

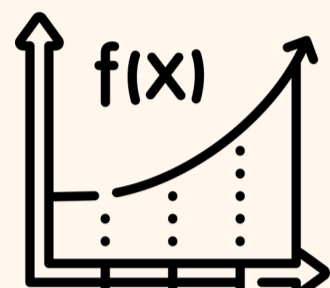
**Abstract:** Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrests (OHCA) can occur at any time and currently the most practical solution is to adopt the use of Automated External Defibrillators (AED) in public areas. For every passing minute, the rate of survival of OHCA patients decreases by 7-10%. Thus, with limited AED resources, effective allocation of AEDs around Singapore is crucial as time is critical for OHCA patients. As of now there is no standard approach to best determine where to place AEDs around the country. This project aims to maximise existing and future AED coverage as well as provide simulation for optimal AED placements in Singapore. The project was conducted in consultation with experts at SingHealth.

## Project Overview

### Project Objectives



1. Develop User Interface for problem visualisation



2. Create mathematical models to select optimal positions to place AEDs



3. Maximise resource allocation based on geographical data analytics

### Project Roadmap

#### Approaches For Maximising AED Coverage

- Maximal Coverage Location Problem (MCLP)
- Probabilistic Coverage Model (PCM)
- K-Means Clustering

#### Building Dashboard For Visualisation

- Data extraction and cleaning using python (OHCA and Population Data)
- Web Development with Data Science Implementation

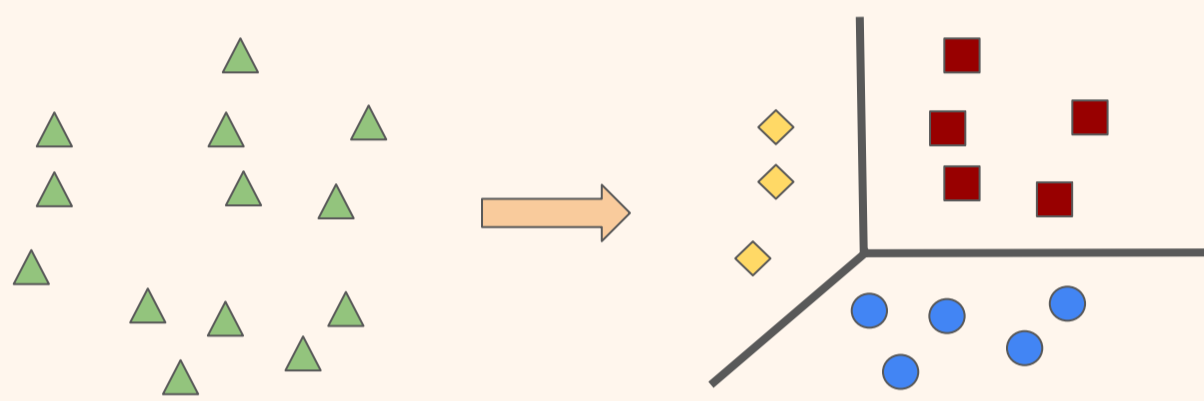
#### Testing and Analysis of Implementations

- Evaluating against performance matrices of other approaches
- Usefulness and recommendations from SingHealth and MOH

## Backend

### K-Means Algorithm

A method to group data points into clusters based on minimisation of sum of squared Euclidean distances within clusters.



### Application to this project

OHCA patients are clustered into groups and AEDs are represented by cluster centroids. This is an optimal placement given that the objective is to minimise total distance between OHCA patients to AEDs.

### Reduce Execution Time and Memory Usage - Two layers of clustering

Given about 10000 AEDs and more than 100000 historical OHCA patients in Singapore, the large dimension distance matrices in K-means could not be computed. Two layers of clustering was used, for the dimension to be executable in programs.

### Performance Metrics

Evaluates the performance of optimal addition of x number of AEDs.

