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## Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA)

- 1. Farm-to-Fork continnum
- 2. Modules and outputs

## Intervention Strategies

- 1. Parameters and outputs
- 2. Cost of intervention

## The Optimization problem

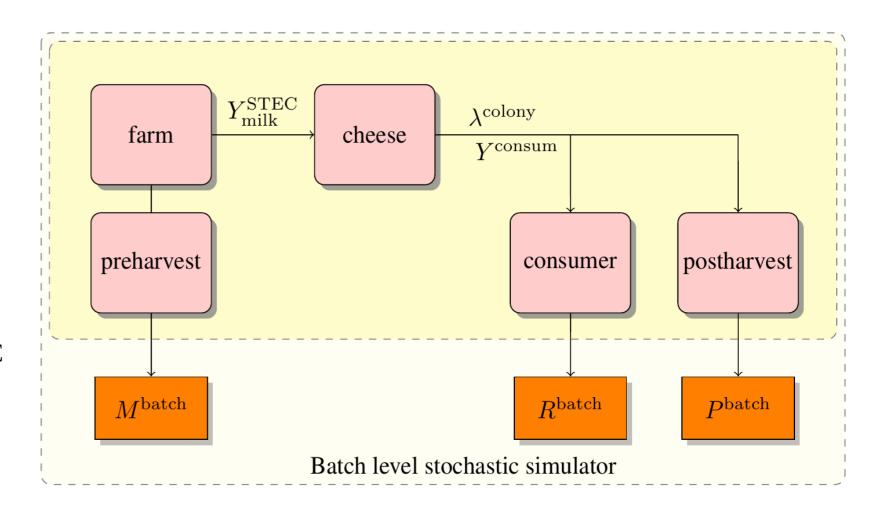
- 1. Quantities of interest
- 2. Control parameters

## Pareto Optimal solution

- 1. Estimation of the Pareto set
- 2. Monte-Carlo vs PALS

- Model by Perrin et al (2014)
- Simulates <u>one cheese batch</u>~20 000 cheese (250 g)
- Outputs

Milk loss (in Liters)
Risk of HUS from MPS-STEC
Probability of batch rejection



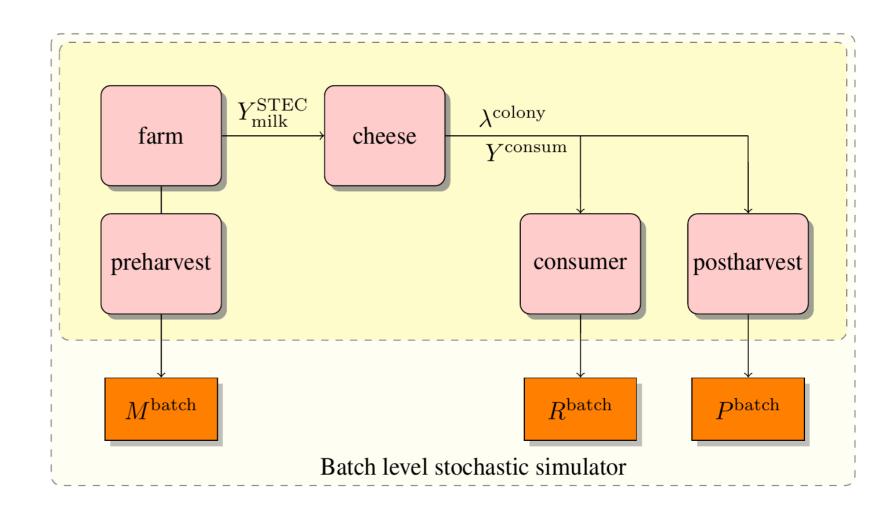
• Farm module

Preharvest Step

Cheese module

Postharvest Step

Consumer module



• Farm module

### **Assumption:**

*E. coli* and STEC follows the same fecal route!

