

MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF MALARIA DISEASE WITH SEIR MODEL

Akrom Fuadi (082011233079)



Background

Malaria is an infectious disease that caused by plasmodium or other living things single-celled parasite and belongs to the group of protozoa that later lived and reproduce in human blood cells. This disease is naturally transmitted through female anopheles mosquito bites. The types of Plasmodium carried by this mosquito is Plasmodium falciparum (causes malaria tropics), Plasmodium vivax (causes malaria tertiana), Plasmodium malariae (causes malaria quartana) and Plasmodium ovale.



Problem Identification

How to simulate and read the SEIR Model on Malaria Disease with the effect of vaccination

Literature

PEMODELAN MATEMATIKA PENYEBARAN PENYAKIT MALARIA DENGAN MODEL SEIR

MATHEMATICAL MODELING ON DISTRIBUTION OF MALARIA WITH SEIR MODEL

Oleh: Eko Saputro Sulistioningtias, Dwi Lestari, M.Sc.
Program Studi Matematika, Jurusan Pendidikan Matematika, FMIPA UNY
ekosaputrosulistioningtias@gmail.com

Abstrak

Malaria merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh nyamuk anopheles betina. Penularan penyakit malaria dapat terjadi melalui kontak langsung maupun tidak langsung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan model matematika SEIR pada penyebaran penyakit malaria tanpa vaksinasi dan menggunakan vaksinasi, menganalisa kestabilan disekitar titik ekuilibrium pada penyebaran penyakit malaria tanpa vaksinasi dan menggunakan vaksinasi, dan menjelaskan simulasi model penyebaran penyakit malaria tanpa vaksinasi dan menggunakan vaksinasi.

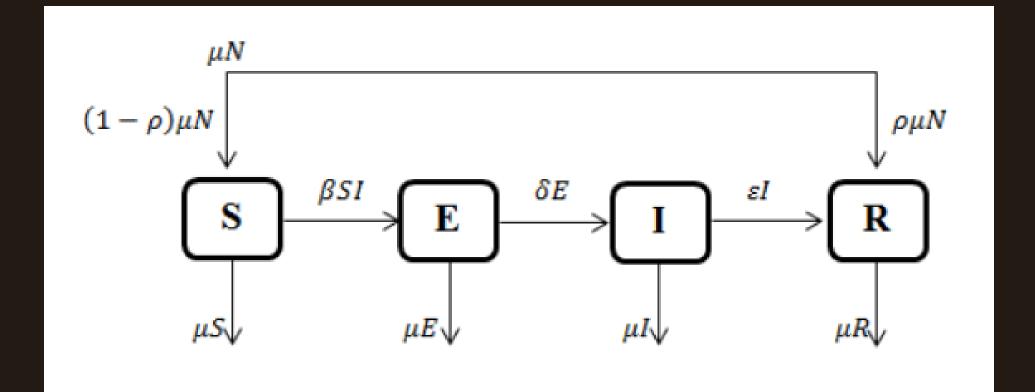
Tahapan untuk menganalisis model SEIR pada penyebaran penyakit malaria adalah membentuk model SEIR, mentransformasikan model, menentukan titik ekuilibrium, menentukan bilangan reproduksi dasar, menganalisis kestabilan di titik ekuilibrium dan melakukan simulasi menggunakan software Maple 16.

Hasil yang diperoleh yaitu dapat dibentuk model SEIR dengan 4 kelas populasi yaitu kelas Susceptible, kelas Exposed, kelas Infected dan kelas Recovered. Model yang diperoleh berupa sistem persamaan diferensial non linear. Model penyebaran penyakit malaria disederhanakan menjadi seir baik yang tanpa vaksinasi maupun menggunakan vaksinasi. Kestabilan titik ekuilibrium bebas penyakit akan stabil asimtotik lokal saat bilangan reproduksi dasar kurang dari satu dan tidak stabil saat bilangan reproduksi dasar lebih dari satu. Kemudian untuk kestabilan titik ekuilibrium endemik stabil asimtotik lokal saat bilangan reproduksi dasar lebih dari satu. Laju infeksi sangat berpengaruh dalam menentukan kestabilan titik ekuilibrium bebas penyakit maupun endemik. Semakin tinggi laju infeksi maka penyakit akan menyebar. Berdasarkan dari simulasi model, semakin tinggi tingkat vaksin yang diberikan maka kelas Infected akan menurun menuju nol. Jadi program vaksinasi dapat digunakan untuk mengendalikan penyebaran penyakit malaria.

