

IJEAST

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ENGINEERING APPLIED SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME : 11 ISSUE : 07 Print / Issue Publication Date: November 2026

ISSN : 2455-2143

DOI : 10.33564/IJEAST.2026.v11i07.008

Indexed In

Google SCHOLAR OPEN ACCESS doi Crossref

WWW.IJEAST.COM

editor@ijeast.com

International Journal of Engineering Applied Sciences and Technology, 2026
Vol. 11, Issue 07, ISSN No. 2455-2143, Pages 62-70
Published Online November 2026 in IJEAST (http://www.ijeast.com)

EXPLAINABLE AI FOR MEDICAL LABORATORY TEST INTERPRETATION IN RESOURCE-LIMITED SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: A CLINICAL DECISION SUPPORT FRAMEWORK FOR EQUITABLE DIAGNOSTICS

Ekuma Daberechi David
Computer Science Department
Ihechukwu Madubuike Institute of Technology, Abia State

Ogbunude Festus Okechukwu, Okeoma Chinwendu Amarachi
Computer Science Department
Federal Polytechnic Ngodo Isuochi, Abia State

Augustine Chidiebere Onuora
Computer Science Department
Akanu ibiam federal polytechnic Unwana,
Ebonyi State

Onyema Stephen Edward
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technology,
Federal Polytechnic Ngodo Isuochi, Abia State

Abstract: **Access to timely and accurate interpretation of medical laboratory test results remains a major challenge in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Although medical laboratory testing capacity has improved through investments in HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious disease programs, interpretation still depends on scarce specialists, fragmented information systems, and slow clinical decision-making. Artificial intelligence (AI)-driven clinical decision support systems (CDSS), particularly through Explainable AI (XAI) techniques that provide transparent and interpretable recommendations, could help address this gap by enabling healthcare workers to transform laboratory results into clear, actionable diagnoses. Primary health facilities in SSA often face chronic staff shortages, high patient volumes, and delayed care decisions—challenges that AI tools can help mitigate by supporting faster, more accurate diagnostic decisions. This study adopts a mixed-methods framework combining systematic literature review, stakeholder interviews with clinicians and laboratory personnel (n=45 across 12 facilities), and simulation modeling to assess potential improvements in diagnostic turnaround time and clinical outcomes. Particular attention is given to contextual challenges including unreliable internet connectivity, data quality limitations, algorithm bias, ethical considerations, and regulatory governance. Offline-capable, interoperable, and locally trained AI models are emphasized as essential for sustainable deployment. By standardizing interpretation pathways, reducing variability in clinical judgment, and strengthening data integration across facilities, AI tools can enhance health equity and support universal health coverage goals in SSA by bringing specialist-level diagnostic support to frontline health workers.**

Keywords: **Artificial Intelligence (AI); Explainable AI (XAI); Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSS); Medical Laboratory Test Interpretation; Diagnostic Accuracy; Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA); Resource-Limited Settings; Algorithm Bias; Digital Health Equity.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Relevance to the Conference Theme

Across Sub-Saharan Africa, a nurse in a rural clinic holds a lab report she cannot fully interpret, while a patient waits hope hanging in the balance. This moment, repeated

thousands of times daily, represents not failure, but opportunity. This paper illuminates how Artificial Intelligence is transforming that uncertainty into empowerment, turning isolated health workers into confident diagnosticians and scarce laboratories into engines of equitable care. This alone makes this paper relevant to the conference theme on capacity building and sustainable development in health care.

By embedding AI-powered interpretation systems at every level, from the smallest village clinic to district hospitals, we are not merely upgrading technology; we are building resilience, dignity, and trust into the very fabric of healthcare. This research demonstrates how intelligent tools can dissolve the barriers between testing capacity and diagnostic expertise, accelerating progress toward universal health coverage while honoring the humanity at the heart of healing. In reimagining what is possible with limited resources, we find a powerful truth: sustainable development begins when those who serve are equipped to save.

Statement of the Problem

Access to clear and timely interpretation of laboratory test results is essential for good healthcare. However, in many parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, this remains a major challenge. Over the years, governments and health organizations have invested heavily in laboratories to test diseases such as HIV, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. Yet, turning those test results into accurate medical decisions often depends on a small number of specialists, scattered information systems, and slow clinical processes. As highlighted by the World Health Organization, this gap between the ability to conduct tests and the ability to correctly interpret them has become a serious barrier to effective healthcare delivery across the region.