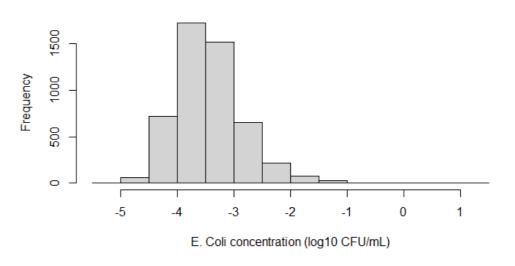
### Output:

Concentration of STEC (**y0**) (CFU/ml) in milk used for cheese making

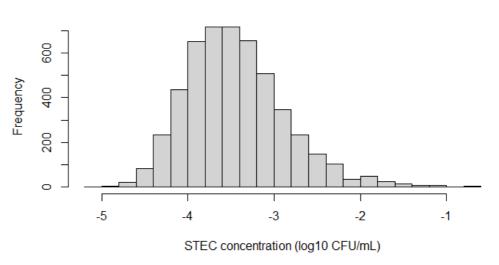
#### Plot:

Distribution of STEC (both MPS and Non-MPS) and *E. coli* 

#### Histogram of E. Coli concentration in milk put in production



#### Histogram of STEC concentration in milk put in production



• Preharvest Step (inside farm module)

#### Parameters:

• *E. coli* test frequency:

fsort days

• Sorting limit for *E. coli*:

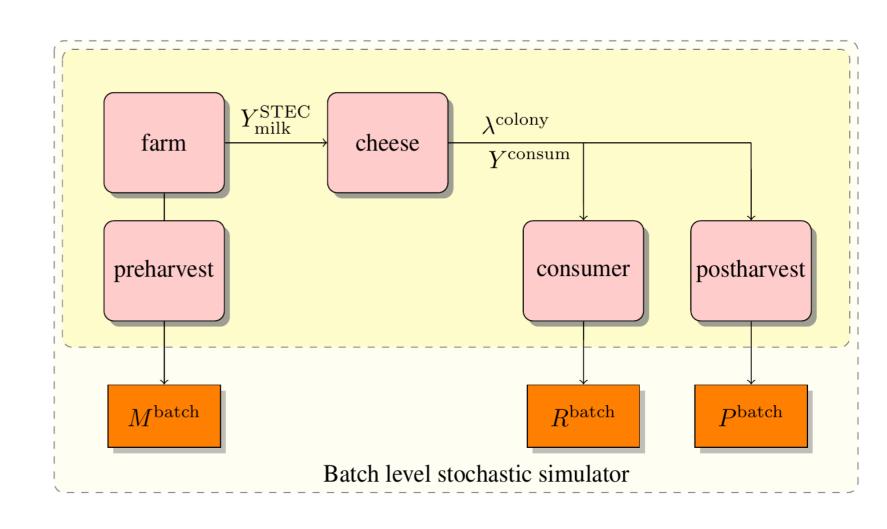
**l**sort CFU/ml

#### Rule:

Reject farms with *E. coli* concentration > *lsort* 

#### Output:

Milk loss per batch (in L)



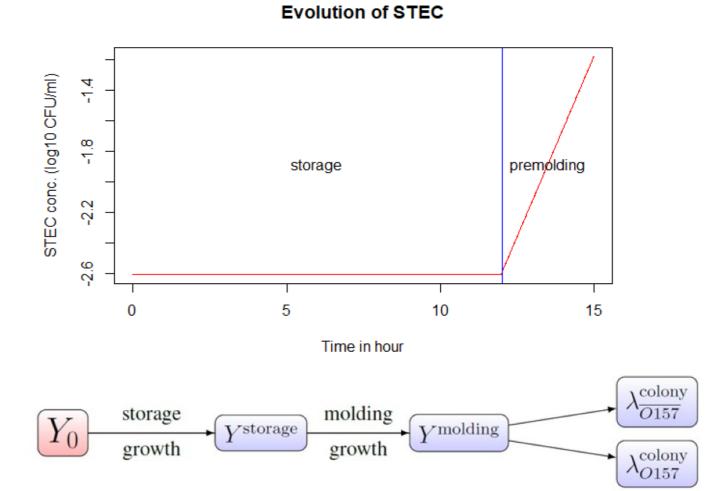
Cheese module

Evolution of STEC: (liquid phase)

