

# ArboMAP: Arbovirus Modeling and Prediction to Forecast Mosquito-Borne Disease Outbreaks

*Summary of Model Outputs (v2.0)*

*Justin K. Davis and Michael C. Wimberly*

*(justinkdavis@ou.edu, mcwimberly@ou.edu)*

*Geography and Environmental Sustainability, University of Oklahoma*

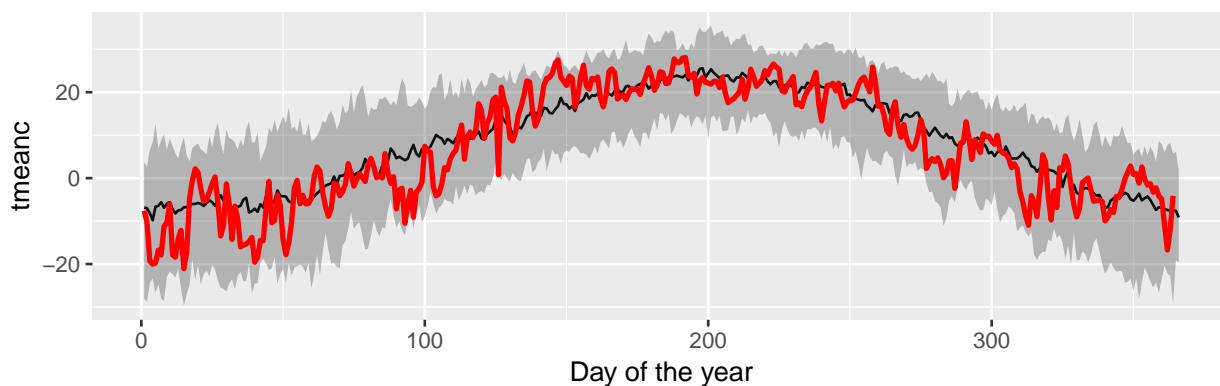
*Updated January 14, 2019*

## Data used for predictions

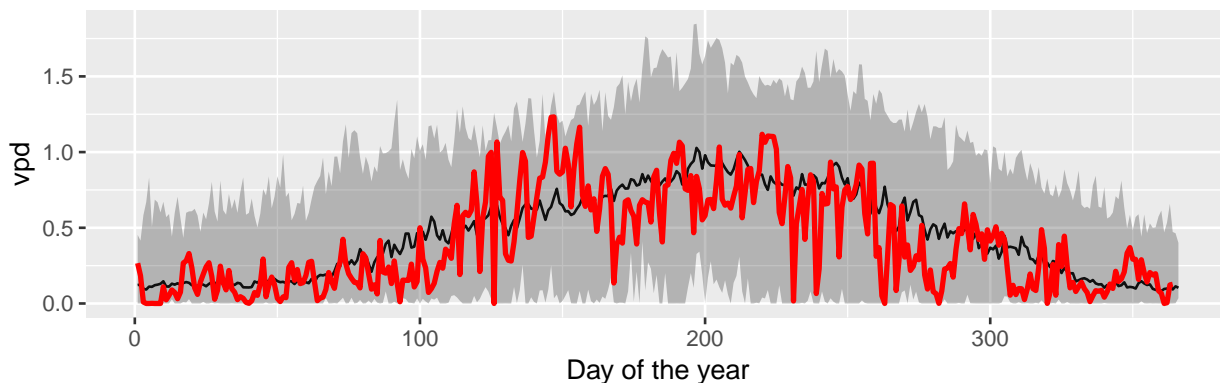
### Weather data

Weather data from the gridMET data set range from 2000-01-01 to 2018-12-30. Below are graphs of statewide daily averages of tmeanc and vpd. Observations for the current year are in red. Black is the medium from all other years, and the grey band indicates the max/min ever observed.

