Utilizing Machine Learning in Predictive Analytics

An Examination of Lassa Fever Outbreaks in Nigeria

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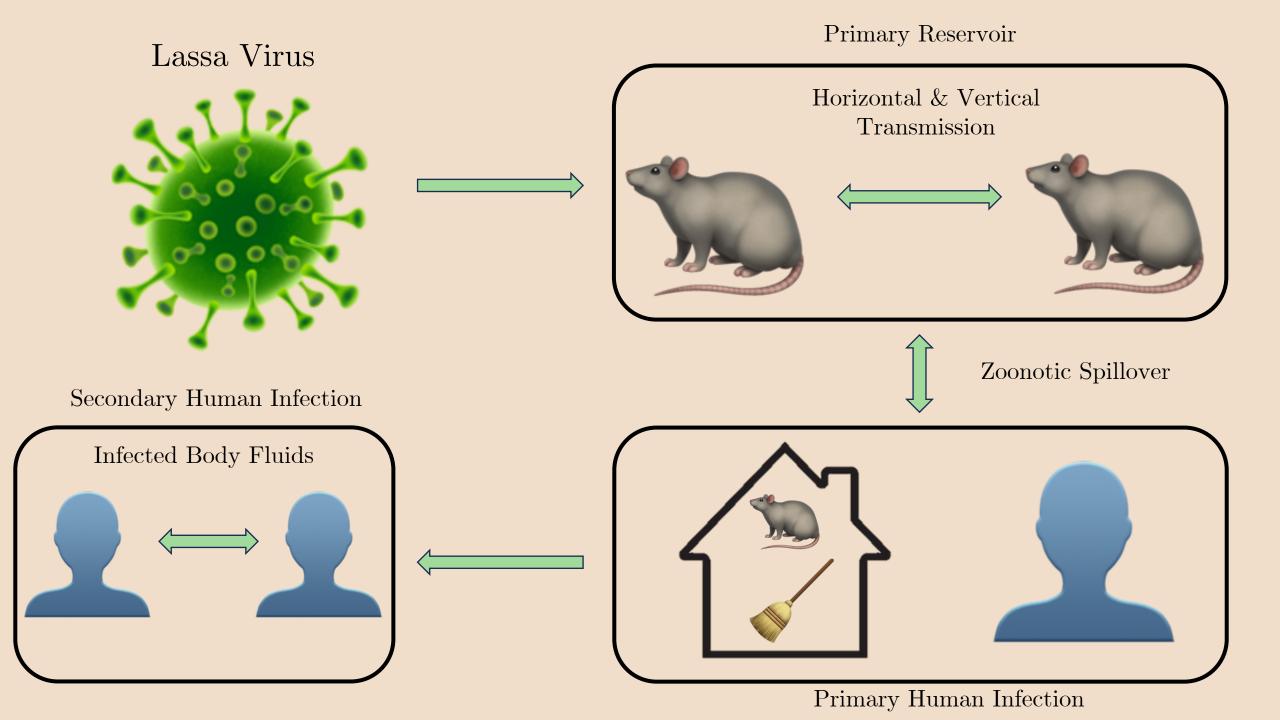
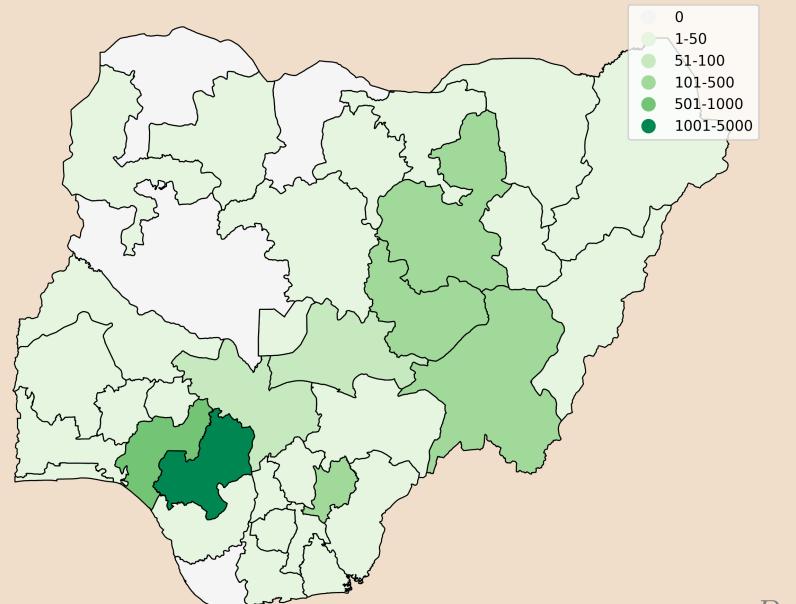