- 1. Milk storage
- 2. Molding Moulage

### Output:

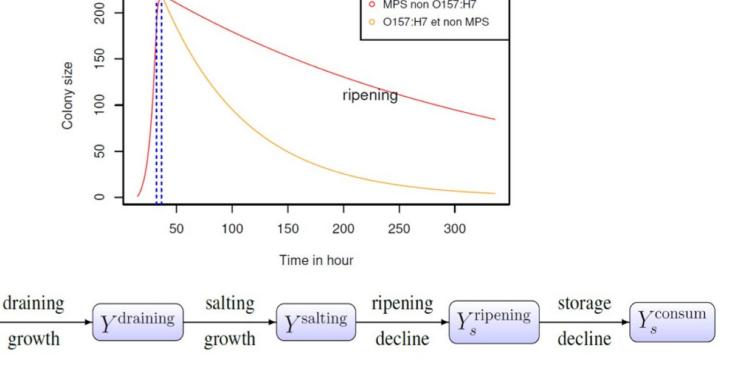
Average number of colonies of size 1



Cheese module

### Evolution of STEC: (solid phase)

- Draining/egoutage
- Salting/salage
- Ripening/affinage
- Cheese storage/stockage et distribution



MPS non O157:H7

**Evolution of colony size** 

### Output:

Size of colonies

Postharvest step

#### Parameters:

- Frequency of testing a batch : ptest
- Number of sample units: *n*<sub>sample</sub>

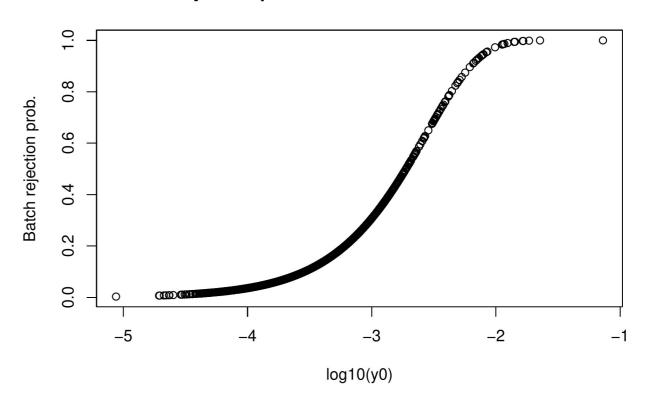
### Rule:

Samples of weight 25g are tested and the whole batch is rejected if STEC is detected.

### Output:

Batch rejection probability

#### Batch rejection prob. vs initial STEC concentration Y0



Probability of rejecting a batch (if tested) with a initial concentration of STEC *y0* CFU/ml

Consumer module

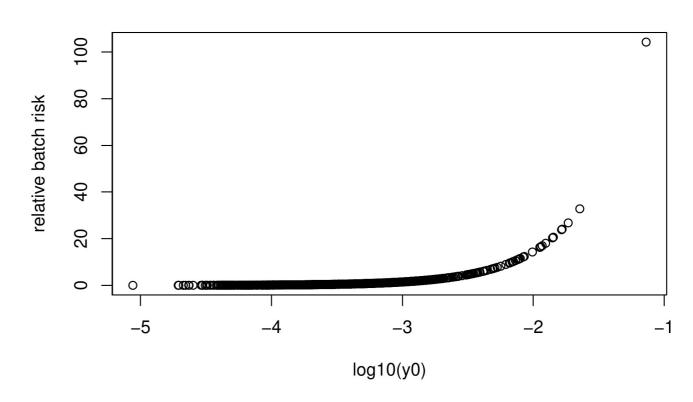
### Computation of batch risk:

Averaging over consumtion behaviour of age groups

### Output:

Relative risk of HUS = (Batch risk / baseline risk)

#### Relative batch risk vs initial STEC concentration Y0



(Baseline risk = risk computed with no intervention)

## **QRA** simulator

The QRA simulator is stochastic

For a fixed set of inputs the simulator produces different outcome

## Inputs can be fixed:

Intervention parameters, premolding draining step parameters etc.

## Inputs can be random:

Storage duration, temperature, consumption time etc.

### Internal variables are random:

Initial STEC concentration, colony numbers and size etc.

