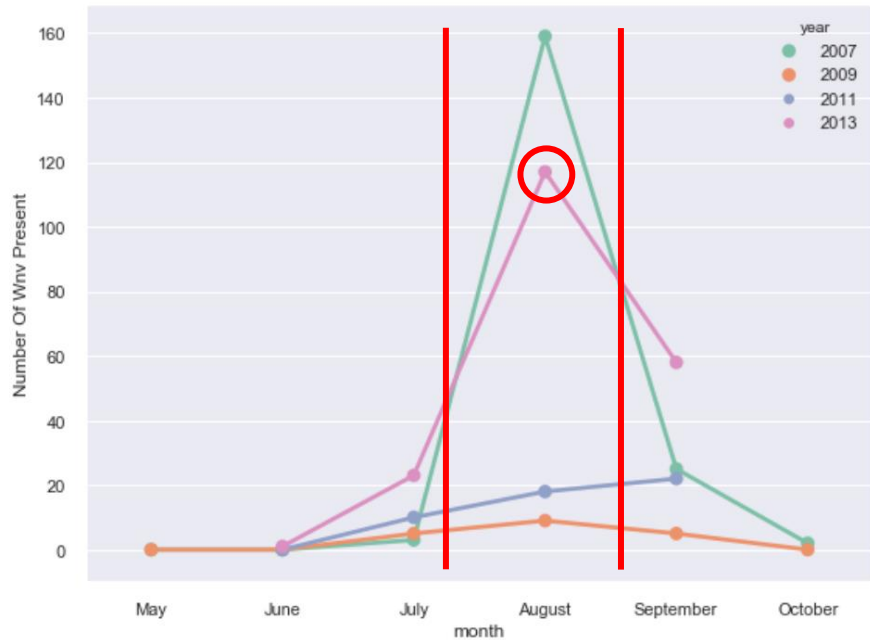
EDA – Species of Mos. Trapped



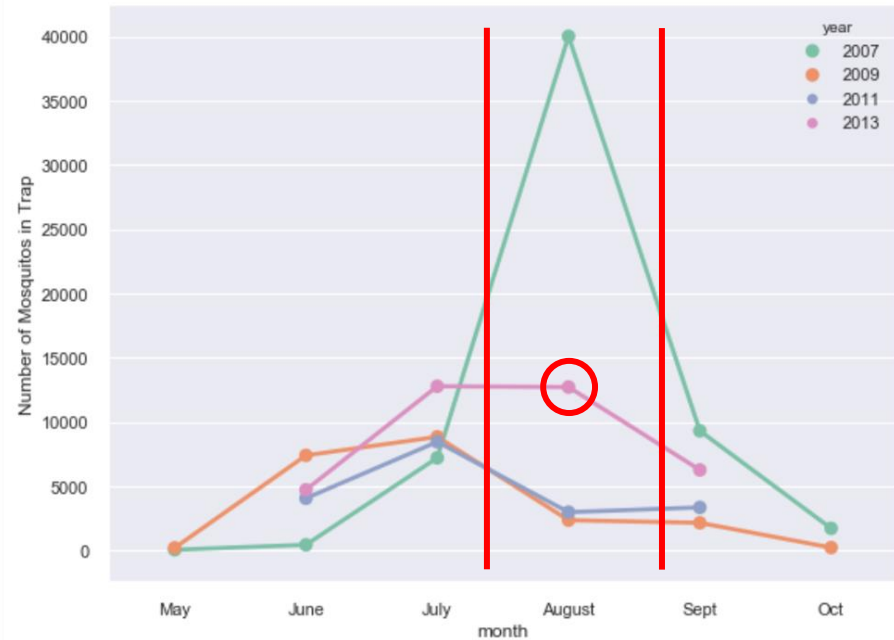
EDA – Species of Mos. w. WNV Present



EDA - Trend of WNV across year



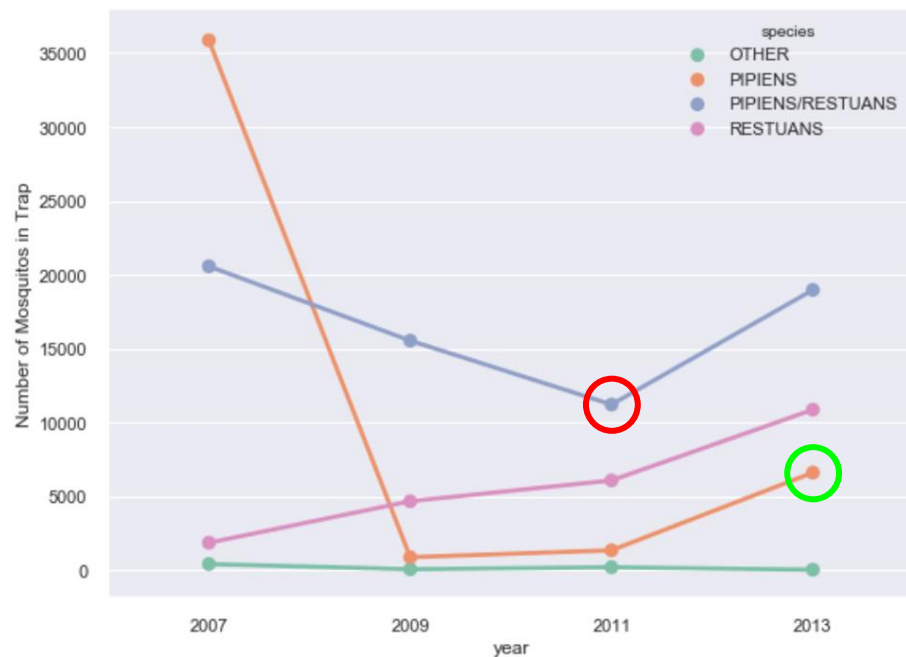
EDA - Trend of Mos Trapped



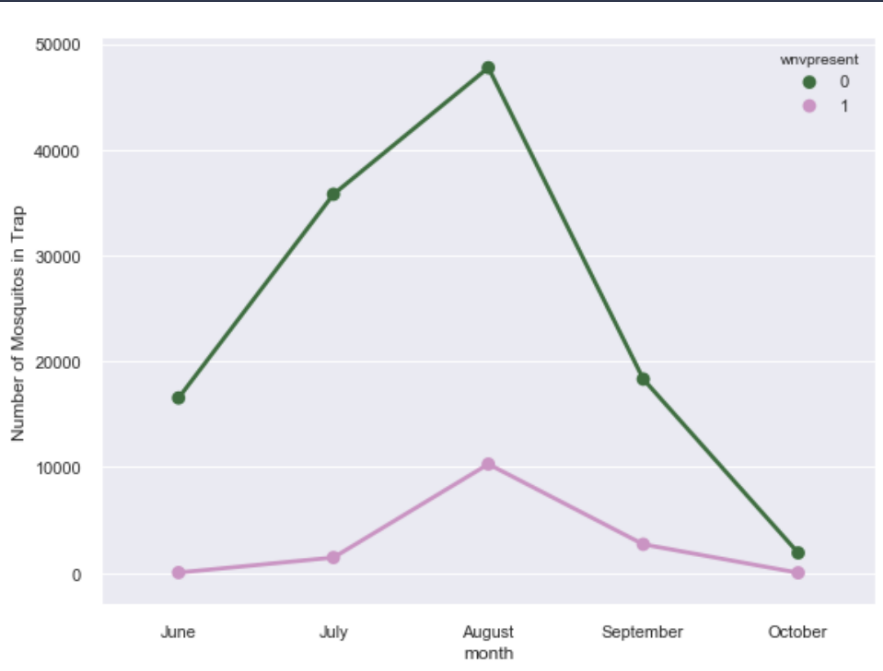
EDA - Species with WNV Across Species



EDA - Species Trapped across year



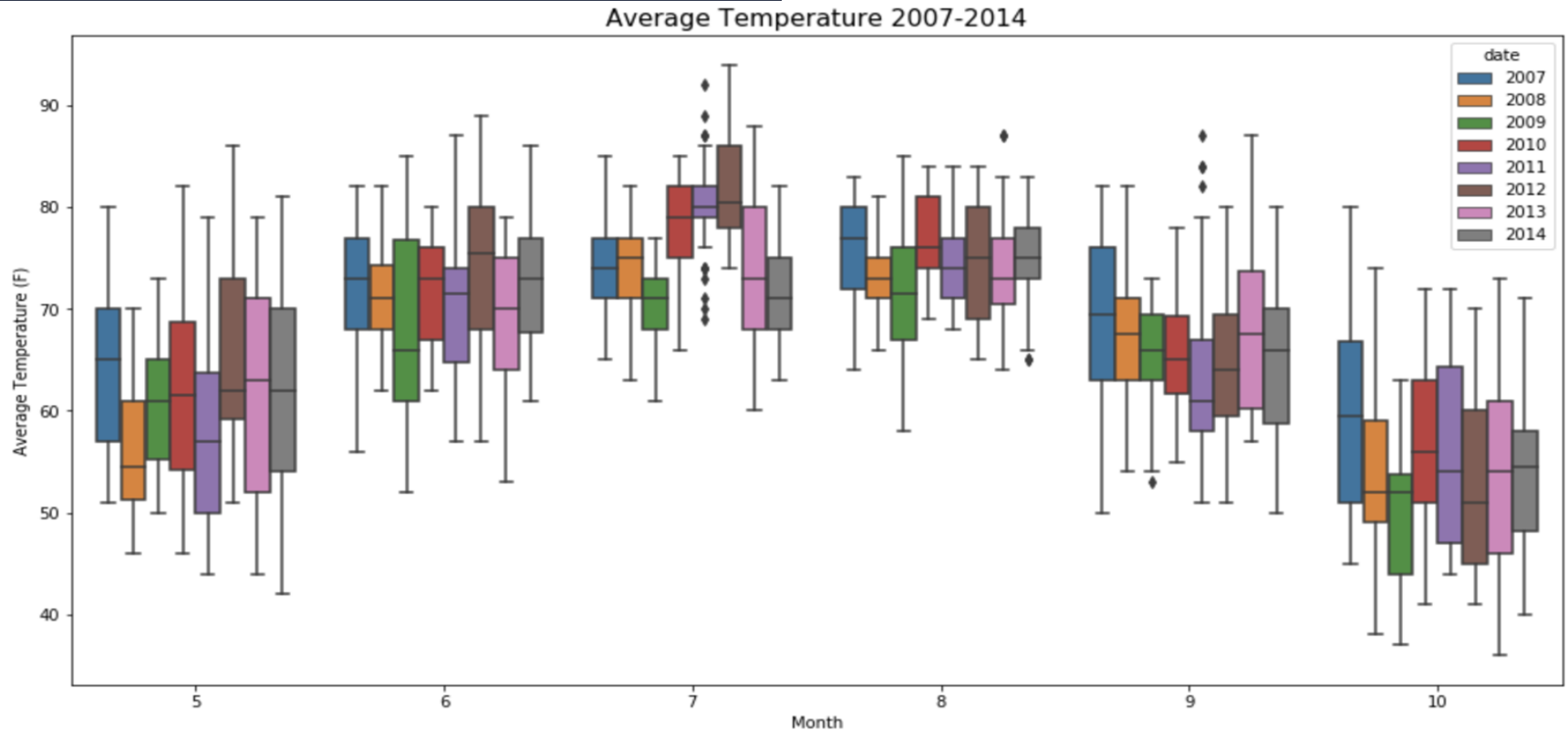
EDA – WNV vs Mos.



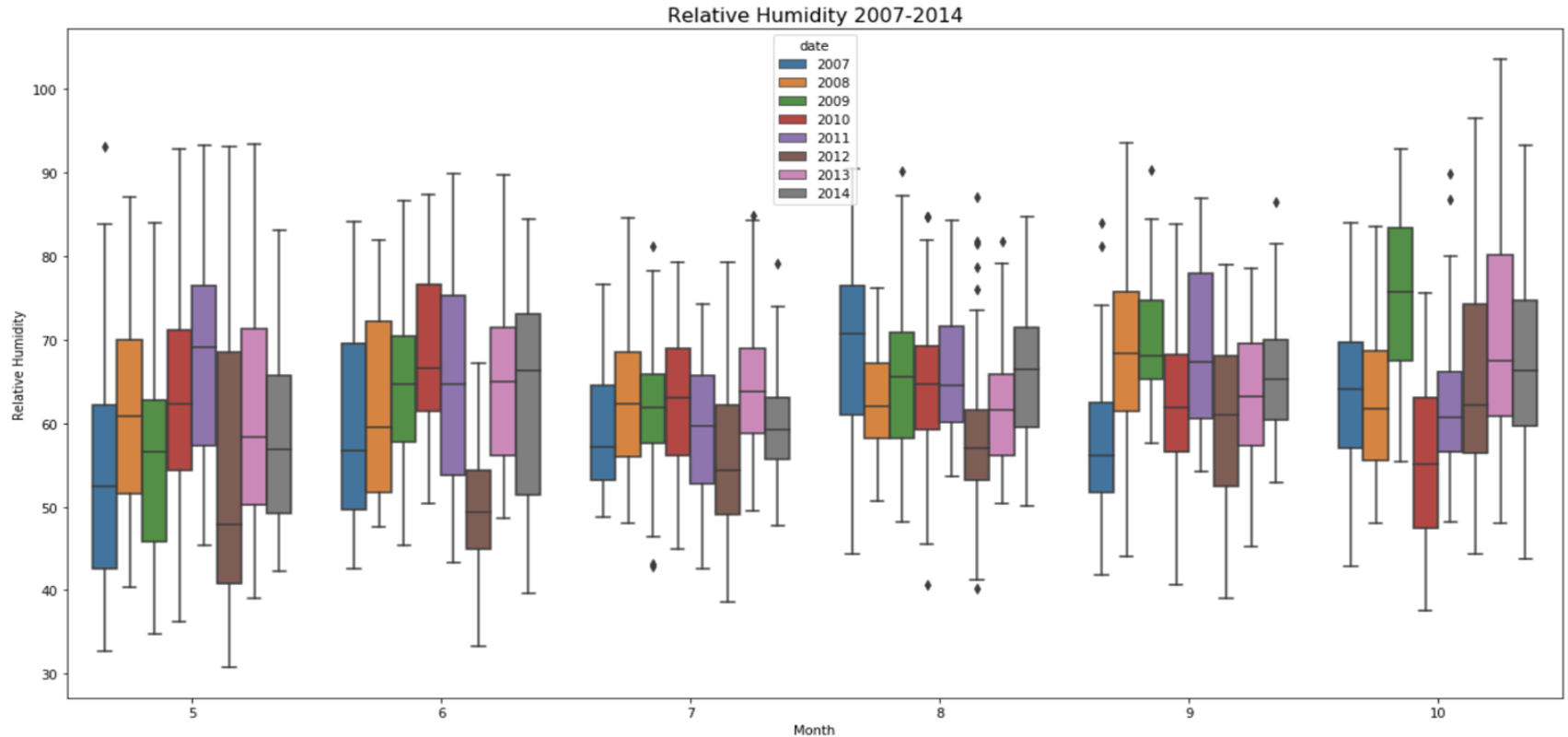
Findings so far:

- 2 Dominant species that contribute to the WNV transmission
- July - Sept seems to be the VNR 'season'
- Peaks on August
- Generally, WNR & Mos. Trapped seems to have the same trend, but, there is a drastic change in 2013 August.
- Papiens seems to be more of a species among all, that contribute to WNR transmission
- Papiens/Restuans seem to have a opposite relationship during 2011
- Not all Mosquitos are transmitter of WNV

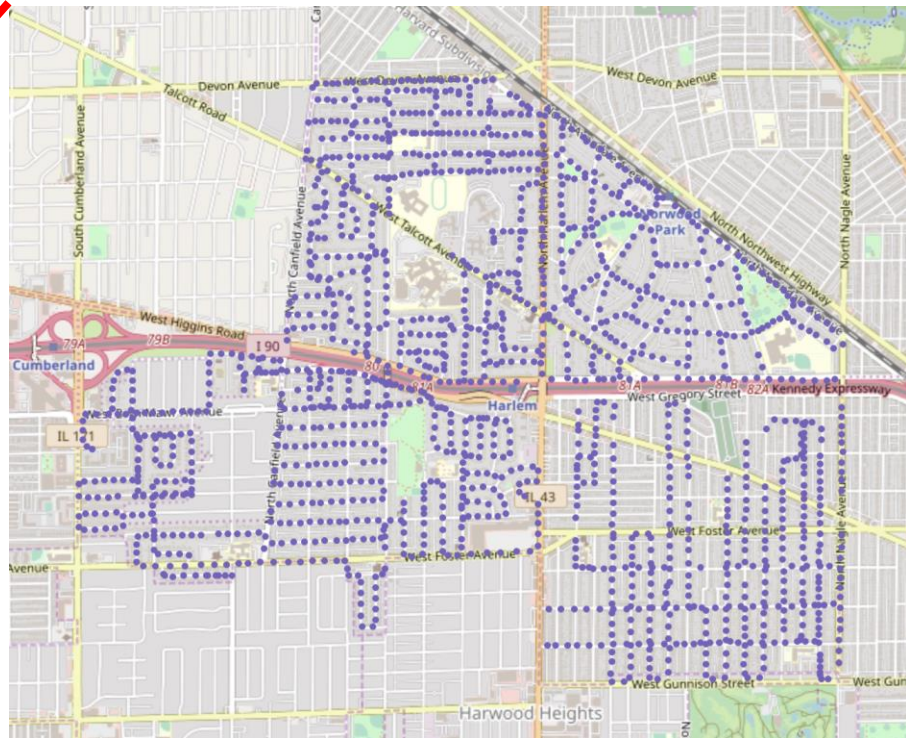
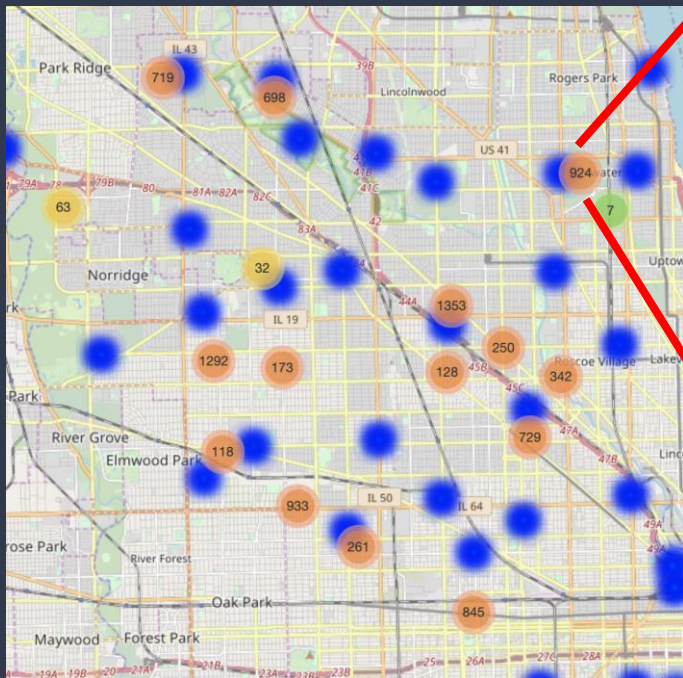
EDA – Trend of Tavg



EDA – Trend of R.H.



