



Epidemiology of the Airways:

Using World Airplane Flight Paths to Simulate the Spread of Disease

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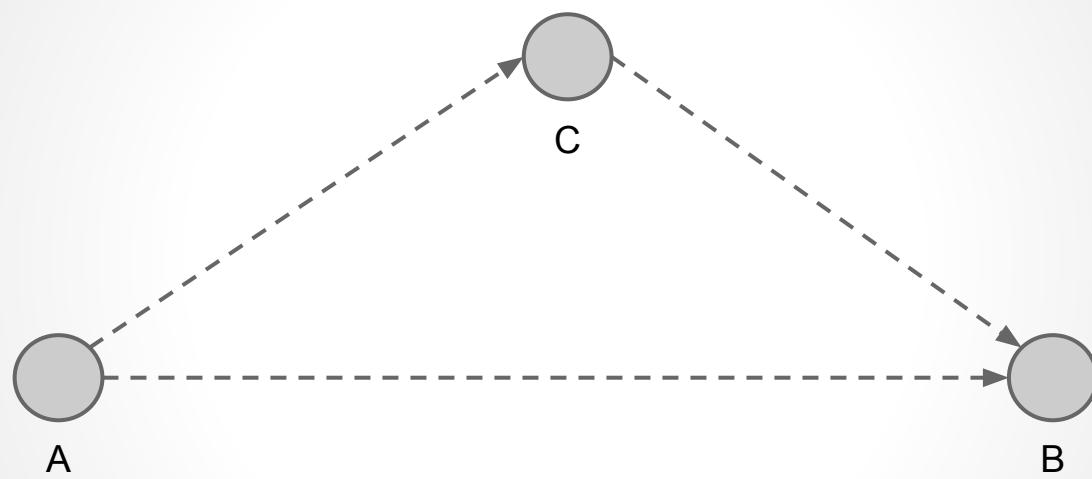
How can we control the spread of disease?

2.86 Billion

Airline passengers worldwide per year

7.85 Million

Airline passengers worldwide per *day*



7,662

Airports

68,819

Airline routes





“Pandemics will move as rapidly as the vectors that transport the pathogen. In the case of human infectious diseases, transmission via ships has been replaced almost completely by air traffic.”

Entry & Exit Screening Procedures, Gaber et al. (2009)



What did we learn from SARS?

