

# Validation Report

10-08-2024

Eradication version: 2.20.5522.0

branch: Malaria-Ongoing(1c311c0)

emodpy\_malaria version: 2.4.3

Suite ID: 6ecea3a8-9285-ef11-9308-f0921c167864

## Table of contents

1	Introduction .....	2
1.1	Background .....	2
2	Core Relationship .....	3
2.1	Results summary .....	3
2.1.1	Performance compared to model version from calibration .....	3
2.2	Visual comparison of reference data and matched simulations .....	4
2.2.1	Incidence by age .....	4
2.2.2	Prevalence by age .....	5
2.2.3	Infectiousness to vectors .....	6
2.2.4	Asexual parasite density by age .....	8
2.2.5	Gametocyte density by age .....	13
2.3	Comparisons from prior EMOD publications .....	18
2.3.1	Incidence and prevalence by age .....	18
2.3.2	Infectiousness to vectors .....	19
2.3.3	Parasite densities .....	20
3	Infection Duration .....	23
3.1	Visual comparison of reference data and matched simulations .....	23
3.1.1	Duration of infection - all ages .....	23
3.1.2	Duration of infection - by age .....	24

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

The goal of this report is to help users quickly identify whether updated versions of the malaria model are still well-calibrated to capture a range of relevant real-world malaria observations.

The figures and tables compare simulation output generated with a particular version of the Eradication.exe and of emodpy-malaria with 1) the simulation results generated by earlier versions of Eradication.exe and emodpy-malaria (the versions used to calibrate the model) and 2) reference datasets from real-world observations.

This report was generated by running the malaria model validation workflow available at [https://github.com/InstituteForDiseaseModeling/malaria-model\\_validation](https://github.com/InstituteForDiseaseModeling/malaria-model_validation). Additional information on the reference datasets and on the simulation assumptions are available from the repo in "Notes on reference datasets and simulation assumptions.docx," and instructions on how to re-run the validation comparisons are in the README file.

## 2 Core Relationship

### 2.1 Results summary

#### 2.1.1 Performance compared to model version from calibration

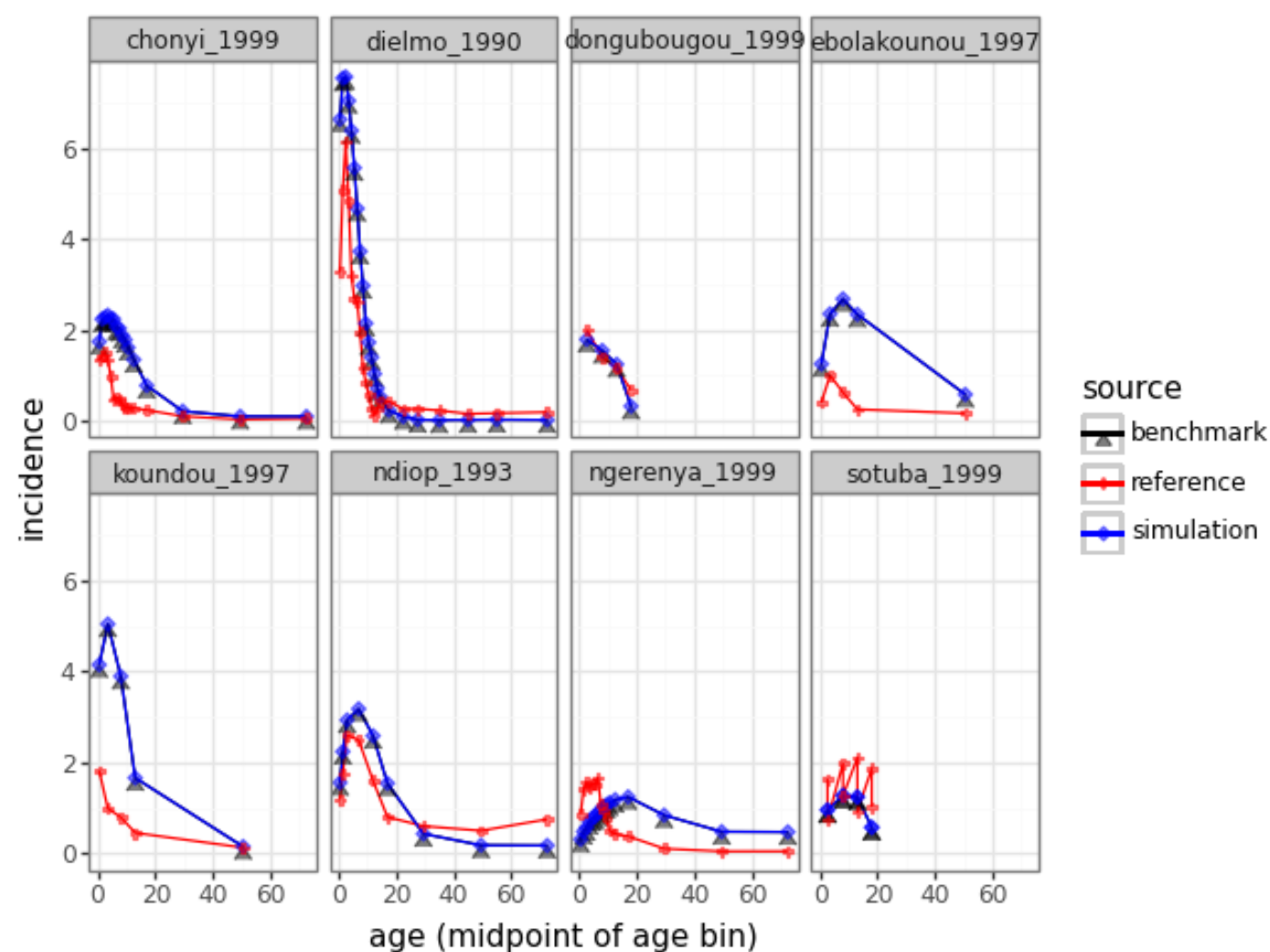
The table below shows, for each validation relationship (rows), the mean absolute difference between all reference and matched simulation datapoints for both the new (first column) and benchmark (second column) simulations. The final three columns of the table show the number of sites where the new simulations matched the reference dataset better, similarly, or worse compared to the benchmark simulations.

validation_relationship	abs_diff_new	abs_diff_bench	num_sites_better	num_sites_similar	num_sites_worse
age_incidence	0.94	0.94	0	8	0
age_prevalence	0.27	0.27	0	17	0
asexual_par_dens	0.19	0.19	0	15	0
gamet_par_dens	0.24	0.24	0	15	0
infectiousness	0.14	0.14	0	6	0

## 2.2 Visual comparison of reference data and matched simulations

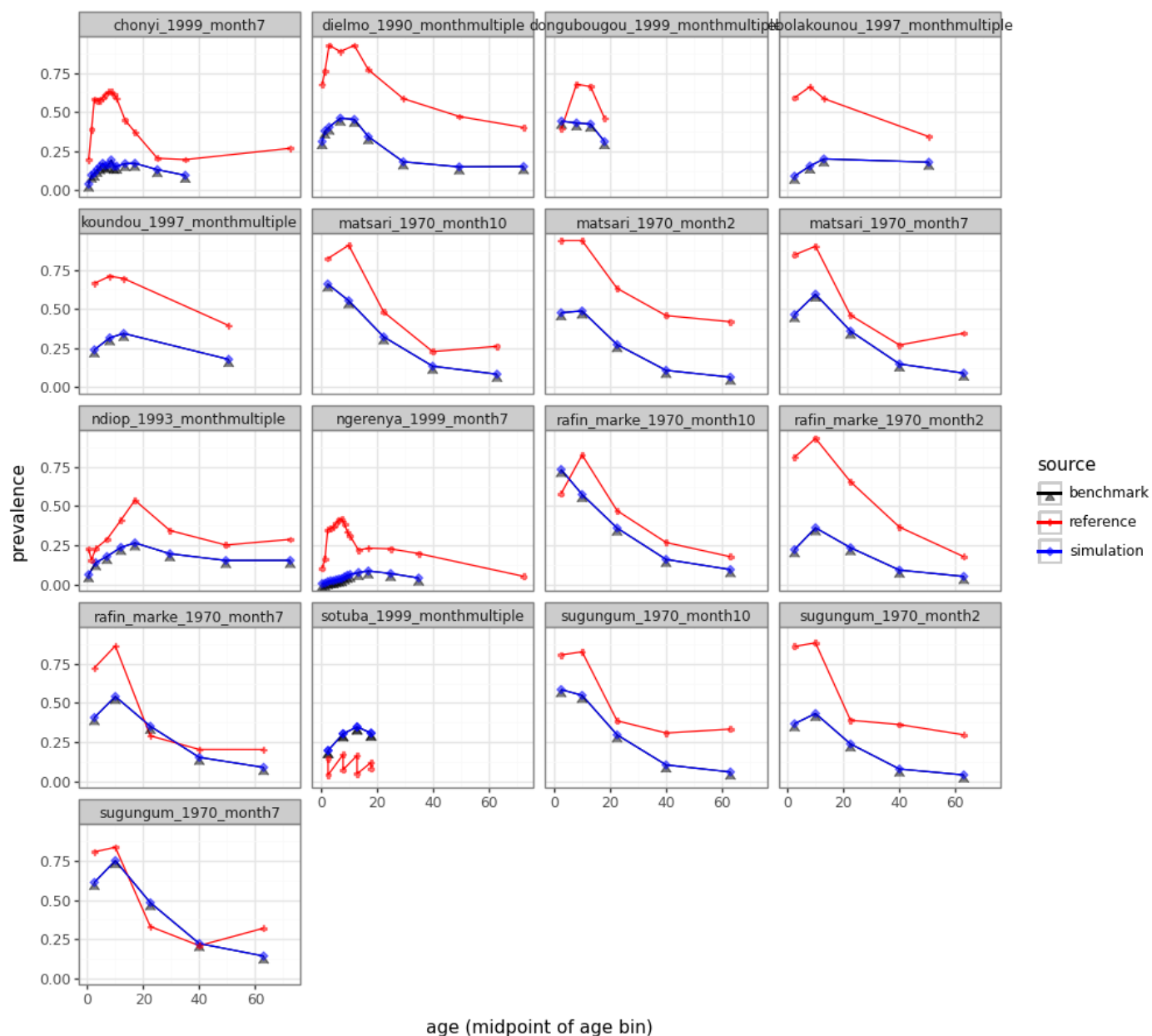
### 2.2.1 Incidence by age

The plots below compare the age-incidence relationships from reference datasets and matched simulations.



