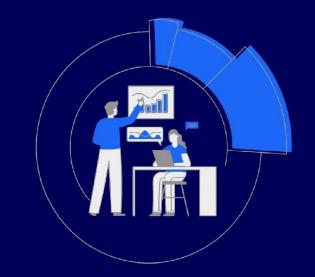
Al & Companies Week

Academic research meets industry to solve mathematical problems.

November 22-26





Estimating accessibility to healthcare facilities by public transport



Felix Hahnlein, Yacine Khacef, Etrit Haxholli, Alesia Herasimenka, Santiago Marro











Context

- According to World Health Organization, **685000** women died in 2020 because of breast cancer ^[1].
- To reduce up to **25%** the risk of dying from breast cancer ^[2], it is highly recommended for women aged from 50 to 74 years to do a screening mammogram every 2 years.

Why there are still women who don't do it ?

There are several reasons for this, and one of them is the difficulty of accessing an accredited radiology center.

Task 1

- determine the time required to reach the closest radiological center by public transportation combining walking and using bus and tramways from Lignes d'Azur network
- 4 time points during a work day : 9h, 11h, 14h , 16h
- Extension: isochrones

Methods

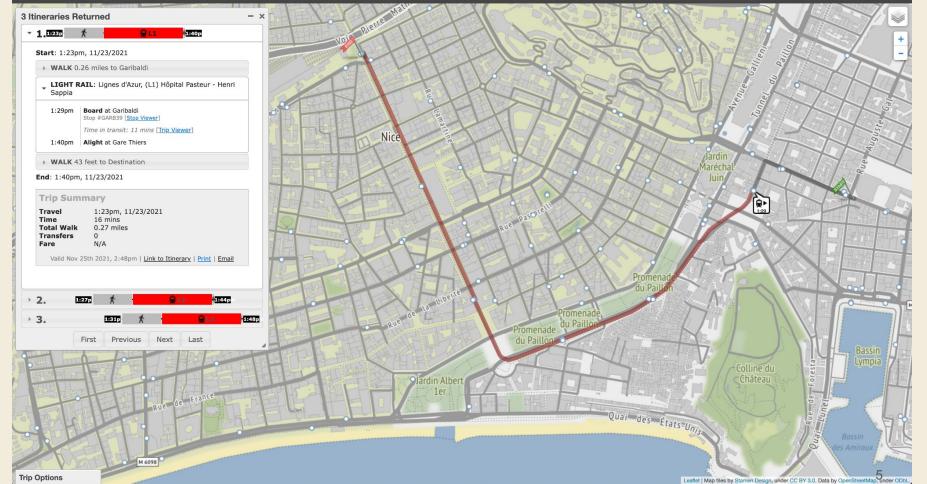
OpenTripPlanner^[3]:

- Open Source Tool that integrates maps and GTFS (General Transit Feed Specification) files to build transit graph for buses and tram.
- Trips are planned using A-star algorithm with the Tung-Chew heuristic (i.e. a graph grown backward from the destination providing a lower bound on aggregate weight) for queue ordering.
- Allow us to compute travel times for 2 different points taking into account different parameters like:
 minTransferTime

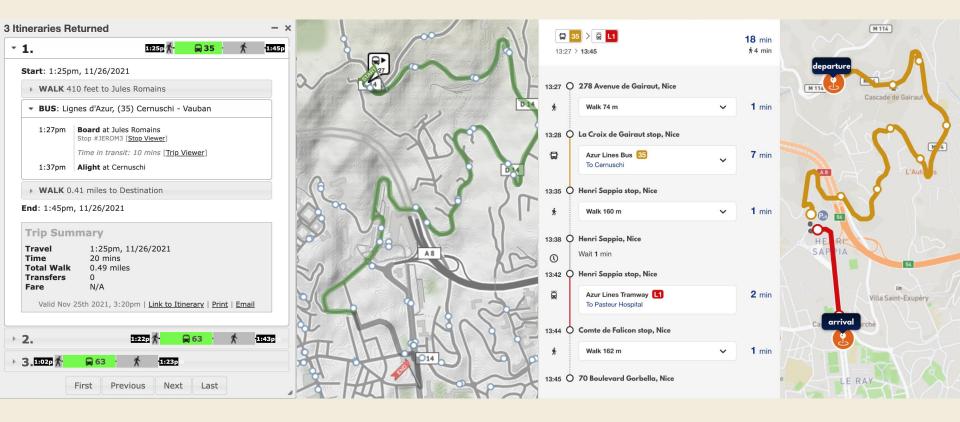
 - maxWalkDistance waitReluctance 0
 - \cap
 - and many more
- Generate isochrone maps for a given location

