

OPTIMISING AFRICA

HOW TO OPTIMISE INVESTMENTS IN THE NETWORK OF MEDICAL CENTRES ALONG THE AFRICAN HIGHWAYS

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- **Truck drivers:**
 - **HIV**
 - **Infection diseases**
 - **No access to medical help**
- **Results:**
 - **Staff turnover**
 - **Dispersion of HIV**

North Star Alliance

- **Solution:**
 - **Information**
 - **Testing**
 - **Prevention**
 - **Treatment**



Problem description

- North Star wants to grow
 - 85% access
 - Dense network
- Challenge:

Opportunistic growth → Strategic growth

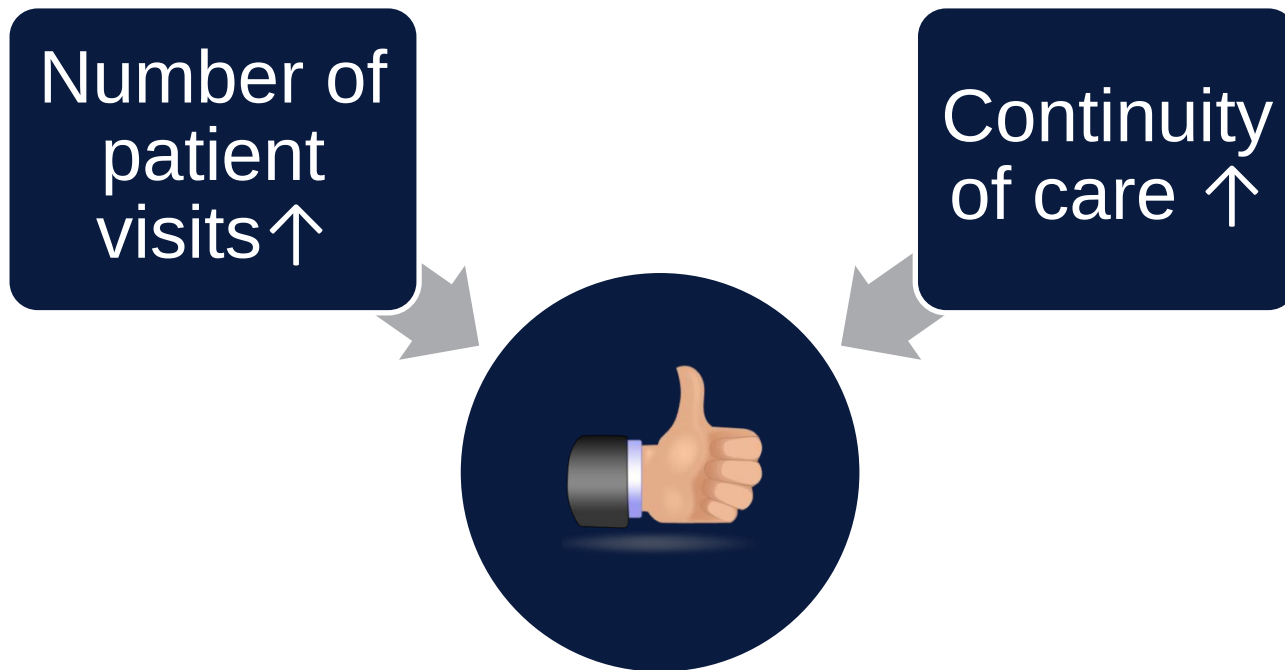


Problem description

- Questions:
 - Where to locate new RWCs?
 - How to invest a budget in new RWCs and/ or new employees?

Problem description

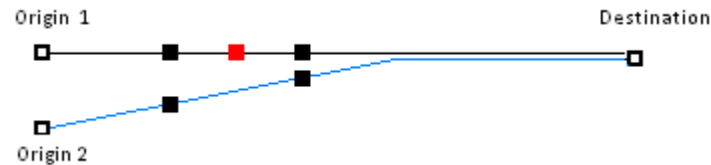
- What determines the fitness of an investment?



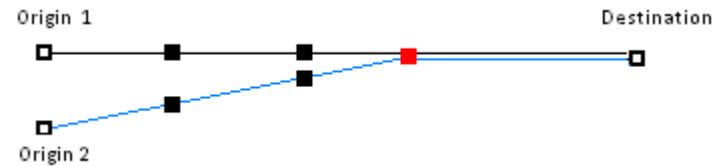
Problem description: continuity of care

- When does an investment improve continuity of care?

