A geospatial approach to identifying causes of childhood diarrhea in West Africa

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The results support existing evidence on the importance of factors such as household wealth to child health, but also introduce new evidence on the role of factors such as urbanicity and rainfall in West Africa. Furthermore, after controlling for household and climatic factors, 23 statistically significant clusters of elevated risk (up to seven times the risk of the surrounding area) were detected.

Dr. Dunn, who has personally visited many of these high-risk areas in Western Africa, says special attention should be paid to these areas in order to protect child health.


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