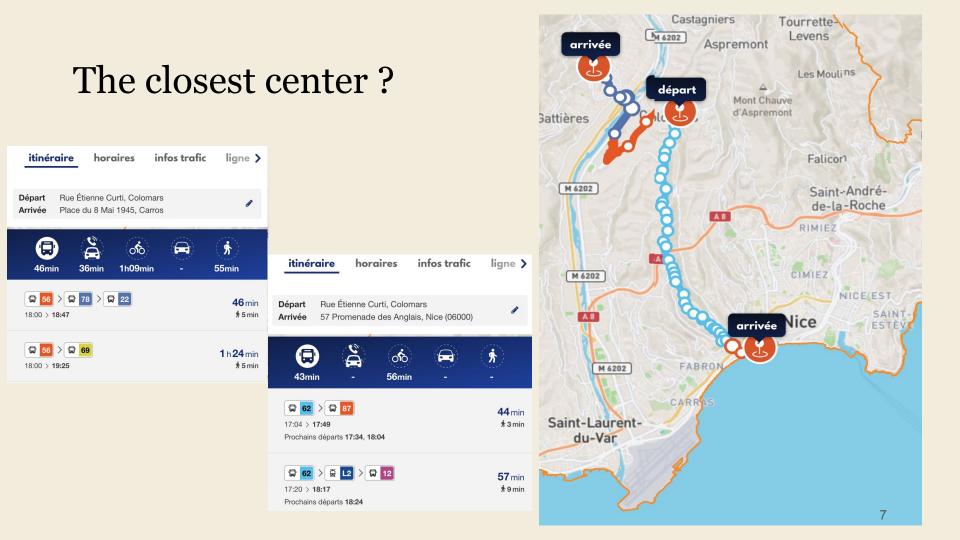




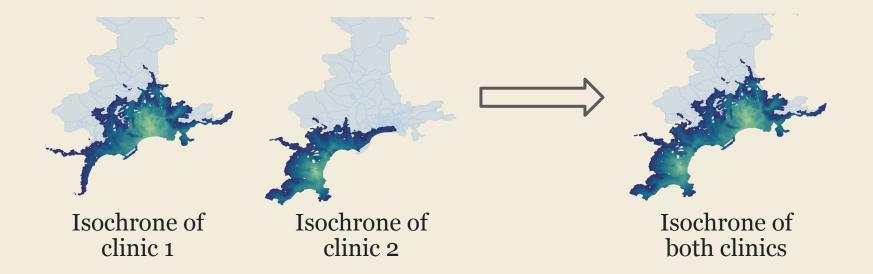


Comparison between systems

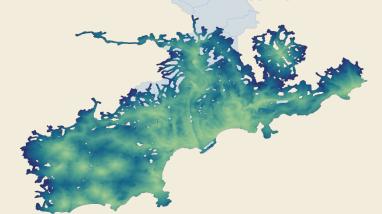




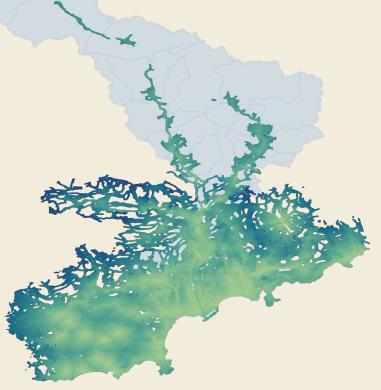
Isochrone maps



Results - Isochrone Maps

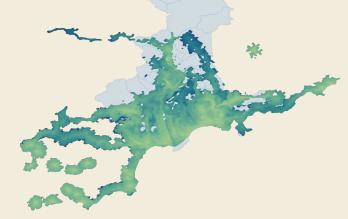


100 mins max travel time 10km max walk distance 9:00 am

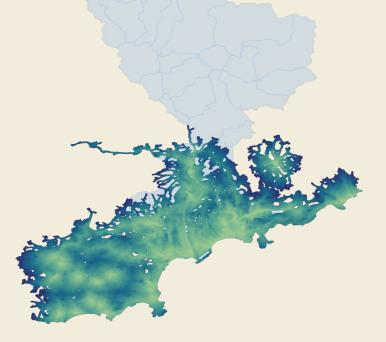


200 mins max travel time 10km max walk distance 9:00 am

Results - Isochrone Maps

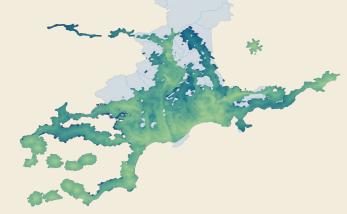


100 mins max travel time **1.5km** max walk distance 9:00 am

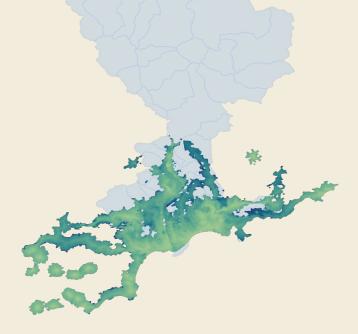


100 mins max travel time **10km** max walk distance 9:00 am