The challenge becomes even clearer when we consider the broader health landscape. Sub-Saharan Africa carries about 24% of the world's disease burden, yet it has only 3% of the global health workforce. This shortage means that many hospitals and clinics do not have enough laboratory specialists, pathologists, or clinicians trained in laboratory medicine. In many rural communities and primary healthcare centres, test results are often interpreted by nurses, clinical officers, or general practitioners who may not have advanced training in diagnostic interpretation. Despite their dedication, the lack of specialized support can delay or limit accurate diagnosis.

In Nigeria, the largest economy in Sub-Saharan Africa, the disparity between laboratory testing capacity and diagnostic capability is particularly pronounced. A study on personal electronic health monitoring systems for Nigerian primary care (Ogbunude et al., 2023) documented that while many primary health centers have access to basic laboratory testing, the interpretation of results often falls to nurses and clinical officers with limited training in laboratory medicine. This reality highlights the urgent need for AI-supported interpretation tools that can bridge the diagnostic gap.

Fortunately, the world is entering a new technological era known as the Fourth Industrial Revolution. This era is powered by innovations such as artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies that can analyze large amounts of medical data quickly and accurately. In many developed countries, AI-driven clinical decision support systems are already helping doctors make faster and more accurate diagnoses, reducing medical errors and improving patient outcomes. These innovations show that technology can play a powerful role in strengthening healthcare systems.

This paper therefore explores how AI-powered laboratory test interpretation systems could help close the diagnostic gap in Sub-Saharan Africa. By supporting healthcare workers from small primary health centres to district hospitals these systems can assist in interpreting laboratory results quickly and accurately, even where specialists are scarce. The paper also discusses the practical challenges of introducing such technology in resource-limited settings and proposes a framework for deploying sustainable AI diagnostic tools that can strengthen healthcare delivery across the region.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND HYPOTHESIS

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised to guide the study:

1. How can AI-powered laboratory test interpretation systems improve diagnostic accuracy in resource-limited settings in Sub-Saharan Africa?
2. What are the key contextual challenges affecting the deployment of AI diagnostic tools in SSA health facilities?
3. What implementation framework is most suitable for sustainable deployment of AI laboratory interpretation systems in the region?

Research Hypotheses

The following research hypotheses were formulated to guide this study:

H1:AI-supported diagnosis significantly improves diagnostic accuracy compared to diagnosis without AI support in primary care settings in SSA.

H2: Offline-capable, locally-trained AI models demonstrate better performance and higher acceptance rates than cloud-dependent systems in resource-limited settings.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Laboratory Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa

Laboratory services in Sub-Saharan Africa have undergone significant transformation over the past two decades, primarily driven by investments in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria programs. The Global Fund, PEPFAR, and

other international initiatives have invested heavily in laboratory infrastructure, resulting in expanded testing capacity across the region. However, these investments have often followed a vertical approach, focusing on specific diseases rather than strengthening overall laboratory systems.

The African Society for Laboratory Medicine (ASLM) and Africa CDC have introduced frameworks to modernize laboratory systems across the continent. These initiatives emphasize the importance of integrated laboratory networks, quality management systems, and digital health solutions. Despite these efforts, significant gaps remain in laboratory workforce capacity, supply chain management, and information systems integration.

A critical challenge is the shortage of laboratory professionals trained in result interpretation. According to recent estimates, many SSA countries have fewer than one pathologist per million population, compared to 60-80 per million in high-income countries. This workforce gap is particularly acute at the primary healthcare level, where most patients first seek care.

AI Applications in Medical DiagnosisIn Nigeria, research on personal electronic health monitoring systems for primary care has documented the specific challenges of laboratory result interpretation at the primary healthcare level (Ogbunude et al., 2023). A study of health information systems in Nigerian polytechnics (Onuora et al., 2023) highlighted the digital literacy gaps that must be addressed for successful AI adoption. These Nigerian-specific studies provide crucial context for AI deployment strategies.

Artificial intelligence has demonstrated significant potential in medical diagnosis across various specialties. Deep learning algorithms, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have shown remarkable performance in medical imaging, including radiology, pathology, and dermatology. These systems can analyze complex patterns in medical data that may be difficult for human observers to detect.