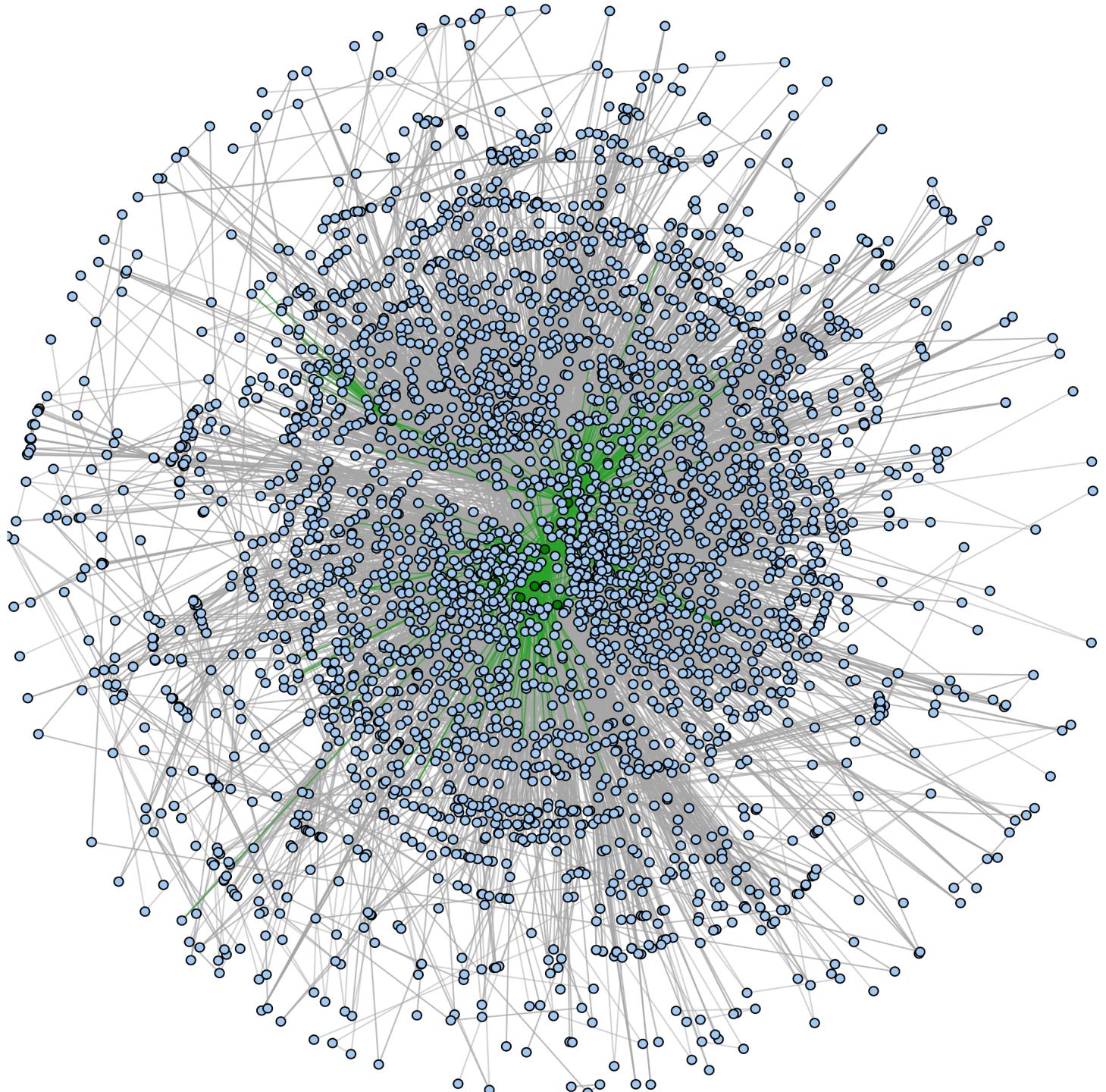
- WHO implemented quarantine strategies after the outbreak had spread.
 - Did not have a preexisting plan that provided specific instructions regarding method of transmission.
- Unprepared for a pandemic of *any* scale.
 - Universal experience.

How can we control the spread of disease?

