

Caitlin Snyder
Flat Iron - Data Science
Module 5



DengAl: Predicting Disease Spread





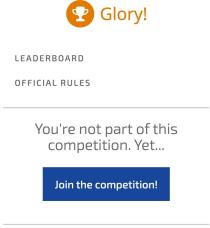


Challenge Summary



Can you predict local epidemics of dengue fever?

Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne disease that occurs in tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world. In mild cases, symptoms are similar to the flu: fever, rash, and muscle and joint pain. In severe cases, dengue fever can cause severe bleeding, low blood pressure, and even death.

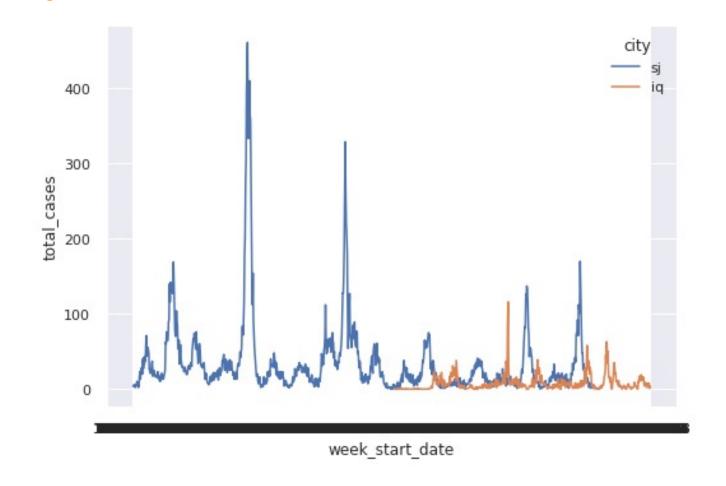


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Research Question

Given weekly dengue case counts in Puerto Rico and Peru, can we accurately predict future weekly case counts?

Assessing the overall picture



Introducing
outside variables
using domain
knowledge



Global warming phases



Compared models



Linear

Train r^2: 0.99975 Train MSE: 19.88174 Test r^2: 0.99987 Test MSE: 10.14023



GradientBoost

Train r^2: 0.99996 Train MSE: 3.52073 Test r^2: 0.99977 Test MSE: 17.93578



AdaBoost

Train r^2: 0.99508 Train MSE: 394.21235

Test r^2: 0.99418 Test MSE: 453.01727

Take-aways

- Cooler, drier conditions are less likely to see high dengue case counts.
- If you have a choice, avoid travel to tropical climates during wet season or take proper precautions.

Future avenues for exploration

- What is the influence of population density?
- What is the influence of mosquito net distributions?

Sources

- https://history.aip.org/climate/timeline.htm
- https://machinelearningmastery.com/how-to-usestatistics-to-identify-outliers-in-data/
- http://68.183.140.86:57267/notebooks/dsc-regression-assumptions-online-ds-sp-000/index.ipynb
- https://github.com/learn-co-curriculum/dsc-olsstatsmodels-lab/tree/solution

Thank you!