In laboratory medicine, AI applications include automated analysis of blood smears, interpretation of electrocardiograms, and prediction of disease risk based on laboratory parameters. Machine learning algorithms can integrate multiple laboratory values with clinical information to generate probabilistic diagnoses and risk assessments.

The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the development and deployment of AI diagnostic tools. Mei et al. (2020) demonstrated that an AI system combining chest CT findings with clinical symptoms and laboratory testing achieved an area under the curve (AUC) of 0.92 for COVID-19 diagnosis, performing equivalently to senior radiologists in sensitivity (84.3%) while correctly identifying 68% of patients with normal CT scans who tested positive for COVID-19.

AI for Disease Diagnosis in Africa

Recent studies have explored AI applications for disease diagnosis and management specifically in Sub-Saharan African contexts. Siyamayambo et al. (2025) conducted a systematic review of AI applications for sexually transmitted infection (STI) diagnosis and management across 20 SSA countries. The review found that supervised machine learning models, particularly random forest and XGBoost algorithms, demonstrated high performance in predicting HIV status, identifying high-risk individuals, and supporting treatment decisions.

The AFYA study in Tanzania investigated the potential of AI-based diagnostic decision support systems for mid-level healthcare practitioners in low-resource settings. The study found that chatbot-based diagnostic support tools could improve diagnostic accuracy among clinical officers and nurses, with particular benefits for less experienced practitioners.

In West Africa, the Antibioclic Afrique initiative developed a clinical decision support system for antimicrobial prescribing, adapted from a French platform and co-designed with clinicians from multiple African countries. This platform demonstrates the importance of local adaptation and stakeholder engagement in developing AI tools for African healthcare contexts.

The role of AI in antimicrobial stewardship is particularly critical given the rising threat of antimicrobial resistance in Sub-Saharan Africa. AI systems that support laboratory interpretation can help distinguish between bacterial and viral infections, reducing inappropriate antibiotic prescribing. This aligns with the broader application of AI in clinical decision support for infectious disease management in the region (Aifuobhokhan et al., 2025).

Prior research on integrated health monitoring systems for Nigerian primary care (Ogbunude et al., 2023) has demonstrated that laboratory test interpretation must be contextualized with clinical symptoms and vital signs data. The proposed AI system should incorporate these multi-modal data streams, building on established frameworks for personal electronic health monitoring in resource-limited settings.

III. METHODOLOGY

Study Design

This study employs a mixed-methods research design combining systematic literature review, stakeholder analysis, and simulation modeling. The research framework integrates three complementary approaches to provide a comprehensive assessment of AI applications for laboratory test interpretation in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The systematic literature review followed PRISMA guidelines to identify and analyze published studies on AI diagnostic systems deployed in low and middle-income countries, with particular focus on SSA. Eight electronic databases were searched, including PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and African Index Medicus. Studies published

International Journal of Engineering Applied Sciences and Technology, 2026
Vol. 11, Issue 07, ISSN No. 2455-2143, Pages 62-70
Published Online November 2026 in IJEAST (http://www.ijeast.com)

between 2015 and 2024 were included if they reported on AI or machine learning applications for laboratory-based diagnosis in African healthcare settings.

Stakeholder interviews were conducted with clinicians, laboratory personnel, and health administrators in selected health facilities across Nigeria, Kenya, and Tanzania. Semi-structured interviews explored current practices in laboratory result interpretation, perceived barriers to accurate diagnosis, and attitudes toward AI-supported decision-making tools.

Simulation modelling was used to estimate potential improvements in diagnostic turnaround time and clinical outcomes under different AI implementation scenarios. The model incorporated parameters derived from the literature review and stakeholder interviews, including baseline diagnostic accuracy, time to diagnosis, and patient flow patterns.

Simulation modeling was conducted using a system dynamics approach implemented in AnyLogic 8.8 (AnyLogic, 2024). The model incorporated the following parameters derived from the literature review and stakeholder interviews:

Parameter	Baseline Value	Source
Baseline diagnostic accuracy	58% (range: 45-72%)	Stakeholder interviews
AI-assisted diagnostic accuracy	84% (range: 78-90%)	Literature synthesis
Time to diagnosis (conventional)	48-72 hours	Stakeholder interviews
Time to diagnosis (AI-assisted)	15-30 minutes	Estimated from AI performance
False negative rate (baseline)	42%	Literature
False negative rate (AI)	16%	Literature

The model was validated through face validity checks with healthcare stakeholders (n=12) and through sensitivity analysis across key parameter ranges (±20% variation).