Kata kunci: Malaria, Titik Ekuilibrium, Kestabilan, Vaksinasi

Mathematical Model

Mathematical model of the spread of malaria disease using vaccination

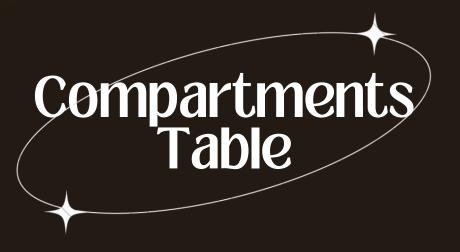


$$\frac{ds}{dt} = (1 - \rho)\mu - \beta si - \mu s$$

$$\frac{de}{dt} = \beta si - \delta e - \mu e$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \delta e - \epsilon i - \mu i$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \epsilon i + \rho \mu - \mu r$$



Mathematics '20 | 079

| | | Initial Value | | |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|--|--|
| Compartments | Descriptions | (Based on real problems | | |
| | | in Papua Province) | | |
| S(t) | A class of individuals that susceptible to | 51.088 | | |
| | malaria (Susceptible) | 31.000 | | |
| E(t) | A class of individuals who have been | | | |
| | infected with malaria but have not | 19.158 | | |
| | shown symptoms of the disease | 19.130 | | |
| | (Exposed) | | | |
| I(t) | A class of infected individuals who have | | | |
| | shown symptoms of malaria and can | 21.020 | | |
| | transmit the disease to a class of | 31.930 | | |
| | susceptible individuals (Infected) | | | |
| R(t) | A class of individuals who have | | | |
| | recovered from malaria and are | 25.544 | | |
| | immune to the disease (Recovered) | | | |

| Parameters | Descriptions | | | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| μ | Birth and death rate | | | | |
| β | Infection rate | | | | |
| δ | Rate of infected individuals | | | | |
| 3 | Recovery rate | | | | |
| 0 | Ratio of the number of individuals | | | | |
| ρ | receiving the vaccine | | | | |