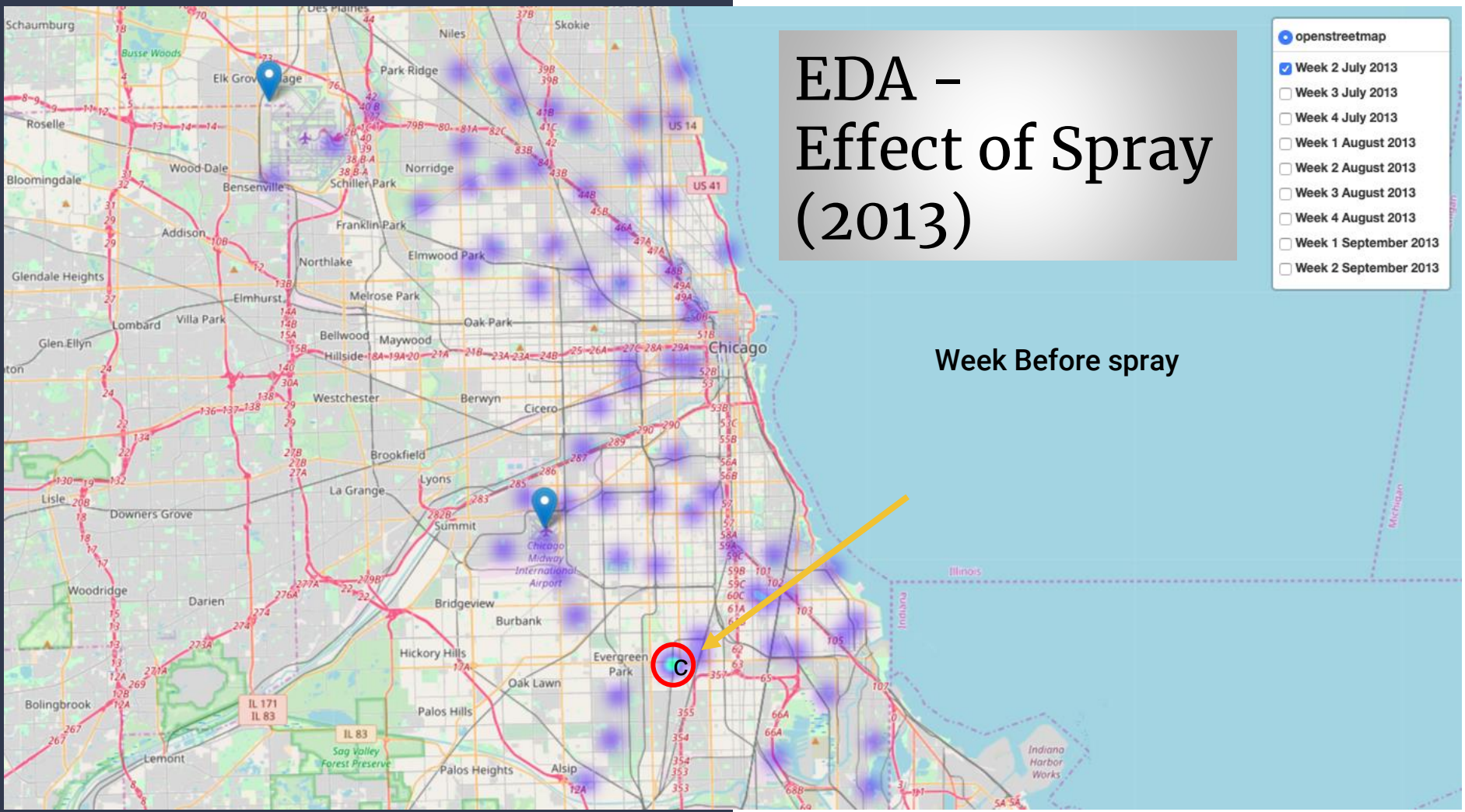
Spray cluster representation:



EDA - Effect of Spray (2013)

- openstreetmap
- ☒ Week 2 July 2013
- ☐ Week 3 July 2013
- ☐ Week 4 July 2013
- ☐ Week 1 August 2013
- ☐ Week 2 August 2013
- ☐ Week 3 August 2013
- ☐ Week 4 August 2013
- ☐ Week 1 September 2013
- ☐ Week 2 September 2013

Week Before spray

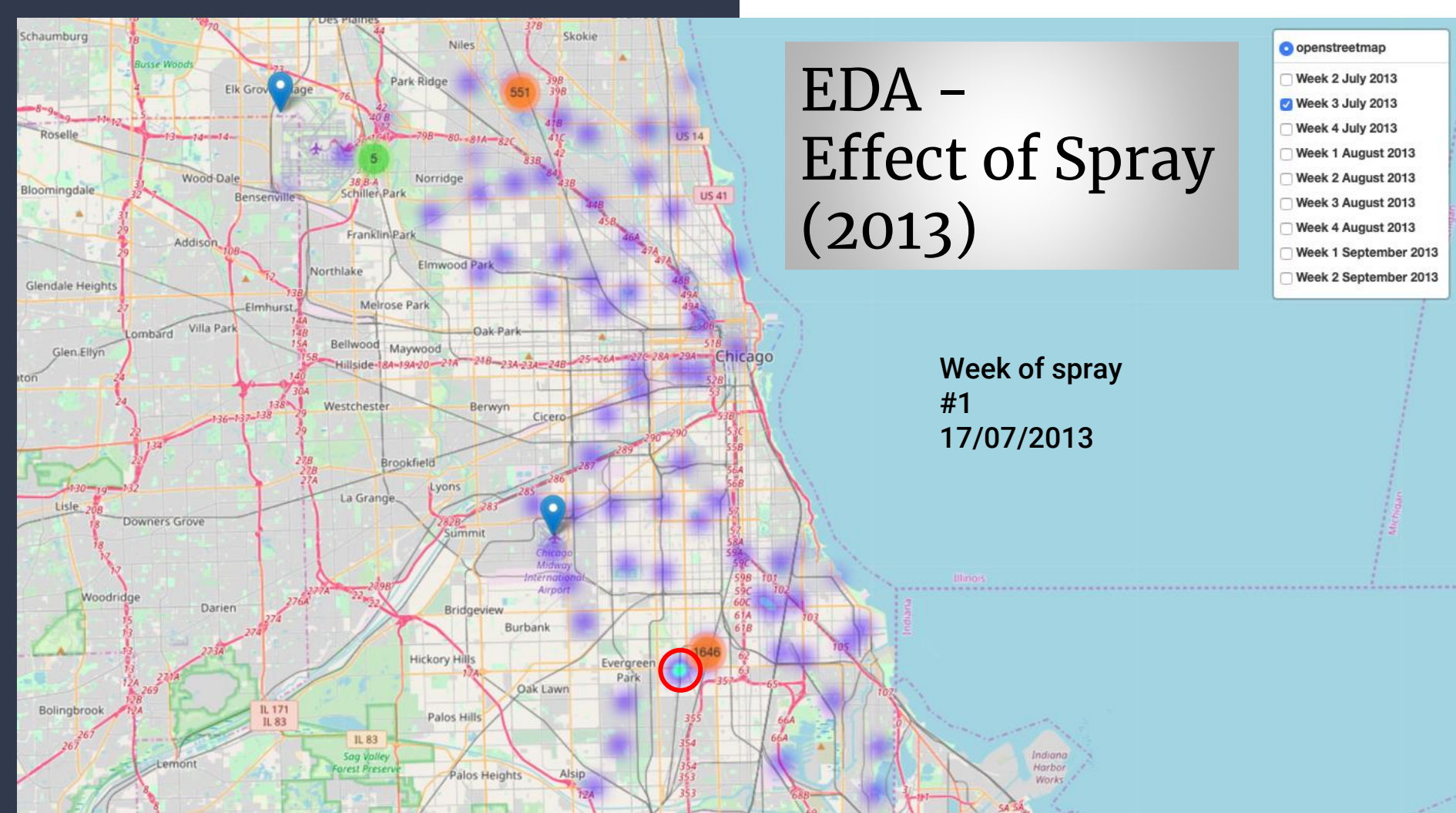


EDA - Effect of Spray (2013)

 openstreetmap

- ☐ Week 2 July 2013
- ☒ Week 3 July 2013
- ☐ Week 4 July 2013
- ☐ Week 1 August 2013
- ☐ Week 2 August 2013
- ☐ Week 3 August 2013
- ☐ Week 4 August 2013
- ☐ Week 1 September 2013
- ☐ Week 2 September 2013

