

# Predicting West Nile Virus Incidence in ND using Machine Learning Techniques

## PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

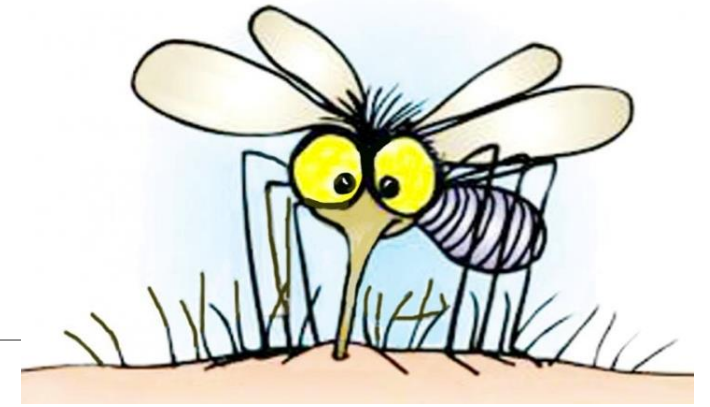
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## NDSU

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# Project Objectives

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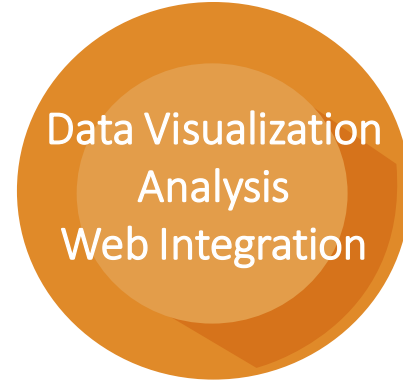


## ■ GOALS

- Develop an user Interface showing history of North Dakota cases on West Nile Virus and Culex Species Type by categorize risk levels
  - *The interface utilizes multilayered Google Maps developed through Google Fusion Tables*
  - *An understanding of historical data and weather variables is essential for providing sufficient lead time to predict WNV occurrence, and for implementing disease control and prevention strategies such as spray period and hiring of seasonal mosquito workers.*
- Develop a Forecasting Model to predict mosquito counts and WNV Incidence using Weather, and prior years of mosquito trap count data.
- NASA Relevance
  - Use Remote sensing, weather data sets, “Better Understand Earth”

# Methodology

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- Receive data from county mosquito control, NDDoH
- Integrate Weather data
- Organize data to useful format
- Clean data etc..

- Basic statistical examination
- Feature selection
- Forecasting algorithms
- Accuracy assessment

- Easy interactive web interface
- Basic analysis

- Decision-making protocols
  - hiring of seasonal mosquito control units
- public health awareness campaigns

# Data Collection, Aggregation

- Data must be organized to be used and interpreted
  - Data comes from many sources in many formats making for a time consuming challenge

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	<b>Weekly Mosquito Trap Counts</b>													
2	<b>Dates: July 1st - July 7th 2013</b>													
3	<b>Counties</b>	<b>Trap Location</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>								<b>Total Mosquitoes</b>		
4				<b>Anopheles</b>	<b>Aedes</b>	<b>Aedes vexans</b>	<b>Culex</b>	<b>Culex Tarsalis</b>	<b>Culex salinarius</b>	<b>Culiseta</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Female</b>		
5	<b>Region I</b>													
6	Williams	Williston #1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	5	5	
7	Williams	Williston #2	80	0	48	104	16	0	0	72	0	240	320	
8	Williams	Tioga										0	0	
9	Divide	Crosby	96	0	80	64	24	0	0	56	0	224	320	
10	McKenzie	Watford City										0	0	
11	Mountrail	Stanley										0	0	
12	<b>Region I Total</b>		<b>176</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>469</b>	645	
13	<b>Region II</b>													
14	Ward	Minot Oak Park(1)	12	0	20	0	0	0	0	3	0	23	35	
15	Ward	Minot NW (2)	2	0	16	0	0	0	0	11	0	27	29	
16	Ward	Ryder	8	0	14	6	0	4	0	4	0	28	36	
17	Bottineau	Bottineau	6	2	13	1	0	0	0	1	0	17	23	
18	Burke	Bowbells	40	4	96	44	8	0	0	12	0	164	204	
19	McHenry	Towner	8	0	12	4	4	0	0	0	0	20	28	
20	McLean	Deep Wtr Creek Bay	TWTC									0	0	
21	McLean	Washburn	8	0	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	16	24	
22	Renville	Mohall	80	32	224	32	0	16	0	16	0	320	400	
23	Sheridan	Martin										0	0	
24	<b>Region II Total</b>		<b>164</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	615	779	
25	<b>Region III</b>													
26	Ramsey	Devils Lake #1	4	0	20	22	10	2	0	10	0	64	68	
27	Ramsey	Devils Lake #2										0	0	