Results - Isochrone Maps



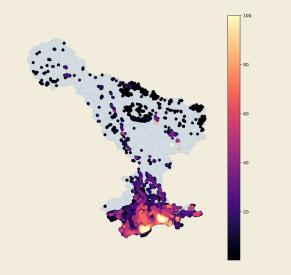
100 mins max travel time 1.5km max walk distance 9:00 am



100 mins max travel time 1.5km max walk distance 4:00 pm

Task 2

- compute the expectation of the shortest travel time by public transportation to reach the closest radiological centers for each small entity of the territory (236 IRIS in the Metropolis) at the 4 time points.
- Must take into account the population density inside each territory (IRIS)



Histograms

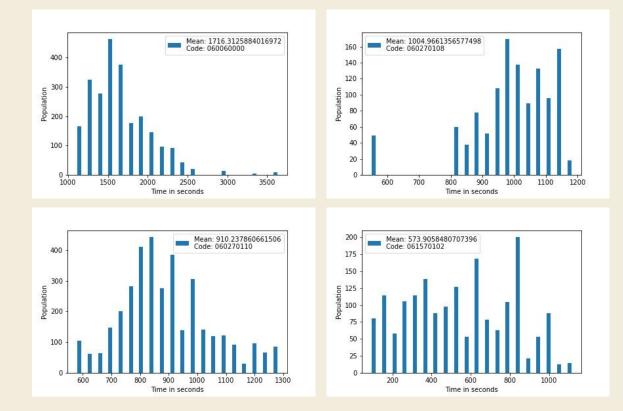
For each IRIS we calculate all the shortest connections from each county to each radiological center

