CAPSTONE PROJECT: MALARIA DETECTION DEEP LEARNING

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AGENDA

OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM

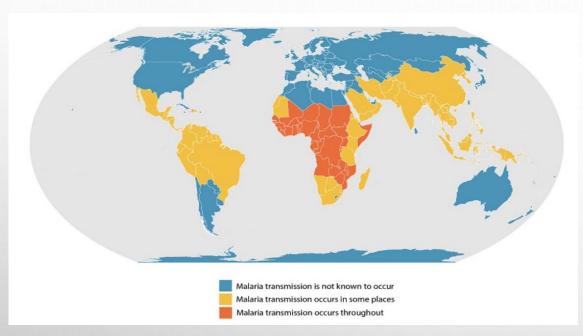
APPROACH FOR THE SOLUTION

KEY FINDINGS & INSIGHTS

RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM

What is Malaria?



- Malaria mostly transmitted in tropical regions.
- Disease caused by the bite of infected mosquitoes.
- In 2021, nearly half of the world's population was at risk of malaria. There were ~247 million cases of malaria worldwide and 619 thousand of death.

How to Detect Malaria?

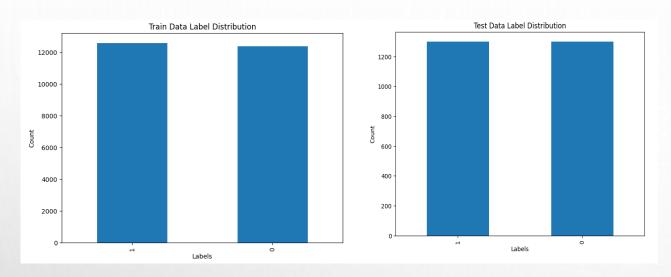


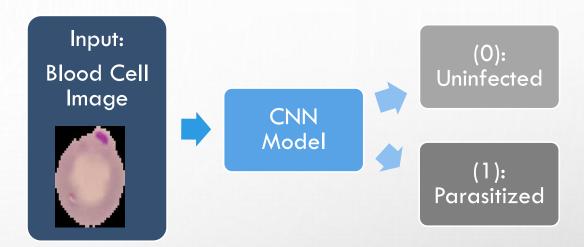


- Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT): Rapid and Cheap
 - All positive RDT should be followed by Microscopy
- Microscopy: Slow, requires skilled lab technicians
 - In developed countries, this tests are not done frequently so error risk is high.

Source: CDC and WHO

APPROACH FOR THE SOLUTION

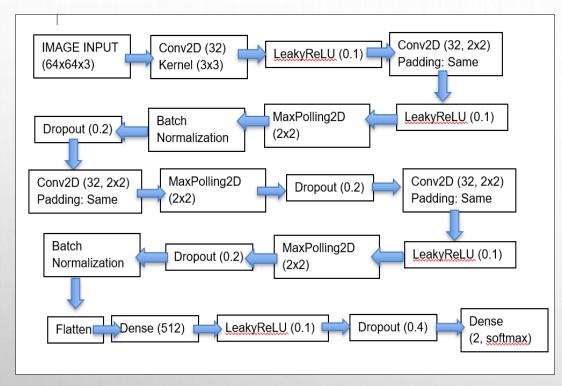




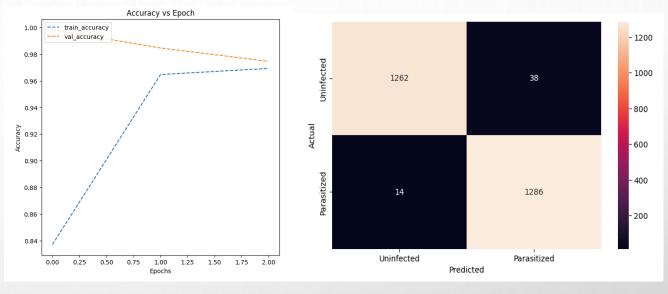
- 24,958 Train and 2,600 Test images.
- In total 27,558 images.

Model #	About CNN Models	Test Accuracy	False Negatives
Base Model	Base	0.99	1 <i>7</i>
Model 1	Add new layers	0.97	19
Model 2	LeakyReLU and Batch Normalization	0.98	14
Model 3	Data Augmentation	0.98	26
Model 4	Pre-Trained Model (VGG16)	0.97	46

KEY FINDINGS & INSIGHTS

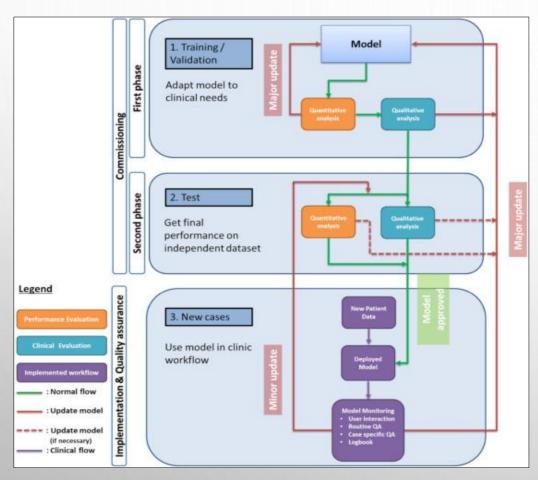


Suggested Model 2 Layers and Filters



- The test accuracy rate is 98% (f1-score is 0.98). Loss rate is 0.09.
- Above are confusion matrix and accuracy plot.
 - Test accuracy merging with the train accuracy as epochs progress.
 - o False Negatives: 14 out of 1300
 - o False Positives: 38 out of 1300

RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS



Recommended Implementation Flow

Key actions for stakeholders:

 Physicians and Data Scientist work together for an end-toend testing

Expected Benefits:

Faster, Lower Cost, Standard result delivery

Expected Costs:

Annual accuracy assessment

Key Risks and Challenges:

Room for Improvement (False Negatives and False Positives)

Further Improvements:

 Data sharing agreements among clinics to access more images