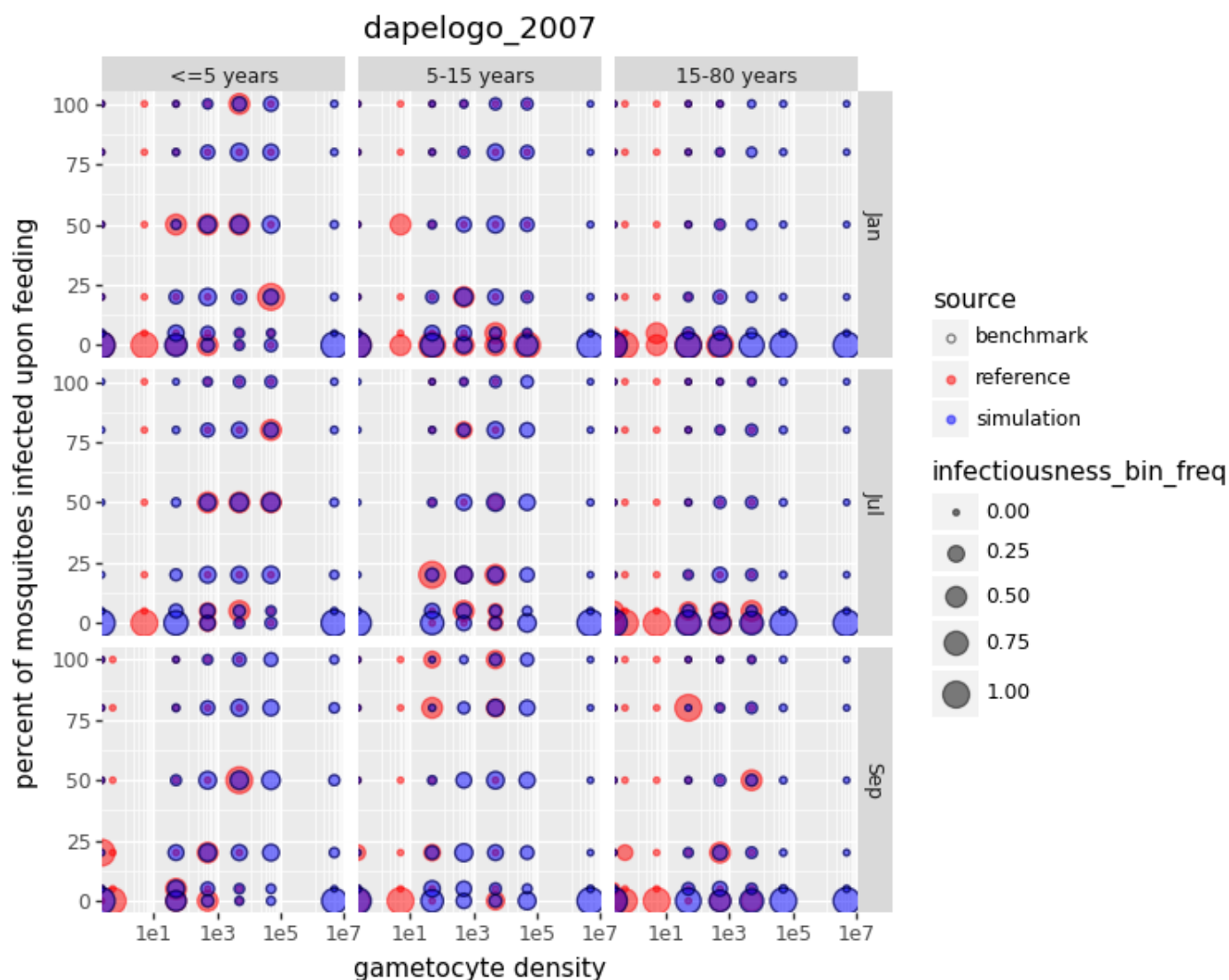
## 2.2.2 Prevalence by age

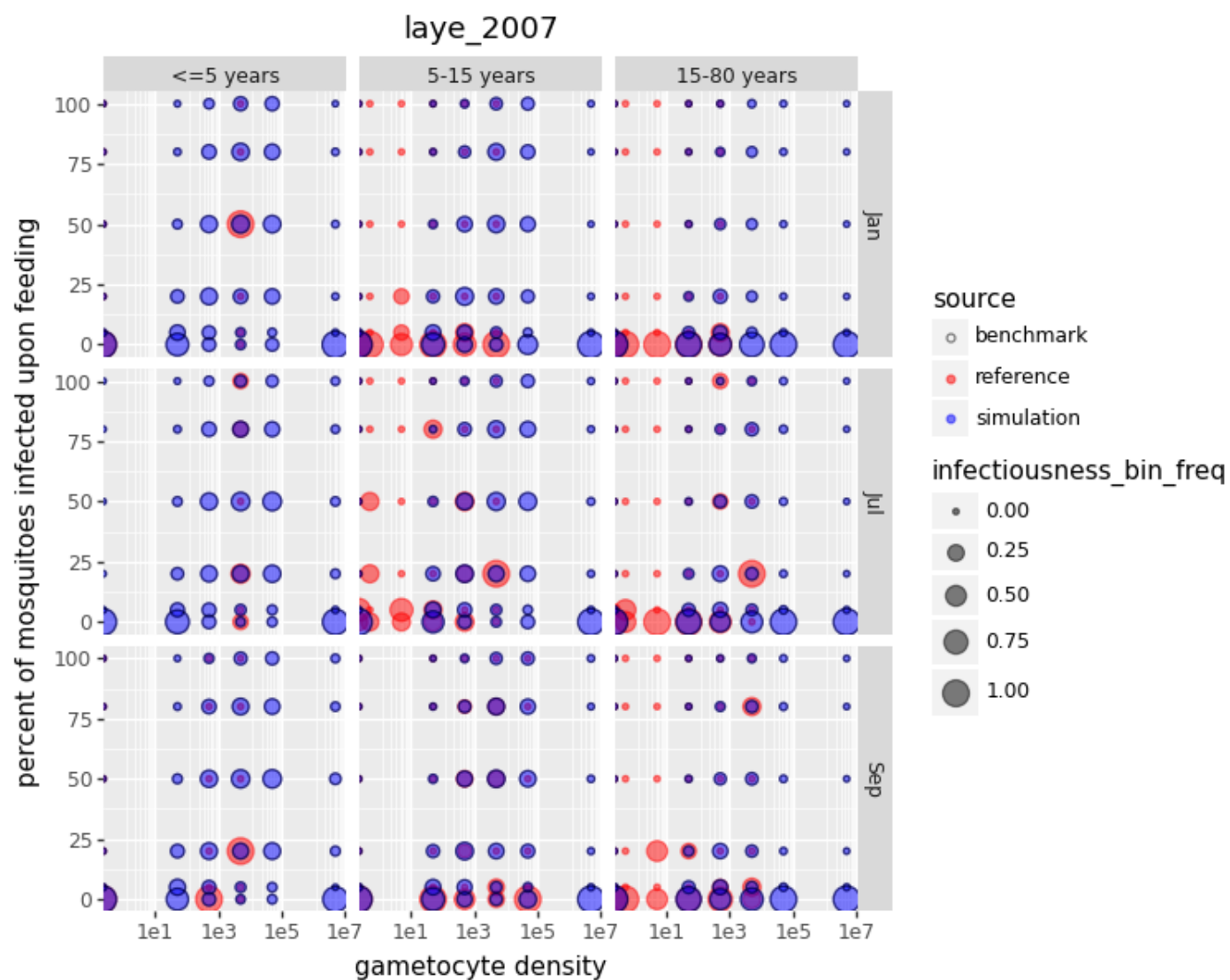
The plots below compare the age-prevalence relationships from reference datasets and matched simulations.



### 2.2.3 Infectiousness to vectors

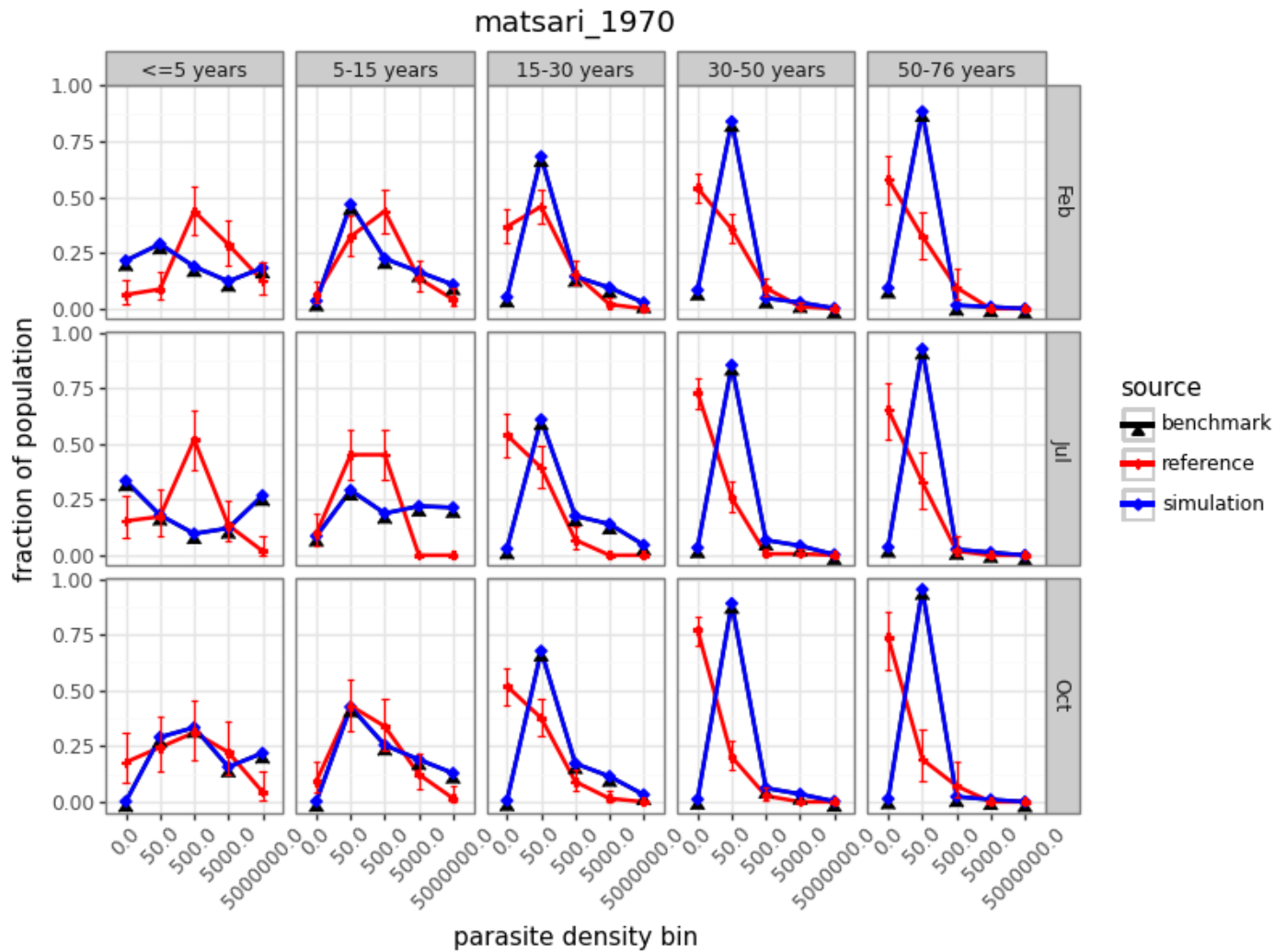
Each of the below plot panels corresponds to a site. Within a plot panel, each row corresponds to an age group and each column corresponds to the month when sampling occurred. The x-axis shows the gametocyte density in an infection. The y-axis shows how infectious an individual is to mosquitoes. The dot size shows how often a person of a given age and gametocyte density falls into each of the infectiousness bins (each column's dot sizes sum to one). In the reference datasets, the sample size is sometimes quite small.