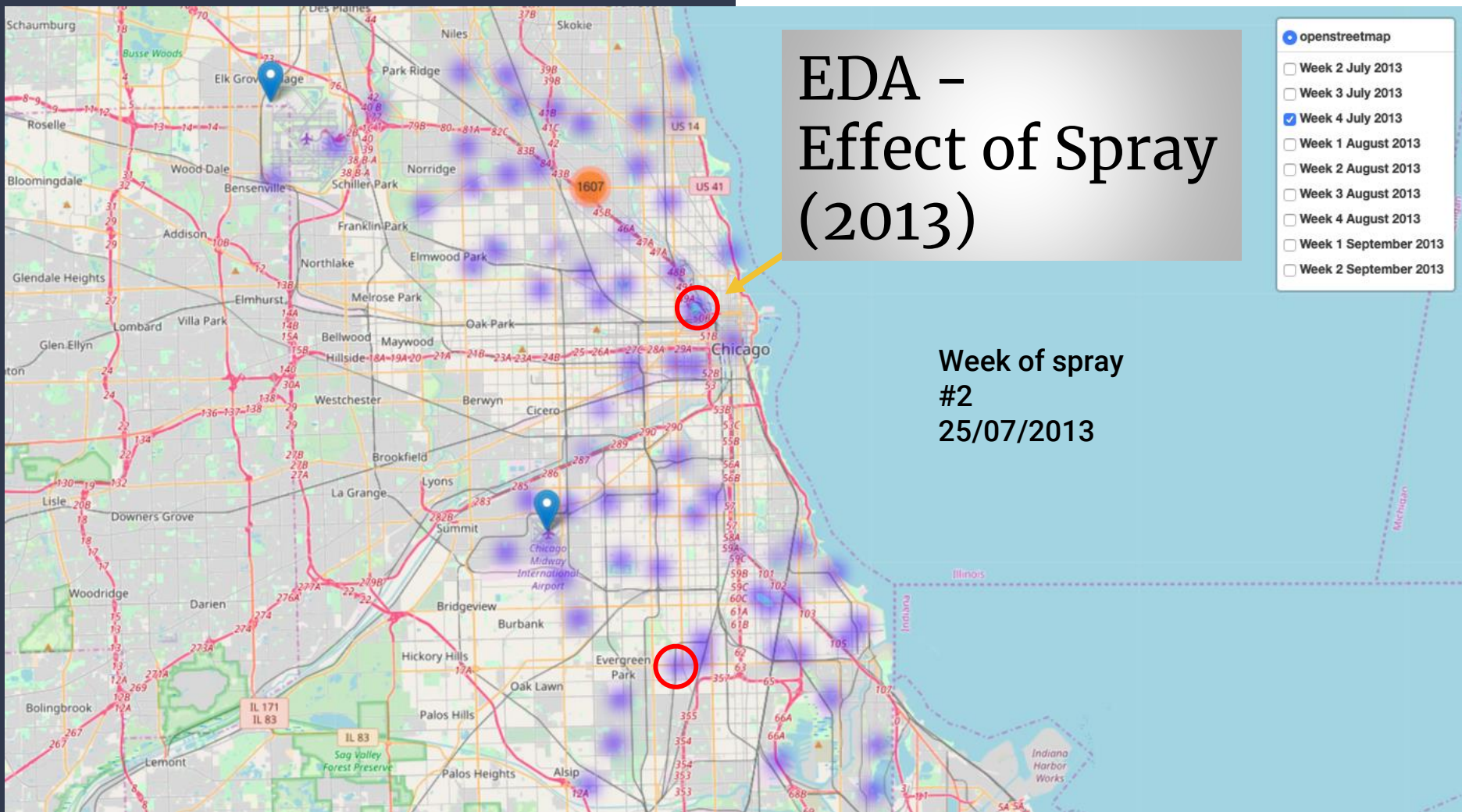
Week of spray
#1
17/07/2013



EDA - Effect of Spray (2013)

- openstreetmap
- ☐ Week 2 July 2013
 - ☐ Week 3 July 2013
 - ☒ Week 4 July 2013
 - ☐ Week 1 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 2 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 3 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 4 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 1 September 2013
 - ☐ Week 2 September 2013

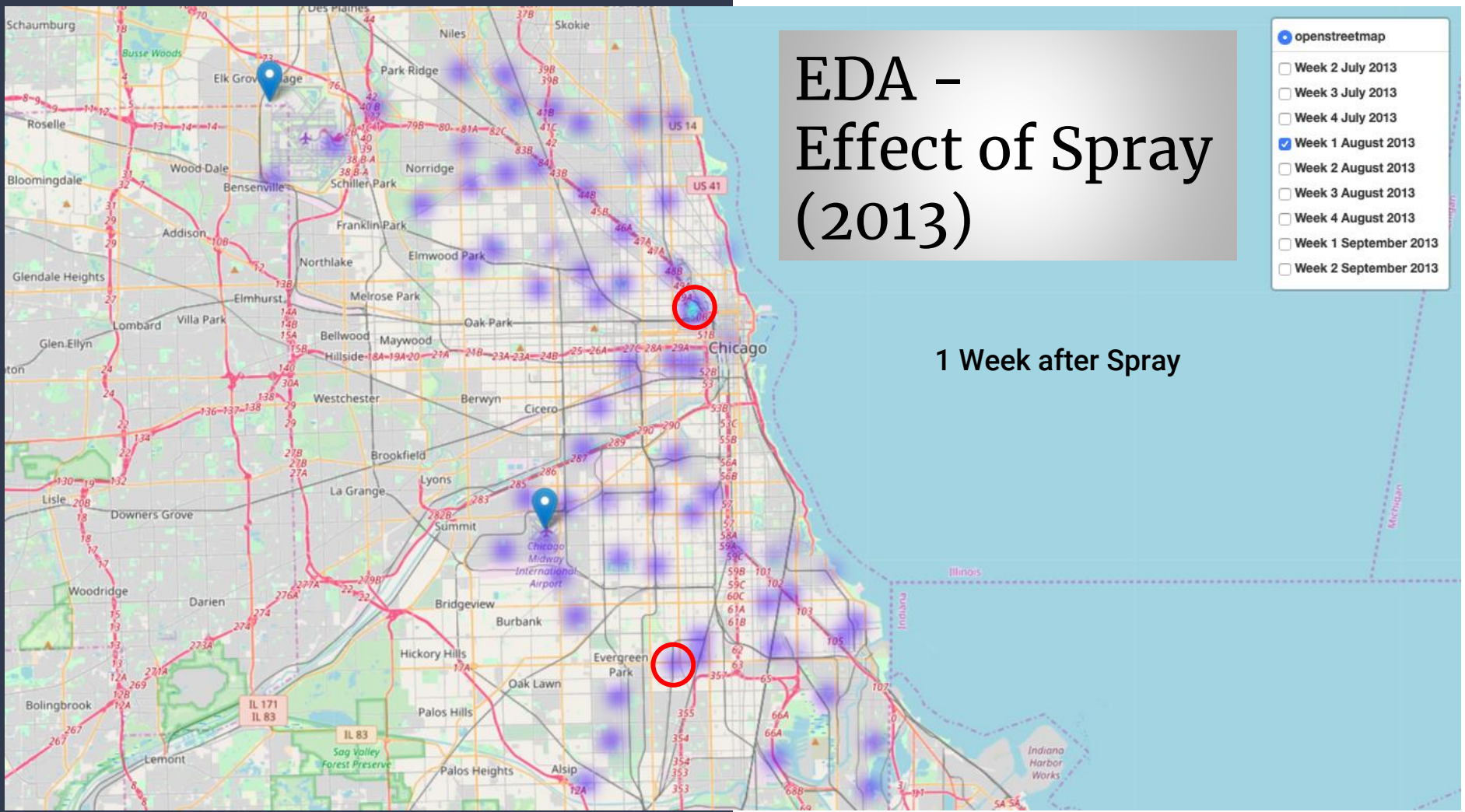
Week of spray
#2
25/07/2013



EDA - Effect of Spray (2013)

- ☒ openstreetmap
- ☐ Week 2 July 2013
 - ☐ Week 3 July 2013
 - ☐ Week 4 July 2013
 - ☒ Week 1 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 2 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 3 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 4 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 1 September 2013
 - ☐ Week 2 September 2013