Screen Passengers for Disease

Close Airports

Cancel Flights



Modifications to the Network

Removed redundant routes

Removed airports without commercial flights

Selected the largest component of the network

Properties of the Network Model

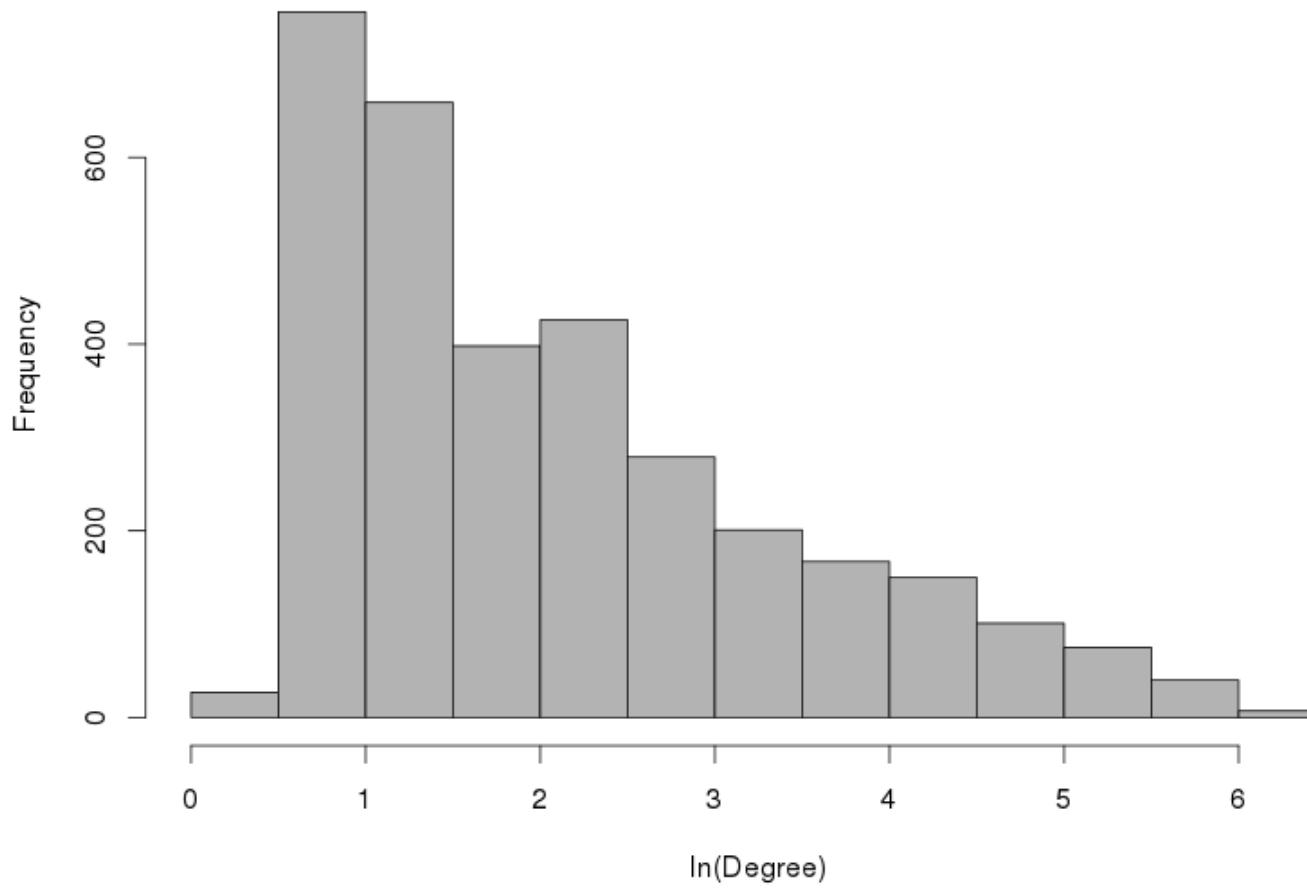
3,286 connected airports

39,429 flights

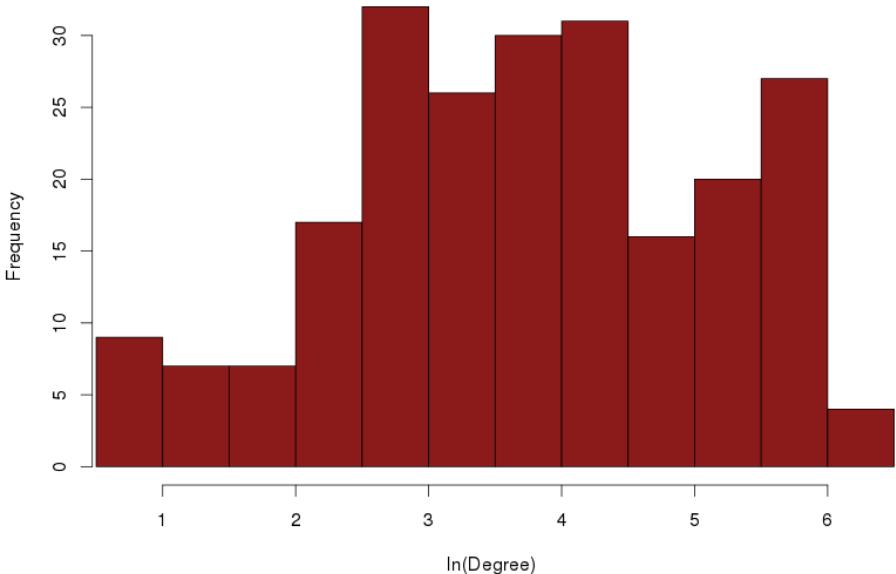
Longest path has 11 stops

Network re-calculates traffic based on
cancellations