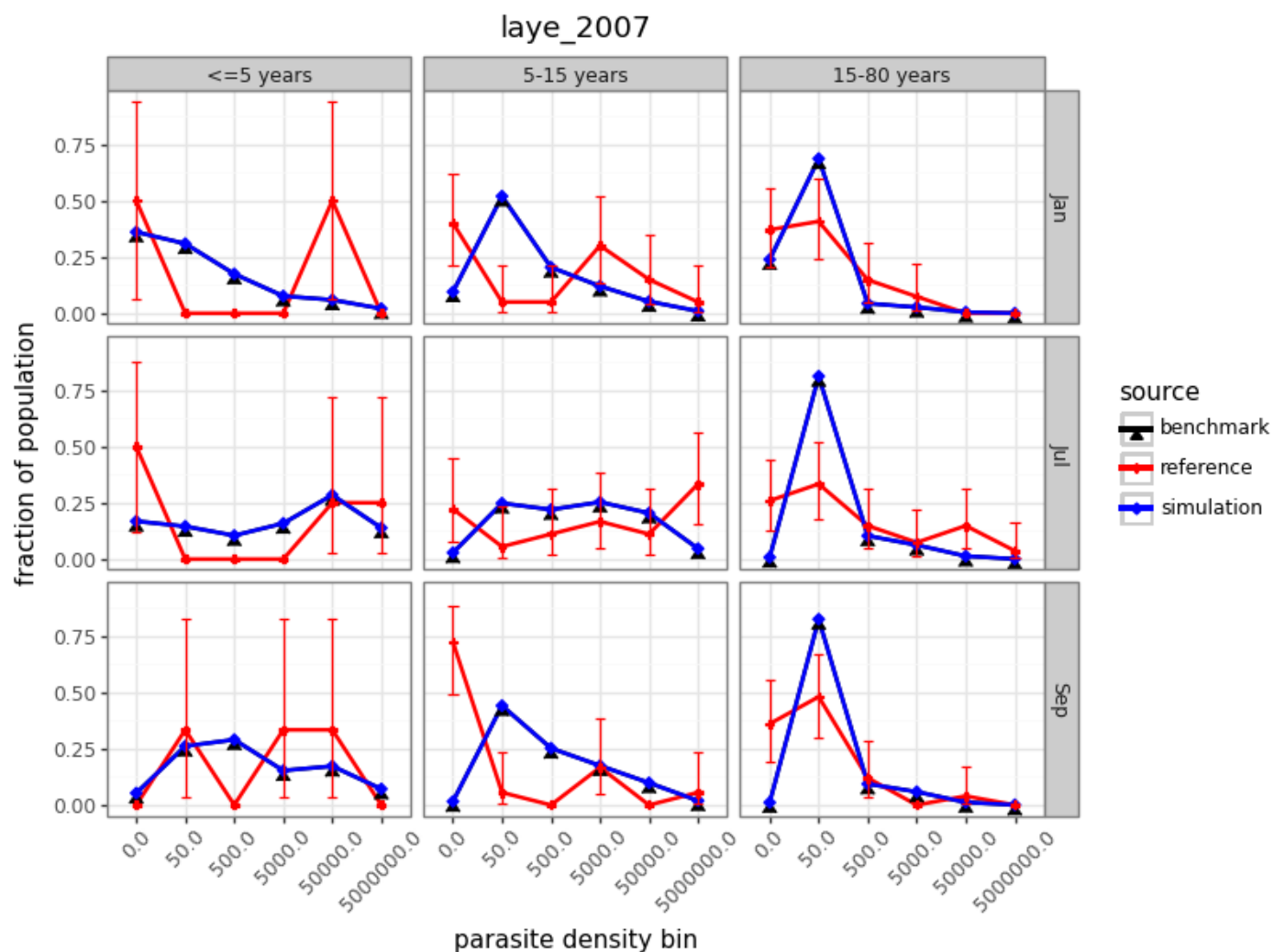


### 2.2.4 Asexual parasite density by age

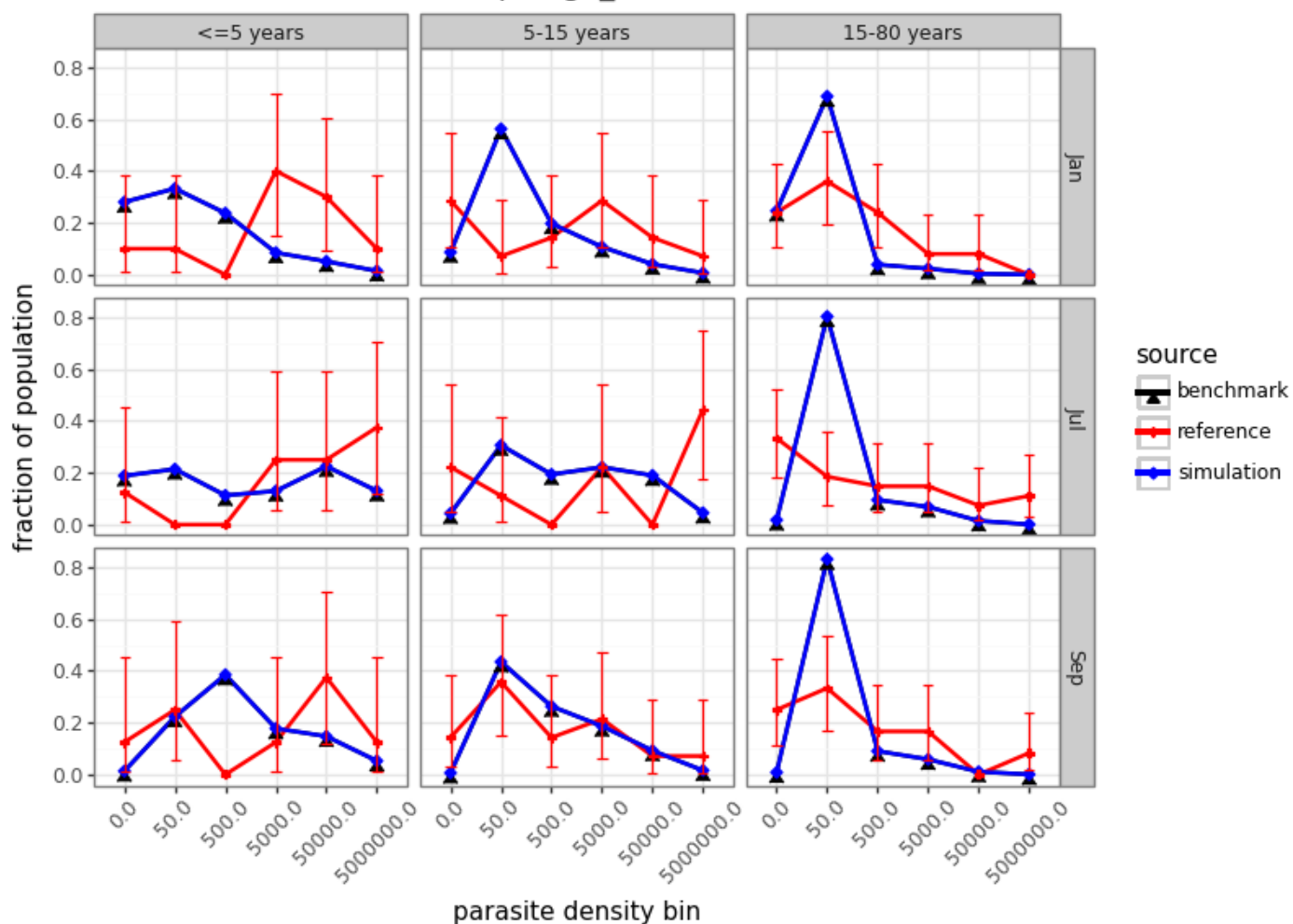
The plots below compare the distribution of parasite densities across ages and seasons from reference datasets and matched simulations. Each plot panel corresponds to a site. Note that some of the reference datasets have small sample sizes, especially in the youngest age groups.



