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

Summary of Model Outputs (v2.0)
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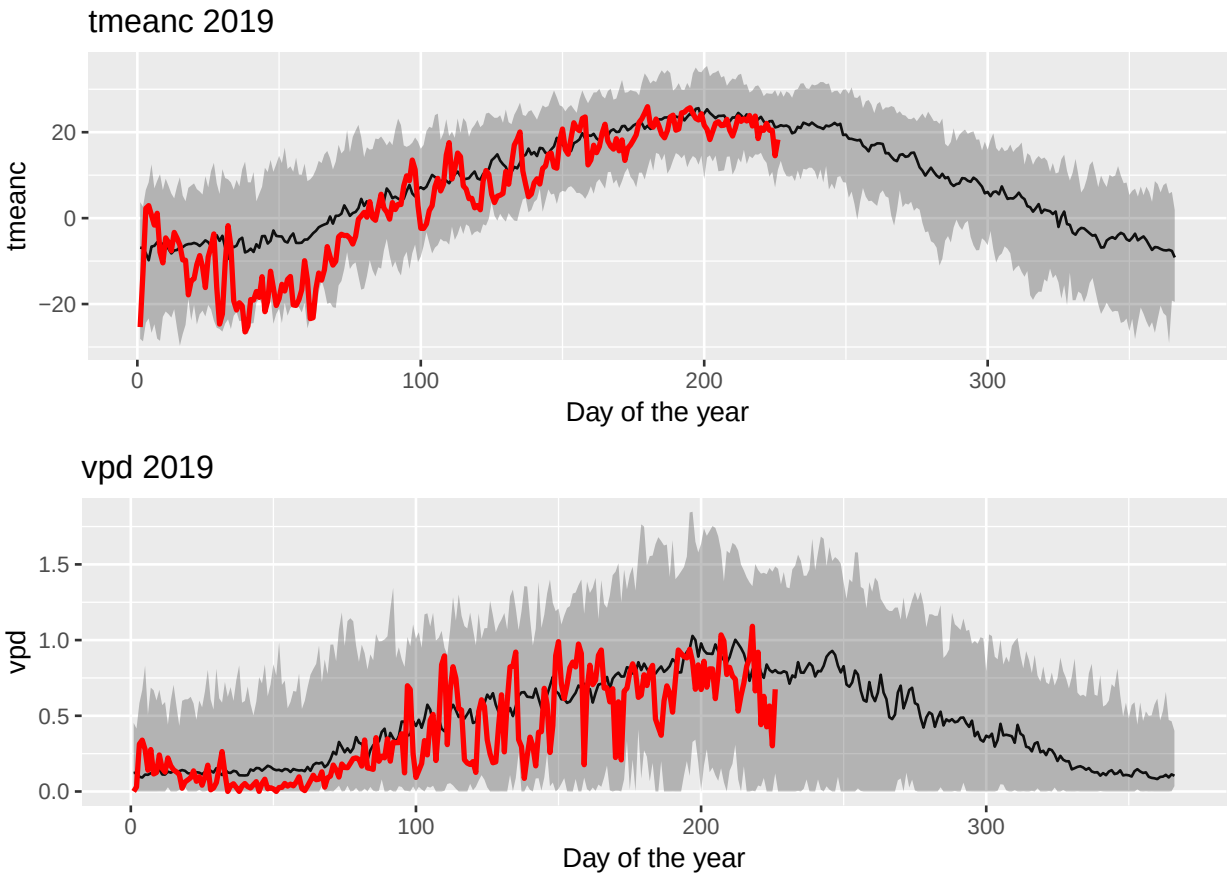
Data used for predictions

