

AI-Driven Multidrug-Resistance Prediction Pilot — Jamhuriya University Tests Random-Forest Triage for Mogadishu Hospitals

AI in the Public Sector · Good practice · Somalia

Quality score: 27/100

Evidence strength: Cautionary / limited

Summary

A Mogadishu university trained a random-forest model on 262 isolates to flag multidrug-resistant infections from five routine variables. It caught 91% of resistant cases but misflagged 7 in 8 non-resistant ones — why AI screening needs external validation before deployment.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Evidence of impact / measured public value	1/3
Transparency, fairness & accountability	2/3
Transferability / demonstrated replication	1/3
Scalability beyond pilot	0/3
Governance, capability & sustainability	0/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-09-14

[Jamhuriya University of Sciences and Technology — Center for Antimicrobial Resistance Research](#) — accessed 2026-09-14

[Dove Medical Press — full article](#) — accessed 2026-09-14

[PMC — full text](#) — accessed 2026-09-14

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