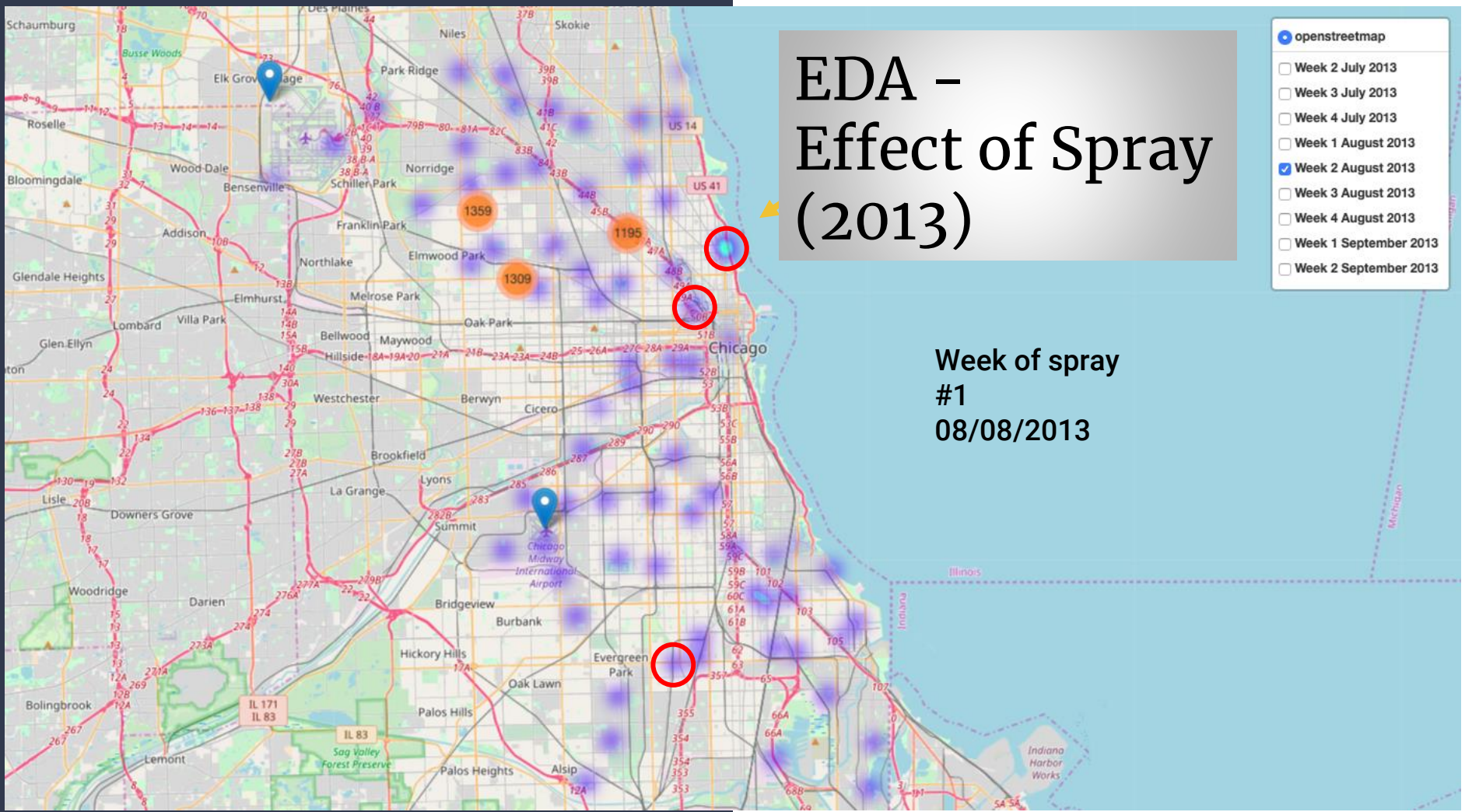
1 Week after Spray



EDA - Effect of Spray (2013)

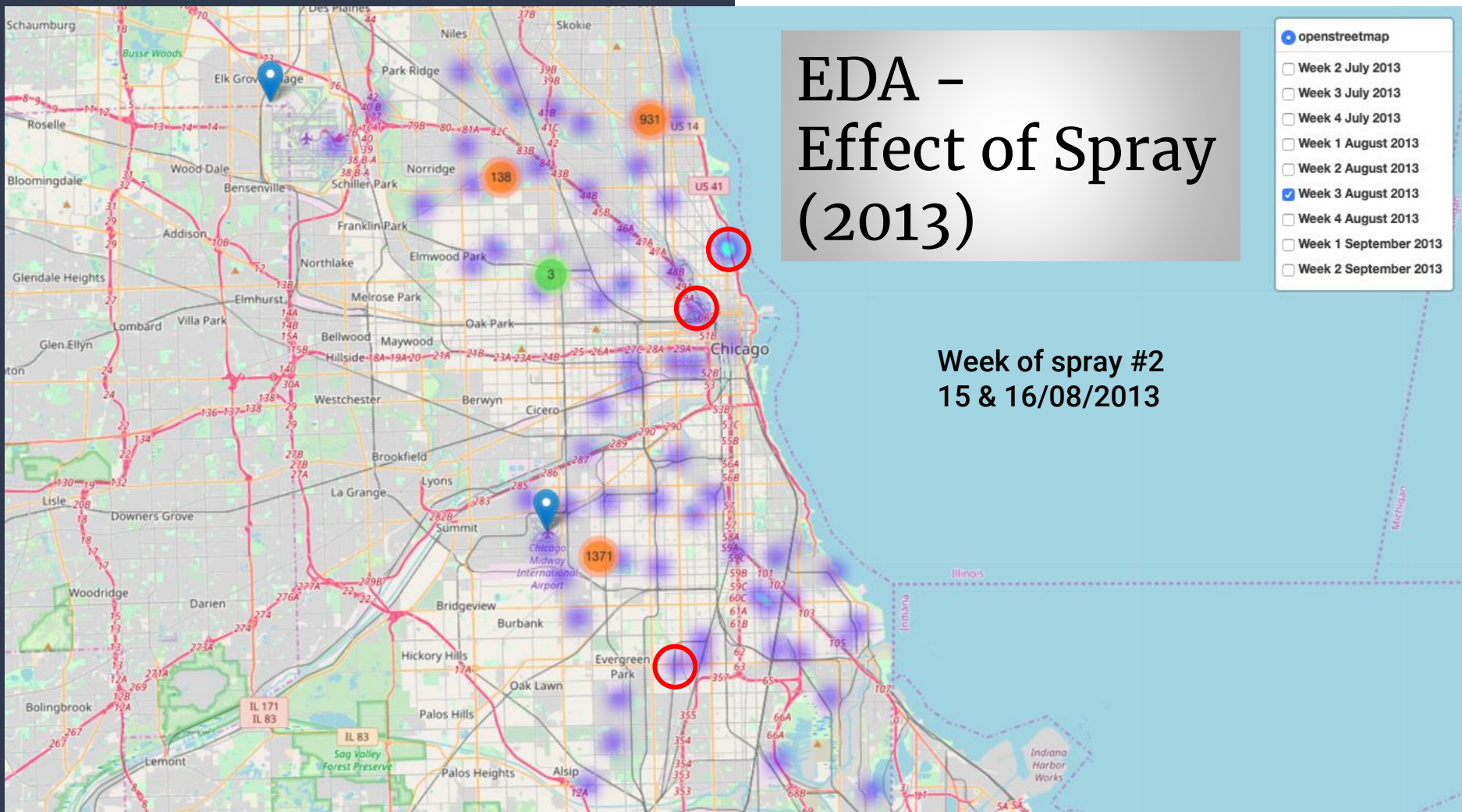
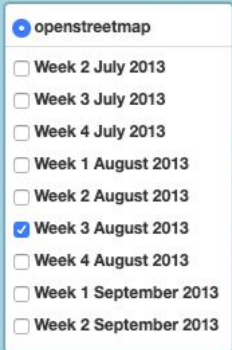
- openstreetmap
- ☐ Week 2 July 2013
 - ☐ Week 3 July 2013
 - ☐ Week 4 July 2013
 - ☐ Week 1 August 2013
 - ☒ Week 2 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 3 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 4 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 1 September 2013
 - ☐ Week 2 September 2013

Week of spray
#1
08/08/2013



EDA - Effect of Spray (2013)