Sample trap count data set from ND DoH



# Trap Count Forecasting Model – PLSR

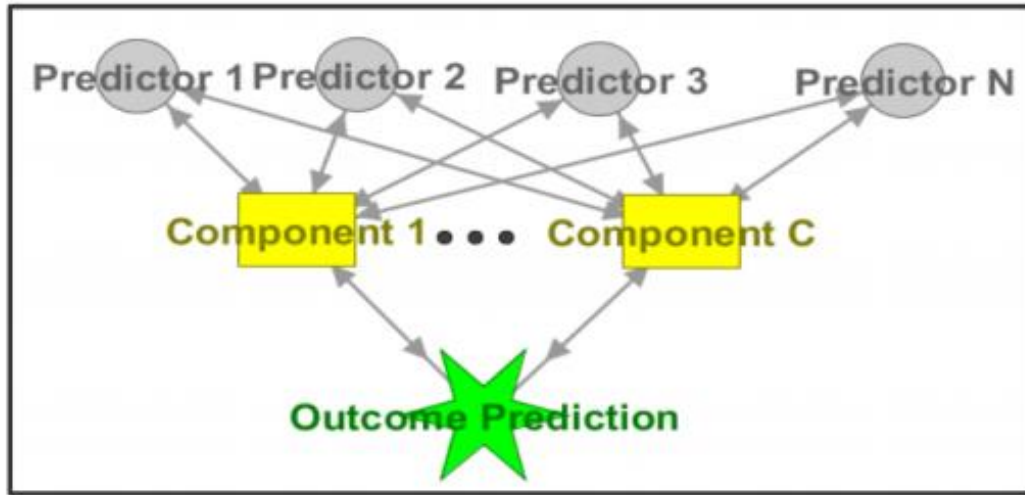


Fig. 1. Block Diagram of partial least squares algorithm

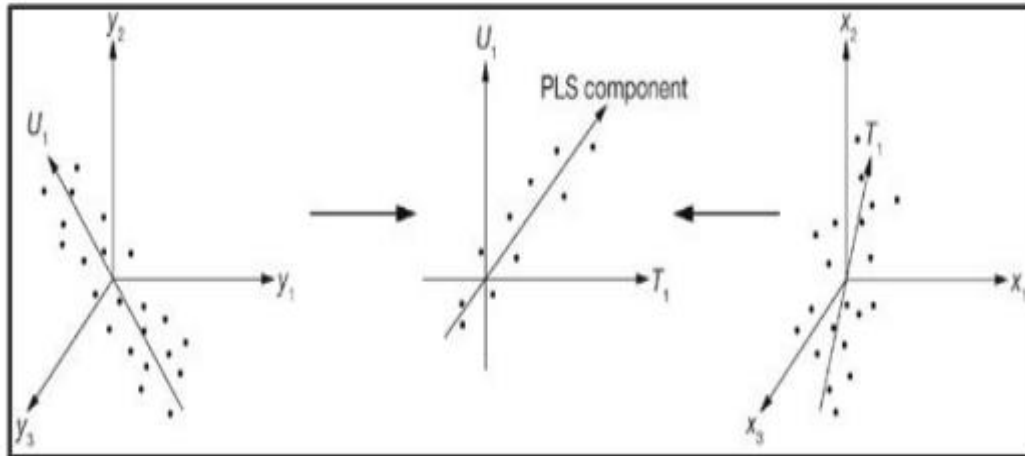


Fig. 2. Predictor and target variable spaces forming maximal covariant regression