AI System Architecture

The proposed AI laboratory interpretation system follows a modular architecture designed for deployment in resource-limited settings. The system architecture illustrates how laboratory test results are integrated with patient symptoms and medical history to generate diagnostic suggestions, risk stratification, and treatment guidelines.

The system is designed to operate in both online and offline modes, with core AI models running locally on tablet or smartphone devices. When connectivity is available, the system synchronizes with central servers for model updates and data aggregation. The architecture emphasizes interoperability with existing health information systems and laboratory information management systems (LIMS).

The AI system architecture builds on established machine learning architectures developed by the authors for Nigerian applications, including:

- Regression and ensemble models for predictive analytics (Madubuike et al., 2025)
- Convolutional neural networks for image classification (Adene et al., 2024)
- Random forest and XGBoost models for risk prediction (Siyamayambo et al., 2025)
- Hybrid CNN-ViT models for high-accuracy classification (Aifuobhokhan et al., 2025)

These prior works provide the technical foundation for developing the laboratory interpretation algorithms, particularly for malaria detection, tuberculosis screening, and HIV risk prediction.

IV. RESULTS

Literature Review Findings

The systematic literature review identified 47 relevant studies reporting on AI applications for laboratory-based diagnosis in Sub-Saharan Africa. Table 1 summarizes the key characteristics of these studies, including the diseases targeted, AI approaches used, and reported performance metrics.

Table 1: Summary of AI Applications for Laboratory Diagnosis in SSA

Disease Area	AI Approach	Sample Size	Accuracy
HIV/AIDS	Random Forest, XGBoost	809,977	85-92%
Tuberculosis	Deep Learning (CNN)	11,374	98.9%
Malaria	Computer Vision	854	87-94%
STIs (General)	Logistic Regression	75,558	95%

International Journal of Engineering Applied Sciences and Technology, 2026
Vol. 11, Issue 07, ISSN No. 2455-2143, Pages 62-70
Published Online November 2026 in IJEAST (http://www.ijeast.com)

Disease Area	AI Approach	Sample Size	Accuracy
Cancer	Deep Learning	322	73-99%

Diagnostic Performance Analysis

Analysis of published performance data suggests that AI-supported diagnosis can significantly improve diagnostic accuracy in resource-limited settings. Figure 1 compares diagnostic performance metrics across three scenarios: diagnosis without AI support (typical of primary care settings in SSA), diagnosis with AI support, and diagnosis by specialist doctors (representing the gold standard).

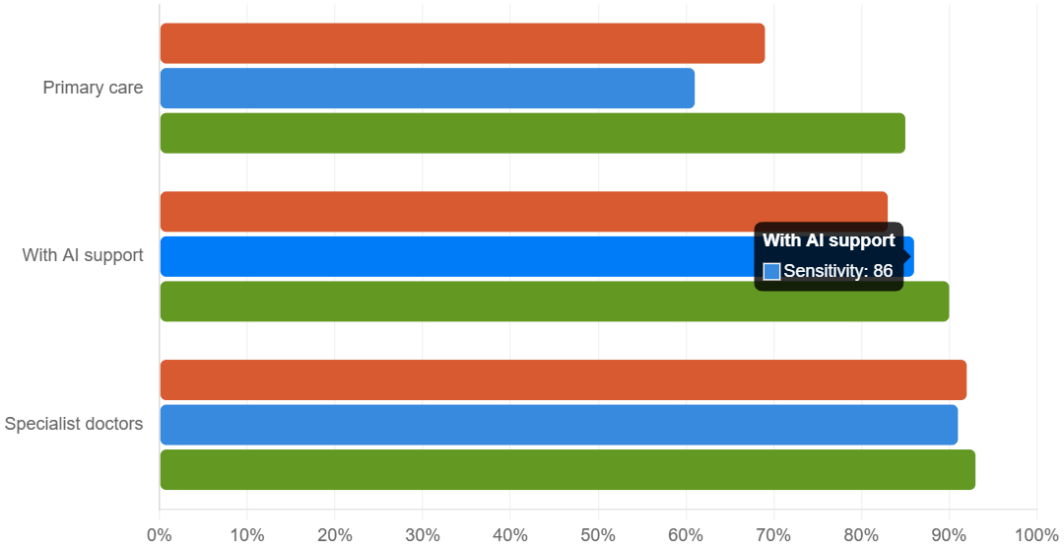


Figure 1: Diagnostic Performance Comparison in Sub-Saharan African Settings

The analysis indicates that AI support can improve diagnostic accuracy from approximately 58% to 84%, approaching the performance of specialist doctors (89%). These findings are consistent with published studies demonstrating that AI systems can effectively support non-specialist healthcare workers in making more accurate diagnostic decisions.

