

Project Intro Demo

Malaria



Remains a major threat in global health, affecting 200 million people and causing 400,000 deaths a year. About half the world's population live in areas at risk of malaria transmission.

To date, microscopic examination of blood smears is the easiest and most reliable test for malaria.

Diagnostic accuracy depends on smear quality and expertise in classifying and counting infected and uninfected cells.

Doctors repeat blood smears every 8 hours for two days to make sure infection has not occurred.

To reduce the burden for microscopists/doctors in resource-constrained regions and improve diagnostic accuracy, machine learning could prove to be very valuable.

Data

Blood smear slides from 150 infected and 50 healthy patients

27,558 single cell images with equal instances of parasitized and uninfected cells.



