

Risk Map Awareness Medilabsecure Global Meeting

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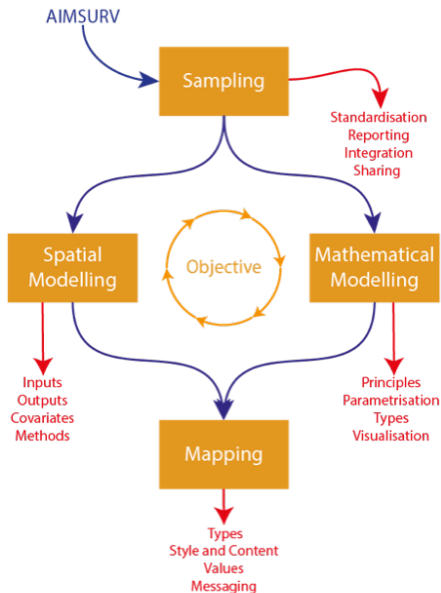
10 YEARS
MEDI LAB SECURE

MediLabSecure Global Meeting
Commemorating 10 Years of Dedicated Efforts & Achievements in Vector-Borne Diseases Preparedness

June 11-13th, 2024 Paris, France

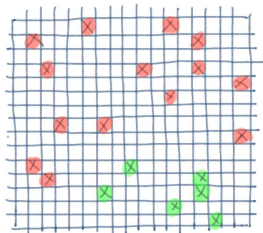
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- ▶ Mapping and modelling can be a useful tool
- ▶ There is no single way of mapping
- ▶ Modelling can be made to support different points
- ▶ Interpretation is as important as the model itself
- ▶ Lessons learned from the pandemic
- ▶ Open discussion with examples from the AIM-COST Roadmap

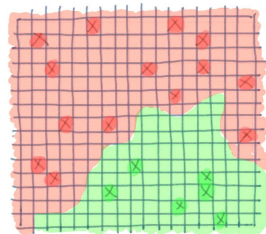


Pdf of the Roadmap

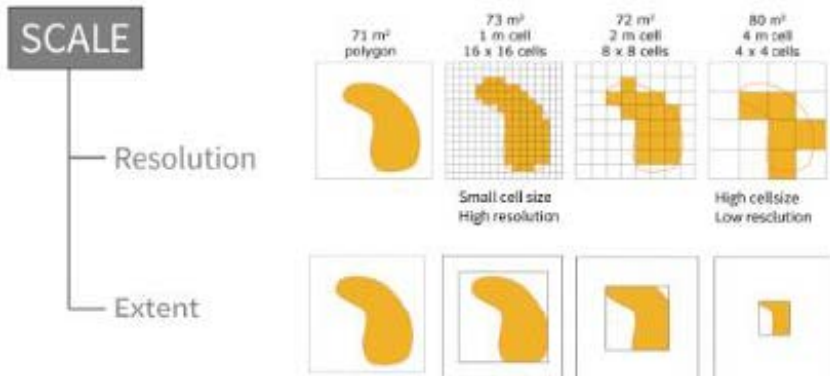




$$F(x) = \frac{1}{J} \sum_{j=1}^J c_{j_{full}} + \sum_{k=1}^K \left(\frac{1}{J} \sum_{j=1}^J \text{contribution}_{j,k}(x) \right)$$

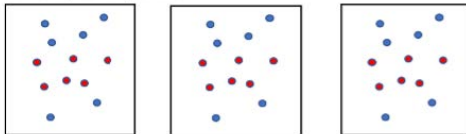


- ▶ Field sampling is usually not designed with the analysis in mind
- ▶ A modelling data set is usually a collection of different projects
- ▶ Absences usually are not collected
- ▶ Typical issues:
 - ▶ Clustering
 - ▶ Aggregated data
 - ▶ Polygon \leftrightarrow Gridded data
 - ▶ Scale and resolution



- ▶ Maps are (mis)communication devices
- ▶ How maps will be disseminated will give options and limitations
- ▶ What works in one context may not be ideal in another
- ▶ All maps are a simplification of reality
- ▶ Generalisation is necessary for conveying a clear message