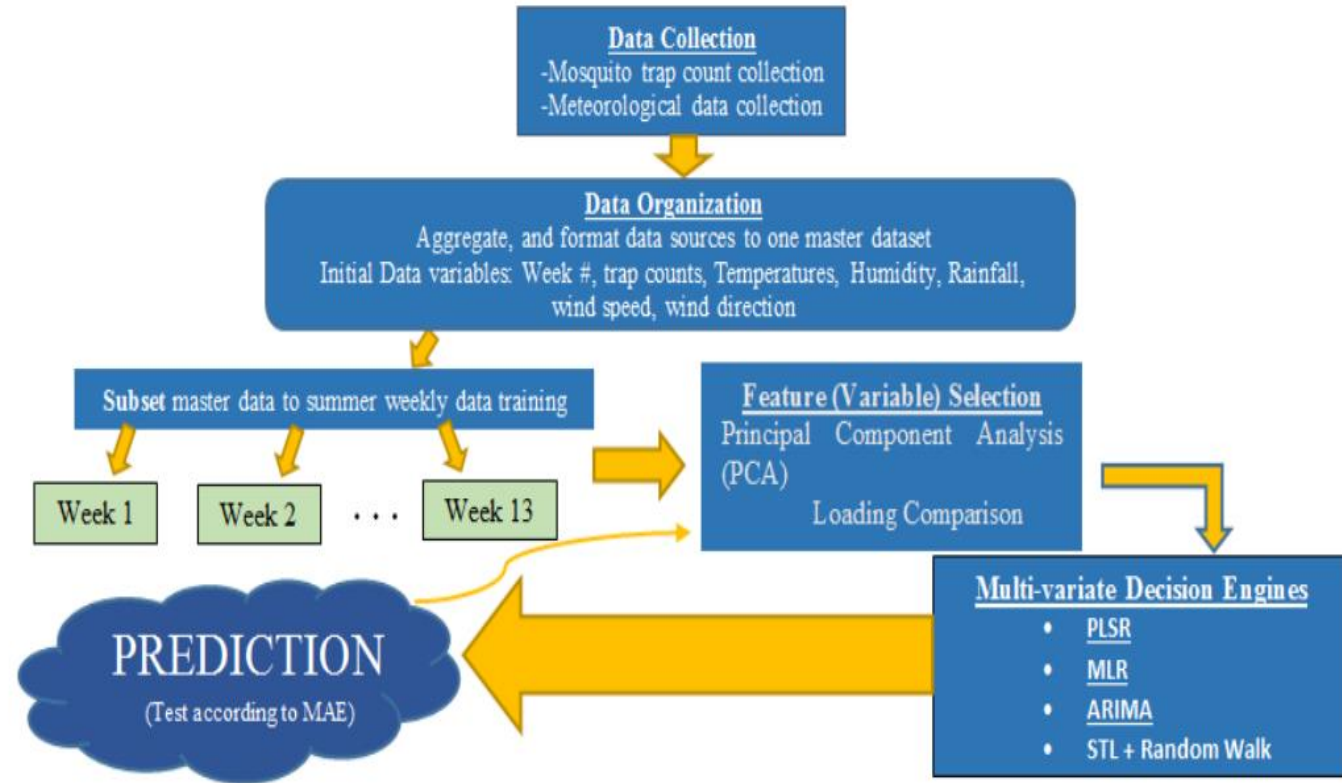