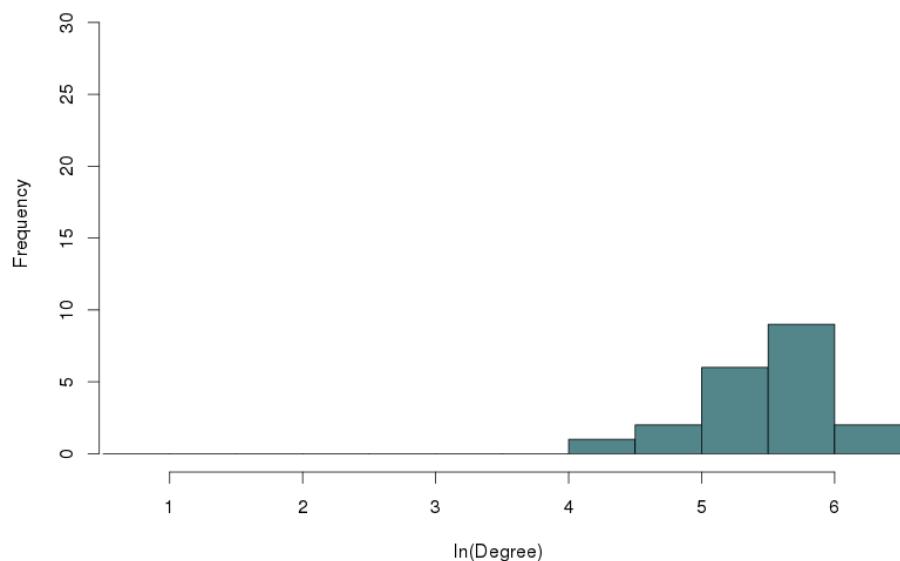
Distribution of Network Degree



Degree distribution of ATL's Neighbors

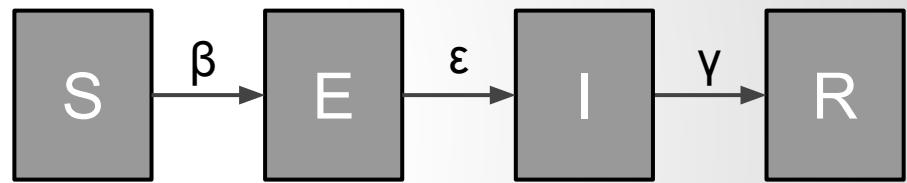


Degree distribution of ROC's Neighbors



Disease in our Network Model

- Airports are used as proxies for individuals
 - Transient passengers infect airport staff, who can then infect other passengers.
- Infectious individuals travel along routes.
 - Each route has a probability of carrying infectious individuals.