	Current placement	Add 500 new AEDs
Total coverage (Percentage of OHCA covered)	0.56572	0.64645
Partial coverage (Percentage of OHCA covered)	0.28597	0.33924
Expected Survival (Average chance of surviving)	0.55822	0.62038
Average distance (Average distance of OHCA to AEDs)	151.03m	91.88m

### Repositioning all AEDs VS Addition of AEDs

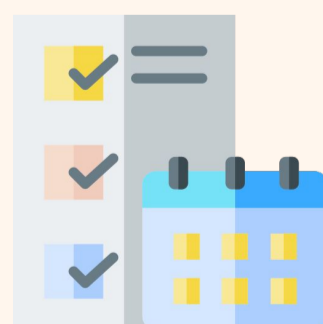
Repositioning of all AEDs utilises two datasets - "all available AEDs in Singapore" and "past OHCA occurrences". Addition of a fixed number of AEDs utilises one dataset, "uncovered OHCA patients under the current AED placement". Optimal placement of auxiliary AEDs will be simulated.

## Key Skillsets

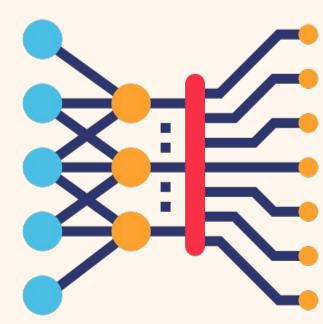
### ISE Skillsets Applied:



Statistical Data Analytics



Project Management

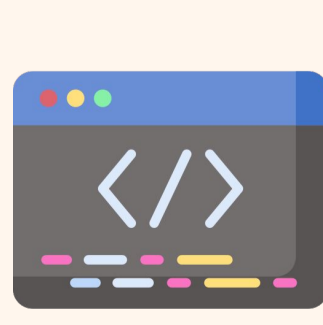


Optimization and Machine Learning

### Technical and Soft Skills Gained:



Human factor Engineering & Design Thinking



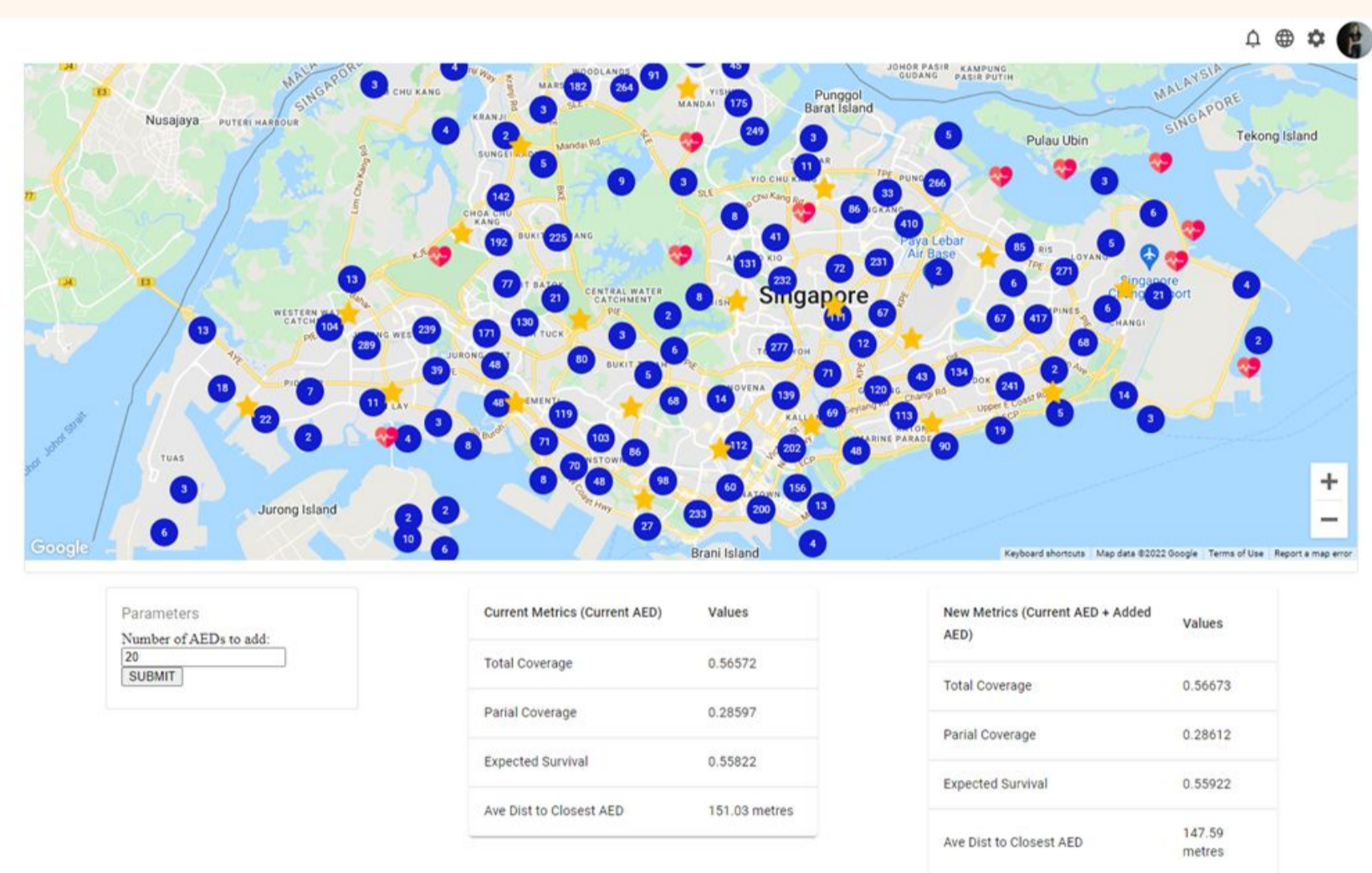
Programming skills



Stakeholder Management

## Frontend

### Web development/ User Interface



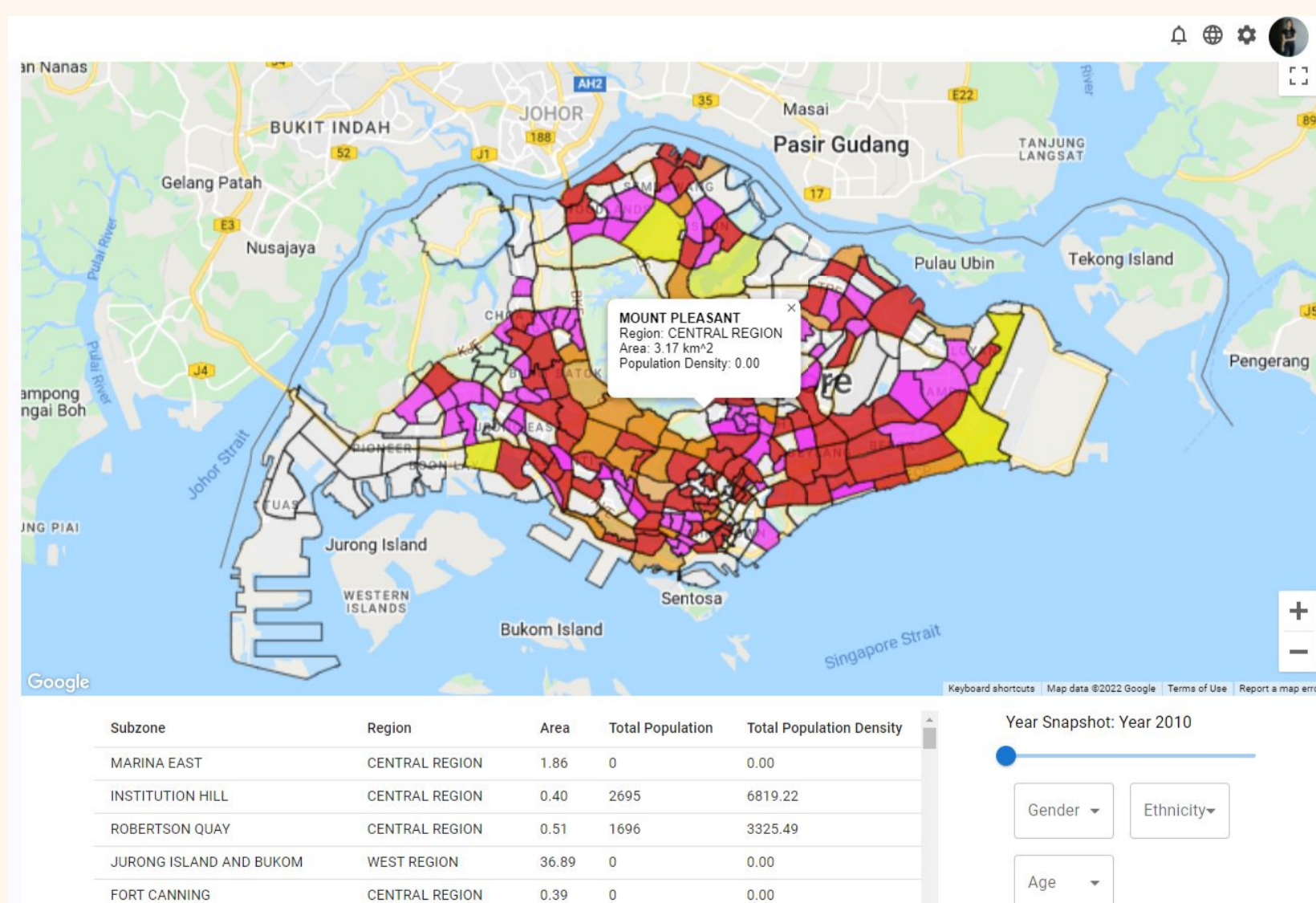
### Simulating Optimal AED Placements with K Means Algorithm