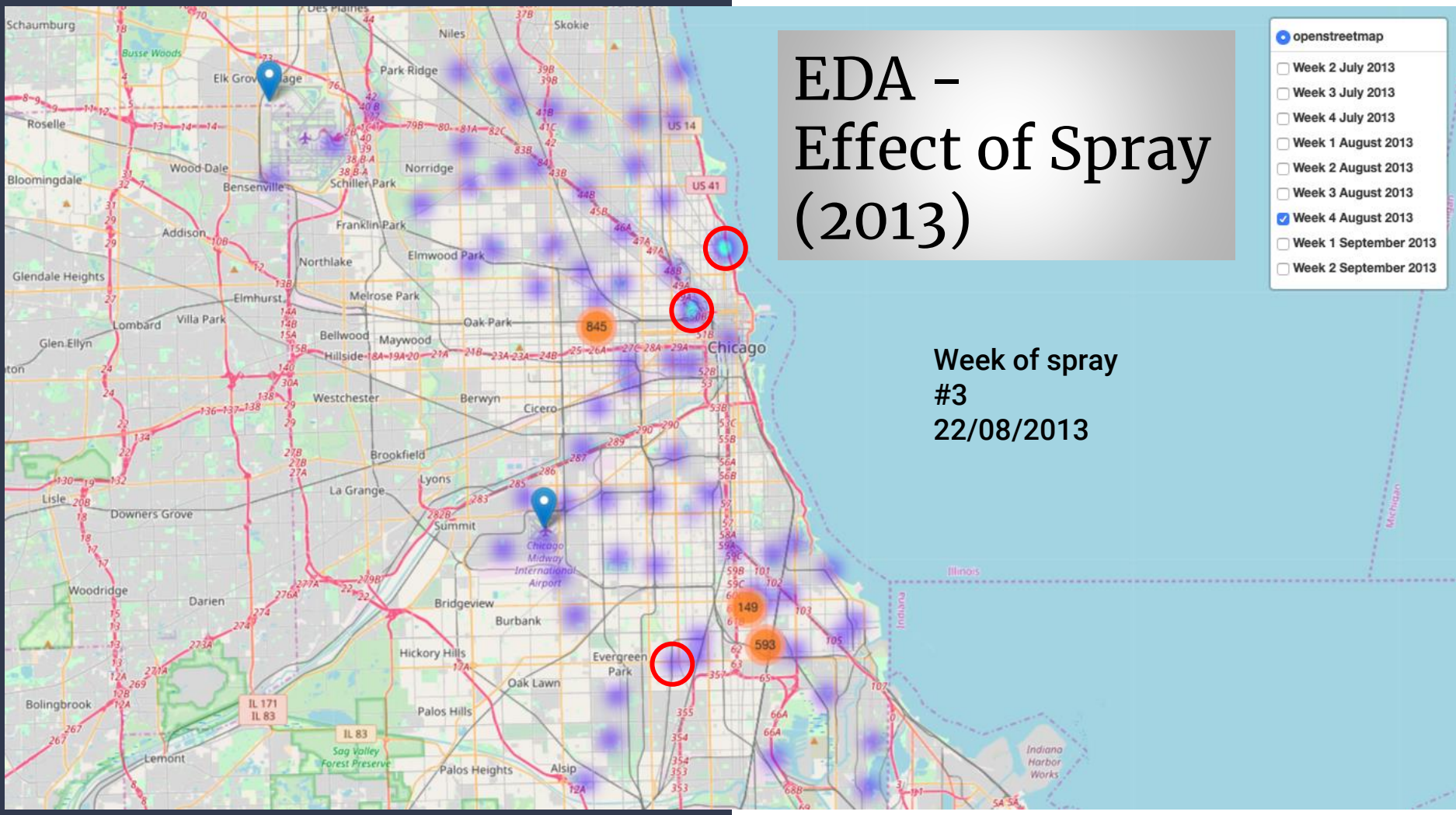
Week of spray #2 15 & 16/08/2013



EDA - Effect of Spray (2013)

- ☒ openstreetmap
- ☐ Week 2 July 2013
 - ☐ Week 3 July 2013
 - ☐ Week 4 July 2013
 - ☐ Week 1 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 2 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 3 August 2013
 - ☒ Week 4 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 1 September 2013
 - ☐ Week 2 September 2013

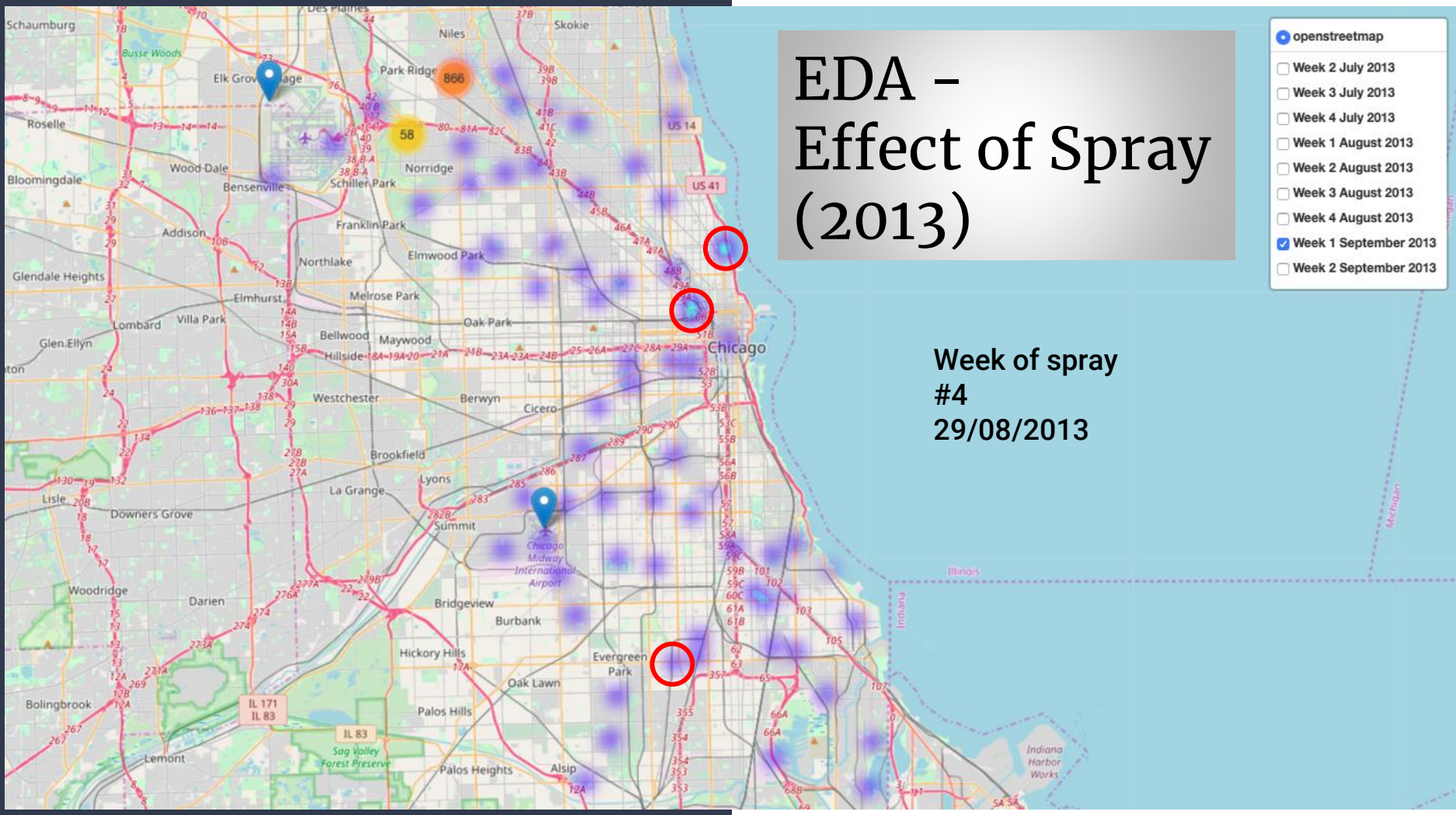
Week of spray
#3
22/08/2013



EDA - Effect of Spray (2013)

- openstreetmap
- ☐ Week 2 July 2013
 - ☐ Week 3 July 2013
 - ☐ Week 4 July 2013
 - ☐ Week 1 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 2 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 3 August 2013
 - ☐ Week 4 August 2013
 - ☒ Week 1 September 2013
 - ☐ Week 2 September 2013

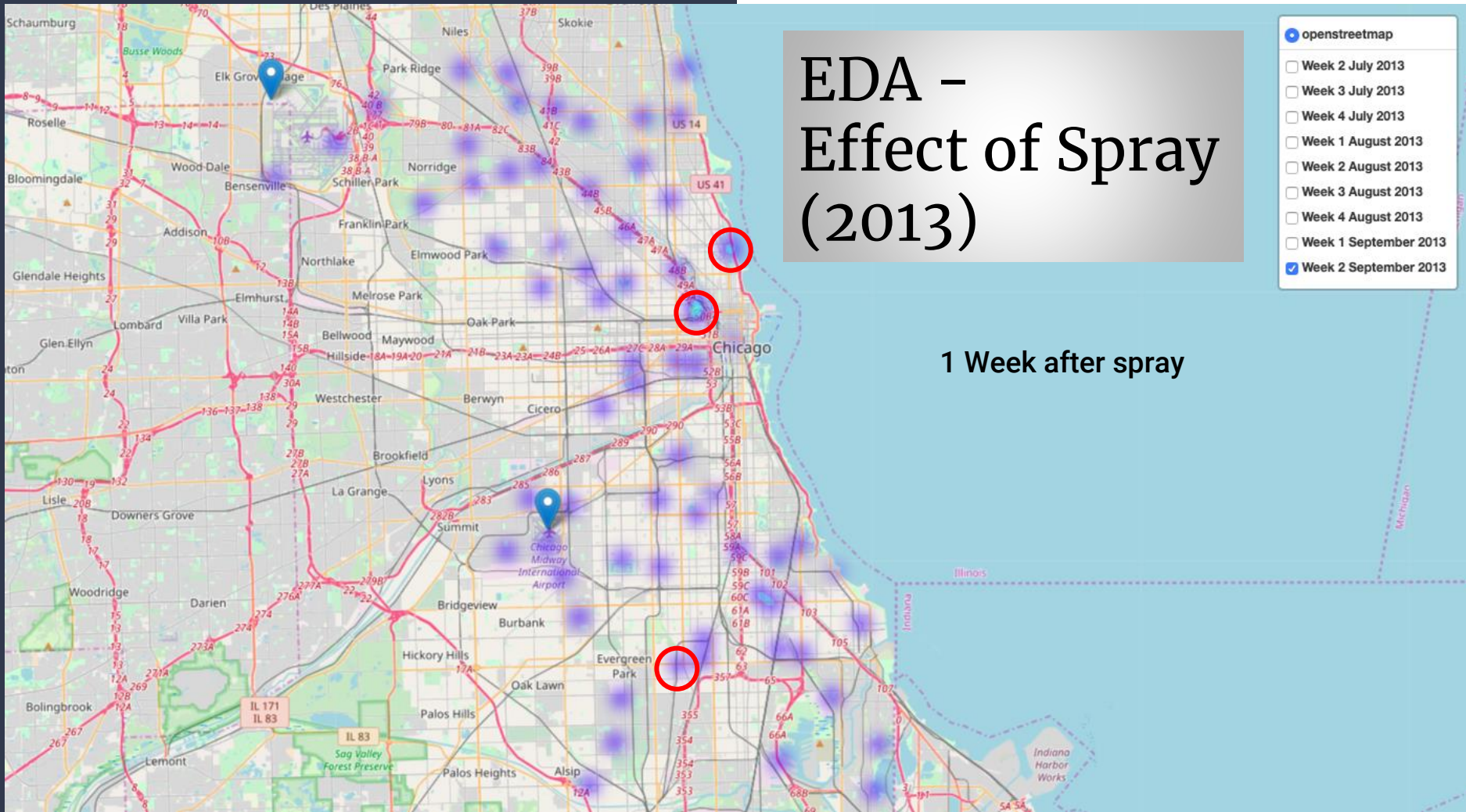
Week of spray
#4
29/08/2013



EDA - Effect of Spray (2013)