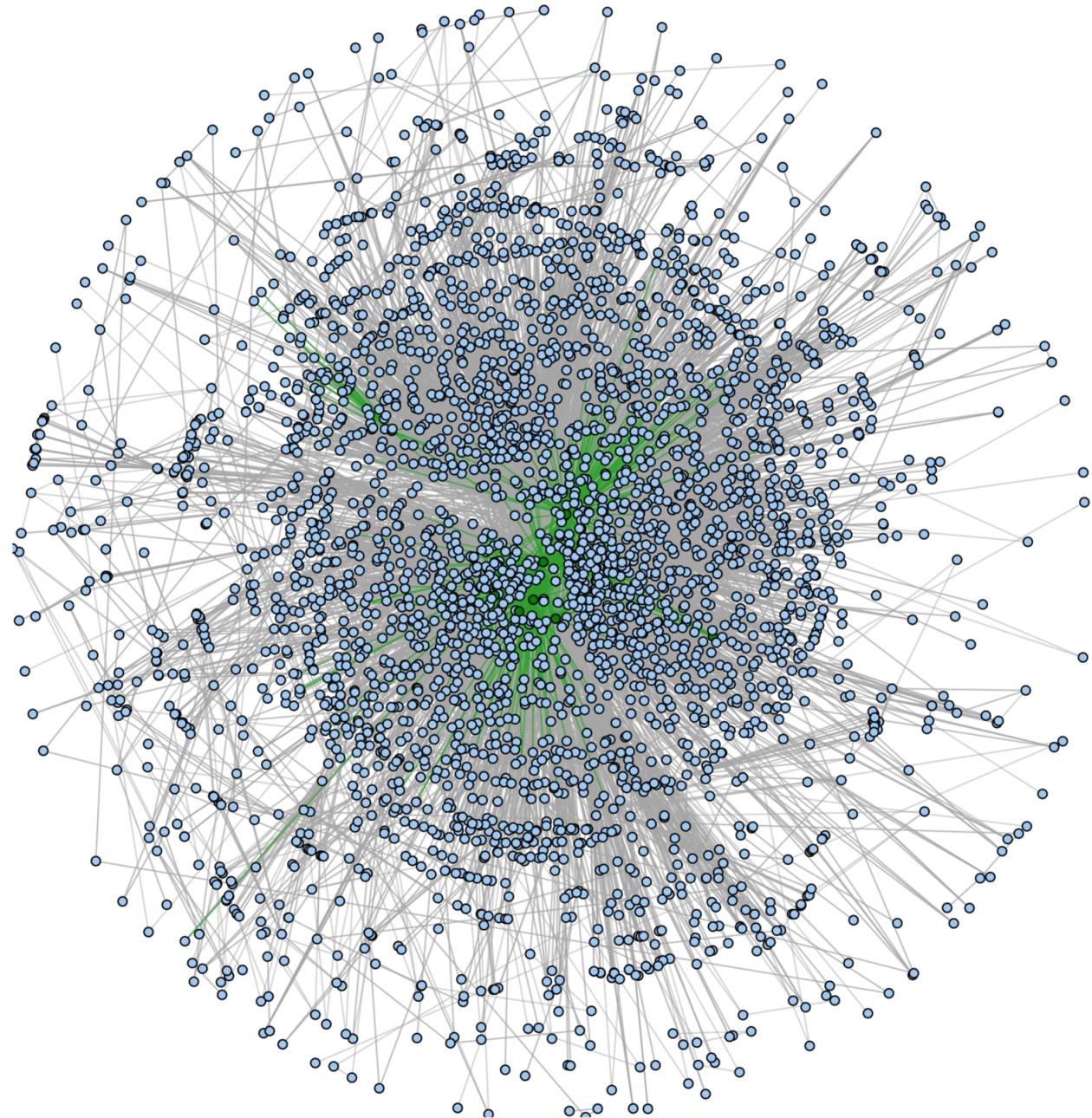


β : The probability of being exposed

ϵ : Incubation rate

γ : Recovery rate

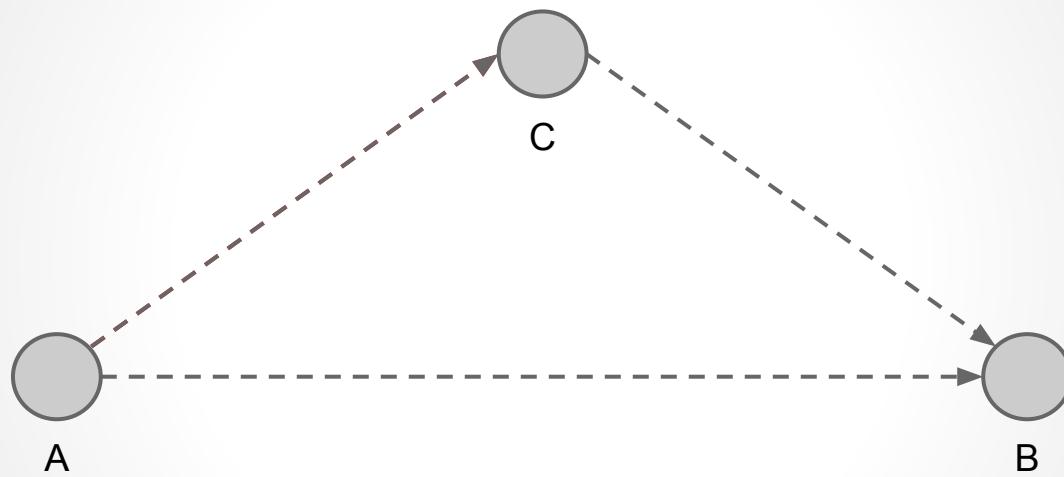
- Susceptible
- Exposed
- Infectious
- Recovered