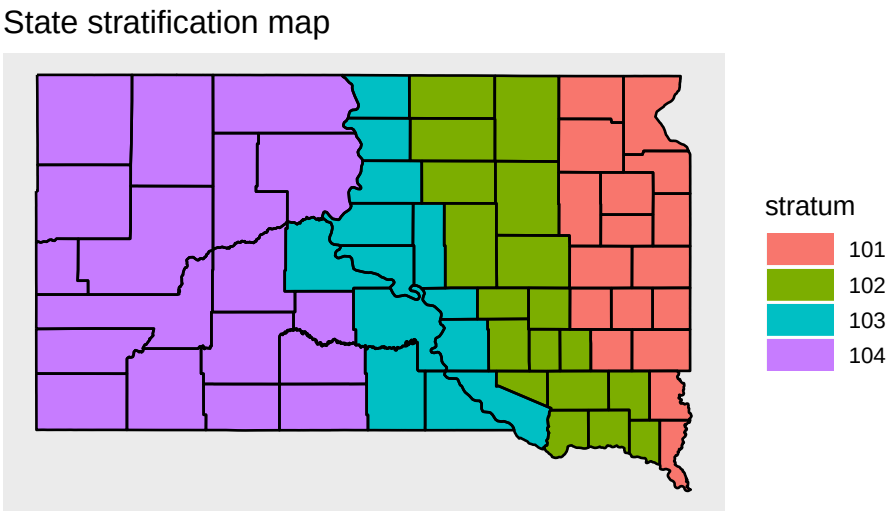
Weather data

Weather data from the gridMET data set range from 2000-01-01 to 2019-08-14. 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.

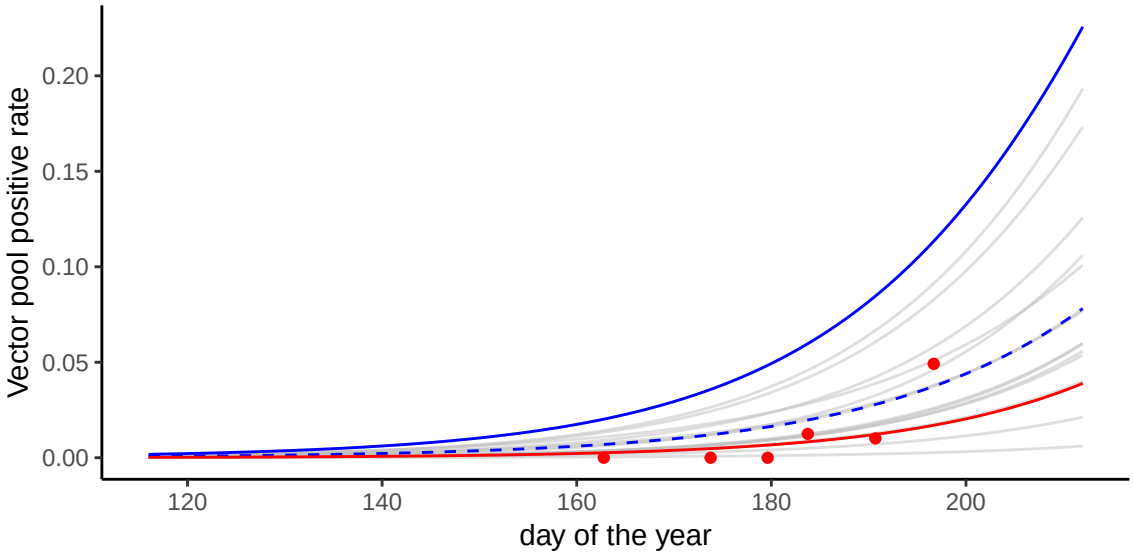


Vector infection data

There are 28289 samples in the vector testing database. For 2019, there are 1071 tested samples, with 8 (0.7%) 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.



The following graph shows the estimated growth of positive samples for every year (grey), with 2012 (blue) and 2018 (blue, dashed) selected for comparison, and estimates and observations for 2019 (red). The lines are modeled sample positive rates; the actual statewide positive sample rate for 2019 is shown here by grouping observations nearby in time.



