

A Mathematical Model of a Pandemic

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This project's aim is to model the progression of a pandemic in a population given certain initial parameters. In order to accomplish this, a basic SIR model [1] was used to construct a new mathematical model that is able to model the pandemic's progression with some accuracy. The model is by default based on mathematical models that have been used to model the COVID-19 pandemic, although the modularity of its parameters allow it to be used as a general model.

1 Model

In order to mathematically model the course of the pandemic, an SIRDV¹ model was constructed.

In this model the population is divided into five compartments: the susceptible compartment S , the infected compartment I , the recovered compartment R , the deceased compartment D and the vaccinated compartment V . The transmission of people from susceptible compartment into infected compartment is determined by the rate of infection β , which can be reduced by employing face coverings or lockdown measures by certain part of the population, thus reducing the number of infections. The maximum effectiveness of mask use and lockdown measures was determined as the result of studies on the effectiveness of these measures in the case of the COVID-19 pandemic: face masks amount to 50% reduction in effective transmission, while lockdown measures to 85% [2].

For simplicity no non-pandemic demographic impact was assumed, i.e. the birth rate is equal to the non-pandemic death rate.

1.1 Variables

The variables used in the model relate to the specified population compartments:

- $S(t)$ — susceptible compartment: number of people susceptible to infection,

¹ *Susceptible-Infectious-Recovered-Deceased model.*

- $I(t)$ – infected compartment: number of infected people,
- $R(t)$ – recovered compartment: number of people that have successfully recovered from disease and have obtained temporary immunity,
- $D(t)$ – deceased compartment: number of deaths due to disease,
- $V(t)$ – vaccinated compartment: number of vaccinated people.

The total alive population $N(t)$ at any time is determined by the following sum:

$$N(t) = S(t) + I(t) + R(t) + V(t). \quad (1)$$

1.2 Parameters

Parameters used in the model:

- β – basic infection rate,
- γ – recovery rate,
- μ – mortality rate,
- σ – immunity loss rate,
- ϕ – percentage of people correctly employing face masks ($0 \leq \phi \leq 1$),
- θ – effectiveness of face coverings defined as the effect on the reduction of infection rate ($0 \leq \theta \leq 1$); in this project assumed $\theta = 0.5$,
- δ – percentage of people undergoing social isolation ($0 \leq \delta \leq 1$),
- η – effectiveness of social isolation defined as the effect on the reduction of infection rate ($0 \leq \eta \leq 1$); in this project assumed $\eta = 0.85$,
- λ – vaccination rate defined as the percentage of vaccinated people per unit of time,
- α – vaccine efficacy index ($0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$).

1.3 Differential equations

Differential equations used in the model:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS}{dt} &= -(1 - \phi\theta)(1 - \delta\eta)\beta \frac{IS}{N} + \sigma R - \lambda S, \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= (1 - \phi\theta)(1 - \delta\eta)\beta \left(\frac{IS}{N} + (1 - \alpha) \frac{V}{N} \right) - (\gamma + \mu)I, \\ \frac{dR}{dt} &= \gamma I - \sigma R, \\ \frac{dD}{dt} &= \mu I, \\ \frac{dV}{dt} &= \lambda S - (1 - \phi\theta)(1 - \delta\eta)(1 - \alpha)\beta \frac{V}{N}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Using the equation (1), the change in total alive population $N(t)$ is described by the equation

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{dS}{dt} + \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{dR}{dt} + \frac{dV}{dt}$$

which, after using the substitutions (2) simplifies to:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\mu I. \quad (3)$$

1.4 Difference equations

Using the following relationship

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t + \Delta t) - f(t)}{\Delta t} \approx \frac{f(n + 1) - f(n)}{T_p} = \frac{\Delta f(n)}{T_p}$$

the differential equations (2) were transformed into their respective discrete difference equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta S(n)}{T_p} &= -(1 - \phi\theta)(1 - \delta\eta)\beta \frac{I(n)S(n)}{N(0)} + \sigma R(n) - \lambda S(n), \\ \frac{\Delta I(n)}{T_p} &= (1 - \phi\theta)(1 - \delta\eta)\beta \left(\frac{IS(n)}{N(0)} + (1 - \alpha) \frac{V(n)}{N(0)} \right) - (\gamma + \mu)I(n), \\ \frac{\Delta R(n)}{T_p} &= \gamma I(n) - \sigma R(n), \\ \frac{\Delta D(n)}{T_p} &= \mu I(n), \\ \frac{\Delta V(n)}{T_p} &= \lambda S(n) - (1 - \phi\theta)(1 - \delta\eta)(1 - \alpha)\beta \frac{V(n)}{N(0)}. \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

Similarly, total alive population N was transformed into the following discrete form (3):

$$\frac{\Delta N(n)}{T_p} = -\mu I(n).$$

T_p is the sampling period and it is defined as the duration for which the discretisation of the model is performed, expressed in days. For the purposes of the simulation $T_p = 1$ was assumed, as realistically most of epidemiological data are given on a daily basis.

2 Literature

- [1] I. Cooper, A. Mondal i C. G. Antonopoulos, „A SIR model assumption for the spread of COVID-19 in different communities,” *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals*, tom 139, 2020.
- [2] S. Talic, S. Shah, H. Wild, D. Gasevic, A. Maharaj, Z. Ademi, X. Li, W. Xu, I. Mesa-Eguiagaray, J. Rostron, E. Theodoratou, X. Zhang, A. Motee, D. Liew i D. Ilic, „Effectiveness of public health measures in reducing the incidence of covid-19, SARS-CoV-2 transmission, and covid-19 mortality: systematic review and meta-analysis,” *BMJ*, tom 375, 2021.