

Risk Management and Disaster Response in Health Sector: Spatiotemporel Predictive Modelling of Malaria Endemicity in the Northern Zone of Plateau State, Nigeria

Nanlok Henry Nimlang, Gilles Dusserre, Sandrine Bayle, Kivanc Ertugay, Sebnem Duzgun

▶ To cite this version:

Nanlok Henry Nimlang, Gilles Dusserre, Sandrine Bayle, Kivanc Ertugay, Sebnem Duzgun. Risk Management and Disaster Response in Health Sector: Spatiotemporel Predictive Modelling of Malaria Endemicity in the Northern Zone of Plateau State, Nigeria. Colloque IMT 2023: "Sécurité et Résilience", Apr 2023, Palaiseau, France. 2023, 10.5281/zenodo.7937270. hal-04097889

HAL Id: hal-04097889 https://imt-mines-ales.hal.science/hal-04097889

Submitted on 15 May 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



RISK MANAGEMENT AND DISASTER RESPONSE IN HEALTH SECTOR:

Spatiotemporel Predictive Modelling of Malaria Endemicity in the Northern Zone of Plateau State, Nigeria.

CONTEXT:

- Malaria endemicity is the degree to which malaria is persistently present and spread within a particular region. Many variables, including the climatic, ecological, socioeconomic, and human behaviours, have an impact on endemicity.
- Spatiotemporal malaria modelling incorporates environmental, meteorological, socio-economic and epidemiological data in modelling the spatial distribution, transmission mechanisms and dynamics of malaria risk over a period.
- Malaria elimination strategies carry out a holistic assessment, analysis, evaluation and implementation of the spatiotemporal predictive model as a strategy by Nigeria's Malaria Elimination Programme in the elimination of the disease.

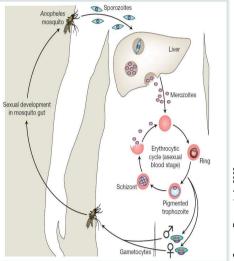


Figure 1: Life cycle of Plasmodium falciparum



Nanlok Henry NIMLANG

Authors

Gilles DUSERRE Sandrine BAYLE

Kivanc ERTUGAY

Sebnem DUZGUN

Partners

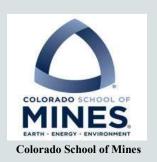
Université de Nimes



PTDF Nigeria







RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

- Assessment, Evaluation and Analysis of Nigeria's malaria endemicity burden and distribution rate as effective tools for measuring the National Elimination Strategies, performance and identify areas of improvement.
- Develop Spatiotemporal Predictive Modelling by incorporating ecological, meteorological, socioeconomic and epidemiological datasets to analyse the spatial distribution, transmission mechanisms and the dynamics of malaria risks in Nigeria.
- Analysis, Evaluation, Validation and Implementation of the developed spatiotemporal predictive model as effective tool for malaria control and elimination for adoption by the National Malaria Elimination Programme for effective decision-making.

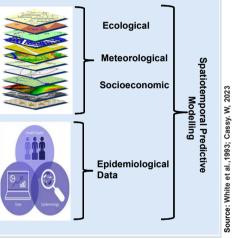


Figure 2: Pictural and schematic representation of spatiotemporal prediction modelling of malaria endemicity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

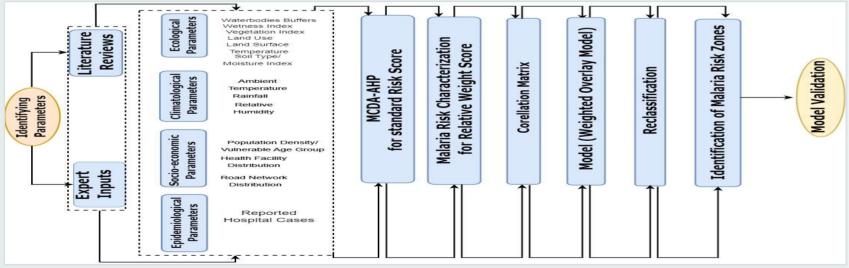


Figure 3: schematic representation of methodology used in the spatiotemporal prediction modelling of malaria endemicity

OUTCOMES:

- Spatial Identification of malaria endemic regions, transmission mechanisms, and a thorough understanding of the dynamics of malaria risk in Nigeria.
- **Determination** of the distribution rates and burden as a management decision-making tool in the effective and efficient planning of scare resources.
- An Effective Guide for the National Malaria Elimination Programme management, policy makers and the Nigerian Government in making informed decisions about the health facilities distribution.

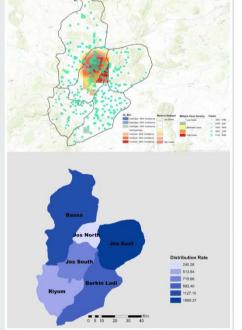


Figure 4: Malaria Risk Model and Distribution Rate