tmeanc 2018



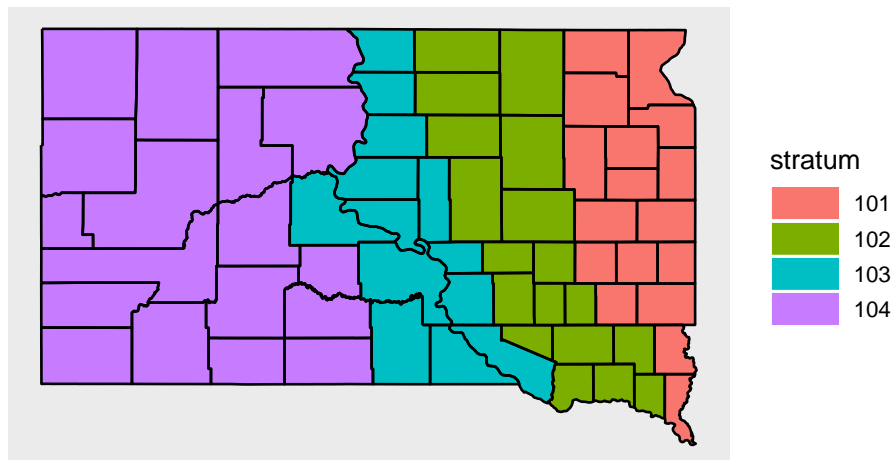
vpd 2018



## Vector infection data

There are 16274 samples in the vector testing database. For 2018, there are 1697 tested samples, with 66 (3.9%) positive. The estimated risk of human infection due to the early-season vector infection growth rate is shown below. Higher means that the pathogen is spreading more rapidly among vectors, and more human cases should be expected. The regions used for stratification are mapped below; districts are thought to share risk more closely with others in the same strata, although all districts share some level of risk with all other districts.

State stratification map



The following graph shows the estimated growth of positive samples for every year (grey), with 2012 (blue) and 2017 (blue, dashed) selected for comparison, and estimates and observations for 2018 (red). The lines are modeled sample positive rates; the actual statewide positive sample rate for 2018 is shown here by grouping observations nearby in time.

## Human data

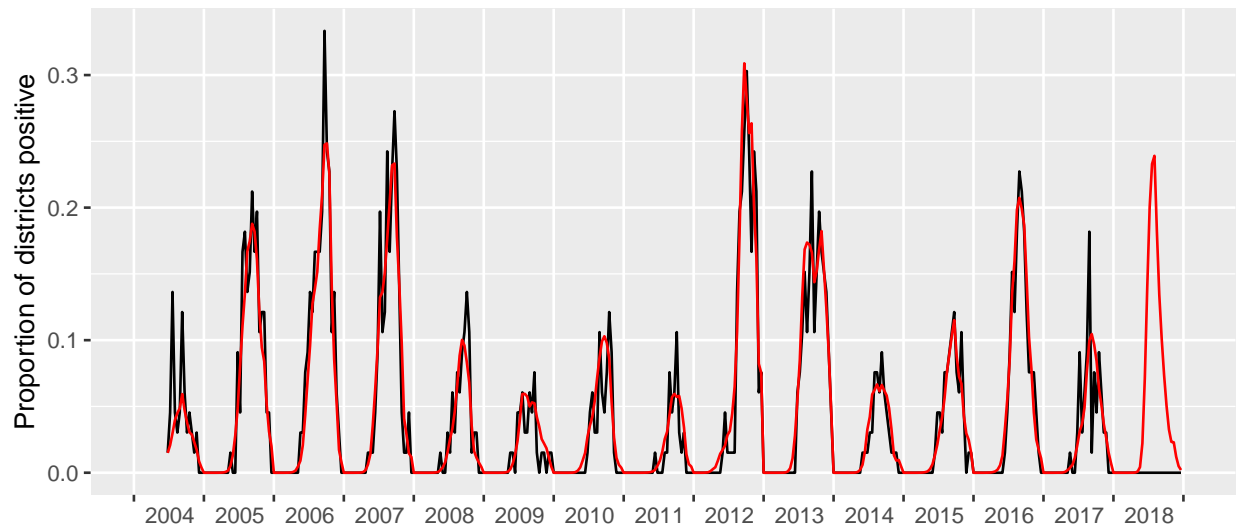
The predictive model of human cases was calibrated using 1324 historical cases, not including any cases from 2018. No cases from 2018 are used to make predictions; the estimates for this year are based solely on weather and vector data. Typically, 62% of a year's cases occur before the end of this week in any given year.