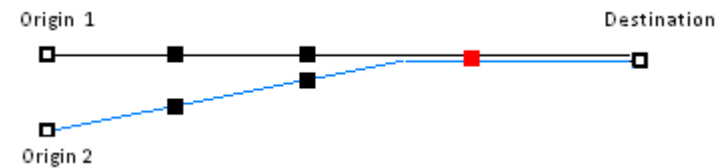
- Bad



- Better



- Best



Problem description: summary

- **Questions:**
 - **Where to locate new RWCs?**
 - **How to invest a budget in new RWCs and/ or new employees?**
- **Best answer:**
 - **Patient visits ↑**
 - **Continuity of care ↑**

Solution

- Mixed Integer Programming model:



Results

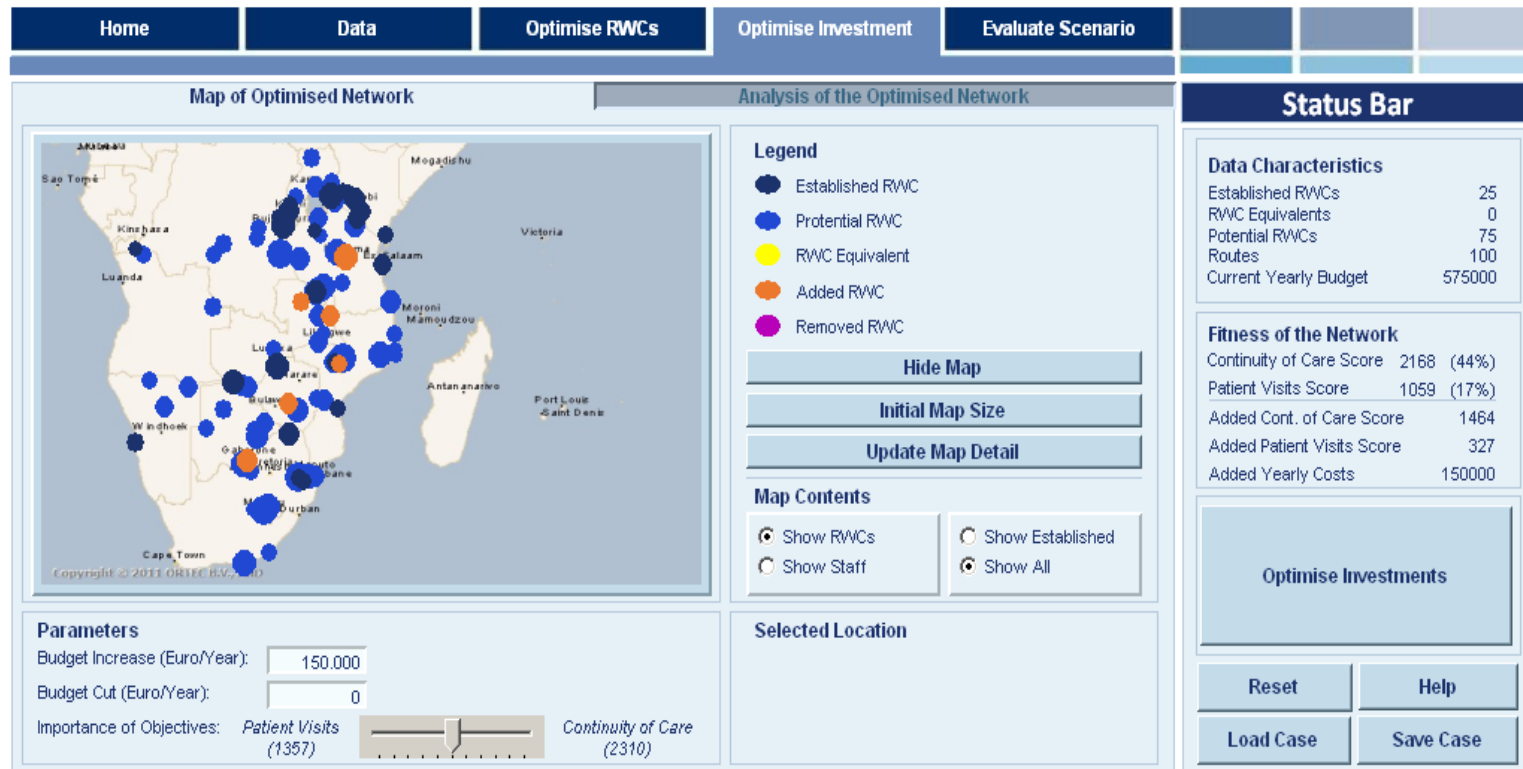
Large test case. 120 problem instances

- Optimal solution found
- Average solution time: 129 seconden

THE result

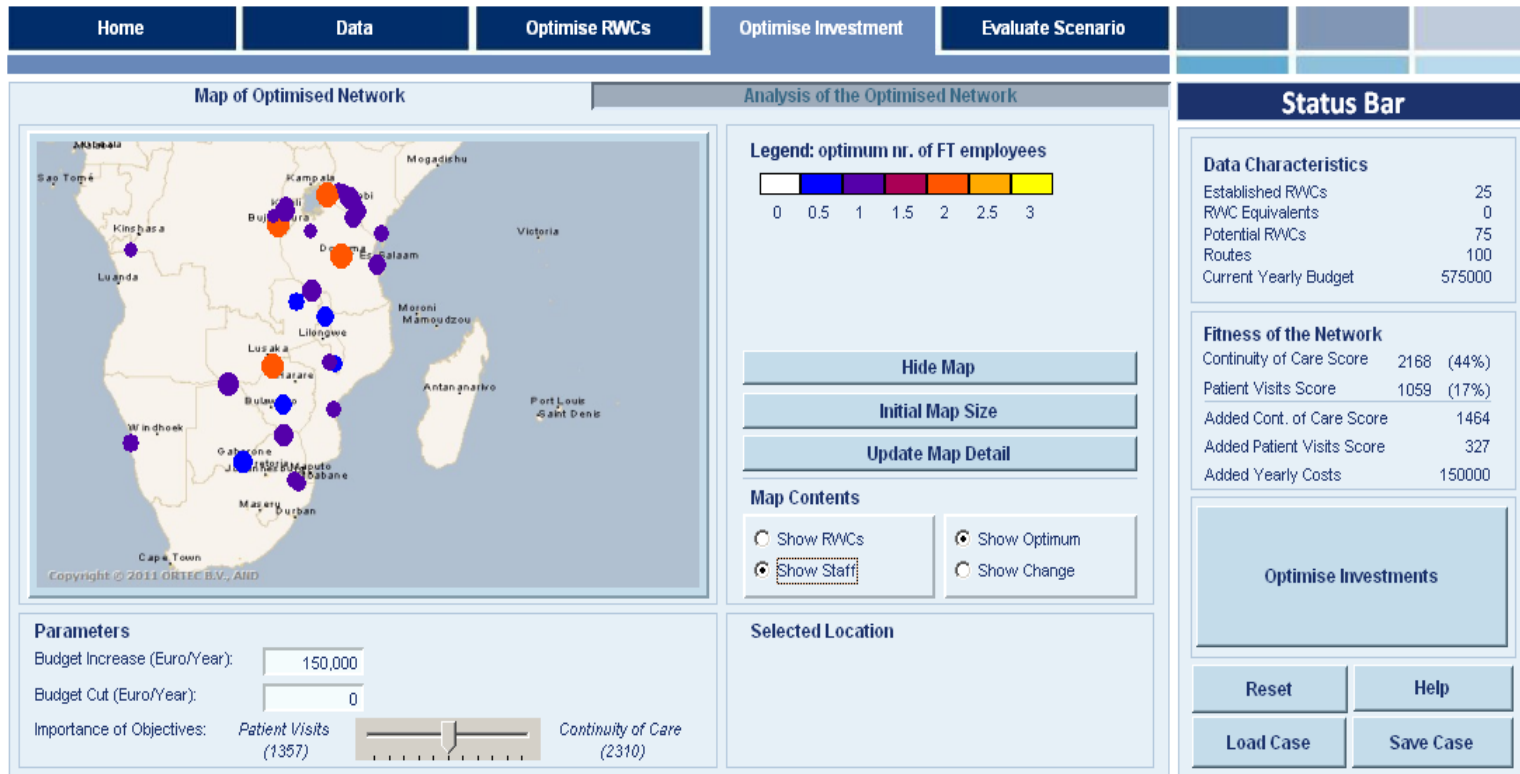


Polaris



ORTEC

THE result



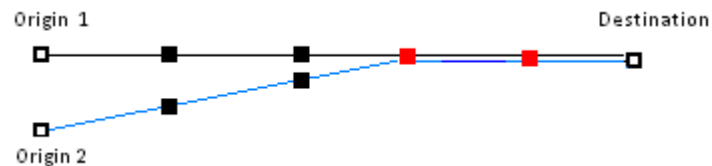