- openstreetmap
- ☐ Week 2 July 2013
- ☐ Week 3 July 2013
- ☐ Week 4 July 2013
- ☐ Week 1 August 2013
- ☐ Week 2 August 2013
- ☐ Week 3 August 2013
- ☐ Week 4 August 2013
- ☐ Week 1 September 2013
- ☒ Week 2 September 2013

1 Week after spray



Model Selection & Evaluation

0 8077

1 457

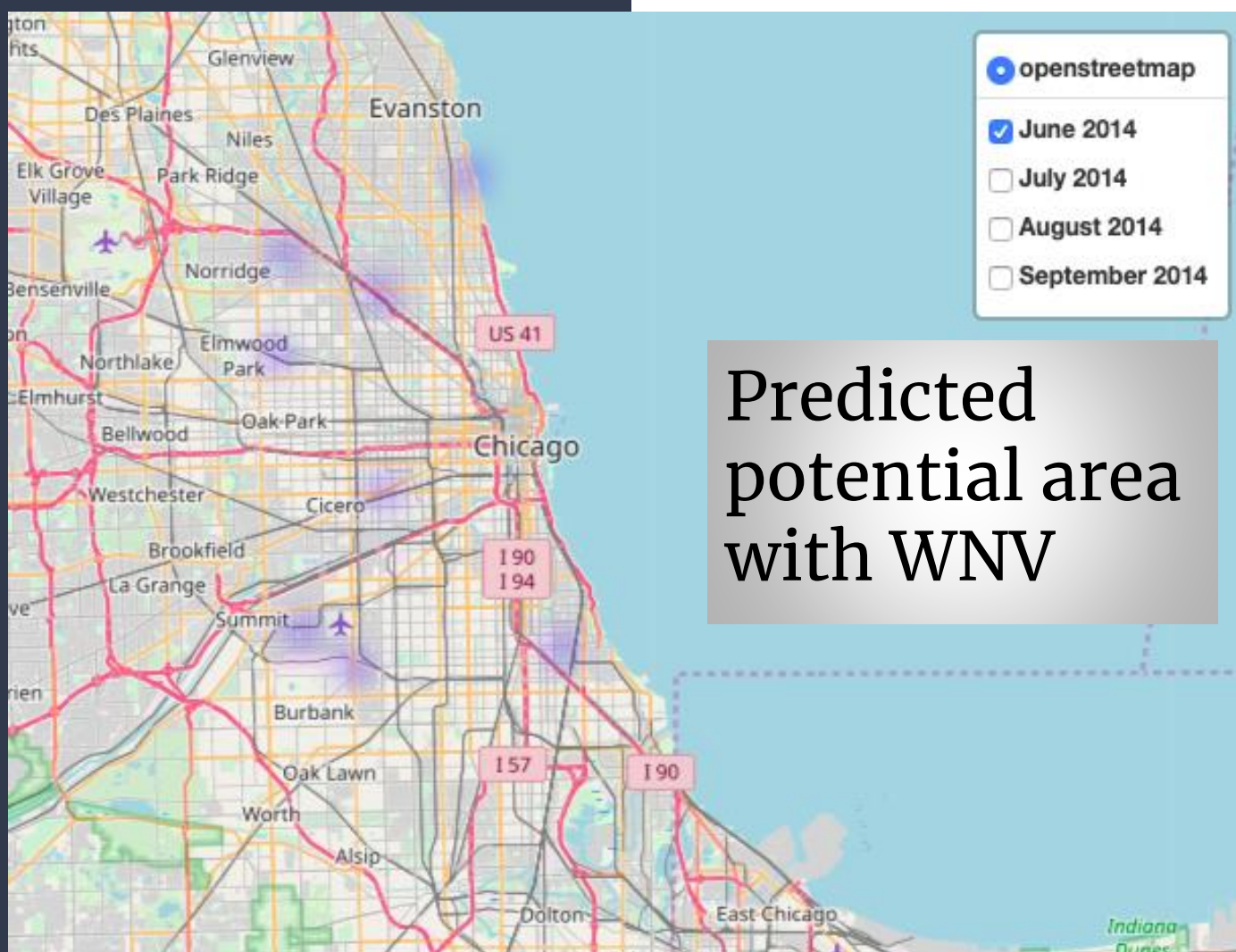
Name: wnvpresent

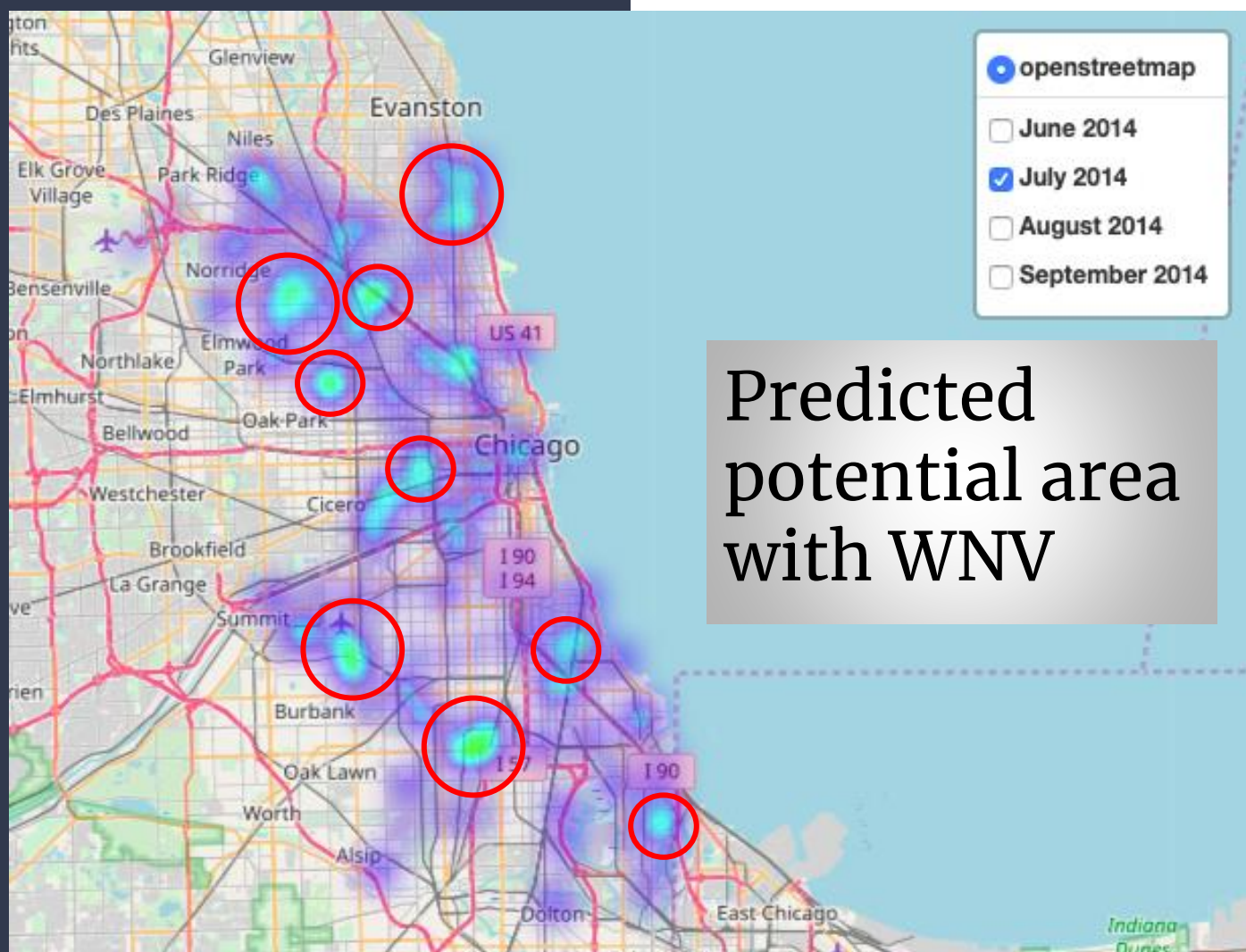
1 0.5

0 0.5

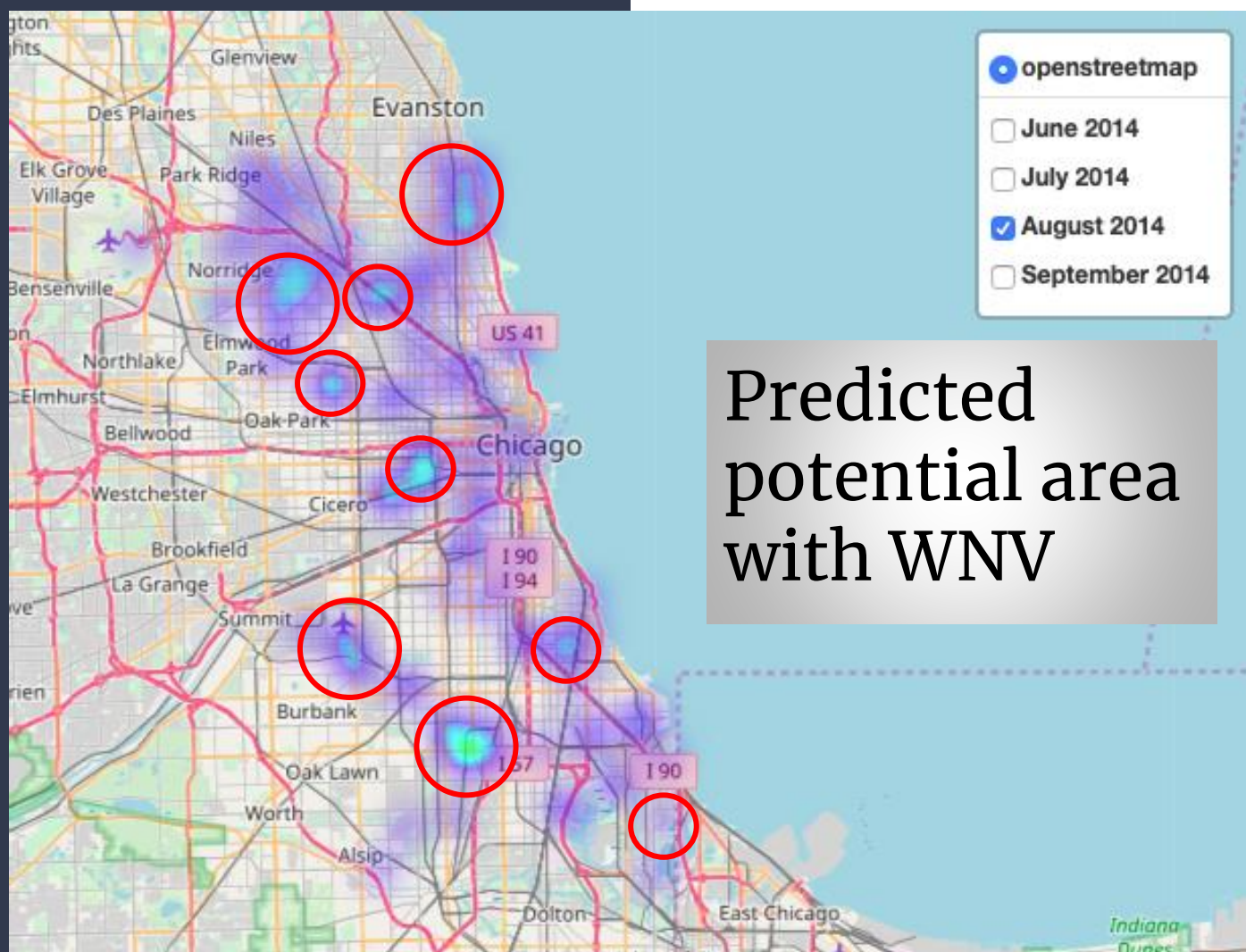
Name: wnvpresent

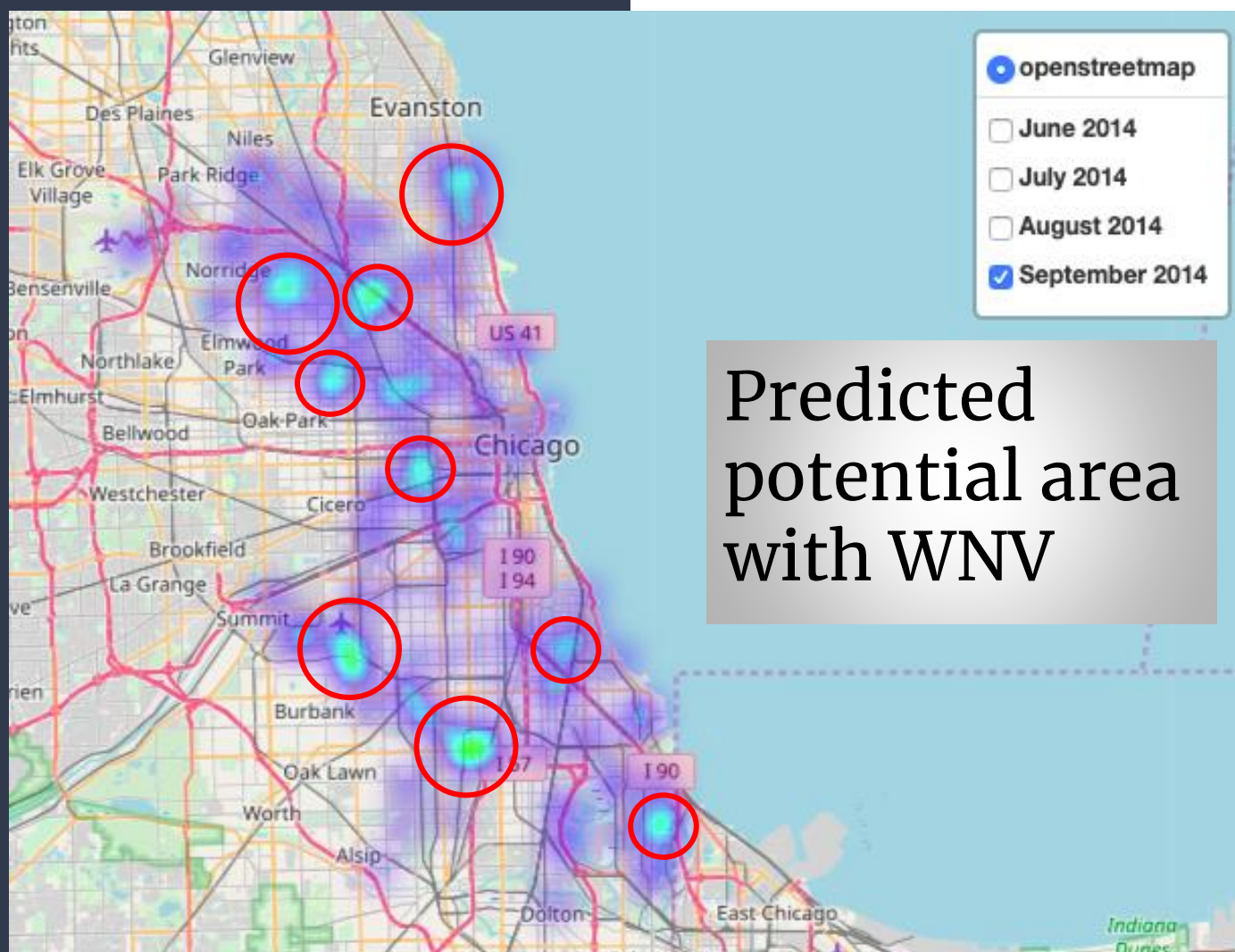
Model	ROC-AUC Score
Decision Tree	0.869
Random Forest Classifier	0.947
Ada Boost	0.949
Gradient Boost	0.905
Support Vector Machine	0.626





Predicted
potential area
with WNV





Cost Benefit Analysis



Cost

- Cost of spray/vector control
- Indirect Costs (hospitalisations, lost productivity)



Benefit

- Economic Impact (on health, productivity)

Case Study

Table 2

Estimated inpatient and outpatient economic costs of WNND cases, Sacramento County, California, 2005*

Item	Cost per case [†]	No. cases to which cost applies [‡]	% Cases to which cost applies [§]	Total cost for all cases	Total cost if treatment/service were used in all cases
Inpatient treatment costs	\$33,143	46	100	\$1,524,570	\$1,524,570
Outpatient costs	Cost per case [¶]				
Outpatient hospital treatment	\$333	17	36	\$5,668	\$15,337
Physician visits	\$450	46	100	\$20,708	\$20,708
