

# MCMC for Influenza Burden Estimation from Hospitalization Surveillance data

Ivo M Foppa<sup>1,2,\*</sup> and ...<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Battelle Memorial Institute, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

<sup>2</sup>Influenza Division, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, 30333 Georgia, USA

\*Corresponding Author, Influenza Division, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS A-20, Atlanta, 30333 Georgia, USA, [vor1@cdc.gov](mailto:vor1@cdc.gov)

## Data

1.  $N$ : Total FluSurv-NET (FSN) population (given stratum, e.g. age group, state, etc.)
2.  $M$ : Total US population
3.  $n_H$ : Number of observed influenza hospitalizations with non-lethal outcome
4.  $n_D$ : Observed influenza deaths
5.  $t_{kj}$ : Numbers tested by outcome and test type (1: PCR, 2: Rapid, 3: Other, 4: No test)
6.  $\rho_k$ : Prior dist. for test sensitivities (PCR, rapid; mean, SD)

## Parameters to be sampled, fully conditional likelihoods $L$

The prior distribution of a parameter,  $\Theta$  is denoted as  $\eta_{\Theta}(\theta)$  or  $\eta(\theta)$ .

**$m_H$ : True number of influenza hospitalizations (non-lethal) in FSN population, unobserved**

$$L(m_H | \dots) \propto \frac{e^{-\lambda_H N} (\lambda_H N)^{m_H}}{m_H!} \times \binom{m_H}{n_H} \tau_0^{n_H} (1 - \tau_0)^{m_H - n_H} \times \eta(m_H), \quad (1)$$

where the “detection probability” in those with non-lethal outcomes is  $\tau_0 = \phi_0 \sum_j \pi_{0j} \sigma_{0j}$ ; definitions of  $\phi_0$ ,  $\pi_{0j}$ , and  $\sigma_{0j}$  as given below.

**$m_D$ : total number of influenza hospitalizations (lethal) in FSN population, unobserved**

$$L(m_D | \dots) \propto \frac{(\lambda_D N)^{m_D}}{m_D!} \times \binom{m_D}{n_D} (1 - \tau_1)^{m_D - n_D} \times \eta(m_D), \quad (2)$$

**$\lambda_H$ : Hospitalization rate, non-lethal outcome**

$$L(\lambda_H | \dots) \propto e^{-\lambda_H N} \lambda_H^{m_H} \times \eta_{\lambda_H}(\lambda_H) \quad (3)$$

**$\lambda_D$ : Influenza mortality rate**

$$L(\lambda_D | \dots) \propto e^{-\lambda_D} \lambda_D, \quad (4)$$

**$\epsilon$ : Outside-hospital death proportion**

$$L(m_D|\dots) \propto \frac{e^{-\lambda_D} \epsilon^N (\lambda_D \epsilon N)^{m_D}}{m_D!} \quad (5)$$

**$\phi_0$ : True influenza-positivity rate, in non lethal outcomes)**

$$\begin{aligned} L(\phi_0|\dots) &\propto \binom{m_H}{n_H} \left( \phi_0 \sum_j \pi_{0j} \sigma_{0j} \right)^{n_H} (1 - \phi_0 \sum_j \pi_{0j} \sigma_{0j})^{m_H - n_H} \times \prod_j \binom{t_{0j}}{g_{0j}} \phi_0^{g_{0j}} (1 - \phi_0)^{t_{0j} - g_{0j}} \\ &\propto \phi_0^{n_H} \left( 1 - \phi_0 \sum_j \pi_{0j} \sigma_{0j} \right)^{m_H - n_H} \times \phi_0^{\sum_j g_{0j}} (1 - \phi_0)^{\sum_j t_{0j} - g_{0j}} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

**$\pi_{0j}$ : Testing probabilities in non-lethal outcomes, by test type**

$$L(\pi_{0j}|\dots) \propto \frac{e^{-\lambda_H} N (\lambda_H N)^{m_H}}{m_H!} \times \binom{m_H}{n_H} \tau_0^{n_H} (1 - \tau_0)^{(m_H - n_H)}, \quad (7)$$

**$g_{kj}$**

Unobserved number of influenza positives, by outcome  $k$  and test type  $j$

**$\sigma_{kj}$**

Test sensitivity, by outcome  $k$  and test type  $j$