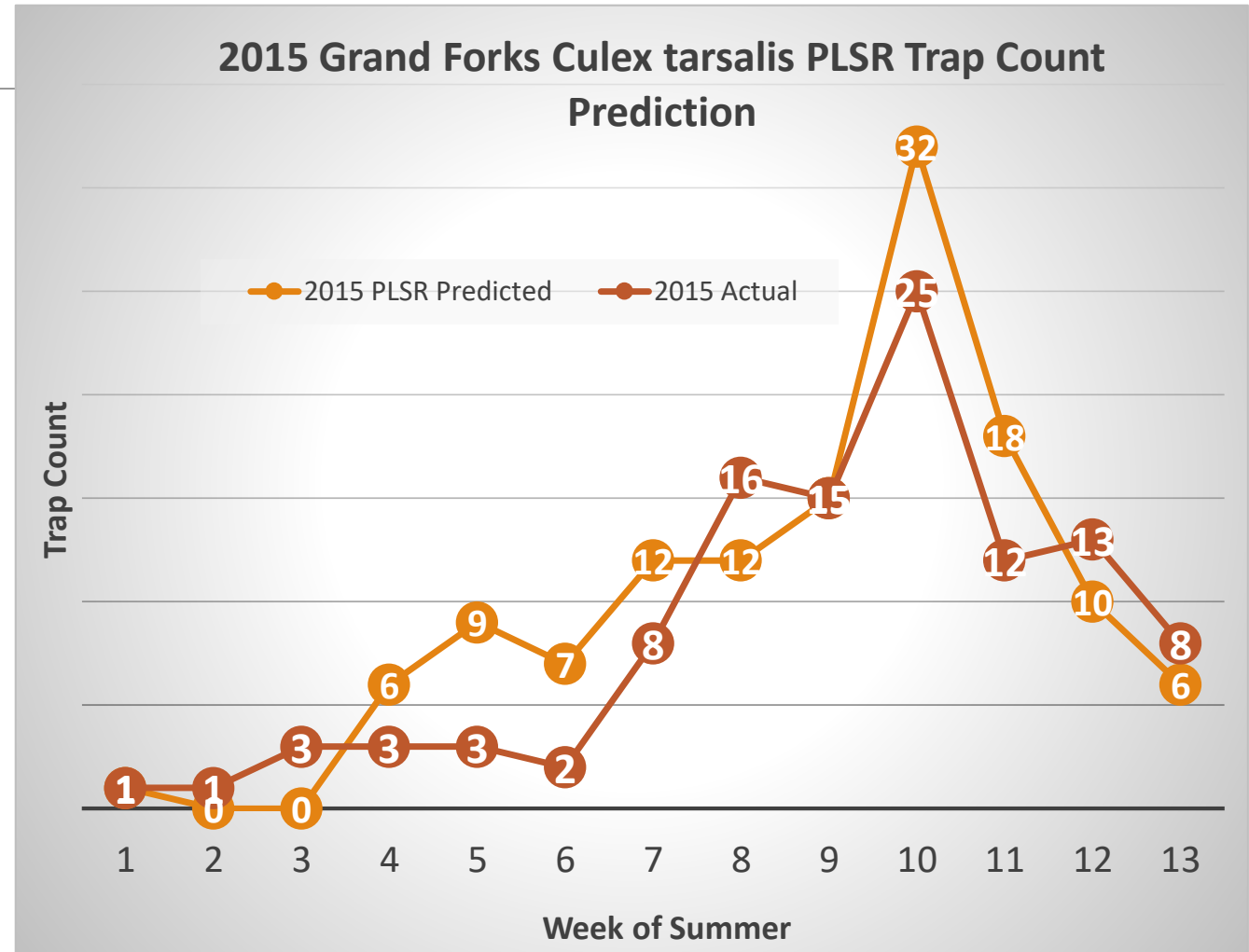