Image Source: [1]

Confirmed Cases of Lassa Fever in Nigeria (2015-2019)



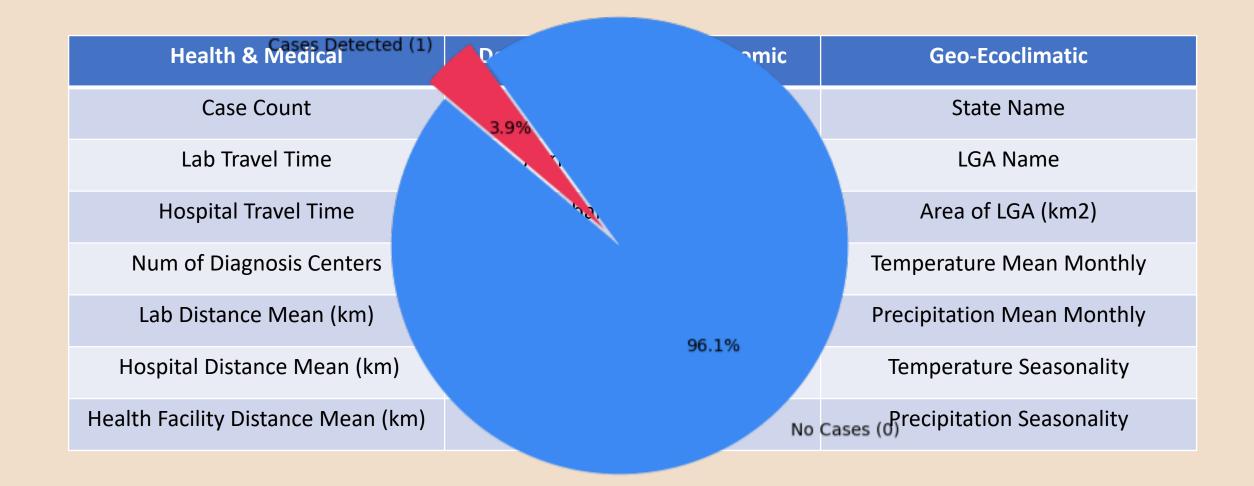
Objectives

- Assess predictive power of various variables
- Employ Advanced Machine Learning Methods
 - XGBoost
 - Random Forest
- Utilize SHAP for Post-Analysis
 - Identify Key Predictive Drivers
- Enhance Understanding of LF Dynamics