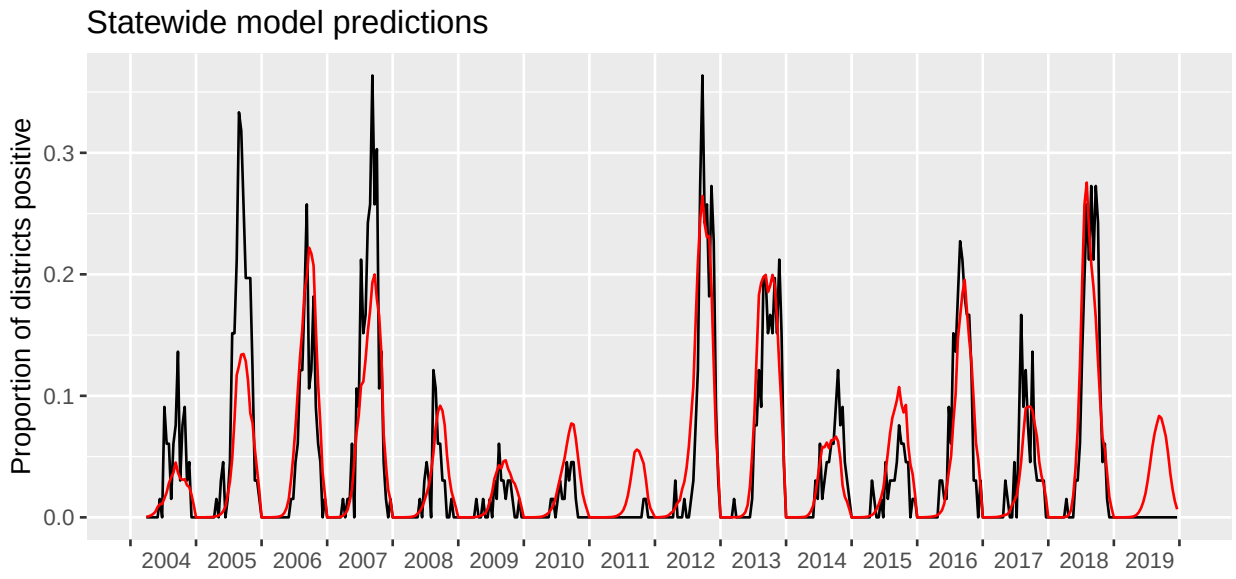
Human data

The predictive model of human cases was calibrated using 1666 historical cases, not including any cases from 2019. No cases from 2019 are used to make predictions; the estimates for this year are based solely on weather and vector data. Typically, 61% of a year's cases occur before the end of this week in any given year.

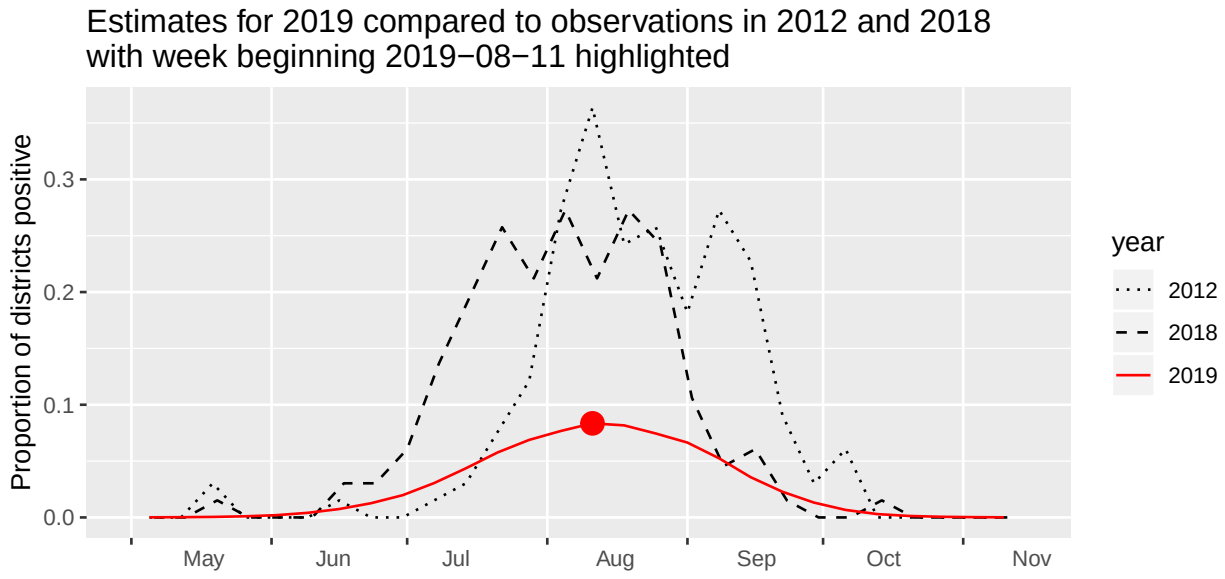
Model results

Statewide trends

The graphs below show observed statewide risk (black) and estimated risk (red) up to Sunday 2019-12-29. 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.