ORTEC

Conclusions

- **Weaknesses:**
 - **Data**
 - **Simplification**

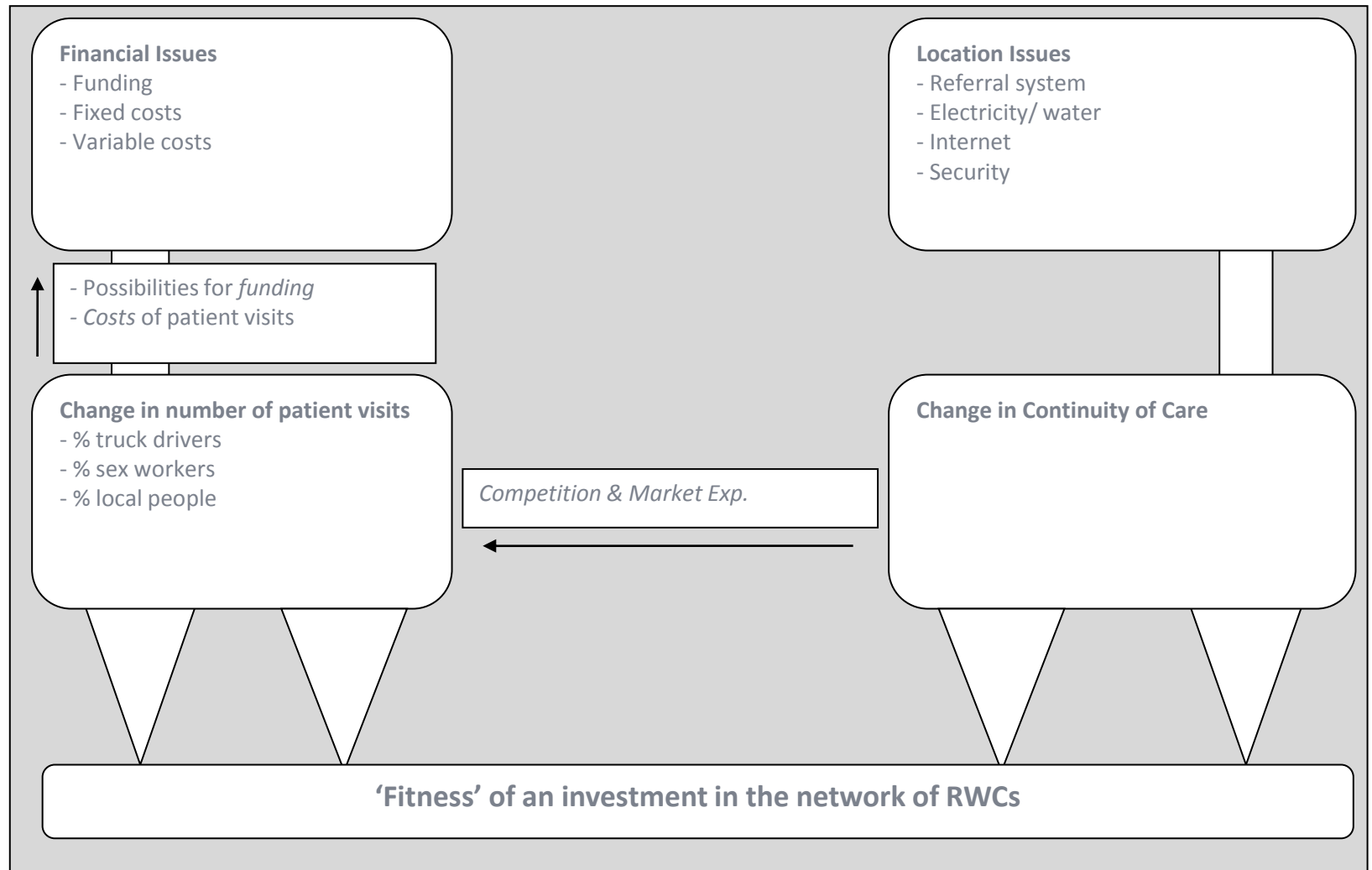
Conclusions

- Strengths:
 - Better investments
 - Long-term thinking enabled →
redundant/ ineffective investments avoided
 - Possible to 'sell' well-founded plans to sponsors