Strategies for Cancellation

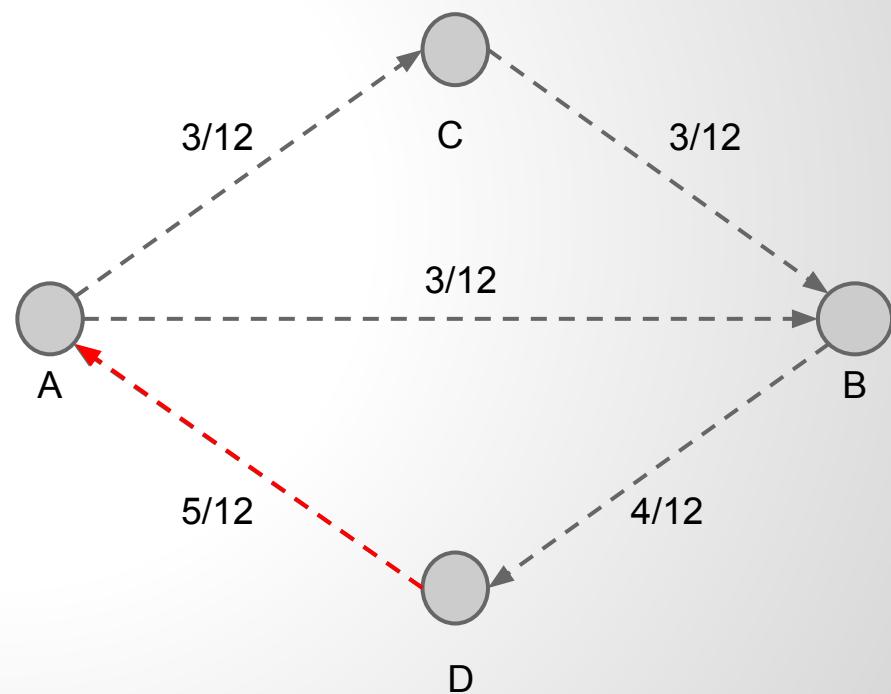
Random
Betweenness Centrality
Clustering Coefficient

Random Cancellation



Betweenness Centrality Based Cancellation

- Cancel flights that have a high edge betweenness centrality.
- *The proportion of all shortest routes from all airports to all others that utilize a particular route.*



Betweenness centrality lets us cancel flights based on importance.

Sample Betweenness Routes

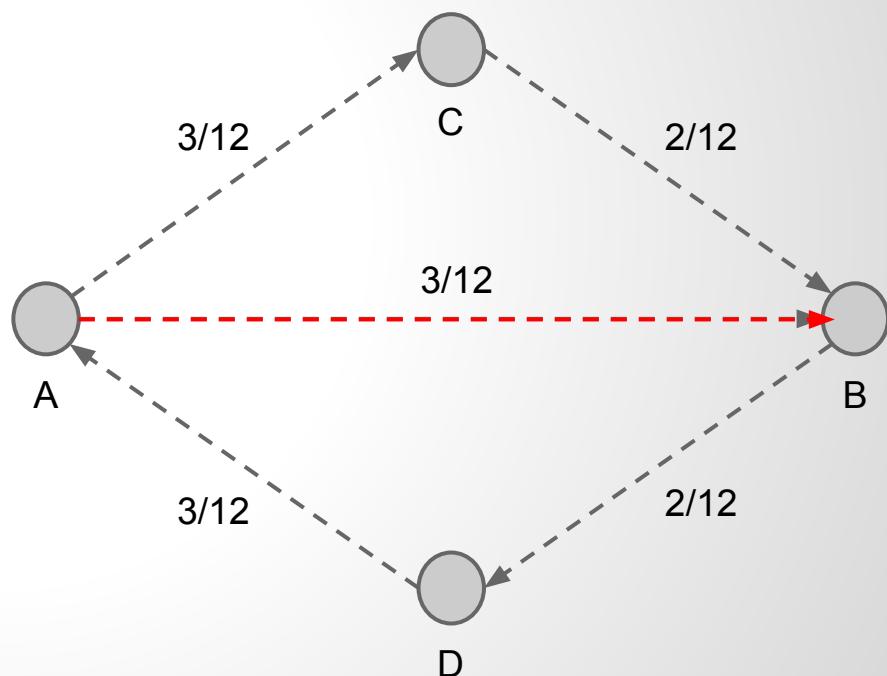
Sydney Airport TO San Francisco International

Narita International TO Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta
International

Newcastle Airport TO Canberra International

Clustering Coefficient Based Cancellation

- Cancel flights based on the summation of the clustering coefficient of the departure and arrival airport.
- *The number of realized routes for an airport's neighbors over the number of possible routes between all airports*



Clustering coefficient lets us cancel flights between highly connected airports in local clusters.