For each county we choose the shortest connection

Based on the results we build a histogram for each IRIS

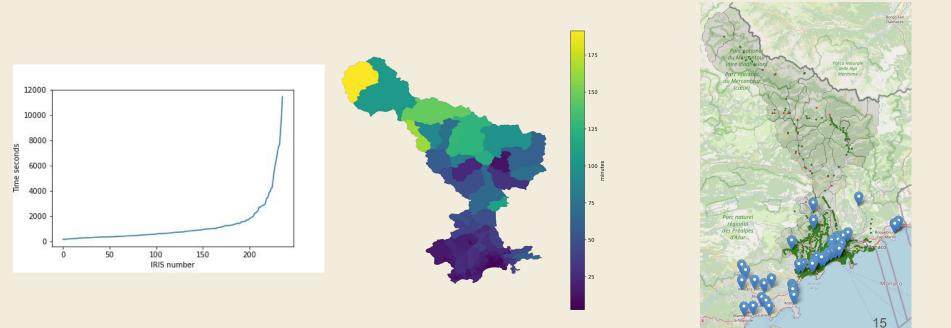
In the end we calculate the mean

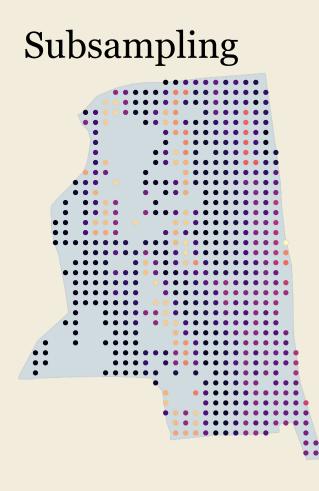
Histograms

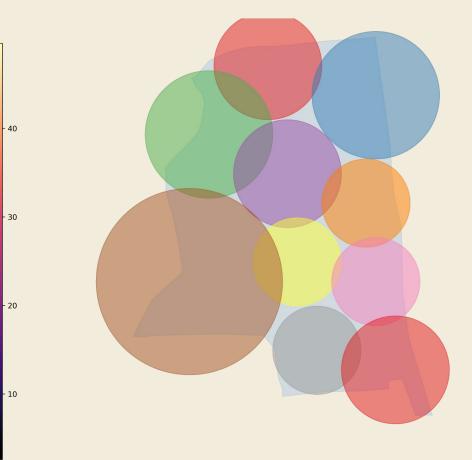


Histograms

Each IRIS colored based on their time distance means form the previous histograms



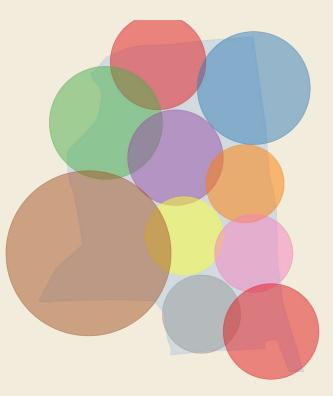


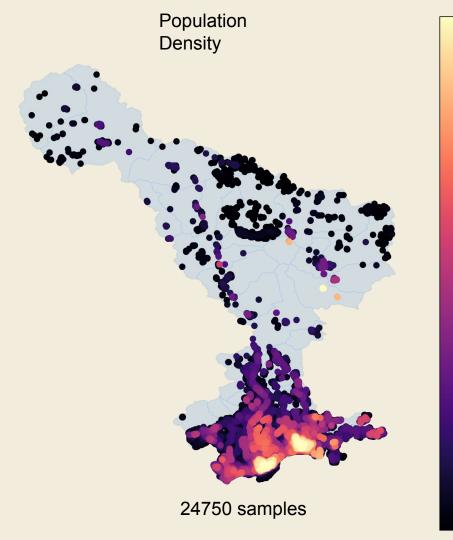


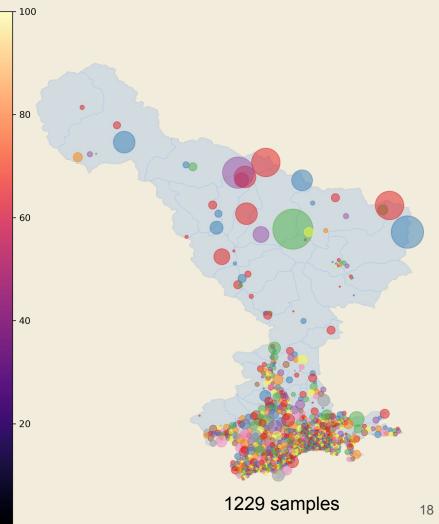
Subsampling

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Future work

To have a more accurate and reliable system, we can add to it some deep learning algorithms.

This will lead to taking into account more parameters that can significantly affect the traveling time, like:

- Weather conditions
- Real time road traffic status
- Real time waiting delays in the different centers

References

[1]: <u>https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/breast-cancer</u>

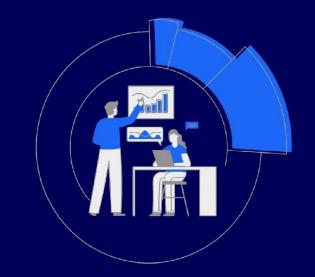
[2] : Pace LE et al. A systematic assessment of benefits and risks to guide breast cancer screening decisions. *JAMA*. 2014;311(13):1327-1335.

[3] : Malcolm Morgan, Marcus Young, Robin Lovelace, Layik Hama (2019). "OpenTripPlanner for R." Journal of Open Source Software, 4(44), 1926. doi: <u>10.21105/joss.01926</u>.

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