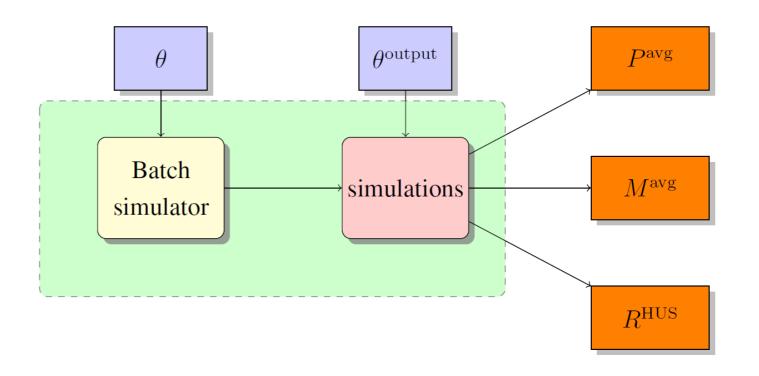
## Quantities of interest (QoI)

### Simulating several batches

Several batches are simulated and the final QoIs are averages over the batches.

### Output:

- Proportion of rejected batches
- Milk loss
- Risk of HUS



## QRA model: modifications et improvements

- La variable u\_i dénotant la variabilité entre les fromages est Perrin et al. (2014) est supprimé pour assurer la cohérence des résultats.
- Dans le module ferme, les hyper-paramètres de la distribution de la concentration d'E. coli (UFC/mL) dans le tank à lait en vrac sont estimés à l'aide d'une approche Bayésienne basée sur un modèle mixte de Poisson hiérarchique tel que décrit par l'équation (4) dans Perrin et coll. (2014).
- La proportion de vaches infectées par le MPS est estimée à 2,5 %. Cette proportion est utilisée dans le module ferme pour simuler le nombre de vaches infectées par MPS dans chaque ferme.
- Le risque de lot est calculé au moment de la consommation qui inclut l'inactivation (diminution de la concentration) pendant la phase de stockage du fromage.

# Intervention strategies (Recap)

Preharvest step

### Milk Sorting:

- Test frequency: *fsort* days
- Sorting limit for E. coli: *lsort* CFU/ml

### Output:

Milk loss per batch (in L)

## Postharvest step

### Cheese testing:

- Frequency of cheese batch tested: *ptest*
- Number of test samples: *nsample*

### Output:

Batch rejection probability

# **Intervention strategies: Cost**

## Preharvest step

#### Parameters:

- Cost for E. coli testing in milk from one farm: 50€
- Cost of 1L of milk: 0,3€

### Output:

Total cost of preharvest intervention (in €)

## Postharvest step

#### Parameters:

- Cost of testing one sample: 50€
- Cost of one Camembert: **3€**
- Cost of one Camembert after STEC is detected: 0,5€

### Output:

Cost of destroying a batch: *10 000* € (20 000 cheeses)

+ Analytical cost

# The Optimization problem

### Objectives to minimize:

- Risk of HUS
- Total cost of intervention

### Find optimal values of:

- Frequency de test du lait de ferme: *fsort* days
- Seuil limite de contamination en E coli: *lsort* CFU/ml
- Frequence de test d'un lot: *ptest*
- Nombres de fromages testés par lot: *nsample*

### plan d'expérience X appliqué pour les simulations est le suivant:

Total  $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 625$  points in X

- *fsort* {10, 20, 30, 40, 50}
- *lsort* {10, 20, 30, 40, 50}
- *ptest* {0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5}
- *nsample* {5, 10, 20, 30, 50}

## The Optimization problem

### Objectives to minimize:

- Risk of HUS
- Total cost of intervention

### Find optimal values of:

- Test frequency: fsort
- Sorting limit: *lsort*
- Test proportion: *ptest*
- Number of samples: *nsample*

### Multiobjective Optimization

- Les objectifs d'optimisation sont « contradictoires »
- Il est possible qu'il n'existe pas qu'une seule solution qui permet de minimiser les objectives

#### Estimation of Pareto set P

- Le « Pareto set » fournit le sousensemble de toutes les solutions optimales
- On appelle P ce sous-ensemble de X