Additional slides

Definition of fitness of an investment



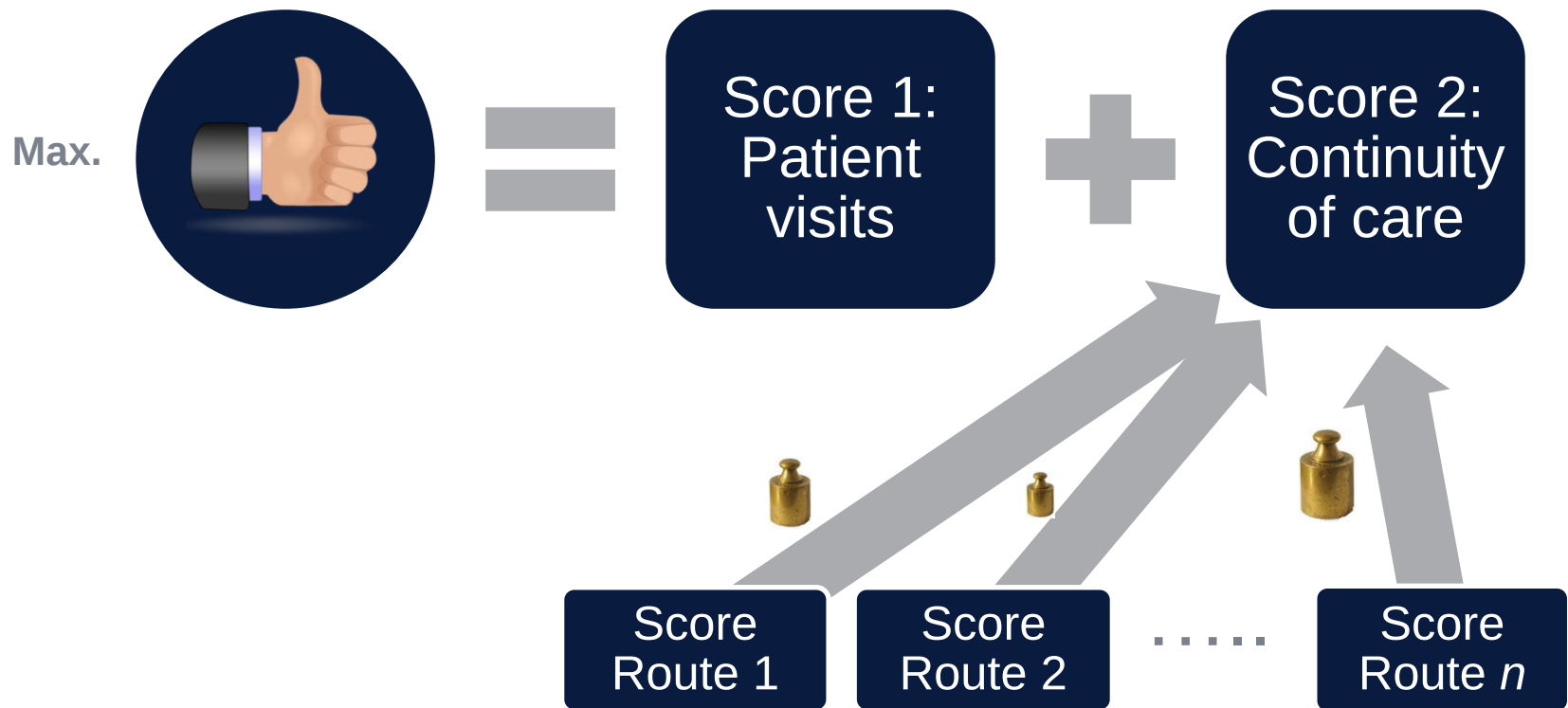
Solution

- Mixed Integer Programming model:



Solution

- Mixed Integer Programming model:



Solution

- Notation model 1:
 - Set locations $k \in K$
 - d_k = expected number of patient visits at location k
 - $x_k = 1$ if RWC located at location k , 0 otherwise
 - Set truck flows $q \in Q$
 - c_q = continuity of care score of flow q
- Additional notation model 2:
 - Set of numbers of employees $e \in E$
 - d_{ke} = expected number of patient visits at location k , with e employees
 - $x_{ke} = 1$ there e employees work at location k , 0 otherwise

Solution

1. Where to locate p new RWCs?

Max.  = $v_1 \sum_{k \in K} x_k d_k$ + $v_2 \sum_{q \in Q} c_q f_q$

s.t.