Mathematics '20 | 079

| Simulation 1 | | Simulation 2 | | Simulation 3 | | Simulation 4 | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| Parameters | Value | Parameters | Value | Parameters | Value | Parameters | Value |
| μ_1 | 0,004 | μ_2 | 0,004 | μ_3 | 0,004 | μ_4 | 0,004 |
| β_1 | 0,014 | β_2 | 0,083 | β_3 | 0,083 | β_4 | 0,083 |
| δ_1 | 0,027 | δ_2 | 0,027 | δ_3 | 0,027 | δ_4 | 0,027 |
| ε_1 | 0,011 | ε_2 | 0,011 | ε_3 | 0,011 | ε_4 | 0,011 |
| $ ho_1$ | 0 | $ ho_2$ | 0 | ρ_3 | 0,21 | $ ho_4$ | 0,8 |

```
clear:
       oler
       tio:
       99 ODE 45
            [x,y]-ode45('Malaria',[0 400],[51088 19158 31930 25544 51088 19158 31930 25544 51088 19158 31930 25544 51088 19158 31930 25544]);
       %% Grafik Simulasi 1
           figure(1)
           plot(x,y(:,1),x,y(:,2),x,y(:,3),x,y(:,4))
           xlabel('T (month)');
10 -
           ylabel('Population');
           legend('Susceptible', 'Exposed', 'Infected', 'Recovered');
           grid on
       %% Grafik Simulasi 2
13
           figure (2)
           plot(x,y(:,5),x,y(:,6),x,y(:,7),x,y(:,8))
15 -
           warder25'7 (wreth)');
16 -
           WANT FOR WATION! ) F
17 -
           12 702('Factorial'sle', 'Exposed', 'Infected', 'Recovered');
18 -
19 -
            III. V
       %% Grafik ≤imulasi 3
20
           figure (3)
           plot(x,y(1,9),x,y(1,10),x,y(1,11),x,y(1,12))
           xlabel('T (month)');
24 -
           ylabel('Population');
           legend('Susceptible', 'Exposed', 'Infected', 'Recovered');
25 -
26 -
           grid on
       %% Grafik Simulasi 4
           figure (4)
                                                                                                              Syntax
Program
           plot(x,y(1,13),x,y(1,14),x,y(1,15),x,y(1,16))
29 -
           xlabel('T (month)');
30 -
           ylabel('Population');
           legend('Susceptible', 'Exposed', 'Infected', 'Recovered');
32 -
33 -
           grid on
       %% Menampilkan waktu running
34
                                                                                                          Mathematics '20 | 079
           waktu = too
35 -
```

```
Syntax
Program
```

```
function dy=Malaria(x,y)
      % S=y(1); E=y(2); I=y(3); R=y(4)
      dy=zeros(16,1);
                                              25
      %% Parameter Value
                                              26 -
          miul
                    = 0.004;
                                              27 -
          betal
                    = 0.014;
                                              28 -
          deltal
                    = 0.027;
                                              29 -
          epsilon1 = 0.011;
                                              30
          rhol
                    = 0;
                                              31 -
          miu2
                    = 0.004;
                                              32 -
          beta2
                    = 0.083;
                                              33 -
          delta2
                    = 0.027;
          epsilon2 = 0.011;
                                              34 -
                                              35
          rho2
                    = 0;
                                              36 -
          miu3
                    = 0.004;
                                              37 -
          beta3
                    = 0.083;
                                              38 -
          delta3
                    = 0.027;
          epsilon3 = 0.011;
                                              39 -
                    = 0.21;
                                              40
          rho3
                                              41 -
          miu4
                    = 0.004;
                                              42 -
          beta4
                    = 0.083;
          delta4
                                              43 -
                    = 0.027;
          epsilon4 = 0.011;
                                              44 -
                    = 0.8;
                                              45 -
          rho4
```