### Objectives space:

- Axe des abscisses X 🗖 Risque de SHU
- Axe des ordonnées Y 

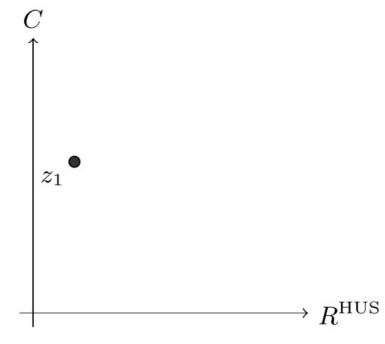
  Cout des mesures de maitrise

### Entrées:

- $f_{sort\_1} = 10 \ days$
- *l*<sub>sort</sub>\_1 = 20 CFU/ml
- $p_{test\_1} = 0.3$
- $n_{sample\_1} = 5$

#### Resultats:

•  $z_1 = (R_{HUS}_1, C_1)$ 



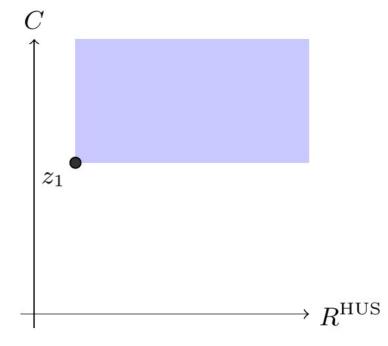
One observation  $z_1 = (R_1^{HUS}, C_1)$ 

### Région dominée :

Région colorée dominée par *z*\_1

### Tout point dans cette région:

- soit est plus risqué
- soit plus coûteux
- Ou les deux



Dominated area by  $z_1$  in objective space

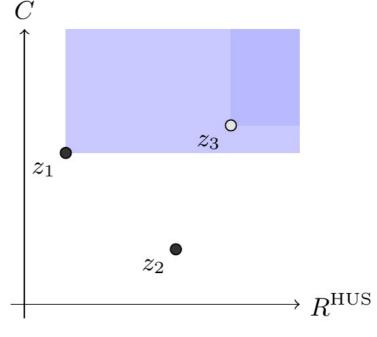
#### Soit deux autres entrées :

- *fsort* \_2 = 20 *jours*
- *lsort* \_2 = 20 *CFU/ml*
- $ptest_2 = 0.2$
- *nsample\_2* = 5

### Résultats correspondants :

- $z_2 = (RHUS_2, C_2)$
- $z_3 = (RHUS_3, C_3)$

- *fsort* \_3 = 30 *jours*
- *lsort* \_3 = 20 *CFU/ml*
- $ptest_3 = 0.5$
- *nsample\_3* = 5



 $z_1$  dominates  $z_3$  but not  $z_2$ 

z\_1 et z\_2 sont optimales

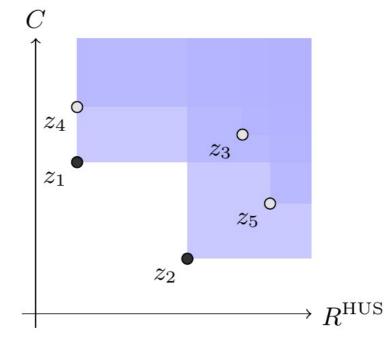
- *Rhus\_2* > *Rhus\_1* 
  - $C_2 < C_1$

### Points Pareto optimaux :

• z\_1 , z\_2 est Pareto optimal

### Points dominés:

• z\_3 , z\_4 , z\_5 n'est pas optimale



 $z_3$ ,  $z_4$  &  $z_5$  dominated by  $z_1$  and  $z_2$ 

### Espace de départ X:

En tout  $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 625$  points dans X

- *fsort* {10, 20, 30, 40, 50}
- *lsort* {10, 20, 30, 40, 50}
- *ptest* {0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5}
- *nsample* {5, 10, 20, 30, 50}