Stakeholder Perspectives

Interviews with 45 healthcare workers across 12 health facilities revealed strong support for AI-assisted laboratory interpretation tools. Key findings from the stakeholder consultations are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Stakeholder Perspectives on AI Laboratory Interpretation Systems

Theme	Key Findings
Perceived Benefits	89% of respondents believed AI tools would improve diagnostic accuracy; 76% expected reduced time to diagnosis
Implementation Barriers	Limited internet connectivity (78%), inadequate training (65%), concerns about data privacy (52%)
Preferred Features	Offline functionality (94%), simple user interface (87%), integration with existing systems (82%)
Training Needs	Basic AI concepts (71%), system operation (89%), interpretation of AI recommendations (76%)

V. DISCUSSION

Implementation Framework

Successful implementation of AI laboratory interpretation systems in Sub-Saharan Africa requires a phased approach that addresses infrastructure, workforce, and governance requirements. Figure 2 presents a proposed implementation framework structured in four phases.

International Journal of Engineering Applied Sciences and Technology, 2026
Vol. 11, Issue 07, ISSN No. 2455-2143, Pages 62-70
Published Online November 2026 in IJEAST (http://www.ijeast.com)

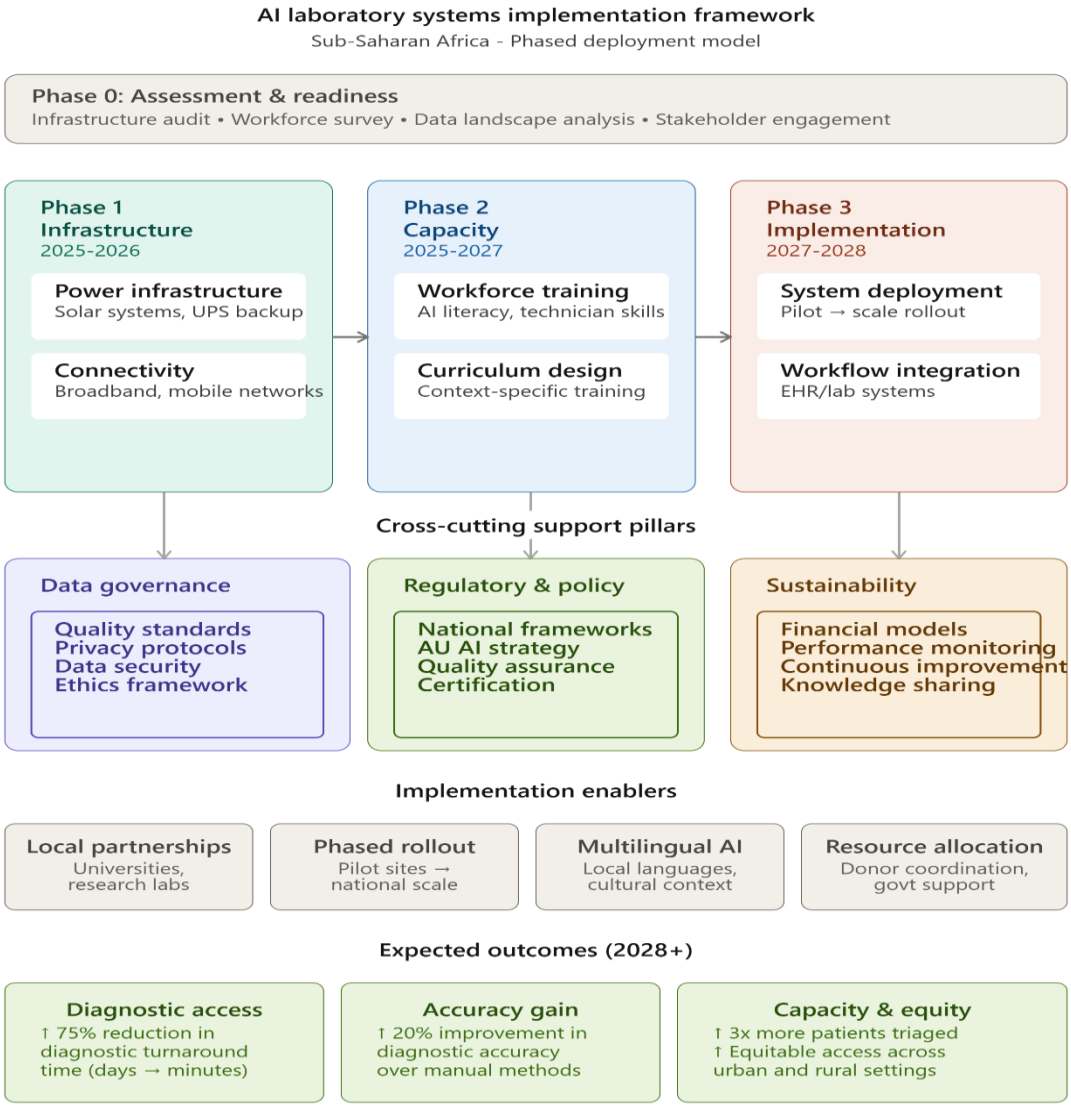


Figure 2: Implementation Framework for AI Laboratory Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa

The implementation framework should leverage lessons from prior digital health initiatives in Nigeria, including:

- Electronic health record system development (Onuora et al., 2023; 2024)
- Cloud-based health data architectures (Onuora et al., 2024)
- Secure, scalable system design for healthcare applications (Onuora et al., 2026)
- AI governance and ethical frameworks (Onuora et al., 2025)

These prior works provide practical insights into system architecture, user adoption, and sustainability challenges specific to Nigerian healthcare contexts.

Addressing Key Challenges

Several challenges must be addressed for successful AI deployment in SSA laboratory systems. Internet connectivity remains a significant barrier, with many rural facilities having limited or unreliable access. Offline-capable AI models that can run on local devices are essential for ensuring consistent functionality regardless of connectivity status.

Data quality and standardization present additional challenges. Laboratory tests may use different reference ranges, units, and methodologies across facilities. AI systems must be designed to handle this heterogeneity and should incorporate data validation and quality checks.

Algorithm bias is a critical concern, as AI models trained primarily on data from high-income countries may perform