- Utilizes Google React Map Library
- Takes user input (number of additional AEDs to simulate)
- Plot optimal AED locations on Map
- Calculate existing and new metrics

### Data Management

- Upload dashboard with most relevant data
- View uploaded datasets
- Interact with Django backend database through Object-Relational Mapper (ORM)

Postal Code	Latitude	Longitude	Subzone	Year of Occurrence	Age	Gender	Race	Covered
709155	1.38459159221207	103.694778623415		2010	71	Male	Chinese	
459273	1.31037894261375	103.917892498806	FRANKEL	2010	72	Female	Indian	
822208	1.40136154264137	103.901127196589	MATILDA	2014	23	Female	Malay	
610160	1.3291304297773	103.721502089885	TAMAN JURONG	2015	40	Female	Indian	
650169	1.34660733553492	103.74090286985	BUKIT BATOK WEST	2014	55	Female	Chinese	
479276	1.33922952355996	103.918407544173	BEDOK RESERVOIR	2011	30	Female	Chinese	
486047	1.3354475626498	103.95531087048	SMB	2014	24	Female	Chinese	
479311	1.341244368229	103.933052701255	BEDOK RESERVOIR	2010	30	Female	Chinese	
48616	1.3310415007101	103.95192552409	SMB	2010	36	Female	Malay	
580622	1.38204541745	103.83974184292	VIO CHU KANG WEST	2010	35	Female	Chinese	
268853	1.31457130055424	103.808245857753	TYERSALL	2010	41	Male	Malay	
533952	1.3720621900389	103.91073662131	BUKIT BATOK WEST	2019	36	Male	Malay	
659125	1.3419141299769	103.752593011715	PAYA LEBAR WEST	2015	66	Male	Indian	
256240	1.3197748405584	103.809602215402	FARBER COURT	2013	69	Female	Chinese	
518161	1.3778920202983	103.961544937278	PASIR RIS PARK	2016	32	Male	Malay	
318871	1.3421747992295	103.84313404727	TOA PAYOH WEST	2018	37	Male	Malay	
569877	1.3776538106542	103.872811577983	SERANGGON NORTH	2010	17	Female	Malay	



### Population Density and OHCA Incidence Rate Heat Map

- Utilizes Google React Map Library
- Simulate population density and incidence rate (OHCA count / Population count) of each subzone
- Year, Gender, Ethnicity, Age filters

## Future Improvements



- Implementing OneMap API to include all specific address details
- Developing dashboard to include MCLP and PCM models
- Population forecasting for future undeveloped estates
- Mapping AEDs according to a ranked candidate AED list
- Mapping AED placements based on building levels and time taken