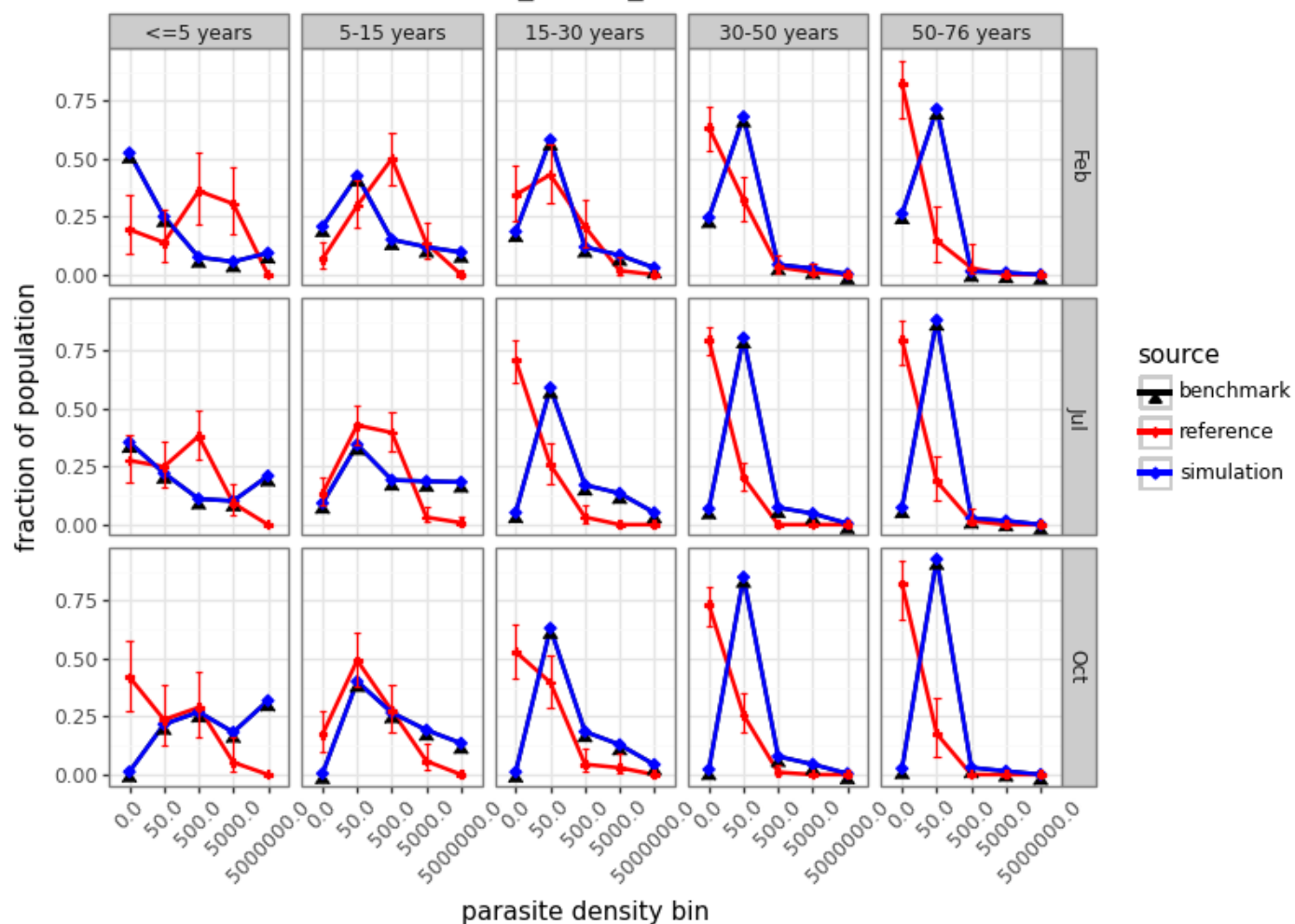




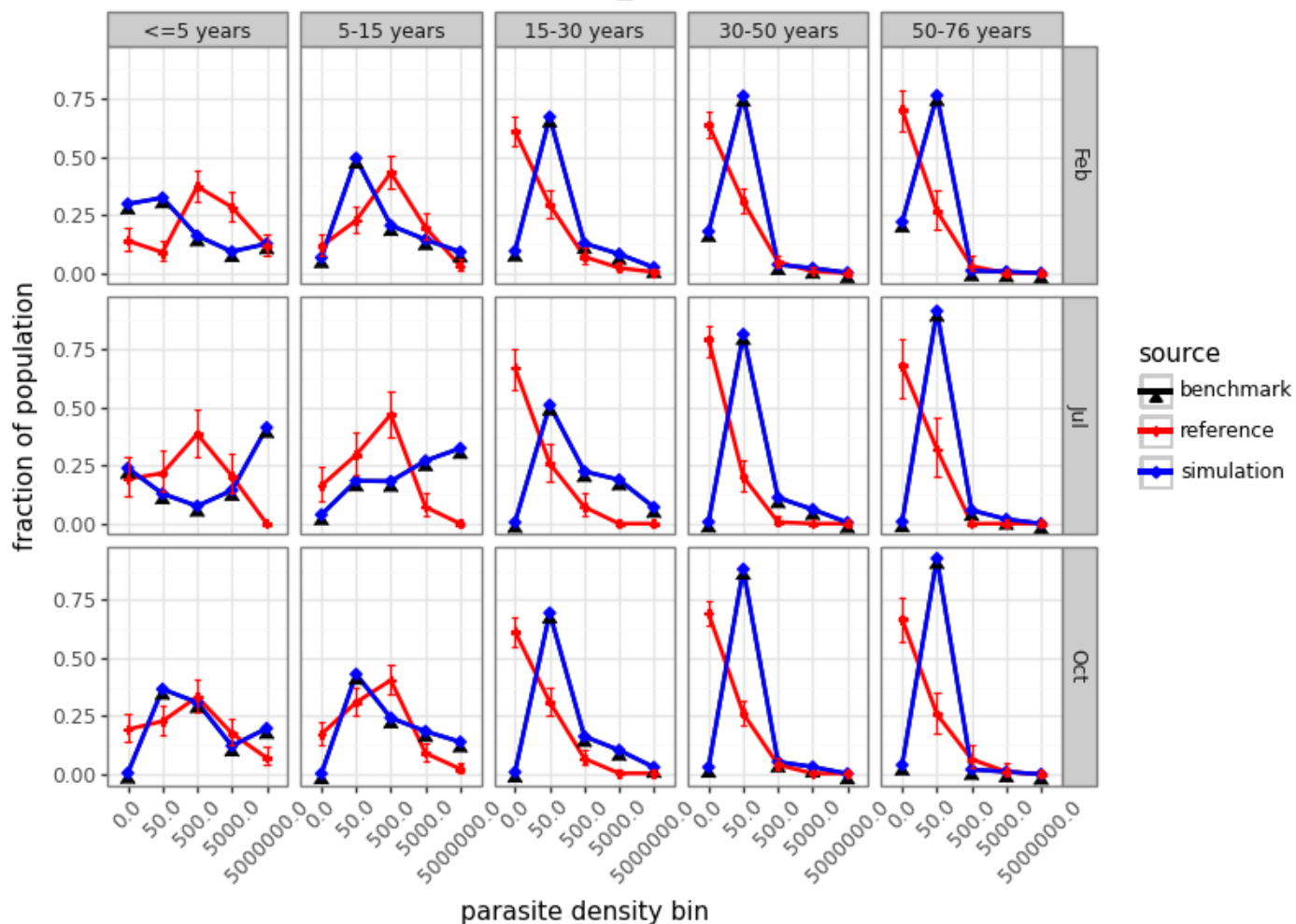
dapelogo\_2007



rafin\_marke\_1970

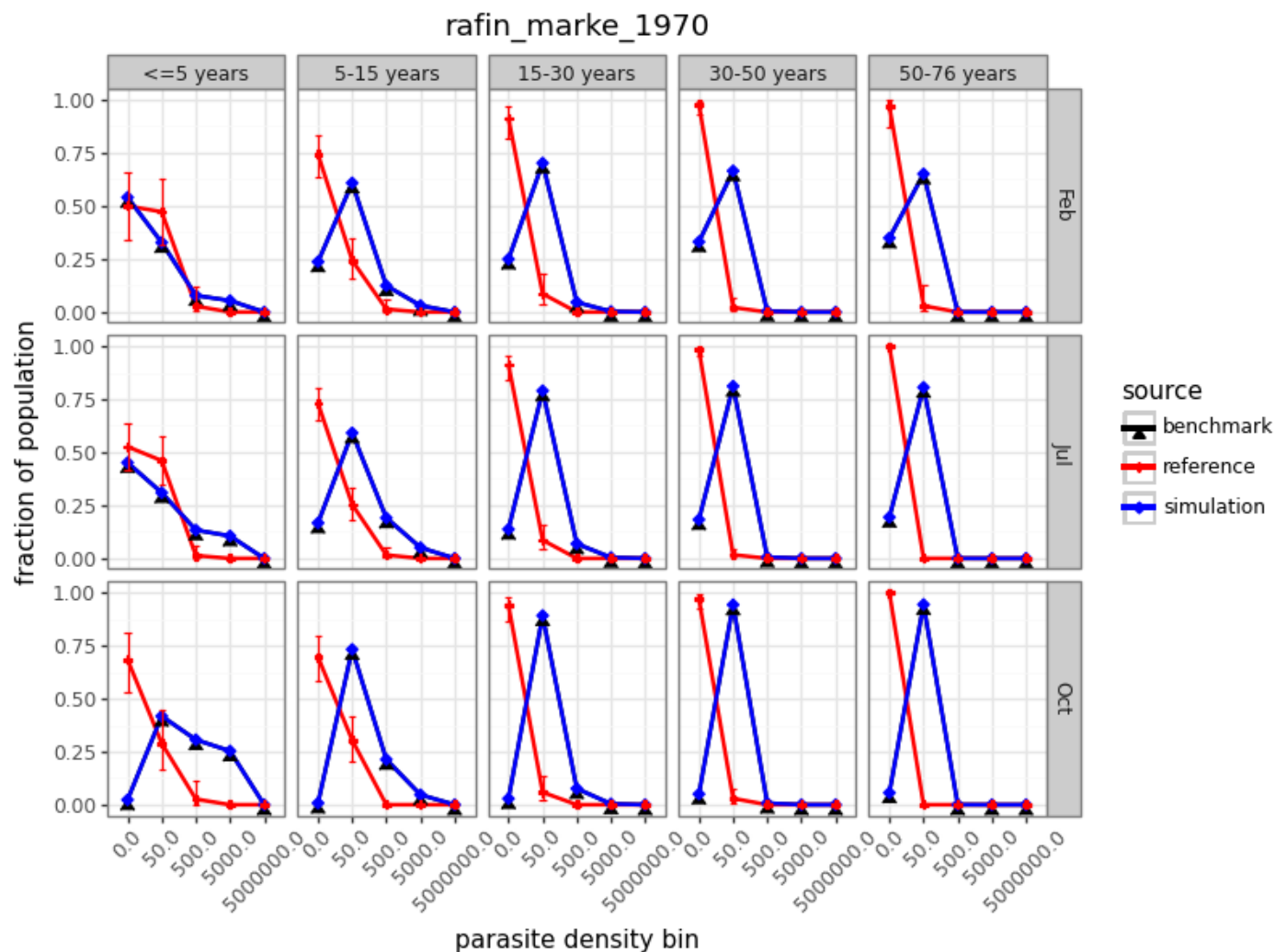


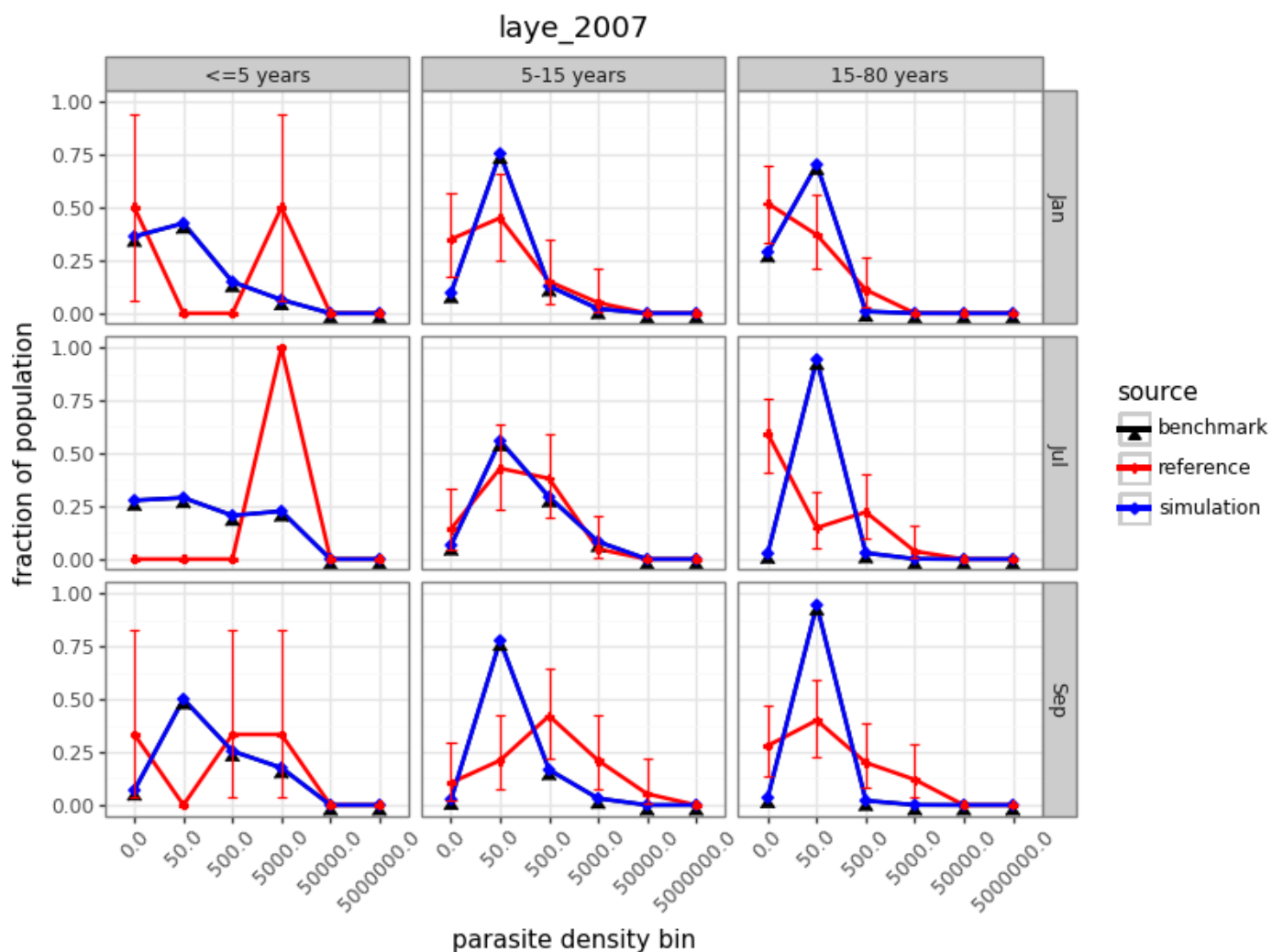
sugungum\_1970

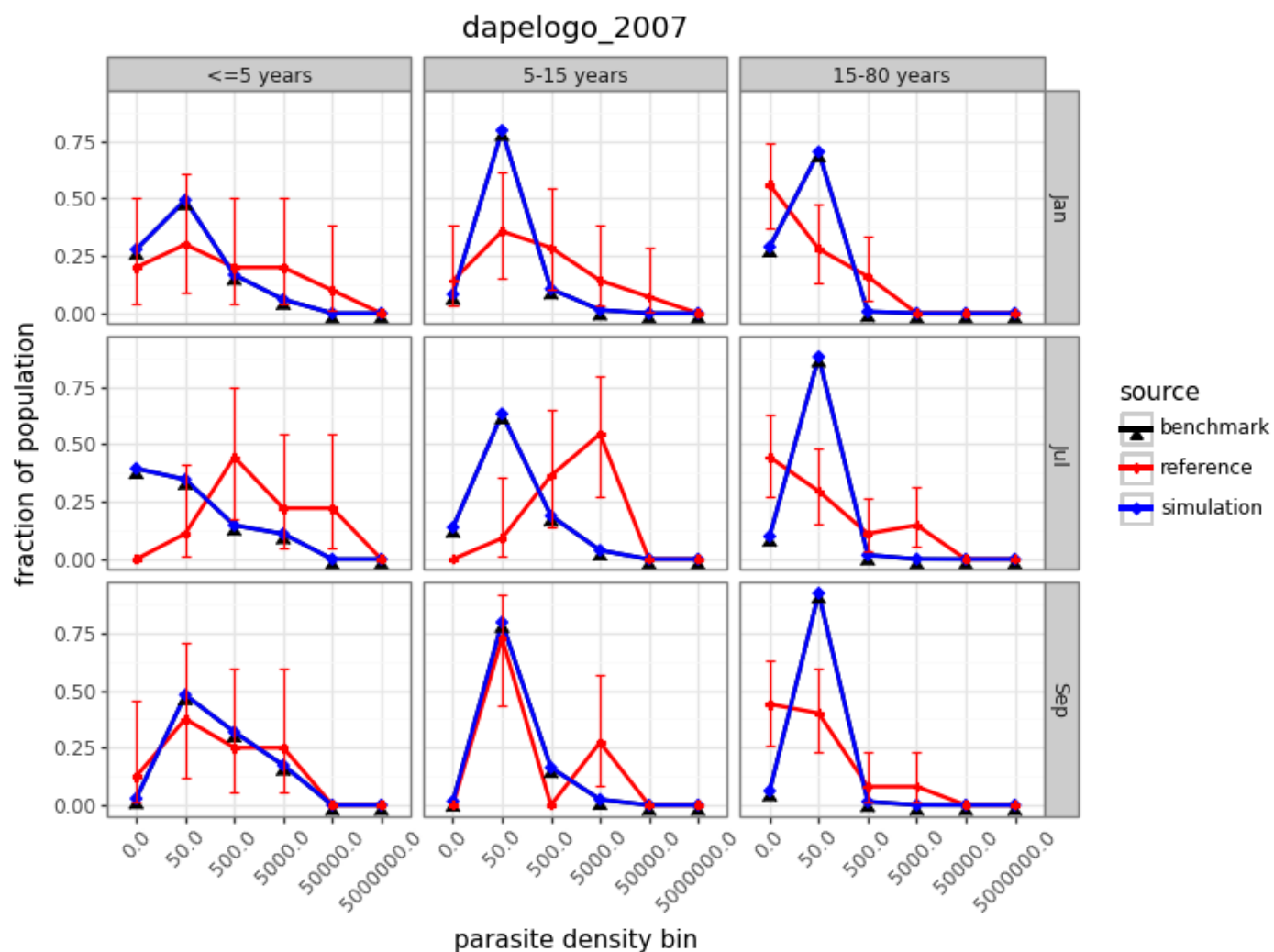


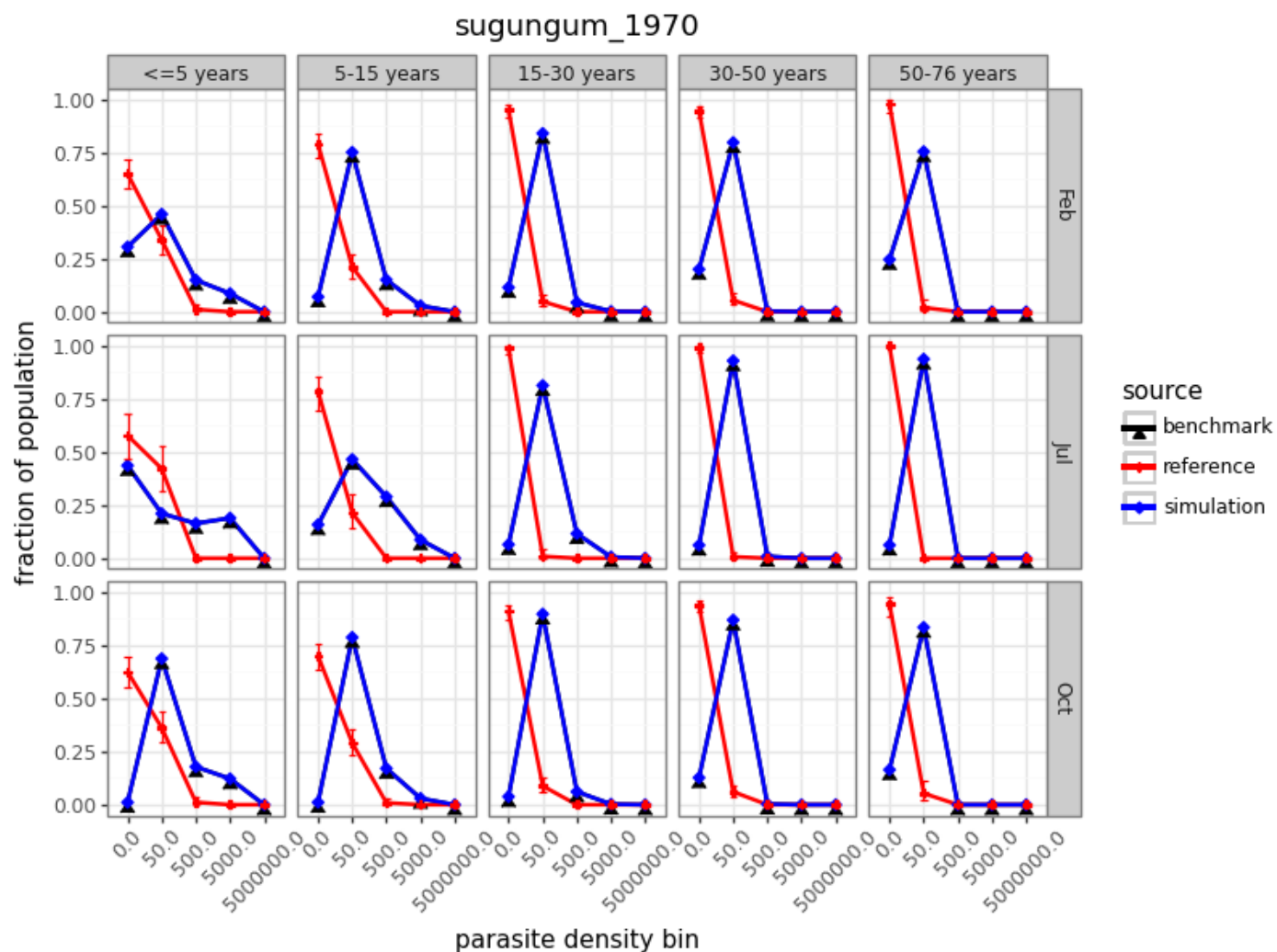
## 2.2.5 Gametocyte density by age

The plots below compare the distribution of gametocyte densities across ages and seasons from reference datasets and matched simulations. Each plot panel corresponds to a site. Note that some of the reference datasets have small sample sizes, especially in the youngest age groups.



