AI Assisted Mapping of Chronic Disease Risk in Jamaica

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OBJECTIVE

Develop a voice-enabled prototype that uses geographic information to map chronic disease risk.

METHODS

A random forest classifier was trained and cross-validated on 5,000 simulated geospatial records. A web interface displayed predicted risk.

RESULTS

The model achieved over 85% classification accuracy on the simulated dataset and produced illustrative geographic and individual risk scores.

CONCLUSION

The study demonstrated a prototype for risk mapping using synthetic data.