- Max. p new RWCs
- Current RWCs cannot be removed
- Definition of c_q

Solution

2. How to invest a budget b in RWCs and/or employees?

Max.  = $v_1 \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{e \in E} x e_{ke} d_{ke}$ + $v_2 \sum_{q \in Q} c_q f_q$

s.t.

- Don't exceed the budget
- Current RWCs cannot be removed
- Current employees cannot be fired
- Definition c_q

Solution

2. How to invest a budget b in RWCs and/or employees?

Max.  = $v_1 \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{e \in E} x e_{ke} d_{ke}$ + $v_2 \sum_{q \in Q} c_q f_q$

s.t.

- Don't exceed the budget
- Current RWCs cannot be removed
- Current employees cannot be fired

- Definition c_q

Solution

- How can score 2 of a route be calculated?

- Example:



- Based on.:

- Average of t_1 , t_2 , t_3
- Maximum of t_1 , t_2 , t_3
- Variance of t_1 , t_2 , t_3

- Expected RWC time:

- $(t_1^2 + t_2^2 + t_3^2) / (2 * (t_1 + t_2 + t_3))$

“A truck driver is provided with a continuum of care if (almost) always, he does not need to drive a long time before passing an RWC when he needs medical help”

Solution: summary

- Two models:
 1. Optimise (des)investments in RWCs
 2. Optimise (des)investments in RWCs and employees
- Objective: maximise:
 - Function of the expected number of patient visits +
 - Function of the expected time to medical help when sick

Results

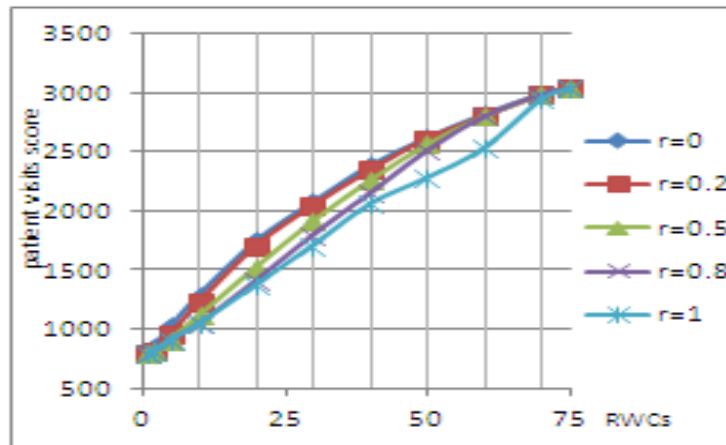


Figure 1: trade-off curve between patient visits score of a network and the number of RWCs added to that network.

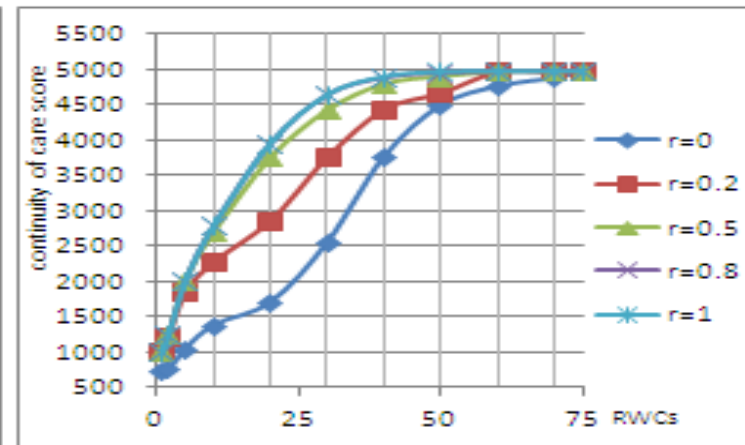


Figure 2: trade-off curve between continuity of care score of a network and number of RWCs added to that network.