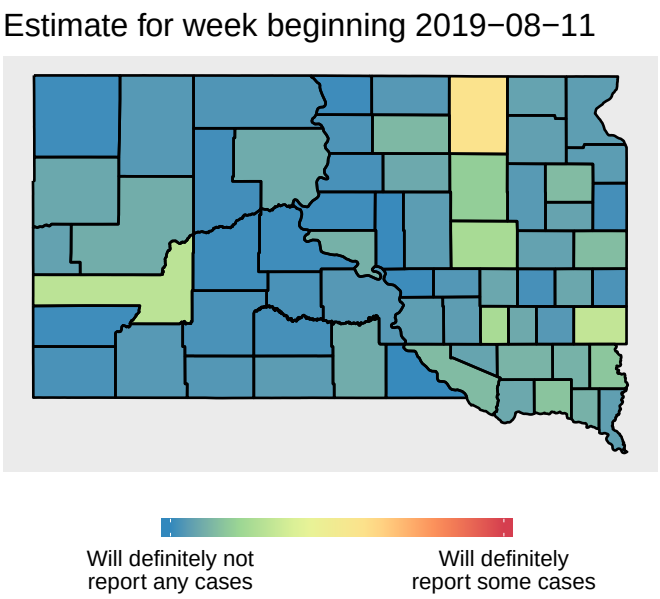
Predictions for 2019 are compared to observations in 2012 and 2018. We expect 5.5 districts to have at least one human case between Sunday 2019-08-11 and Saturday 2019-08-17.



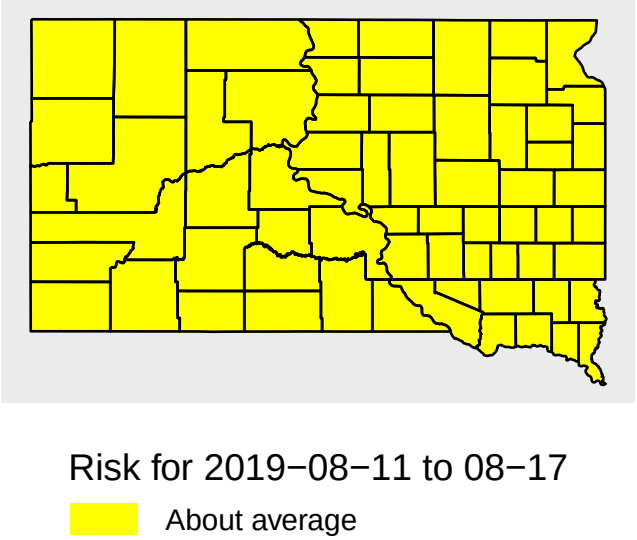
We expect that there will be 50.6 positive district-weeks this year. If we assume that each positive district-week corresponds to 1.31 cases, which is an estimate based on historical data, then this yields a total of 66.3 cases estimated for 2019.

Results for 2019-08-11 to 08-17

We visualize the raw estimated risk for 2019-08-11 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.