One spatial pattern



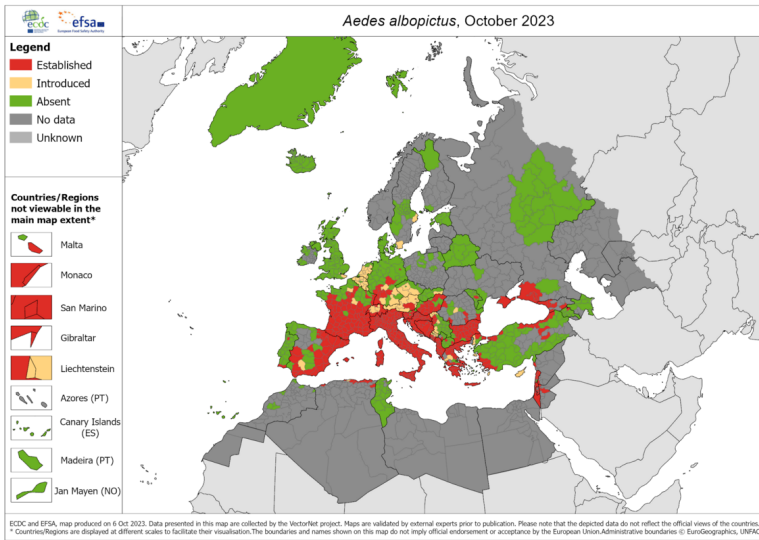
Three ways of aggregating

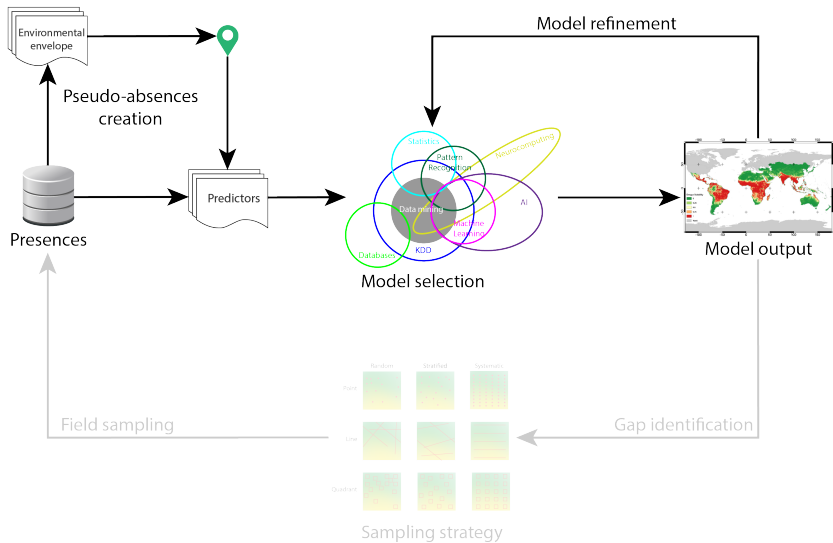


Three different aggregated patterns



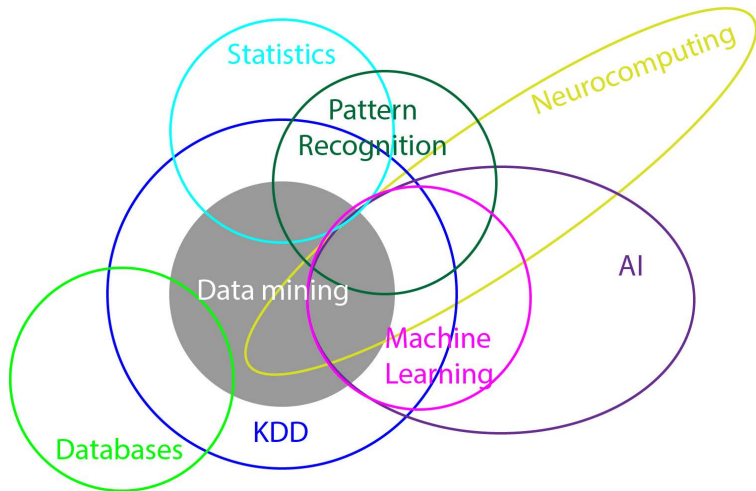
Adapted from Lambert & Zanin, 2016

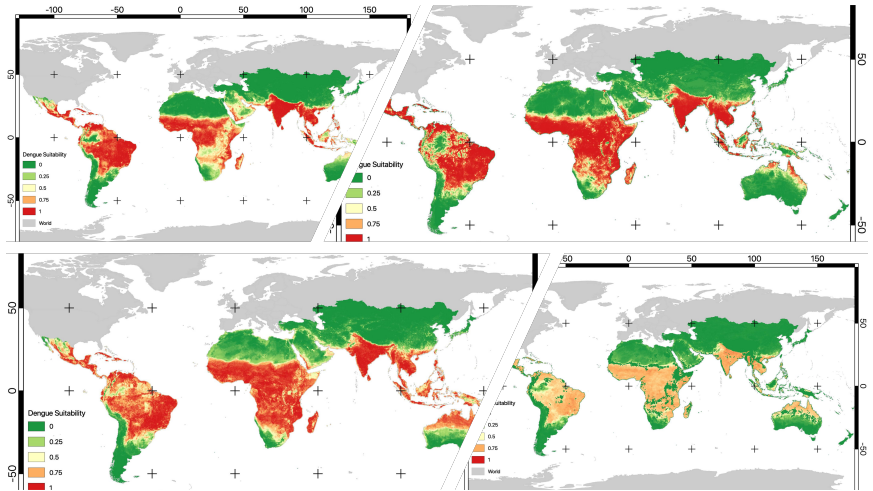


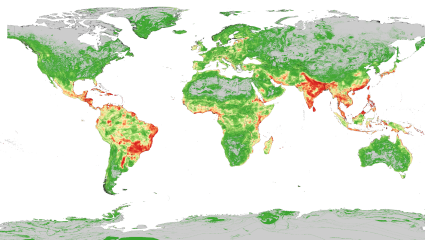
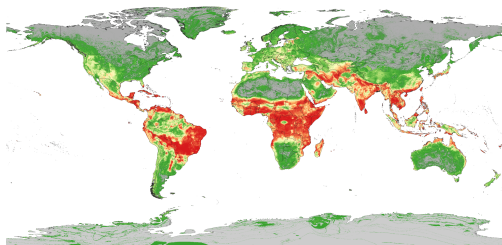


- ▶ Several factors can influence model output
 - ▶ Input data
 - ▶ Pseudo-absences
 - ▶ Covariates
 - ▶ Model choice

- ▶ Understanding the system is of vital importance









Let's discuss

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