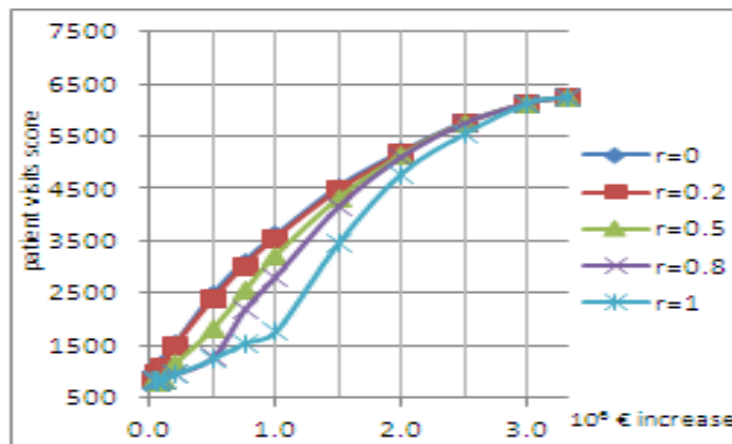


Figure 3: trade-off curve between patient visits score of a network and the budget increase in that network.

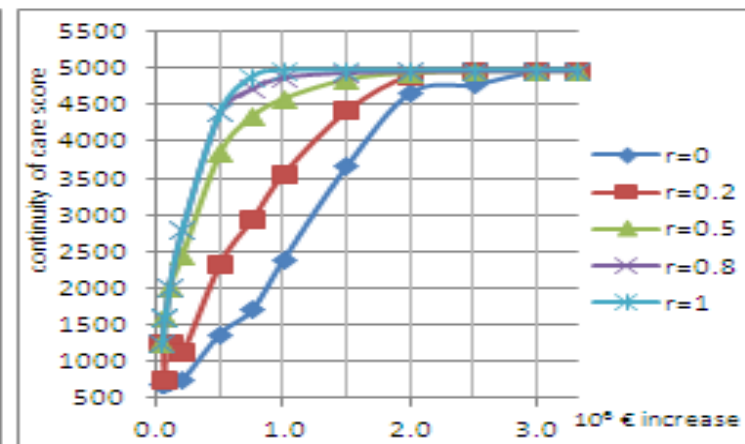
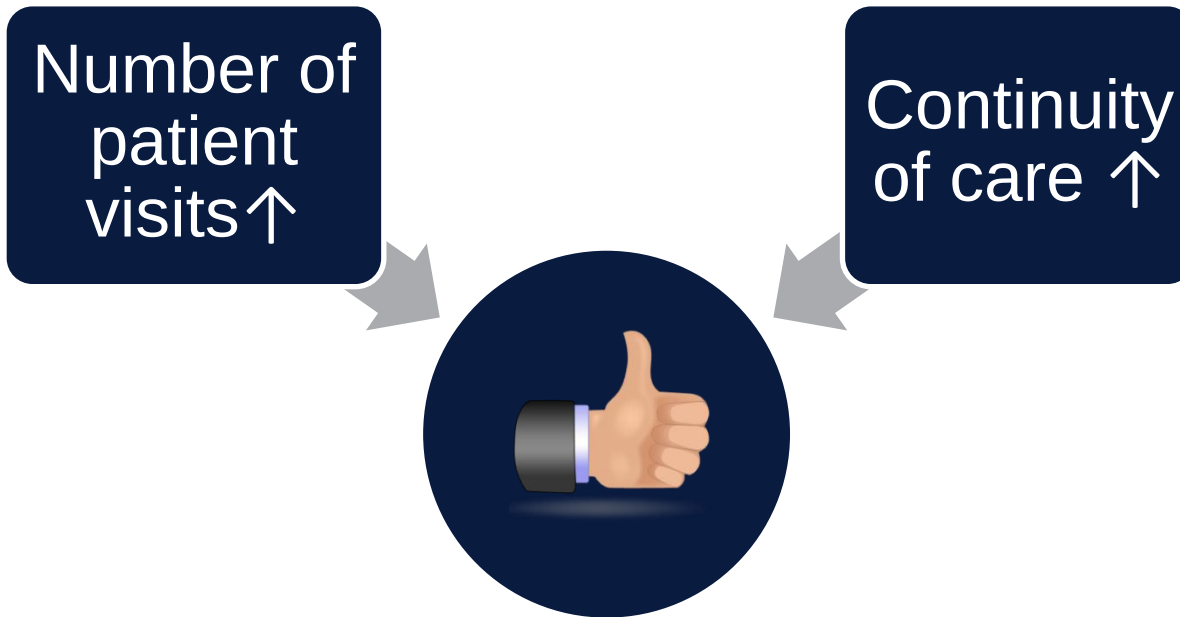


Figure 4: trade-off curve between continuity of care score of a network and the budget increase in that network.