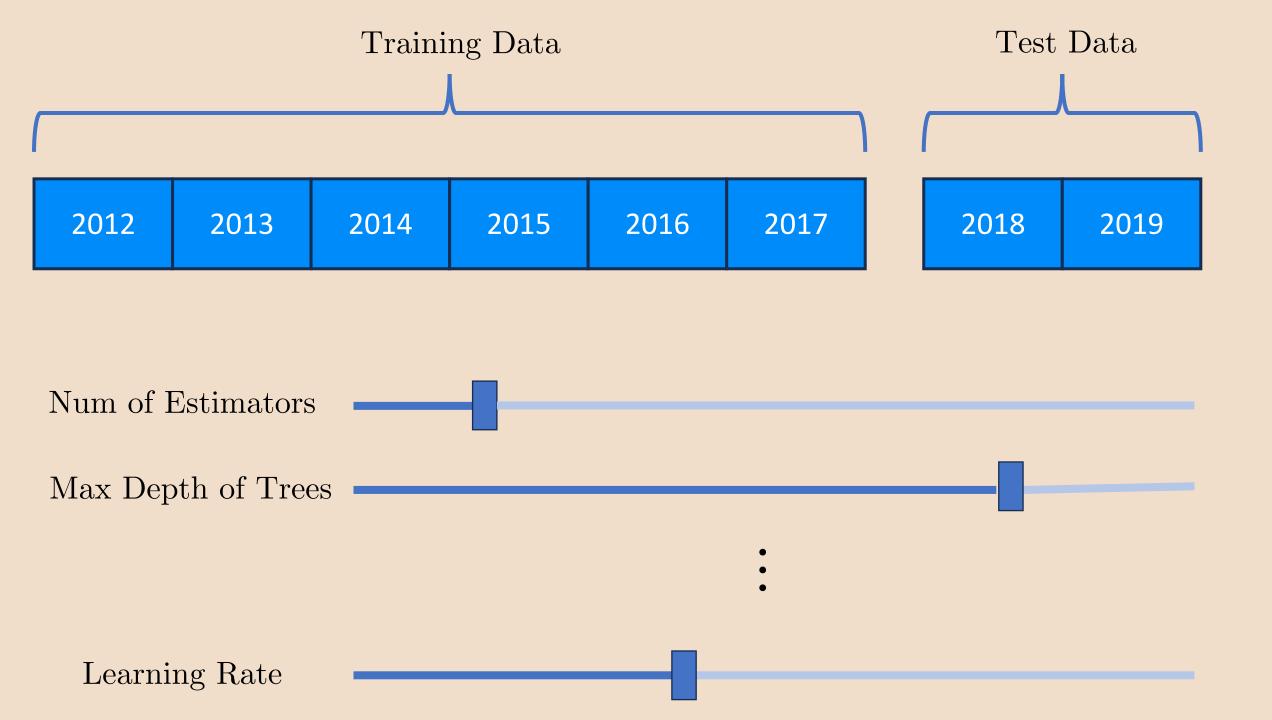




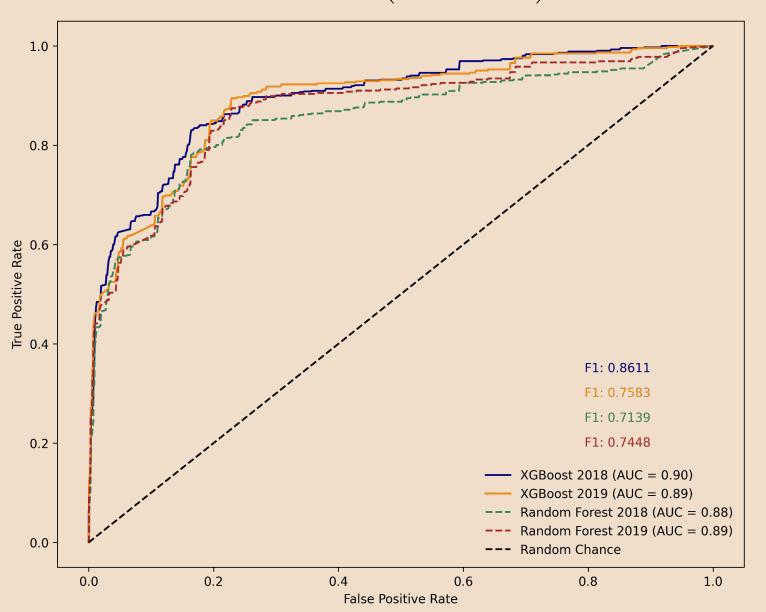


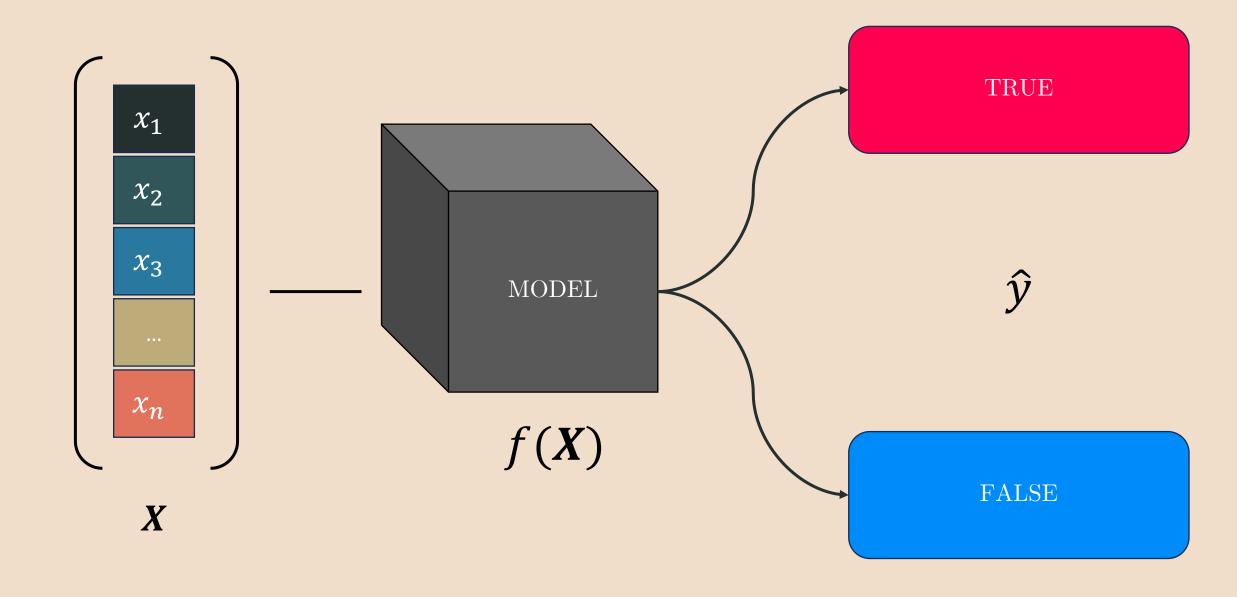