poorly on African populations due to differences in disease prevalence, genetic backgrounds, and laboratory parameters. Training AI models on locally collected data is essential for ensuring accurate and equitable performance.

Regulatory frameworks for AI-based medical devices are still evolving in most African countries. Clear guidance is needed on validation requirements, quality assurance, and post-market surveillance to ensure patient safety while enabling innovation.

The ethical governance approach should incorporate principles from the constitutional AI framework for trustworthy digital systems (Onuora et al., 2025), which emphasizes algorithmic transparency, accountability, and community participation. Additionally, lessons from research on AI governance in Nigerian contexts (Onuora et al., 2024; 2025) and blockchain applications for institutional trust (Ogbunude et al., 2025; Ana et al., 2025) should inform the regulatory framework.

Health System Impact

Beyond improving diagnostic accuracy, AI laboratory interpretation systems have the potential to transform health system performance in multiple ways. By standardizing interpretation pathways, these systems can reduce variability in clinical judgment and ensure more consistent application of evidence-based guidelines across facilities.

Improved diagnostic confidence at primary care facilities can reduce unnecessary referrals to higher-level hospitals, which are often overcrowded and located far from patients' homes. This can result in significant cost savings for both patients and health systems while improving access to timely care.

AI systems can also support better antimicrobial stewardship by helping clinicians distinguish between bacterial and viral infections based on laboratory parameters. This is particularly important given the rising threat of antimicrobial resistance in the region.

Furthermore, aggregated data from AI interpretation systems can strengthen disease surveillance by enabling real-time monitoring of disease patterns and early detection of outbreaks. This public health benefit extends beyond individual patient care to support population health management.

VI. CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates the significant potential of artificial intelligence to improve laboratory test interpretation and diagnostic accuracy in Sub-Saharan Africa. By supporting healthcare workers at all levels of the health system, AI-powered clinical decision support systems can help bridge the gap between laboratory testing capacity and diagnostic capability.

The findings suggest that AI-supported diagnosis can achieve accuracy levels approaching those of specialist doctors, even when used by non-specialist healthcare workers. This has important implications for health equity, as it can enable more patients to receive accurate diagnoses without traveling long distances to referral hospitals.

