

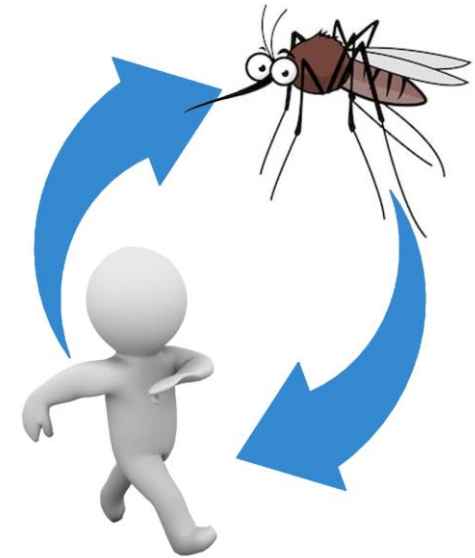
Minimizing the Spread of Drug Resistant Malaria using RL

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Motivation

- RL for social good
- Interesting problem:
 - Malaria is still very much a problem (731,000 deaths 2016)
 - Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) is a malaria control strategy in which asymptomatic individuals are given a full curative dose of an antimalarial medication at specified intervals.
 - This makes a negative feedback loop decreasing the prevalence of the disease.
 - However, like over-prescription of antibiotics, this can lead to a rise in the drug resistant form of the disease.
- Interesting environment:
 - Partially observable state
 - Necessity for transfer learning



Environment

Latent State	
S	Susceptible population
I_s	Infected (sensitive strain)(symptomatic)
I_a	Infected (sensitive strain)(asymptomatic)
J_s	Infected (resistant strain)(symptomatic)
J_a	Infected (resistant strain)(asymptomatic)
T_s	Treated (infected symptomatic)
T	IPT treated (not-infected)
T_a	IPT treated (asymptomatic infected)
R	Temporarily immune

Observable State	
$I_s + J_s$	Infected (symptomatic)
T_s	Treated (symptomatic)
$T + T_a$	IPT Treated (asymptomatic)
$S + I_a + J_a + R$	Asymptomatic other

Action:	IPT rate (treatments per person per day)
Reward:	Number of (symptomatic) infected people at each time step

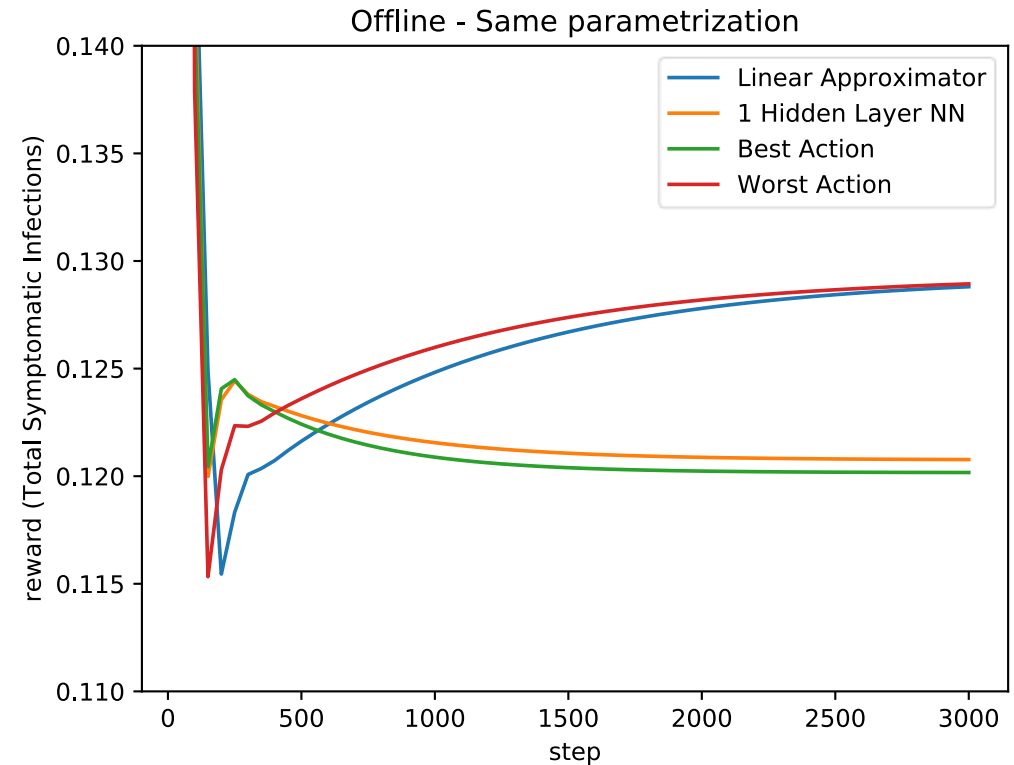
Evaluation

Two Models:

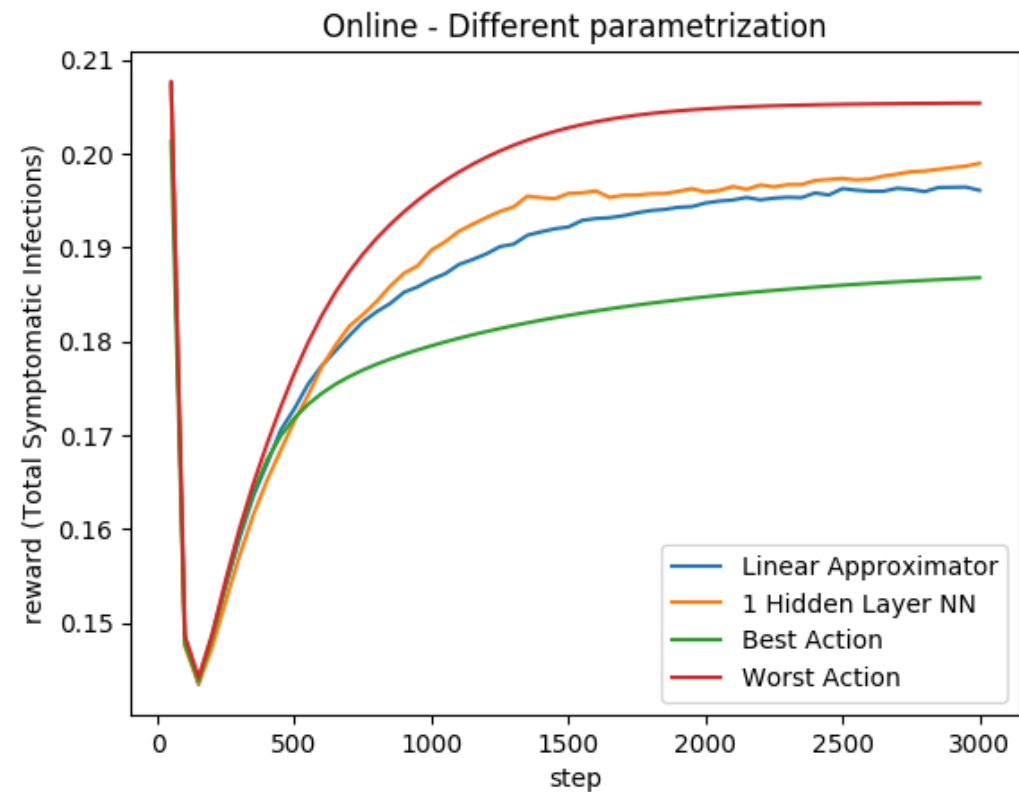
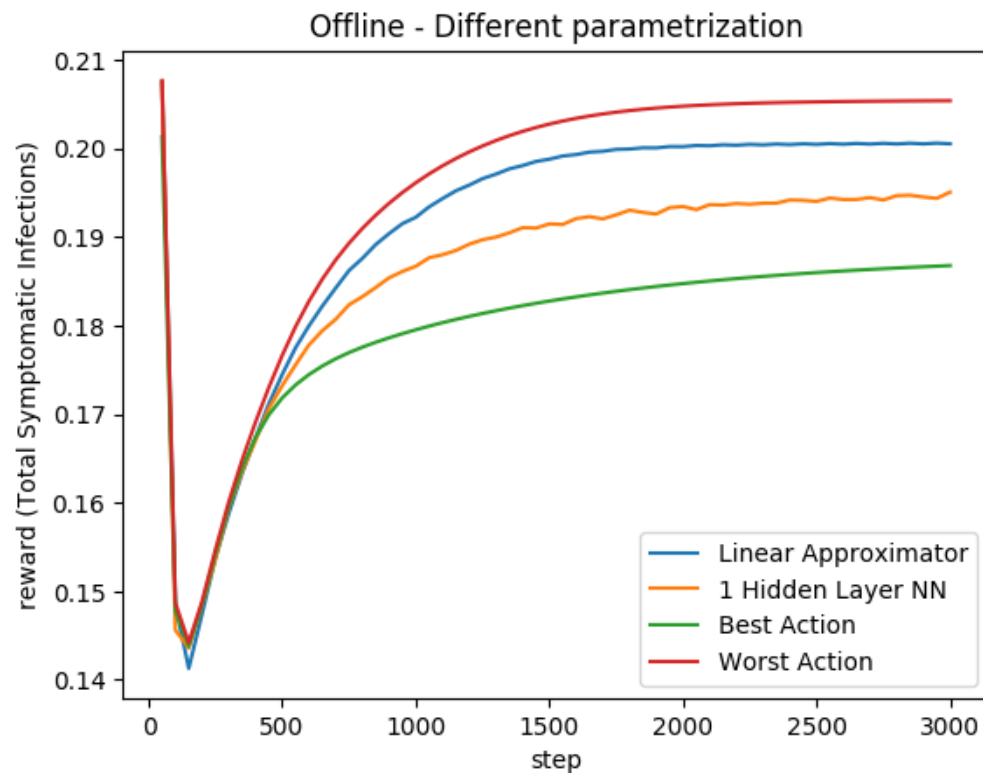
1. Linear Function Approximation
2. (Shallow) DQN with one hidden layer

Three scenarios:

1. Offline learning with the same model parametrization
2. Offline learning with different model parametrizations
3. Online learning



Evaluation



Future Work

- Improve environment (currently highly sensitive)
- Longer state sequence for learning
- Better hyperparameter tuning
- Better models (actor critic)