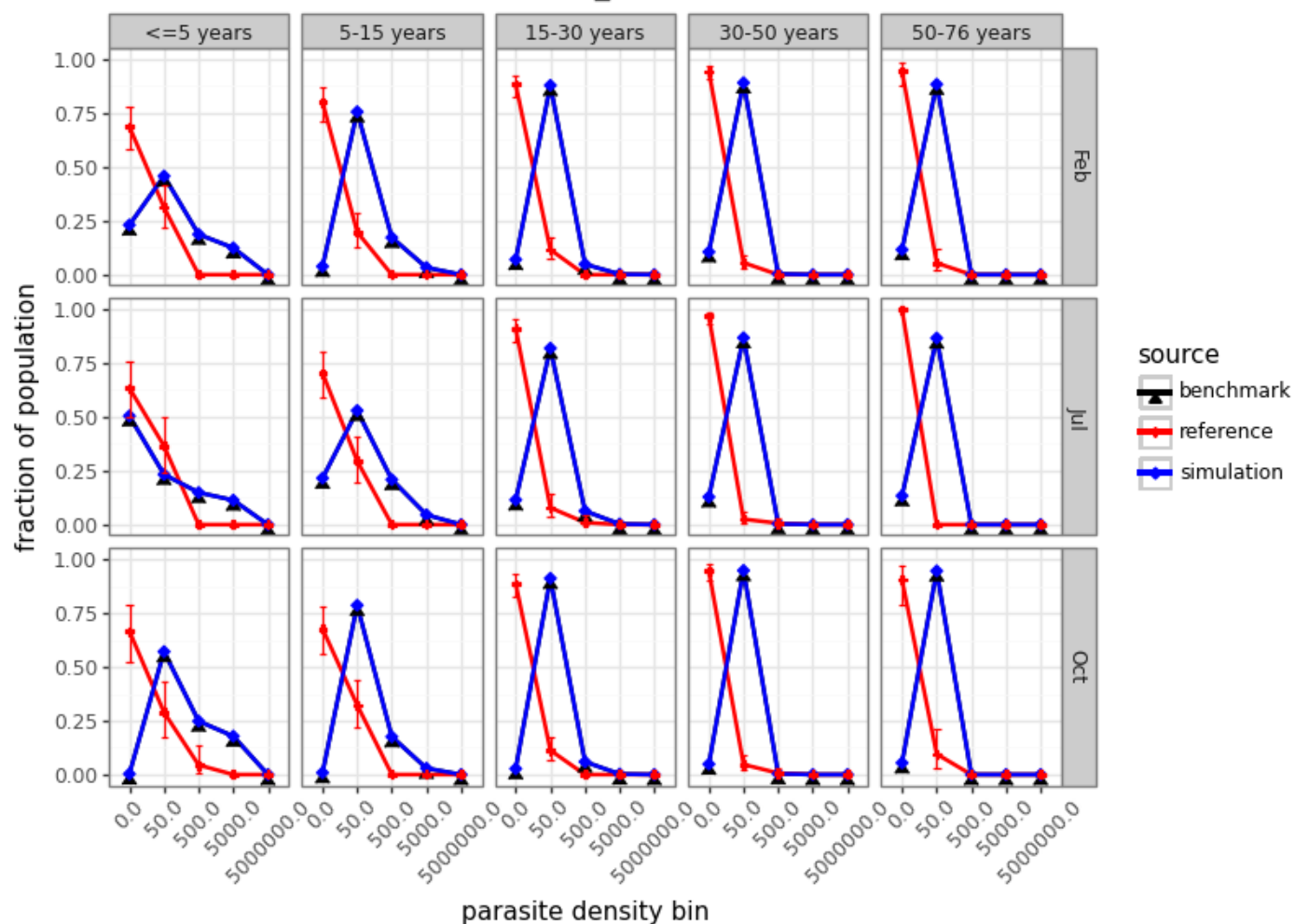








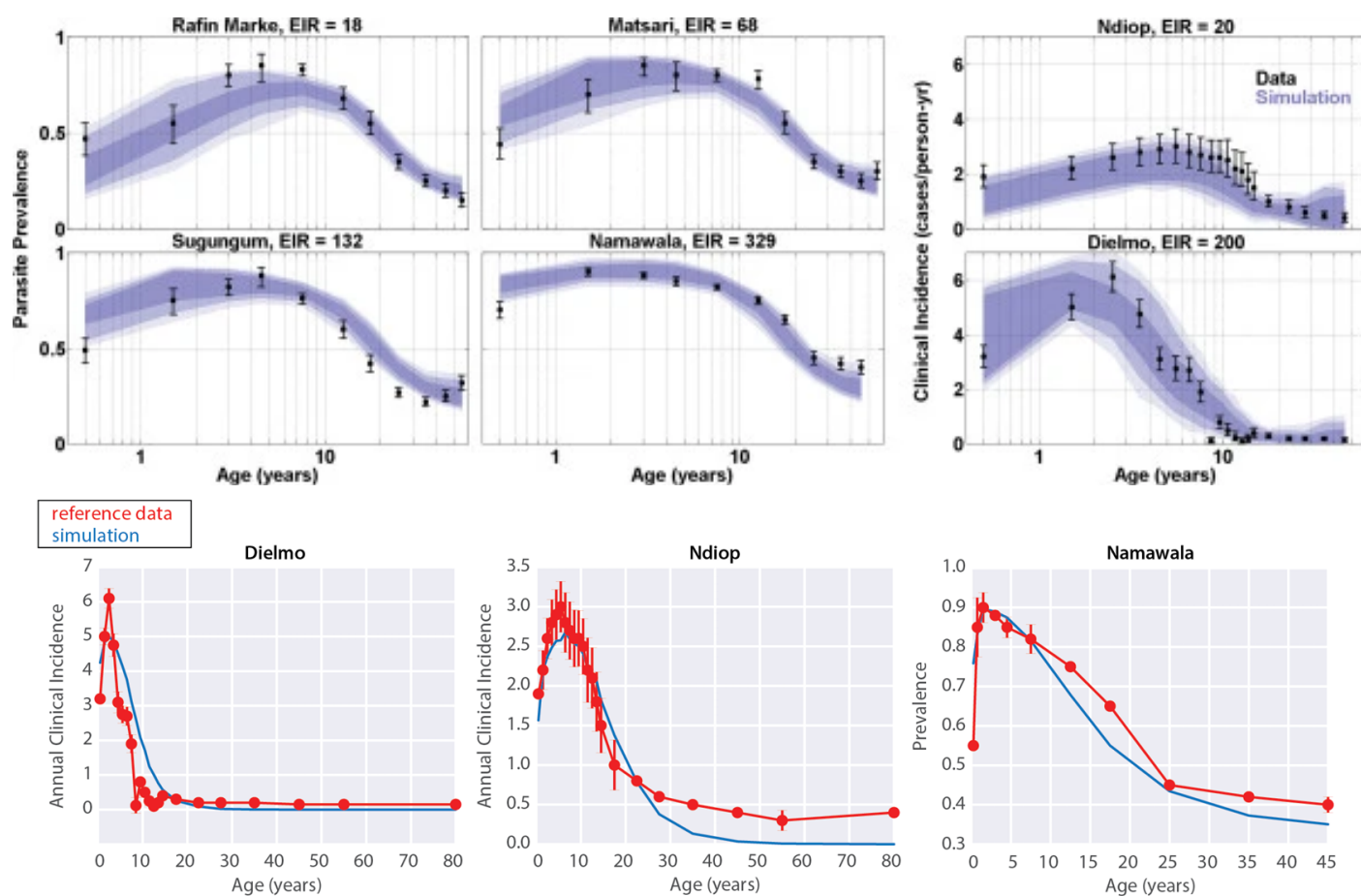
matsari\_1970



## 2.3 Comparisons from prior EMOD publications

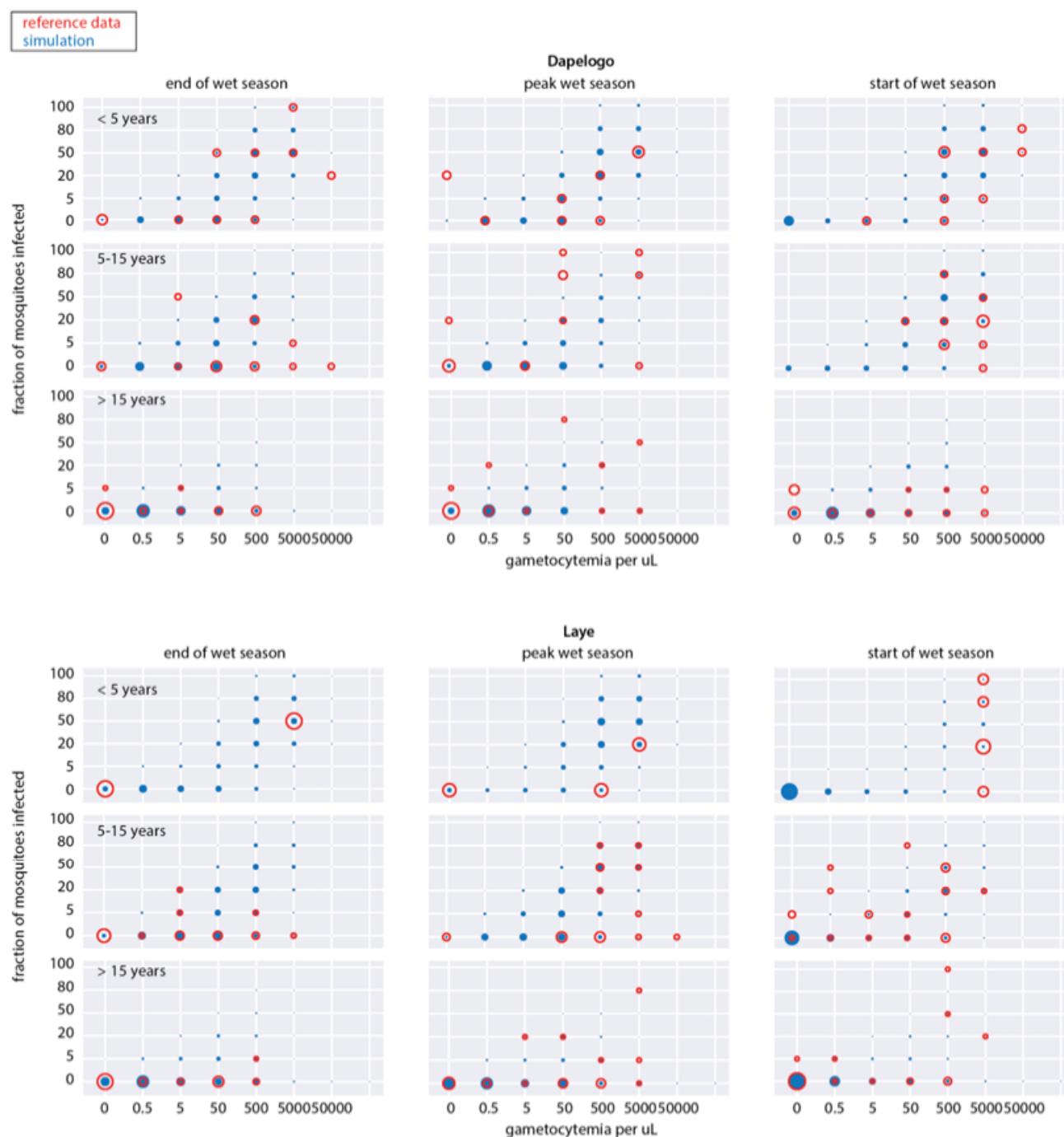
### 2.3.1 Incidence and prevalence by age

The top plots come from McCarthy et al. 2015 and the bottom plots come from Selvaraj et al. 2018.