774 LGAs * 52 Weeks * 8 Years \cong 321k records

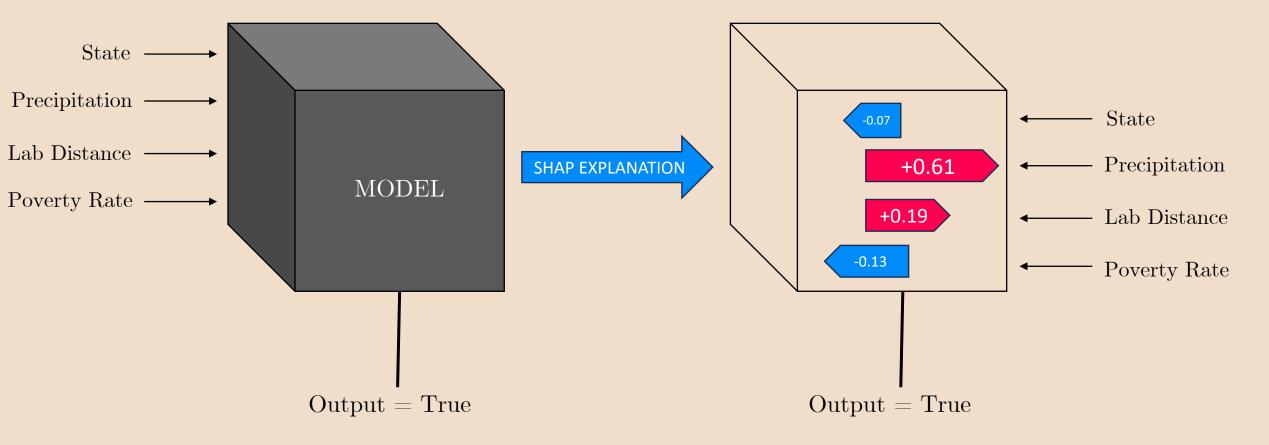


ROCAUC Plot for XGBoost and Random Forest Models (2018-2019)

