Short Communication

Artificial Intelligence May Help in the Containment of Cholera in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT
Artificial intelligence (AI) techniques have been widely applied to infectious disease outbreak detection and early warning, trend prediction, and public health response and assessment. Such public health surveillance and response tasks of significant importance pose unique technical challenges such as data sparsity; Traditional public health information relies heavily on epidemiological data. Recent years have seen incredible growth of AI-enabled methods, especially in developed countries, complementing statistical approaches. This chapter aims to provide a systematic review of these recent advances applying AI techniques to address the Cholera Epidemic and surveillance and response challenges.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Cholera, Public Health, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION
Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the theory and development of computer systems to perform tasks usually requiring human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and translation between languages (BuiltIn, 2021). Furthermore, Artificial intelligence (AI) is a wide-ranging branch of computer science concerned with building smart machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence. It endeavors to replicate or simulate human intelligence in machines (BuiltIn, 2021).

In the recent era, AI technology has been widely used in different fields such as social science, public health, medicine, engineering, etc. In addressing trending issues of public concern. AI has also been applied to a broad spectrum of fields. Public health surveillance is one such area that has benefited significantly from these recent AI advances (Abdullahi & Muhammad, 2021; Abdullahi et al., 2021).

Historical Background:
Cholera is a highly contagious infection. It originated in India and spread far beyond Russia and Great
Cholera is an acute diarrheal illness caused by infection of the intestine with *Vibrio cholerae* bacteria. Cholera disease is usually transmitted through the fecal-oral route of contaminated food or water caused by poor sanitation (Symington, 2011). Most cholera cases in developed countries are transmitted through contaminated food, whereas, in developing countries, it is more often through contaminated water (Mandal et al., 2011). Food transmission can occur when people harvest seafood such as oysters and shellfish in the waters infected with *V. cholerae*. People infected with cholera often have diarrhea, and hence disease transmission may occur if this diarrhea contaminates water used by other people (Miller et al., 1985). A single diarrheal incident can cause a one million increase in *V. cholerae* in the environment through waterways, groundwater, and drinking water supplies. Usually, cholera transmission directly from person to person is infrequent (Fung, 2014). The infection is often mild or without symptoms but can sometimes be severe and life-threatening. About 1 in 10 people with cholera will experience severe symptoms, which, in the early stages, include: profuse watery diarrhea, vomiting, thirst, leg cramps, and Restlessness or irritability (CDC, 2021).

**Application of Artificial Intelligent (AI) in the Containment of Cholera:**

Some countries have taken bold steps in deploying AI in the surveillance and containment of the cholera epidemic; however, four types of intelligence can contain the cholera outbreak in Nigeria.

Machine learning is an application of artificial intelligence that provides computer-based systems to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed (Demsar et al., 2013). Machine learning is categorized mainly into supervised and unsupervised algorithms. Supervised algorithms are used when the training data is classified and labeled, while unsupervised algorithms are used in unlabeled data (Sathy & Abraham, 2013; Chao, 2011). The basic premise of machine learning is to build models that can receive input data and use statistical analysis to predict an output while updating...
Nigeria faces many public health problems and challenges (Baba and Omotara, 2012; Muhammad et al., 2017). The health issues that Nigeria faces are infectious diseases, sewage disposal, health insurance, water supply, poor housing condition, solid waste disposal, disaster management & control, doctor-population ratio, population-bed ratio, population per health facility, payment system/methods, utilization of care, access to care, improper coordination of donor funds, poor sanitation and hygiene, incessant doctors strike, disease surveillance, and urbanization. Lack of Information and Communication Technological (ICT) facilities that could replace the primitive approach to the health care system in the Northern part of Nigeria also leads to inadequate health information delivery in Primary Health Care Systems (Rabiu et al., 2019). Those mentioned above will give birth to a cholera outbreak in Nigeria if a concerted effort is not made to address the growing increase in infectious diseases rooted in poor water supply, sanitation, and hygiene and harnessing the potential in artificial intelligence in monitoring and tracking this epidemic. However, Nigeria’s health problem will remain unsolved (Huhn, 2021).

According to Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, since the beginning of 2021, the reported cases of cholera among the age group 5-14 is 27.0%. Of all suspected cases, 51.0% are males, and 49.0% are females (NCDC, 2021). Previous cholera outbreaks in Nigeria have claimed hundreds of lives. However, this current outbreak could place the country in a much more serious situation without robust efforts to mitigate the risks of inadequate sanitation services and practices (Huhn, 2021).

According to zonal distribution, the northeast has the highest reported suspected case of cholera; this may be due to insurgency in the area (Boko Haram), which has a devastating effect on water supply sanitation hygiene in the region. However, the northwest also follows the northeast in terms of high cases of suspected cholera; meanwhile has a similar case of security challenges of banditry, which maybe affect adequate sanitation and hygiene. Lastly, northcentral has a small number of suspected cholera cases (NCDC, 2021). Furthermore, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the number of confirmed and suspected cases reported in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states (North-Eastern part of Nigeria), as of 30 September 2021 (3,848), exceeds the number of cases.
reported for the whole year in 2020 or the entire year in 2019 (IFRC, 2021). Case management for cholera patients in affected states is said to be inadequate. Recent weeks have seen a gradual decline in cases, but additional states continue to report suspected cases (OCHA, 2021).

CONCLUSION
Statistics present in this study indicate the need for the federal ministry of health and other relevant health agency to key into the deployment of Artificial Intelligence in addressing health care problems, especially in the area of epidemic containment. For example, disease surveillance, as seen in other developed nations such as Great Britain, the United States, France, and some African countries such as Tanzania. Furthermore, this could be achieved via collaboration with information technology sectors to reduce morbidity mortality and reduce the economic burden of disease, the health burden of disease, and the global burden of the disease.

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REFERENCES