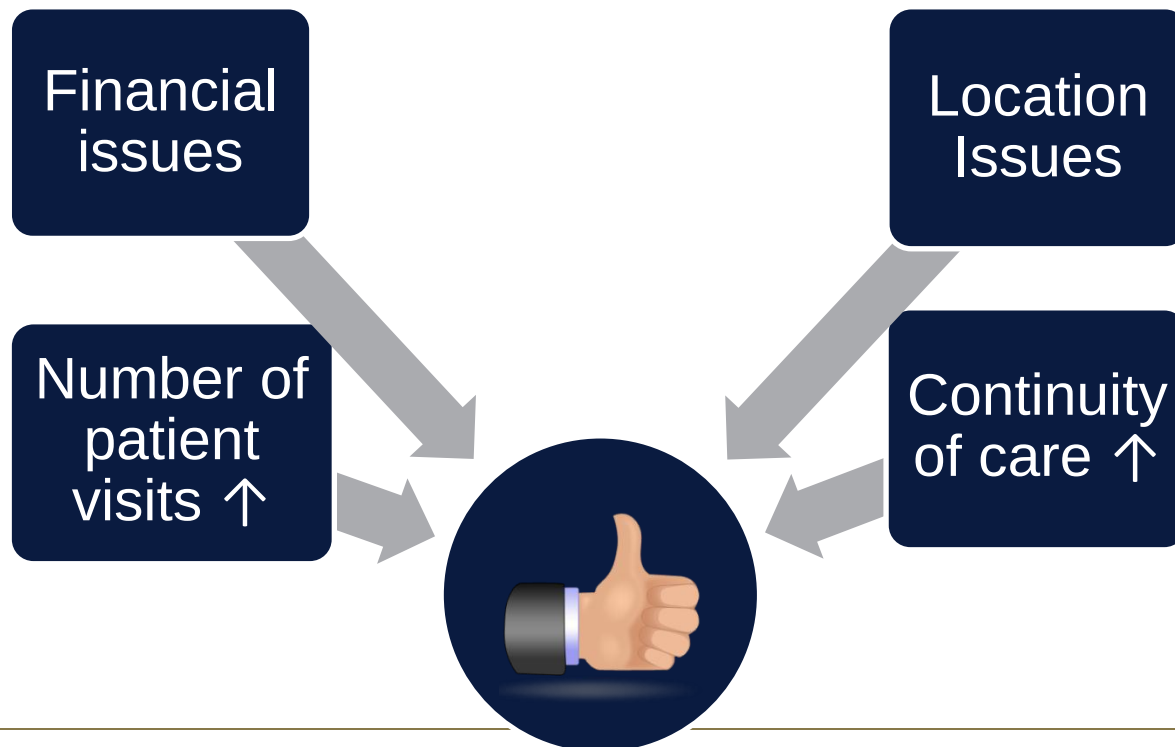
Conclusions

- Weaknesses:
 - Data
 - Simplification



Conclusions

- Weaknesses:
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Conclusions

- Weaknesses:
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Financial
issues

Location
Issues

Number of
patient
visits ↑

Competition & Market Exp.

Continuity
of care ↑



Weaknesses

How to deal with:

- **Simplification: compare the 'best' solutions**
- **Sensitivity of optimum wrt parameters: play around with parameter values**
- **Bad data:**
 - **Worst case scenarios: what if...**
 - **If stakes are high: invest more in data gathering**

Weaknesses

How to deal with:

- Decreasing marginal benefits of investments:
 - 1: Find better potential investments (strategically located, busy locations)
 - 2: Express the benefits of an investment in money. Stop investing when costs > benefits

Logical optimal investments

New RWCs at locations...

- With many potential patients
- That are strategically located

Mix between 2 extremes:

- Only invest in new employees (cheap way to increase nr. of patient visits)
- Only invest in new RWCs (optimal in terms of continuity of care)

Example better investment

Problem: optimise locations of 5 new RWCs

1. Only patient visits (i.e. current investment strategy):

- Patient visits: +44%
- Continuity of care: +50%

2. Patient visits & continuity of care:

- Patient visits: +24%
- Continuity of care: +187%

Place in literature

1. Location Allocation Models
2. Flow Covering Models
3. Multi Coverage Models, with fractional coverage (not binary coverage)

Related applications:

- Billboard locations along highways
- Flow Refuelling Location Model