9

10

14

15

16

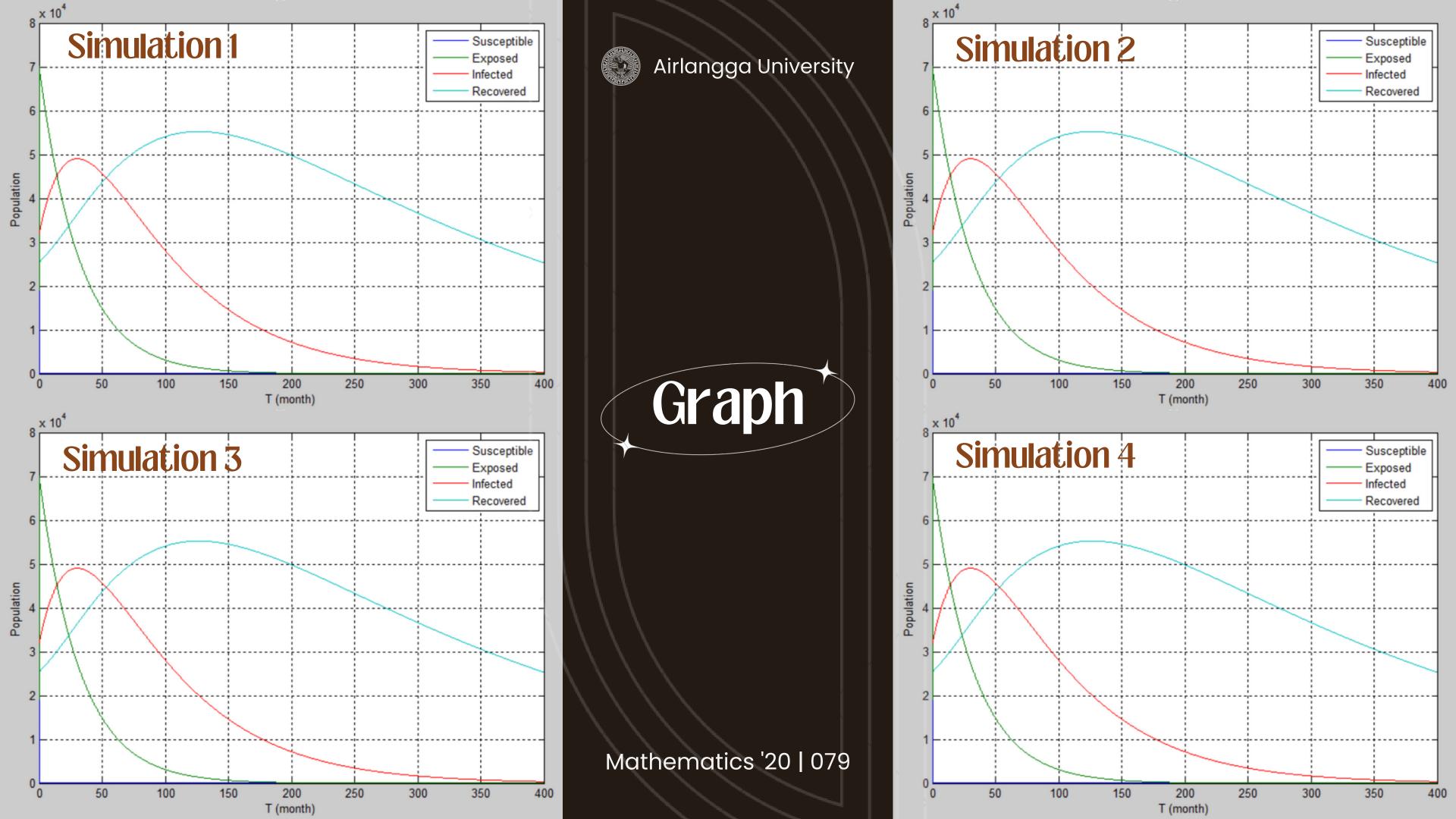
18

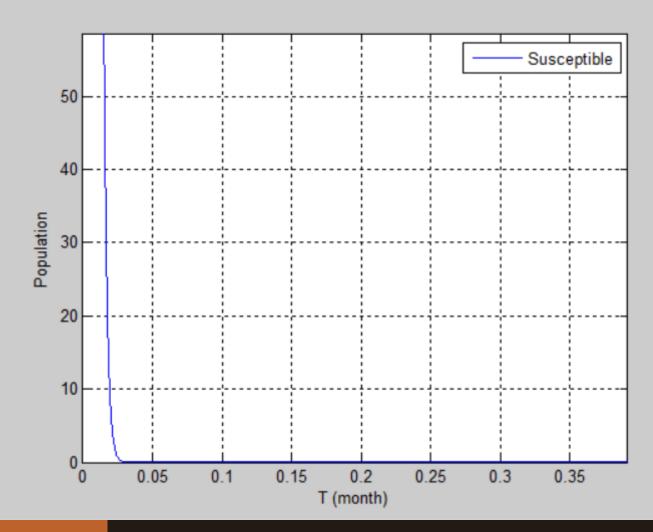
19

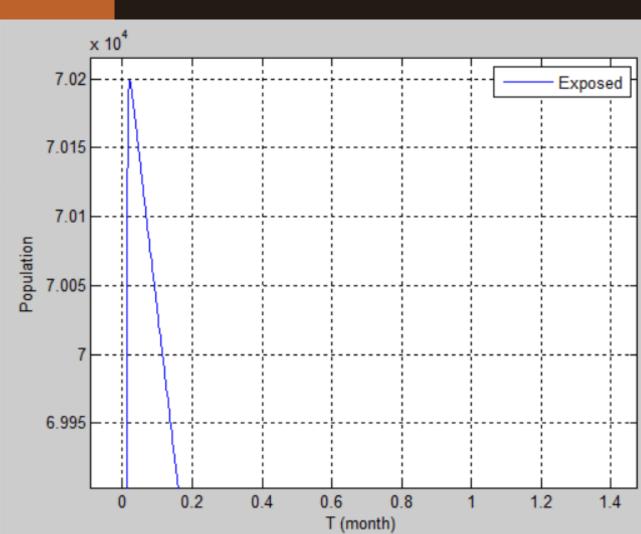
20

24

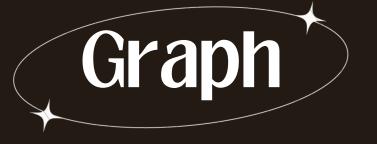
```
%% Simulasi Pertama
        dy(1) = (1-rhol) *miul-betal*y(1) *y(3) -miul*y(1);
        dy(2) = betal*y(1)*y(3) - deltal*y(2) - miul*y(2);
        dy(3) = deltal*y(2) - epsilonl*y(3) - miul*y(3);
        dy(4) = epsilonl*y(3) + rhol*miul-miul*y(4);
    %% Simulasi Kedua
        dy(5) = (1-rho2) *miu2-beta2*y(5) *y(7) -miu2*y(5);
        dy(6) = beta2*y(5)*y(7) - delta2*y(6) - miu2*y(6);
        dy(7) = delta2*y(6) - epsilon2*y(7) - miu2*y(7);
        dy(8) = epsilon2*y(7) + rho2*miu2-miu2*y(8);
    %% Simulasi Ketiga
        dy(9) = (1-rho3) *miu3-beta3*y(9) *y(11) -miu3*y(9);
        dy(10) = beta3*y(9)*y(11) - delta3*y(10) - miu3*y(10);
        dy(11) = delta3*y(10) - epsilon3*y(11) - miu3*y(11);