## Model results

### Statewide trends

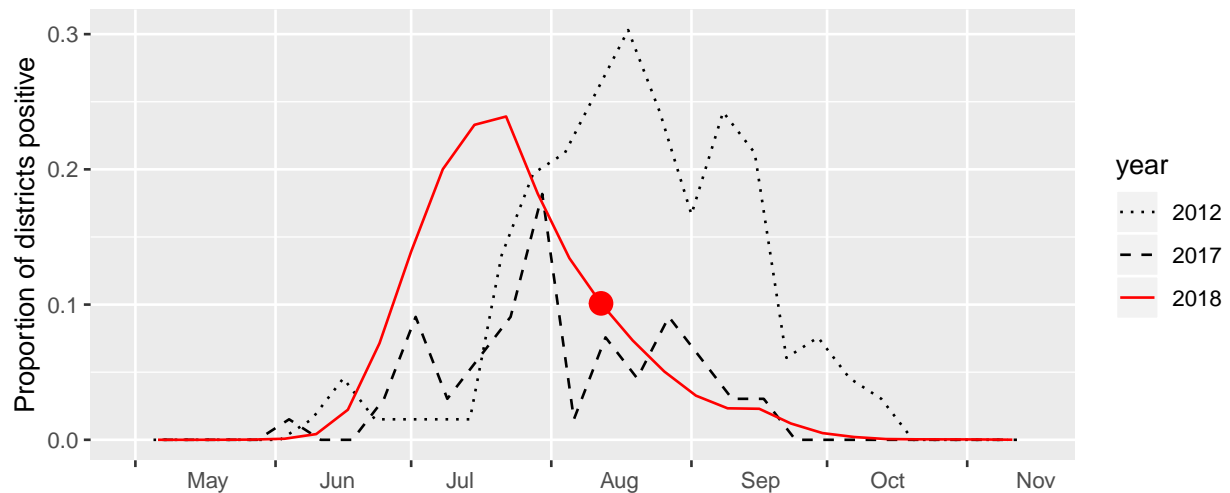
The graphs below show observed statewide risk (black) and estimated risk (red) up to Sunday 2018-12-30. Observed risk should be completely zero during the last year - these data are not used in the model, and will only be updated once final human case data are received at the end of the year.

### Statewide model predictions



Predictions for 2018 are compared to observations in 2012 and 2017. We expect 6.7 districts to have at least one human case between Sunday 2018-08-12 and Saturday 2018-08-18.

### Estimates for 2018 compared to observations in 2012 and 2017 with week beginning 2018-08-12 highlighted

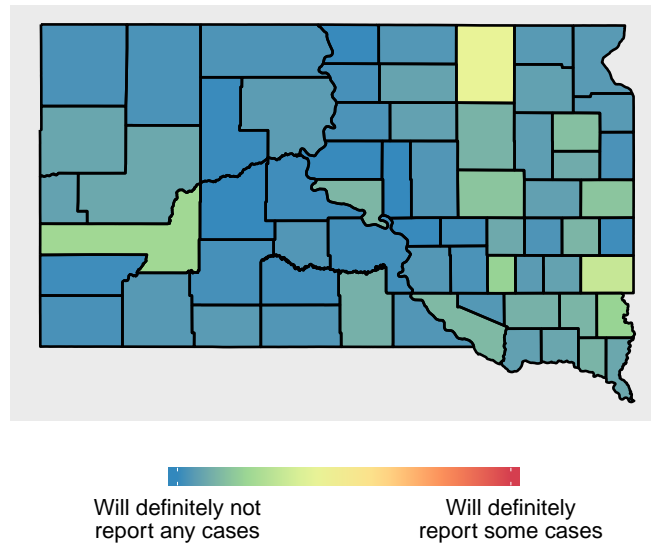


We expect that there will be 102.7 positive district-weeks this year. If we assume that each positive district-week corresponds to 1.14 cases, which is an estimate based on historical data, then this yields a total of 117.1 cases estimated for 2018.

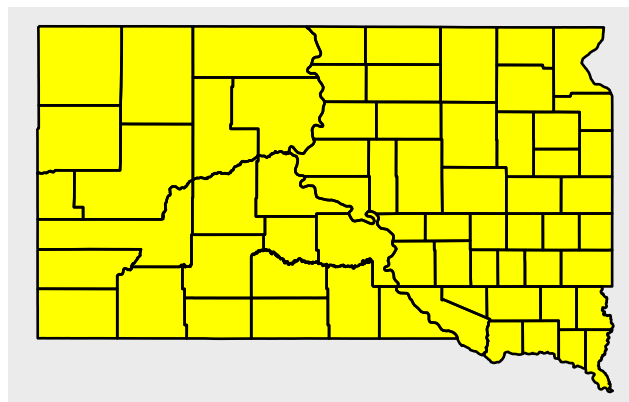
## Results for 2018-08-12 to 08-18

We visualize the raw estimated risk for 2018-08-15 below. If a district is darkest blue, then we estimate that there should be no human cases reported for this district, during this week. If a district is brightest red, we are certain that there will be at least one human case reported for this district, during this week.

Estimate for week beginning 2018-08-12



This map indicates whether probabilities reported in the previous map are higher (red) than average, lower (blue) than average, or right about normal (yellow) compared to the same week in previous years.



Risk for 2018-08-12 to 08-18

■ About average