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AI, Africa, and Fibroid Prevention: A Conceptual Framework

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BACKGROUND

Uterine fibroids are highly prevalent among African women, leading to significant reproductive and quality-of-life challenges. While genetics contribute to susceptibility, lifestyle and environmental factors—particularly diet—play an important role. However, limited research in African contexts has explored how food environments and dietary transitions influence fibroid risk

OBJECTIVE

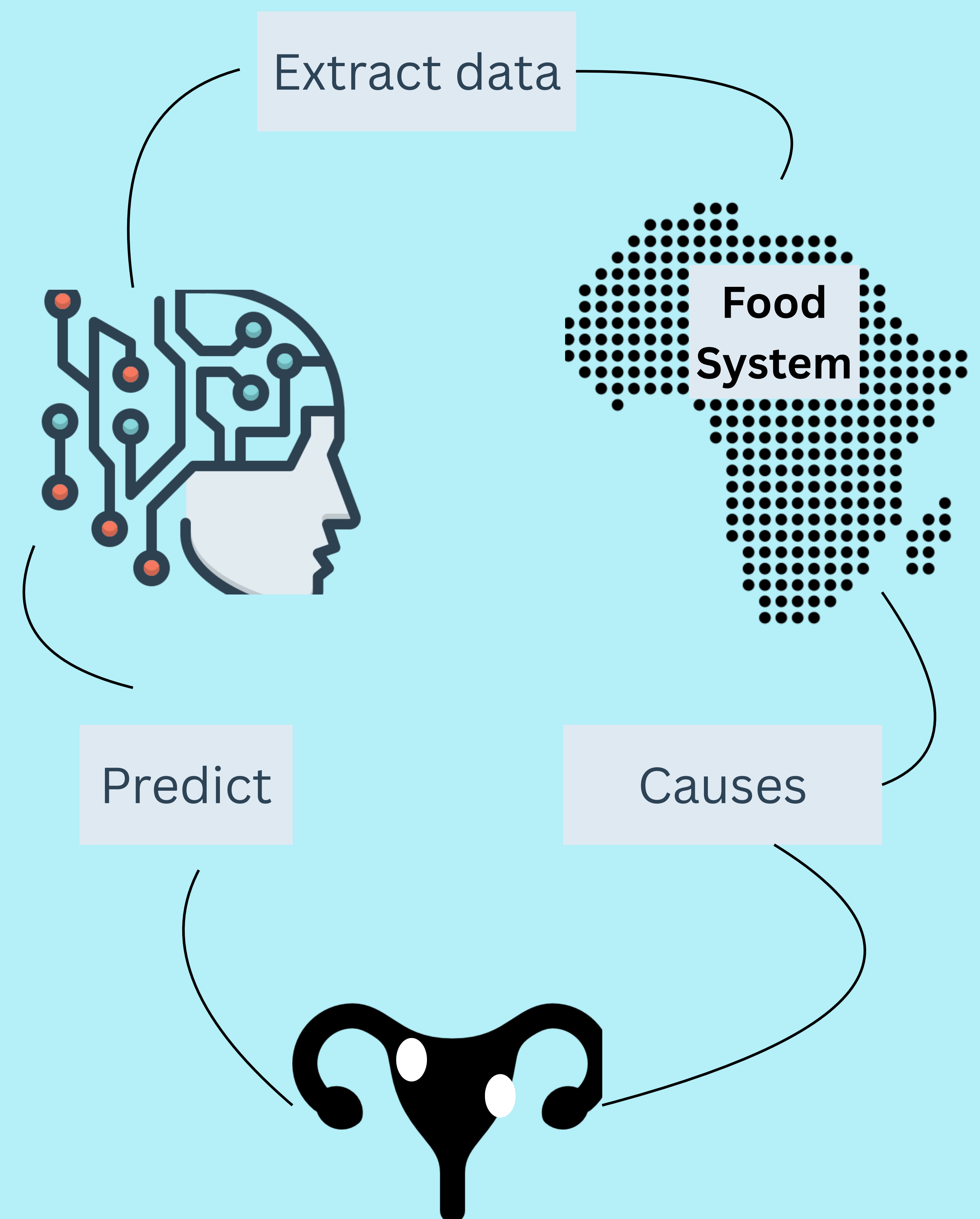
To propose a conceptual framework for applying artificial intelligence (AI) to understand how African food systems and dietary patterns influence fibroid risk and prevention

EXPECTED OUTCOME

- Generate insights into dietary risk and protective factors for fibroids.
- Support predictive modeling to identify high-risk populations.
- Inform preventive interventions targeting African women's reproductive health.
- Encourage cross-disciplinary collaboration between AI experts, nutritionists, and public health practitioners

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CONCLUSION

By framing food environment analysis as a tool for fibroid prevention, this conceptual framework introduces a novel intersection between AI, African food systems, and women's health. It shifts the focus from treatment to prevention, promoting data-driven insights that enhance reproductive health outcomes in Africa



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