        dy(12) = epsilon3*y(11) + rho3*miu3-miu3*y(12);
    %% Simulasi Keempat
        dy(13) = (1-rho4) *miu4-beta4*y(13) *y(15) -miu4*y(13);
        dy(14) = beta4*y(13)*y(3) - delta4*y(14) - miu4*y(14);
        dy(15) = delta4*y(14) - epsilon4*y(15) - miu4*y(15);
        dy(16) = epsilon4*y(15) + rho4*miu4-miu4*y(16);
end
```

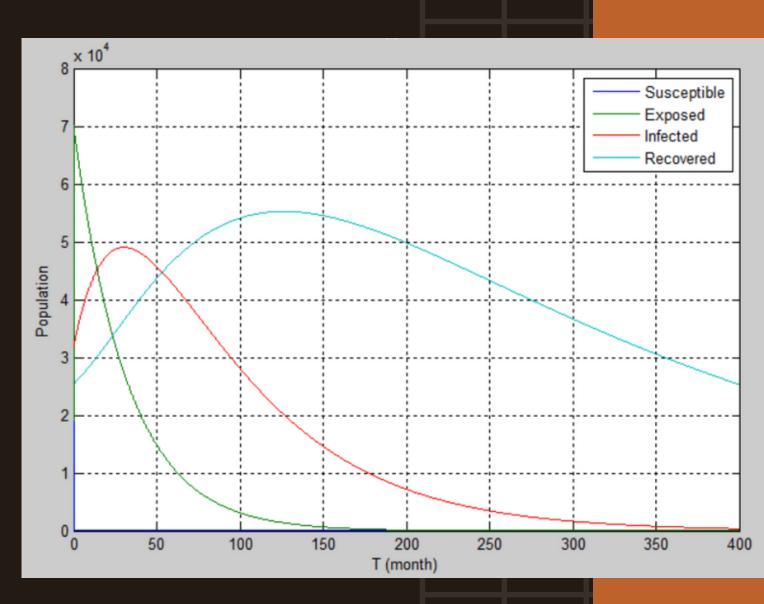






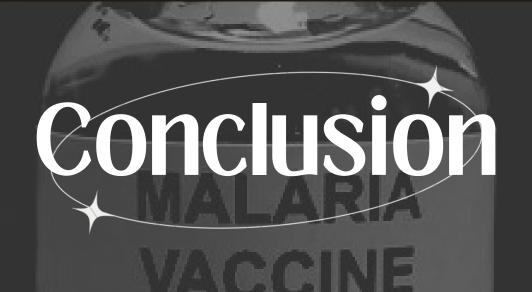






Mathematics '20 | 079





Based on the simulation of the SEIR mathematical model, it can be seen that the infection rate is very influential, the higher the infection rate, more disease will spread in the population and the higher the vaccination for susceptible individuals, the Infected class will decrease towards zero. So the vaccination program for the spread of malaria can be used to control the disease.



Thank Moule of the second of t

Akrom Fuadi (082011233079)