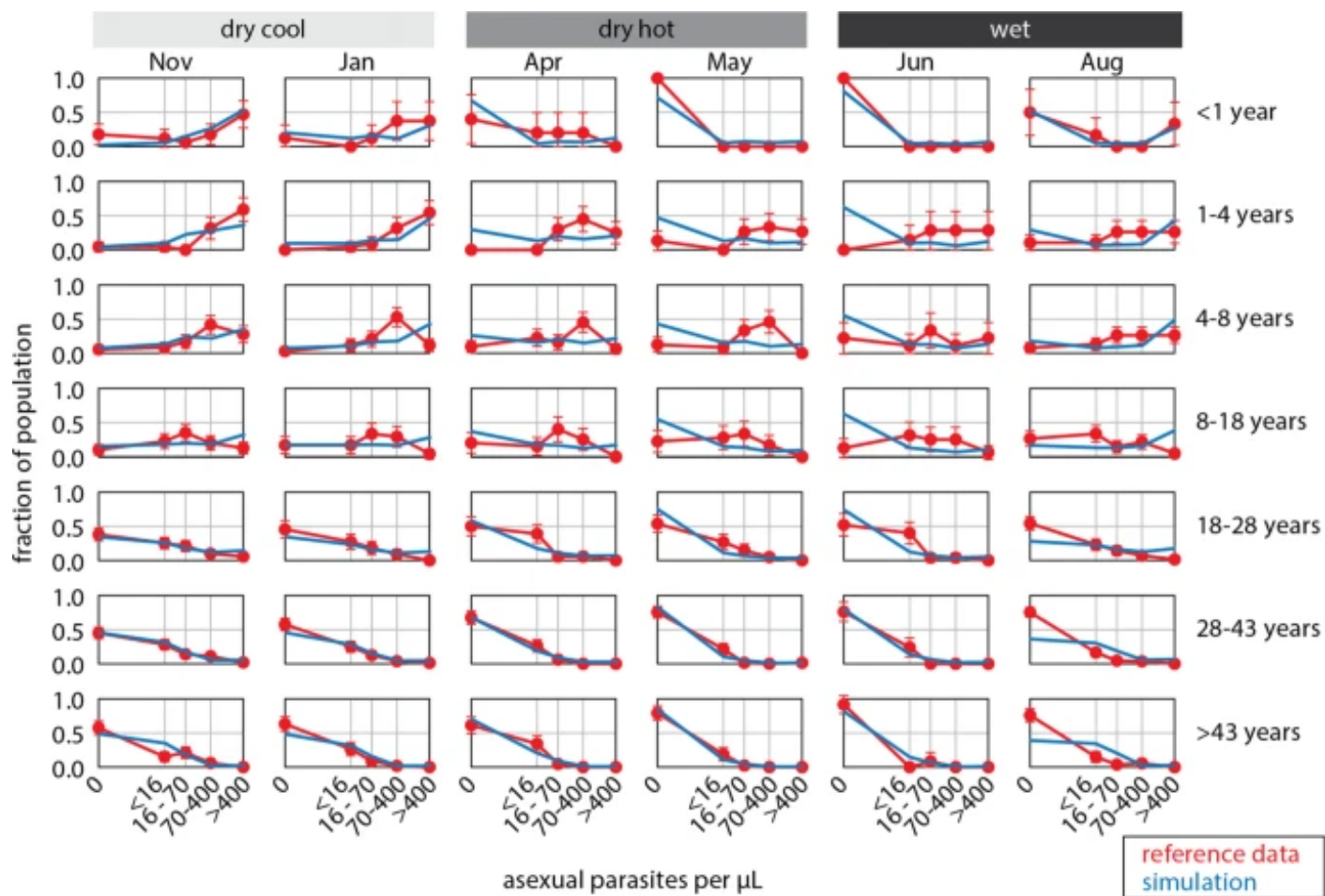
### 2.3.2 Infectiousness to vectors

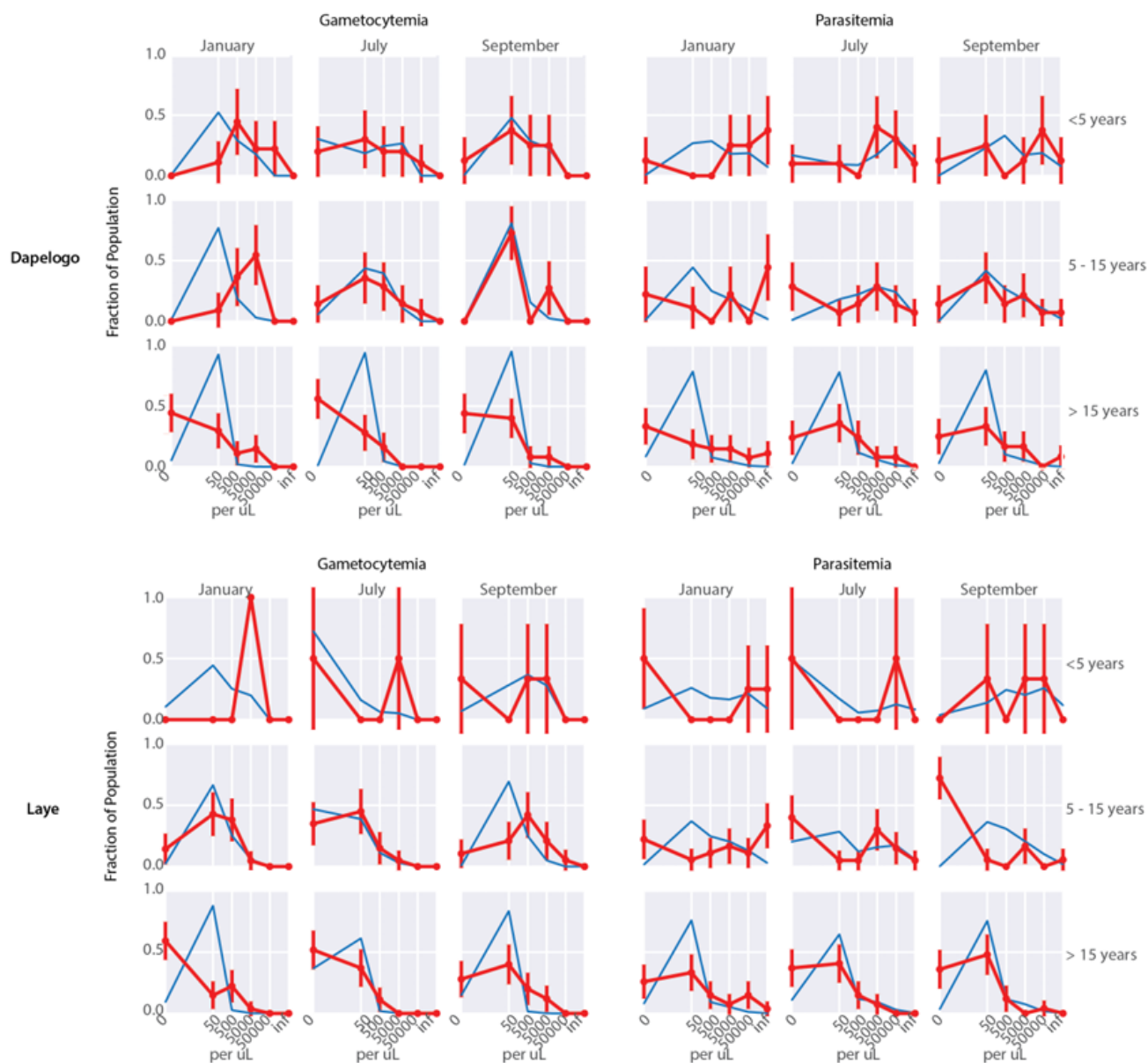
The following plot comes from Selvaraj et al. 2018