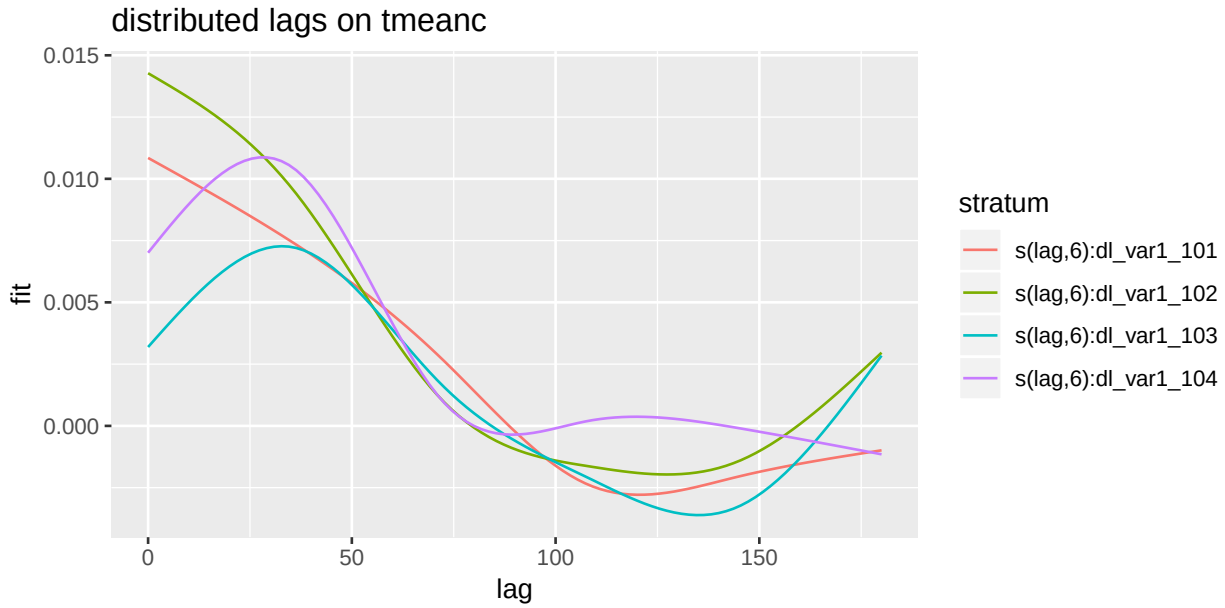


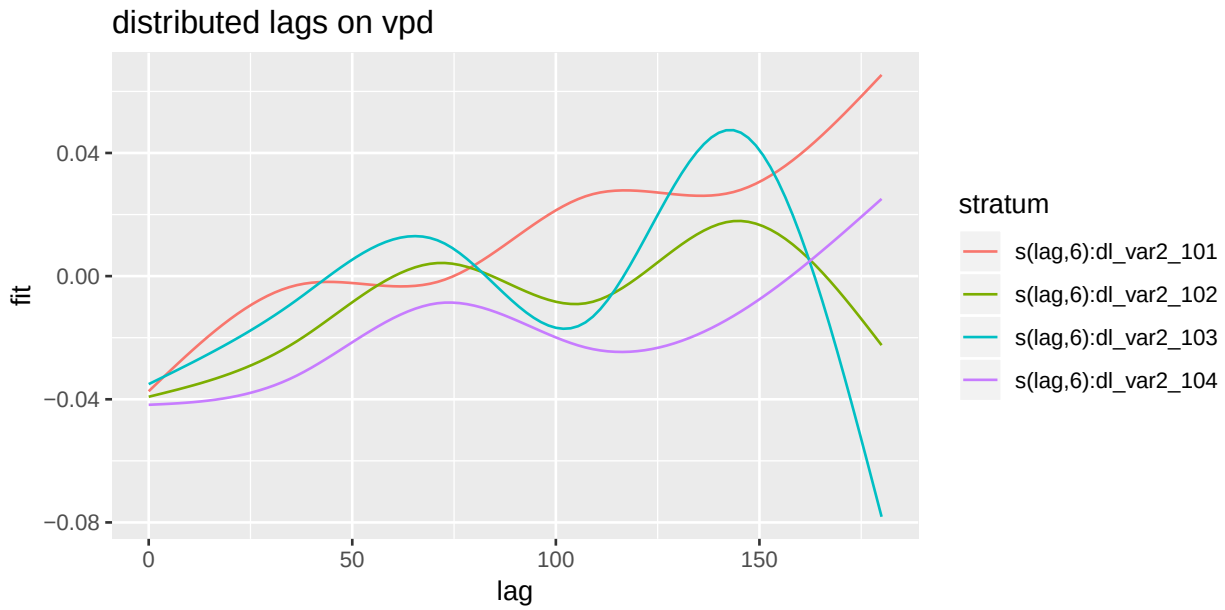
This map indicates whether probabilities reported in the previous map are higher (red) than average, lower (blue) than average, or right about normal (yellow) compared to the same week in previous years.