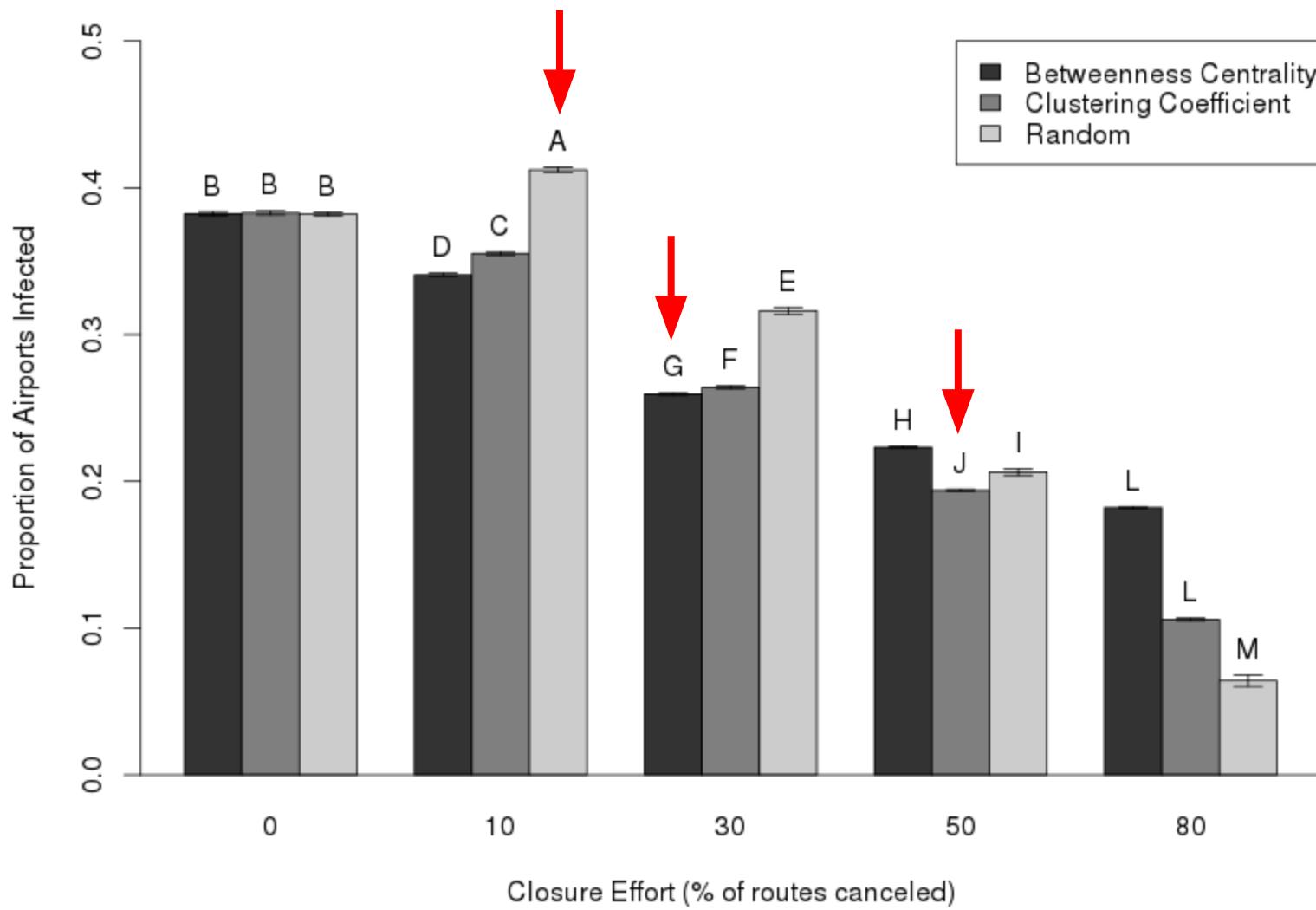
Sample Clustering Routes

Buffalo International TO Raleigh-Durham International

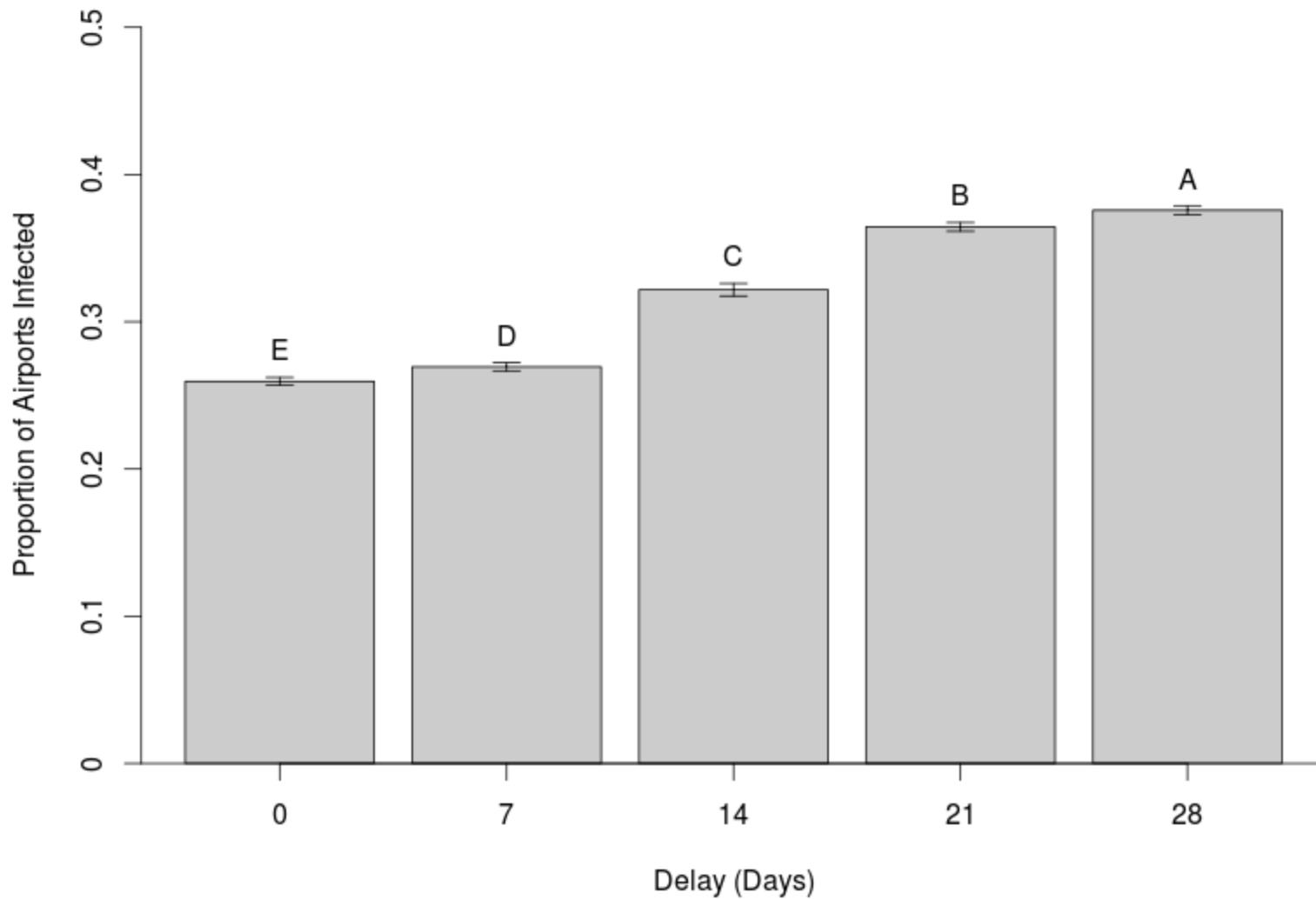
Richmond International TO Cincinnati International

Greater Rochester International TO Baltimore Washington
International

Comparison of Cancelation Strategies



Delay versus Cancellation Effectiveness



What do our results tell us?

Clustering coefficient and Betweenness Centrality are effective metrics when preventing infections by canceling flights.

Inappropriate closures may facilitate the
spread of infectious disease

Timely detection of infection is very important
for cancellation success.

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Works Cited

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