Fig. 6. Block diagram showing start to finish modeling process

# Prediction Results

TABLE I. TABULAR DISPLAY OF DIFFERENT PREDICTION ALGORITHMS COMPARED WITH THE ACTUAL TRAP COUNT FOR 2015 AND THE CORRESPONDING MAE OF EACH PREDICTION. PLSR SHOWS THE LEAST AMOUNT OF PREDICTION ERROR

2015 Trap Count Prediction Model Comparison					
Week	2015 Actual	STL+RandomWalk	Holt-Winters	ARIMA	PLSR
1	1	0	0	0	1
2	1	0	1	0	0
3	3	0	1	13	0
4	3	0	3	0	6
5	3	6	2	6	9
6	2	0	12	13	7
7	8	1	16	13	12
8	16	26	16	9	12
9	15	8	2	18	15
10	25	40	15	16	32
<b>MAE</b>		<b>5.62</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b><u>3.3</u></b>



# WNV Human Cases Binomial Prediction Modeling

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- Using binomial prediction methods, Random Forest, Regression tree, logistic regression
- Predict based on meteorological variables and trap count whether WNV will be contracted by a human

Random Forest Prediction confusion matrix results

	RandomForest		Error
Actual			
0	260	0	0
1	2	8	0.2



# Risk Maps Website – Google Fusion Tables

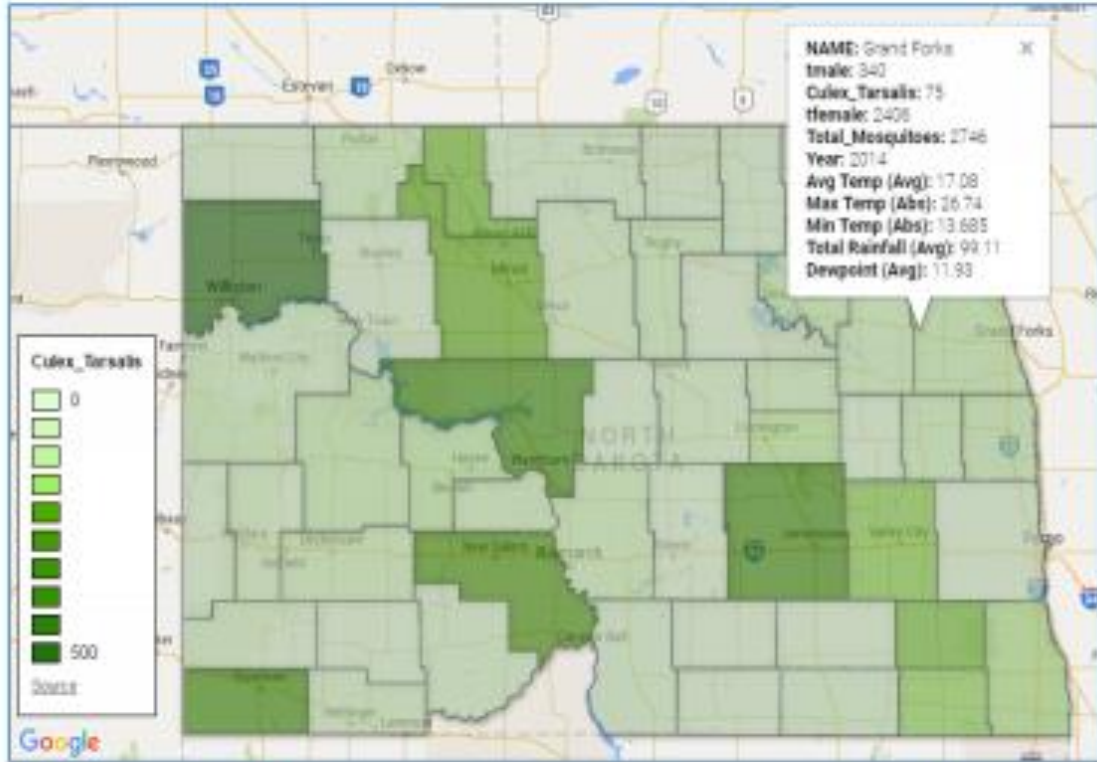


Fig. 4. Layered Google Map Showing *Culex Tarsalis* in colored layers and a pop up box displaying Grand Forks County information