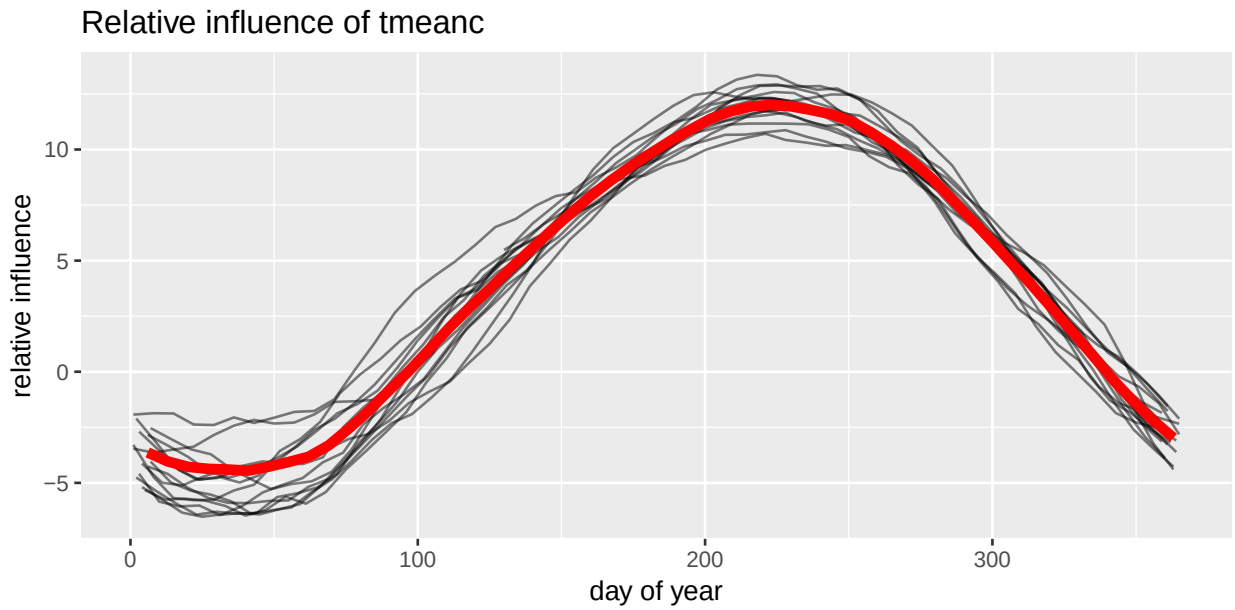
Dependence on environmental data.

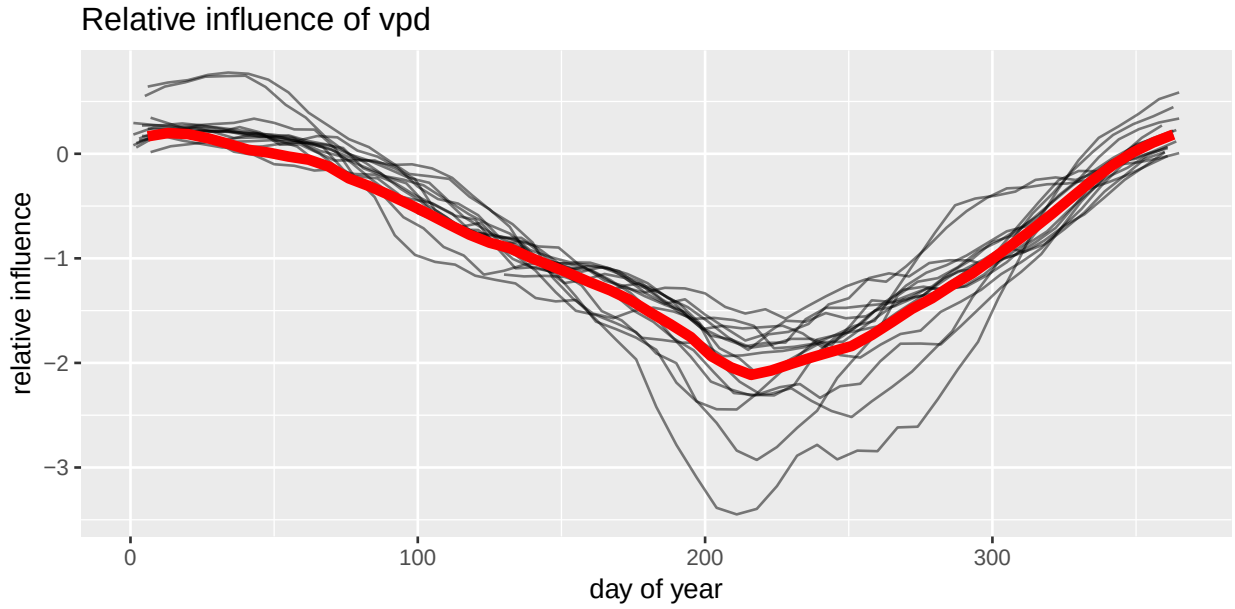
Below, we visualize the distributed lags by stratum.





The following two graphs show the influences of the two environmental covariates on estimated risk. The current year (red) is compared to all others (black).


Relative influence of tmeanc
relative influence
10
5
0
−5
0
100
200
300
day of year


Relative influence of vpd
relative influence
0
−1
−2
−3
0
100
200
300
day of year