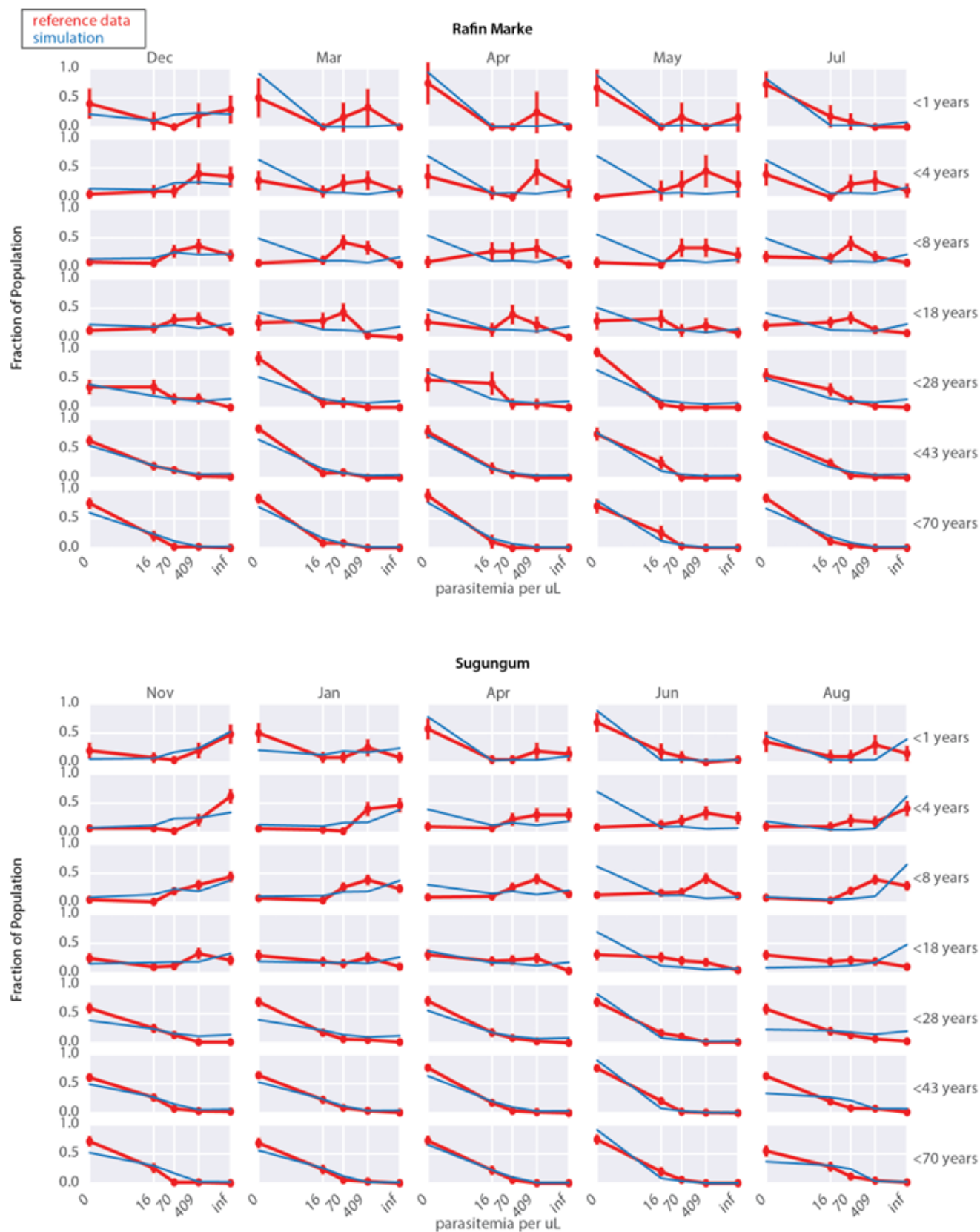


### 2.3.3 Parasite densities

The following plots come from Selvaraj et al. 2018





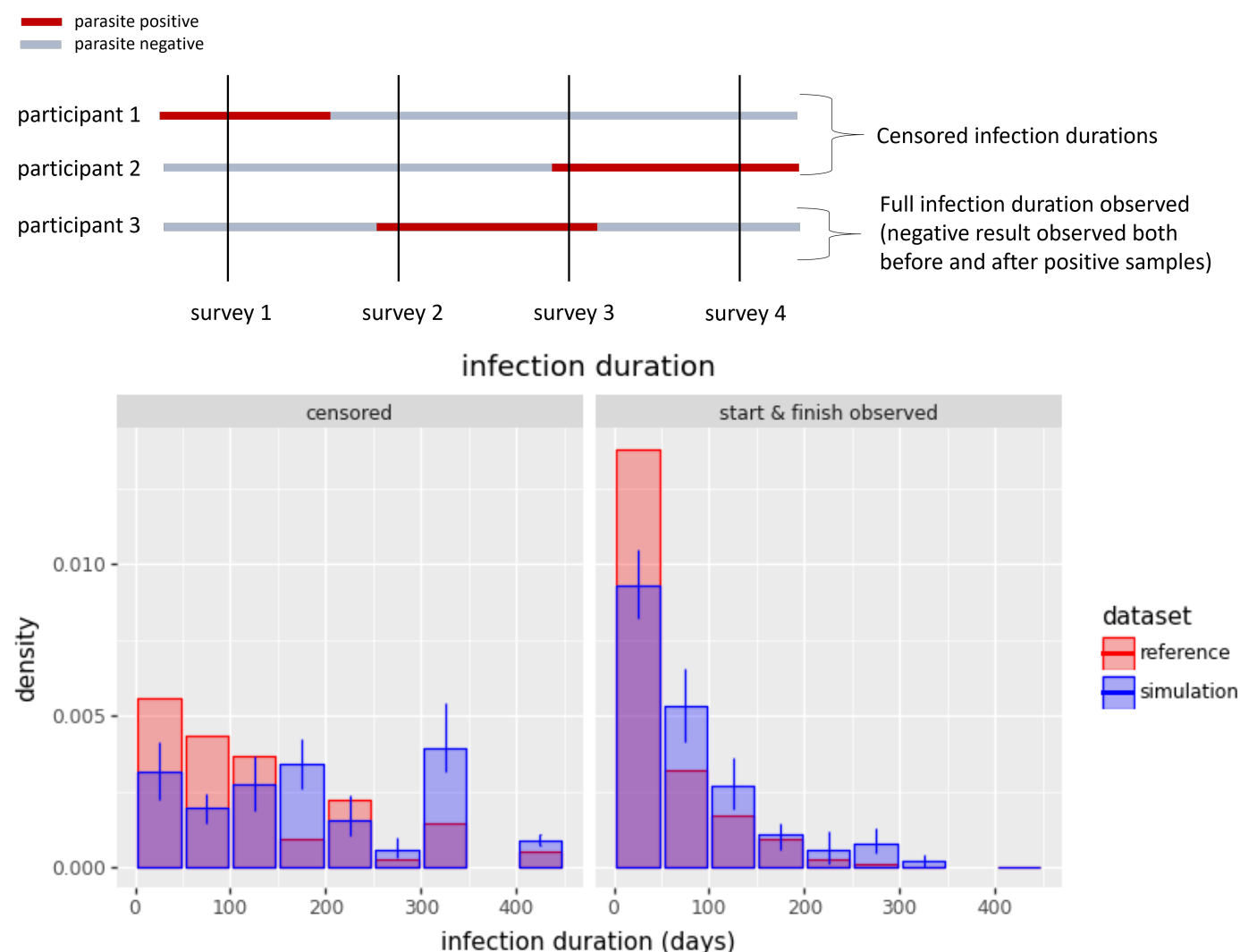


### 3 Infection Duration

#### 3.1 Visual comparison of reference data and matched simulations

##### 3.1.1 Duration of infection - all ages

The plots below compare the duration over which individuals had positive tests in the reference dataset and matched simulations. The sampling design from the reference data was matched in the simulations. Observed infections are divided into two groups. "Censored" infections refer to infections where the individual was positive at the first or final survey of the study (so the infection may have extended beyond the period observed). "Start & finish observed" infections refer to infections where the individual was observed to have a negative test at the start and end of the infection. The two types of infection duration records are illustrated in the figure below.

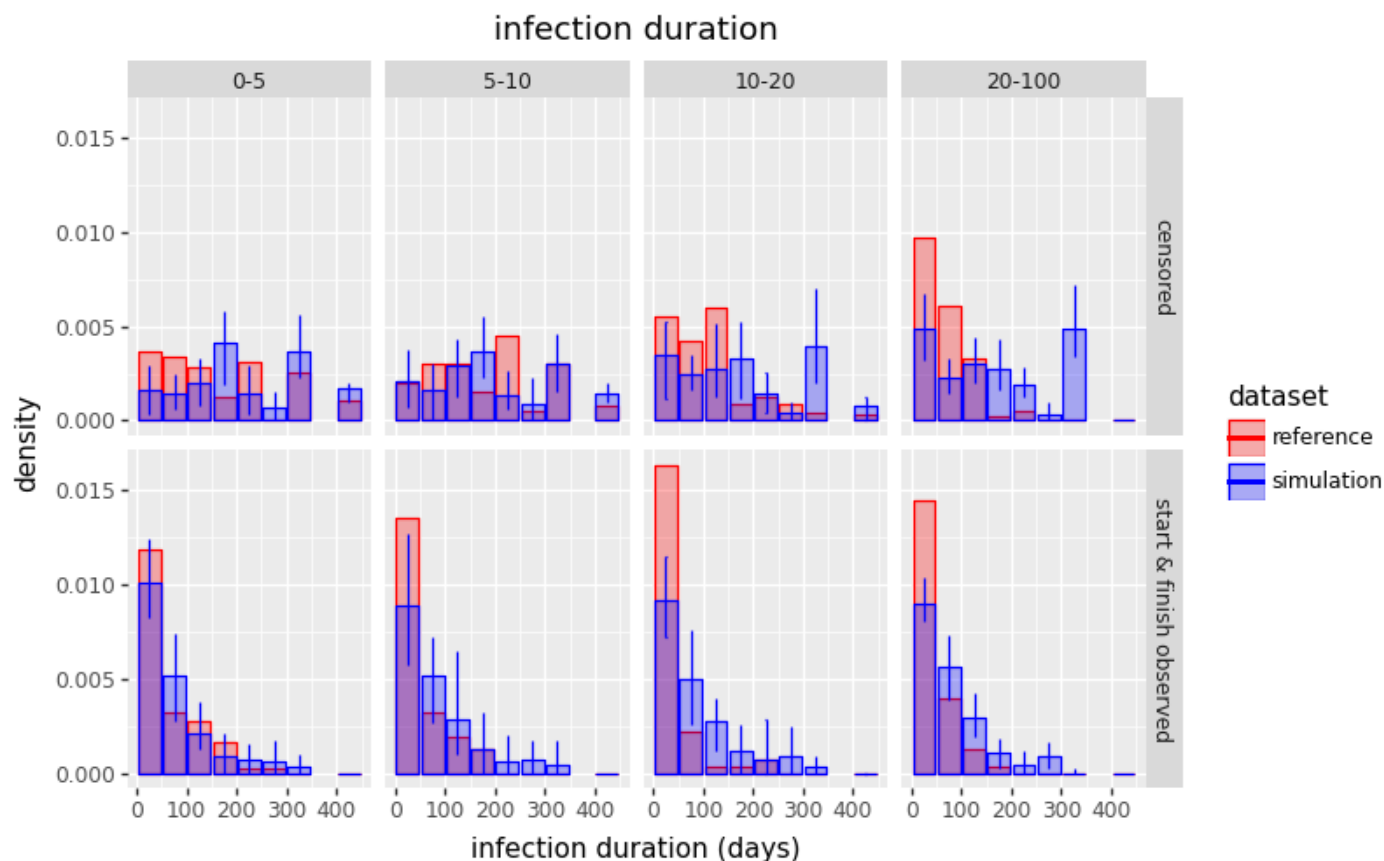




### 3.1.2 Duration of infection - by age

The plots below compare the duration over which individuals had positive tests in the reference dataset and matched simulations. The sampling design from the reference data was matched in the simulations. Observed infections are divided into two groups. "Censored" infections refer to infections where the individual was positive at the first or final survey of the study (so the infection may have extended beyond the period observed). "Start & finish observed" infections refer to infections where the individual was observed to have a negative test at the start and end of the infection. The two types of infection duration records are illustrated in the figure below.

In the plot panel below, columns correspond to the age group (in years) and rows correspond to whether or not the start and end of the infection was observed.





This page left unintentionally blank