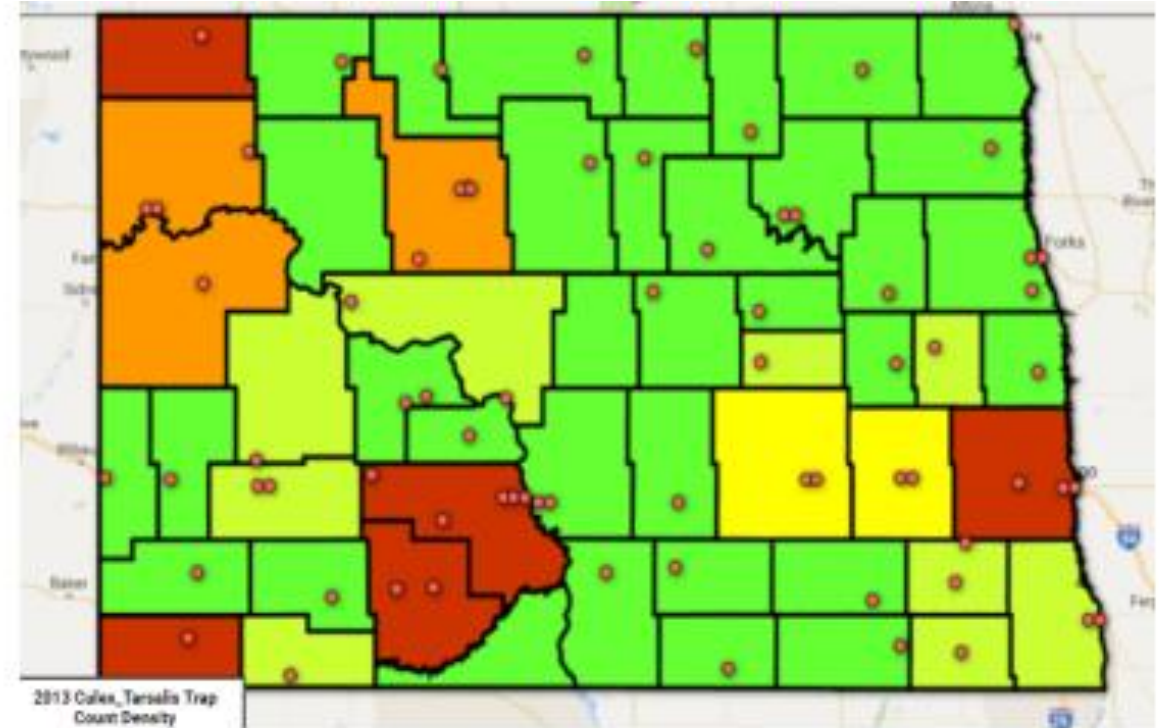
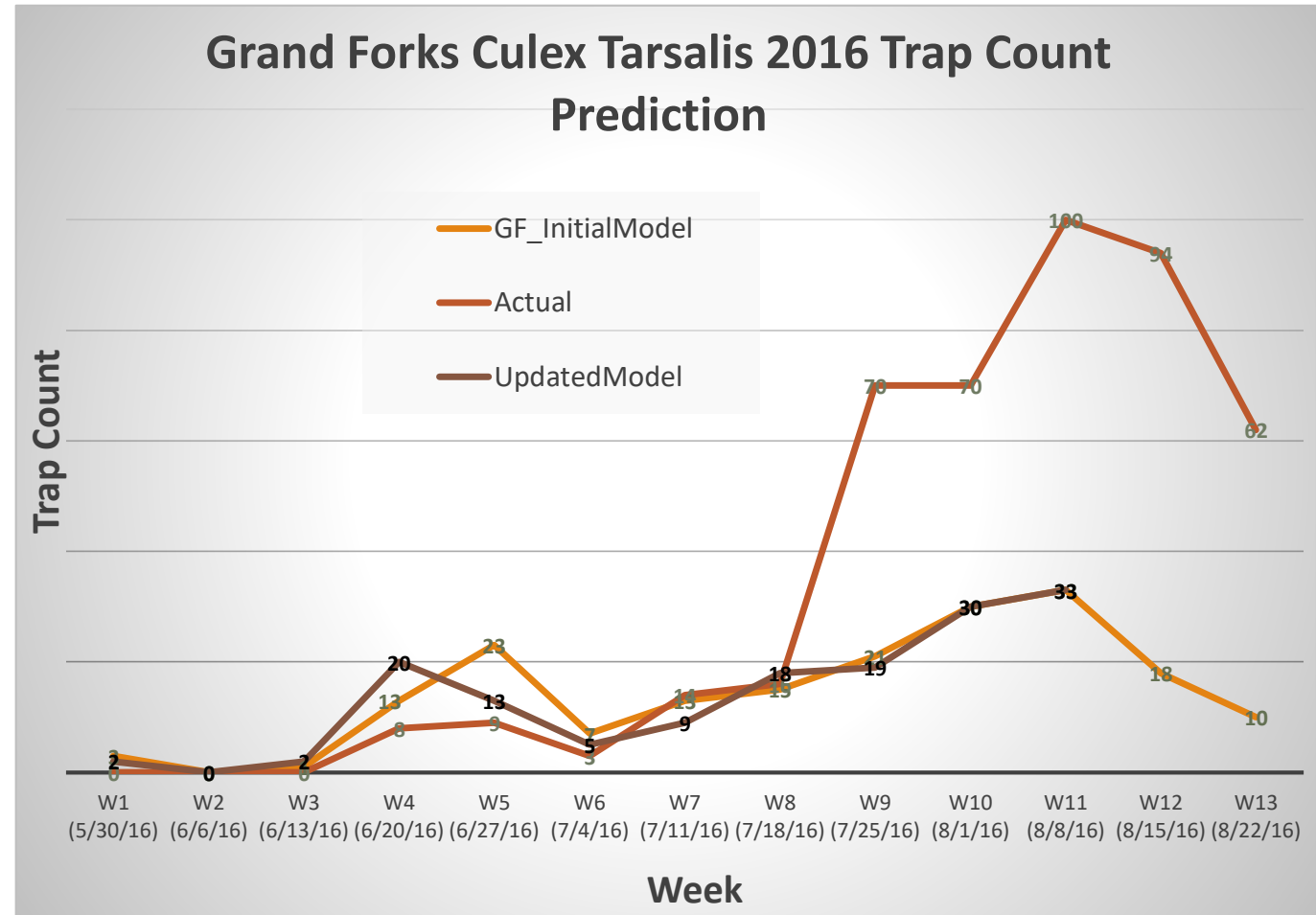


Fig. 3. Layered Google Map displaying colors that correspond to mosquito trap counts. Red counties indicate high population, green indicate low. Red markers correspond to actual trap locations in North Dakota. This type of map will be used to show trap counts and WNV risk

[WEBSITE](#)

# Future Work

- Train student or department to do modeling
- Improve Accuracy of Culex tarsalis trap count model
- Continued development and accuracy improvement of human WNV contraction model
  - Further analysis of Minimum Infection Rate (MIR) data
  - Vector Index (VI)
- Extend the scope of prediction models to all counties
- Collection and addition of key weather variables to website analysis interface



# Publications

M. Champion, C. Bina, **P. Ranganathan** et.al. Predicting West Nile Virus (WNV) Occurrences in North Dakota using Data Mining Techniques FTC 2016 - Future Technologies Conference 2016, 6-7 December 2016 | San Francisco, United States.

- Planning to submit new additional findings to “Journal of Entomology”

**FTC 2016**

6-7 Dec. San Francisco

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## Predicting West Nile Virus (WNV) Occurrences in North Dakota using Data Mining Techniques

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