### Espace d'arrivée:

- Rhus: Relative risk of HUS
- C: Aggregated cost of intervention

#### Pareto Set P:

- POINTS OPTIMALE
- Points in X that are Pareto optimal

#### Pareto front:

Points in objective space corresponding to P

## **Monte Carlo Estimate**

#### Estimation du front de Pareto:

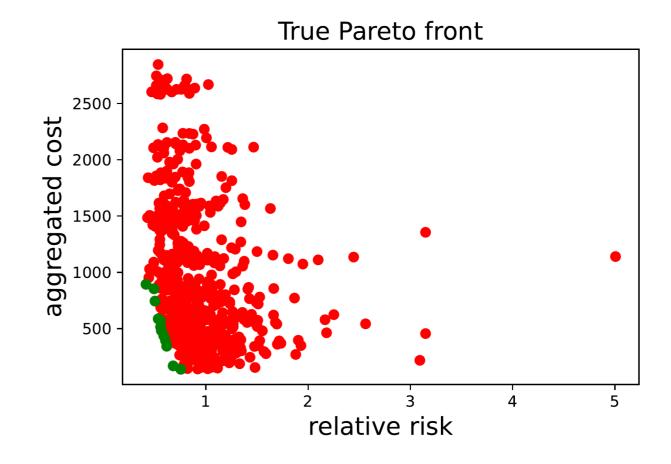
- Évalue le simulateur sur toutes les entrées
- Utilise un grand nombre de simulations
- Coûteux en termes de calcul

### Exemple:

- Ça prend 4 jours !!
- Evalué sur 625 points d'entrée

### Graphique:

- Points verts: Pareto optimal
- Points rouges : Dominé (non optimal)



## **PALS Estimate**

#### Stochastic Pareto Active Learning:

- Proposé par Barracosa et al (2021)
- Échantillonne astucieusement les points à évalu S
- Utilise un petit nombre de simulations
- Moins cher!

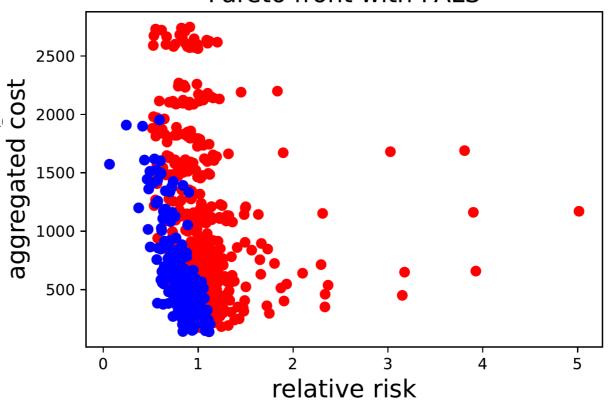
### Algorithme PALS:

- Prend moins d'une heure (<1h)
- Evalué sur 100 points d'entrée

### Graphique:

- Points bleus : Potentiellement Pareto optimal
- Points rouges : Dominé (pas optimal)

#### Pareto front with PALS



B. Barracosa, J. Bect, H. Dutrieux Baraffe, J. Morin, J. Fournel, and E. Vazquez. Extension of the Pareto Active Learning method to multi-objective optimization for stochastic simulators. In SIAM Conference on Computational Science and Engineering (CSE21), Virtual Conference originally scheduled in Fort Worth, Texas, United States, Mar 2021.

# WIP: Improving PALS

PALS tel que proposé par Barracosa et al (2021) n'est pas directement applicable à notre problème

- Le risque relatif n'est pas l'espérance du résultat du simulateur.
- Nous proposons d'utiliser les quantiles des quantités d'intérêt pour construire des rectangles de confiance.

Poster: Subhasish Basak, Julien Bect, Laurent Guillier, Fanny Tenenhaus, Aziza, Janushan Christy, Emmanuel Vazquez. Bayesian multiobjective optimization for quantitative risk assessment in microbiology. In PhD students day in the Annual meeting of GdR MASCOT-NUM research Network, June 2022, Clermont Ferrand, France.

PALS n'est pas toujours capable de classer les points lorsque les observations sont trop proches dans l'espace objectif

• Pour résoudre ce problème, nous proposons d'utiliser des simulations conditionnelles sur des rectangles de confiance pour classer les points

# **Intervention strategies: Cost**

## Preharvest step

#### Parameters:

- Cost for E. coli testing in milk from one farm: 50€
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## Postharvest step

#### Parameters:

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