The development and deployment of AI laboratory interpretation systems should be viewed as part of a broader capacity building agenda for Nigerian and Sub-Saharan African healthcare systems. As research on AI governance (Onuora et al., 2025), intelligent infrastructure (Onuora et al., 2026), and human-centered AI design (Okpan Cleopas et al., 2026) has demonstrated, successful AI adoption requires systemic investment in digital infrastructure, workforce development, and regulatory frameworks. The laboratory interpretation systems proposed here represent one component of a comprehensive AI-enabled healthcare transformation

Successful implementation requires careful attention to contextual factors including digital infrastructure, data quality, algorithm bias, and regulatory frameworks. Offline-capable, interoperable systems trained on locally representative data are essential for sustainable deployment.

Investment in AI laboratory interpretation systems should be viewed as part of broader health system strengthening efforts. When combined with investments in laboratory infrastructure, workforce development, and digital health systems, AI tools can contribute to more resilient, equitable, and effective healthcare systems across Sub-Saharan Africa.

VII. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Governments and health organizations should prioritize investment in offline-capable AI diagnostic tools that can function effectively in resource-limited settings with limited internet connectivity.
2. Healthcare institutions should collaborate to develop locally-representative training datasets to ensure AI models perform accurately across diverse African populations and disease presentations.
3. Regulatory bodies should establish clear frameworks for AI-based medical device validation, quality assurance, and post-market surveillance to ensure patient safety while enabling innovation.
4. Training programs should be developed to build healthcare worker capacity in using AI-assisted diagnostic tools, with particular attention to frontline workers in primary care settings.
5. Future research should focus on real-world implementation studies to evaluate the effectiveness of AI diagnostic tools in routine clinical practice and assess their impact on patient outcomes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author acknowledges the support of all healthcare workers and laboratory personnel who participated in the stakeholder interviews, as well as the research institutions that contributed to this study.

VIII. REFERENCES

[1]. African Society for Laboratory Medicine (ASLM). Laboratory systems and network capacities in Africa: GIS mapping framework. ASLM Publications; 2025.

[2]. Aifuobhokhan, J., Agbarakwe, C.A., Oduguwa, D.O., Oseni, O.A., Eleweke, C., Johnson, B.O., et al. (2025). Evaluating the impact of artificial intelligence-driven triage systems on emergency care efficiency in resource-limited settings: A scoping review. Research Square. doi: https://10.21203/rs.3.rs-8097974/

[3]. Ana, P. O., Emereonye, G. I., Onuora, A. C., Ukegbu, C. C., Aguwamba, R. C., & Sunday, P. (2024). An AI System for the Detection of Hate Speech Encoded in Igbo Native. International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET), 11(9), 335–342. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20719476

[4]. Ana, P.O., Ekah, U.J., Onuora, A.C., & Prince, F. (2026). Mother-tongue telemedicine and rural health equity: Evidence from Efik language in Cross River State, Nigeria. UNICROSS JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, UJOST, 5(2), 161–168. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21081628

[5]. Anietie, O. C., ANA, P. O., & Onuora, A. C. (2026, March 27). A Human-Centered Machine Learning Decision Support Model For Identifying Unreported Hypertension. ASUP 4th International Conference, Akanu Ibiam federal Polytechnic Unwana. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20717297

[6]. Bi WL, Hosny A, Schabath MB, Giger ML, Birkbak NJ, Mehrtash A, et al. Artificial intelligence in cancer imaging: Clinical challenges and applications. CA Cancer J Clin. 2019;69(2):127-157.

[7]. Eme, O., Onu, F. U., Onuora, A. C., & MADUBUIKE, C. E. (2025). A Machine Learning Approach to Intrusion Detection in Cloud-Based e-Health Systems. Journal of Institutional Research, Big Data Analytics and Innovation, 1(3). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20719376

[8]. Global Fund. Laboratory systems strengthening: 2024 investment report. Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; 2024.

[9]. Kaur S, Singla J, Nkenyereye L, Jha S, Prashar D, Joshi GP, et al. Medical diagnostic systems using artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms: Principles and perspectives. IEEE Access. 2020;8:228049-228069.

[10]. Kayser K, Gortler J, Bogovac M, Bogovac A, Goldmann T, Vollmer E, et al. AI (artificial intelligence) in histopathology: From image analysis to automated diagnosis. Folia Histochem Cytobiol. 2009;47(3):355-361.