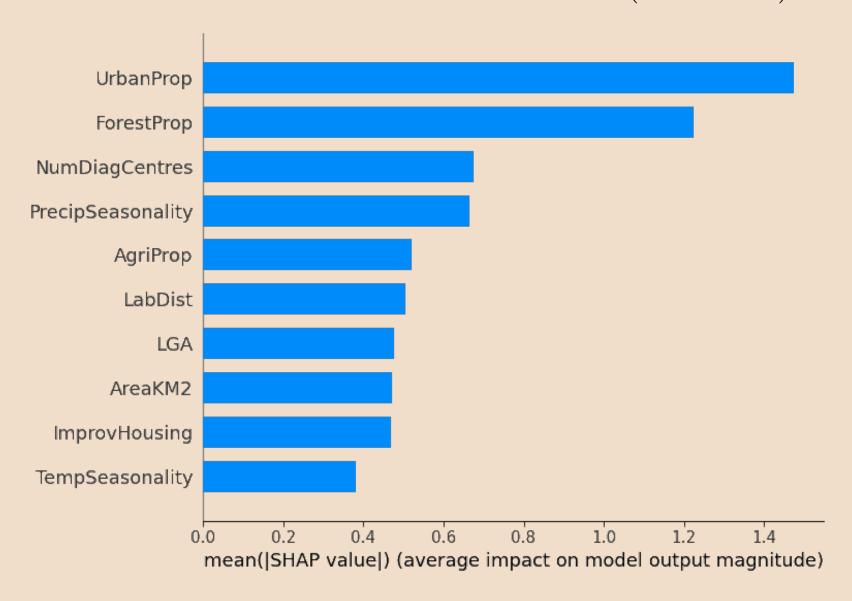


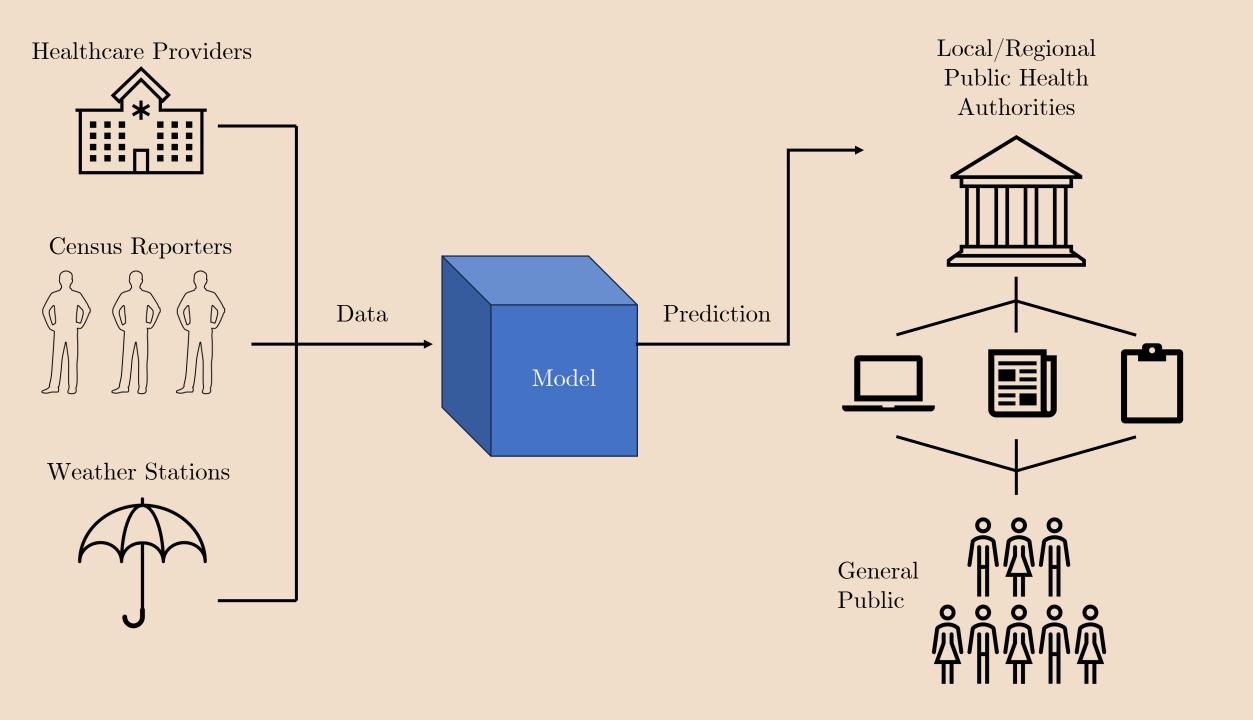






XGBoost Global SHAP Plot (2018-2019)





References:

- [1] I. Kaledzi, Image of "Dutch doctor's treatment in Sierra Leone," in *Sierra Leone: Dutch doctor dies from Lassa Fever*, Africa Feeds, Nov. 14 2019. [Online]. Available: https://africafeeds.com/2019/11/24/sierra-leone-dutch-doctor-dies-from-lassa-fever/. [Accessed: Apr. 9, 2024].
- [2] Redding DW, Gibb R, et al. Geographical Drivers and Climate-linked Dynamics of Lassa Fever in Nigeria. Nature Communications October 2021;12(1). ISSN 2041-1723.



Thank you for listening!

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