Outpatient physical therapy	\$909	46	100	\$41,810	\$41,810
Occupational therapy	\$4,037	3	7	\$12,111	\$185,699
Speech therapy	\$588	1	1	\$588	\$27,032
Total				\$80,885	\$290,586
Nursing home costs	Cost [#]				
Nursing home stay**	\$190	2	4	\$36,195	\$36,195
Transportation	\$65	46	100	\$2,977	\$2,977
Home health aides, babysitters, etc.	\$1,569	7	14	\$10,983	\$505,211
Total				\$50,154	\$544,383
Total for WNND				\$2,140,409	\$2,844,339

In 2005, an outbreak of West Nile virus (WNV) disease occurred in Sacramento County, California.



163 Human Cases Reported

Economic Impact of the Outbreak



Vector Control Costs
\$701,790 (~477m²)



Medical Treatment &
Productivity Lost
\$2.28 Mil

Cost Benefit Analysis

Total economic impact: \$2.98 million.
Only 15 prevented cases of West Nile neuroinvasive disease to make the emergency spray cost-effective.

Source: National Center Biotechnology Information

Conclusion & Recommendation

- Jul and Aug as the target month for vector control
- To monitor the predicted 9 clusters in 2014 as areas with a higher risk of WNV outbreak.
- The cost of vector control should also factor other trade-offs such impact on health, medical bills and loss in productivity in order to have a better sense of the overall economic cost
- Future work would include the use of medical data and the costs to have a more complete analysis.