



**Artificial intelligence aided  
correlation analysis  
applied to air pollution  
influence on morbidity.**

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# Air Pollution



- **Air pollution is a major environmental health problem affecting everyone.**

# Air Pollution

- **World Health Organization (WHO) states**
- **Close relationship between**
- **small particles (PM10 and PM2.5) and**
- **increased morbidity or mortality, both daily and over time.**

# Air Pollution

A person wearing a dark winter coat and a knit hat is walking on a sidewalk at night. The scene is dimly lit by streetlights, and a tree stands to the left of the person. The background is dark and hazy, suggesting an urban environment at night.

- **The human health effects of exposure to outdoor air pollutants is considered a global health concern.**

# Air Pollution

- **The links between urban Air Pollution (AP) and human health are consistently and clearly established by many researchers**

# Air Pollution

- **Around 25% of premature deaths associated with Air Pollution are respiratory by nature**

# Research Methodology

M Hadjiski · K T Atanassov *Editors*

- **Method – InterCriteria Analysis**
- **Data Collection – January 2018 – March 2019**

Intuitionistic  
Fuzziness and  
Other Intelligent  
Theories and Their  
Applications

# InterCriteria Analysis

- Introduced criteria
- for “agreement” –  $\mu$  and
- “disagreement” –  $\nu$

$$\mu + \nu \leq 1$$



# InterCriteria Analysis

- Set of objects  $O = \{O_1, O_2, \dots, O_n\}$
- Set of criteria  $C(O) = \{C(O_1), C(O_2), \dots, C(O_n)\}$
- $C_{i,j} = \langle C(O_i), C(O_j) \rangle$
- $C^*(O) = \{C_{i,j}\}$

# InterCriteria Analysis

All internal comparison of each criteria fulfill exactly one of three relations  $R, R^*, R^{**}$

$$R \cup R^* \cup R^{**} = C^*(O)$$

# InterCriteria Analysis

$$V_k(C) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } V_k(C) \in R \\ -1 & \text{if } V_k(C) \in R^* \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# InterCriteria Analysis

$$V_k = V_k(C) - V_k(C')$$

$$\mu(C, C') = 0$$

*for*  $k = 0$  *to*  $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$  *do*

*if*  $V_k = 0$  *than*  $\mu(C, C') = \mu(C, C') + 1$

*end for*

$$\mu(C, C') = \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \mu(C, C')$$

# InterCriteria Analysis

$$v(C, C') = 0$$

*for*  $k = 0$  *to*  $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$  *do*

*if*  $|V_k| = 2$  *than*  $v(C, C') = v(C, C') + 1$

*end for*

$$v(C, C') = \frac{2}{n(n-1)} v(C, C')$$

# InterCriteria Analysis- agreement – 1 month

PM10	PM2.5	Diabet	ear	heart	Raspir	gastritis	hipert	astma
1	0.91	0.62	0.79	0.58	0.91	0.68	0.65	0.79
0.91	1	0.59	0.76	0.48	0.88	0.67	0.61	0.73
0.62	0.59	1	0.77	0.76	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.76
0.79	0.76	0.77	1	0.80	0.85	0.71	0.77	0.88
0.58	0.48	0.76	0.80	1	0.74	0.58	0.45	0.65
0.91	0.88	0.65	0.85	0.74	1	0.65	0.68	0.79
0.68	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.58	0.65	1	0.74	0.82
0.65	0.61	0.71	0.77	0.45	0.68	0.74	1	0.73
0.79	0.73	0.76	0.88	0.65	0.79	0.82	0.73	1

# InterCriteria Analysis- agreement – 4 days

PM10	Diabet	ear	heart	Raspir	gastritis	hipert	astma
1	1	0.40	0.52	0.62	0.78	0.59	0.48
1	1	0.46	0.48	0.61	0.63	0.56	0.44
0.40	0.46	1	0.48	0.54	0.46	0.58	0.49
0.52	0.48	0.48	1	0.58	0.57	0.54	0.50
0.62	0.61	0.54	0.58	1	0.65	0.60	0.47
0.78	0.63	0.46	0.57	0.65	1	0.58	0.38
0.59	0.56	0.58	0.54	0.60	0.58	1	0.48
0.48	0.44	0.49	0.50	0.47	0.38	0.48	1

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**Thank you for attention**