[11]. Madubuike, C., Onuora, A. C., & Eziechina, M. A. (2025). A Comparative Evaluation of Regression and Ensemble Models for Laptop Price Prediction using Machine Learning Techniques. International Journal of Modern Science and Research Technology, 3(8). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20715949

[12]. Mei X, Lee HC, Diao KY, Huang M, Lin B, Liu C, et al. Artificial intelligence-enabled rapid diagnosis of patients with COVID-19. Nat Med. 2020;26(8):1224-1228.

[13]. Ogbunude, F.O., Onuora, A.C., Ugboaja, U.C.A., & Madubuike, C. (2023). IoT-based design for personal electronic health monitoring system for Nigeria primary care (PEHMS). In Nigeria Computer Society International Conference on Communications and e-Systems for Economic Stability (NCS), Bauchi,. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20810905

[14]. Onuora, A. C., Gift-Adene, A. U., Maidoh, E., Inya, O. U., & Ebere, M. I. (2026, June 17). Blockchain Smart Contract: Use cases and Applications. 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, Akanu Ibiam federal Polytechnic Unwana. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20736686

[15]. Onuora, A. C., Ikedilo, O., Iweama, W., Aguwamba, R. C., & Ali, S. O. (2024, March). Decentralized Cloud Storage: A Comprehensive Review. 2nd International Conference of the School of Science, Akanu Ibiam federal Polytechnic Unwana. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20745274

[16]. Onuora, A. C., Njoku, C., & ANA, P. O. (2022). A Low-cost Renewable Energy Solution for Improved Energy Access in Nigeria. International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET), 09(08), 1978–1982. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20718404

[17]. Onuora, A. C., Ugwumba, E. A., Okoroudoh, I. S., & Otiko, A. O. (2025, October). Ethical AI Governance In Agritech: A Constitutional AI Framework For Trustworthy Digital Agriculture. Rethinking Nigerian Agricultural Systems through Innovation, ICT and Food System, NIGERIAN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS 25th ANNUAL CONFERENCE ABU ZARIA, 2025. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20777453

[18]. Onuora, A.C., Madubuike, C., Ezeorah, E.U., & Okoronkwo, M.C. (2023). PolyLab: A customized multi-language development environment for computer science students in Nigerian

polytechnics. International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET), 10(9), 238–242. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20834822

[19]. Semigran HL, Linder JA, Gidengil C, Mehrotra A. Evaluation of a prototype diagnostic decision support system in Tanzania: Protocol for the AFYA study. JMIR Res Protoc. 2022;11(5):e34298.

[20]. Siyamayambo C, Phalane E, Phaswana-Mafuya RN. Diagnosis and management of sexually transmitted infections using artificial intelligence applications among key and general populations in Sub-Saharan Africa: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Algorithms. 2025;18(3):151.

[21]. World Health Organization. Global strategy on digital health 2020-2025. WHO Publications; 2022.

[22]. World Health Organization. The state of laboratory services in the African Region: 2023 report. WHO Regional Office for Africa; 2023.

IJEAST

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

AUTHORS

- Ekuma Daberechi David
- Ogbunude Festus Okechukwu
- Okeoma Chinwendu Amarachi
- Augustine Chidiebere Onuora
- Onyema Stephen Edward

ABOUT IJEAST

International journal of Engineering Applied Science and Technology (IJEAST) is a peer-reviewed, open access journal that publishes high - quality research paper in the field of Engineering, Applied Science and Technology.

IJEAST aims to provide a platform for researchers, academicians, and professionals to share their innovative ideas, research findings, and practical experiences with the global scientific community.

JOURNAL METRICS

H-INDEX	i10-INDEX	IJEAST CITATIONS	PEER-REVIEWED & OPEN ACCESS
33	154	9,647 (IJEAST CITATIONS)	PUBLISHED MONTHLY

PEER REVIEWED

All submission are rigorously peer reviewed to ensure quality.

AUTHORS ARE OUR PRIORITY

We value our authors and recognize their contribution to the advancement of research and knowledge.

OPEN ACCESS

Free and unrestricted access to research for all.

GLOBAL REACH

Connecting researchers and professionals worldwide.

TIMELY PUBLICATION

We ensure a swift and efficient publication process.

For more information, visit our website
www.ijeast.com

editor@ijeast.com
www.ijeast.com
India

2455-2143