

#### Pathogen Epidemiology Review Group

MRC Centre for Global Infectious Disease Analysis & WHO Collaborating Centre for Infectious Disease Modelling, Jameel Institute, School of Public Health, Imperial College London

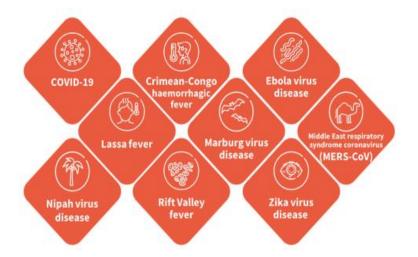
# **Priority Pathogens Project**

#### Prioritizing the world's greatest pathogen threats

There are over 1,400 species of human pathogens in the world. These include viruses, bacteria and fungi.

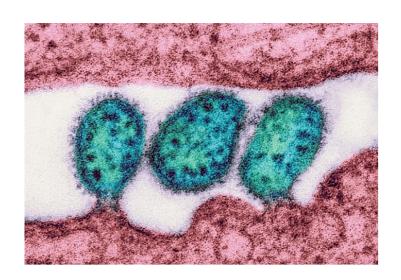
To guide future research efforts, the World Health Organization (WHO) R&D Blueprint for Epidemics launched on 21 November 2022, a global initiative to scientifically review all pathogers that could cause a future global pandemic (ille-COVID-50) or an epidemic of international concern.

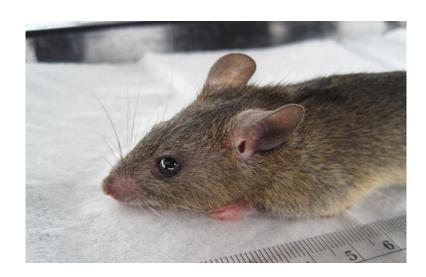


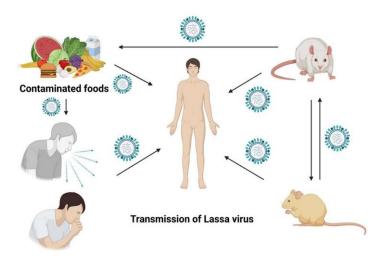




# Lassa Mammarenavirus and Haemorrhagic Fever





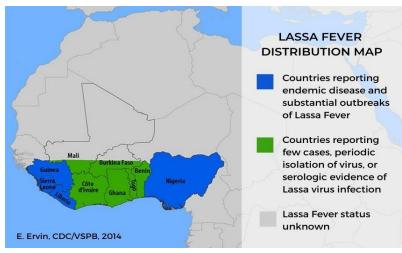




- Lassa Fever is caused by Lassa Mammarenavirus, an RNA virus in the family Arenaviridae
- It is <u>endemic</u> in rodents in West Africa but new reservoirs identified recently
- Frequent spillover to humans via exposure to excretions, human-to-human transmission also
- Reported CFRs range from 20-70%, but high seroprevalence indicates occurrence of

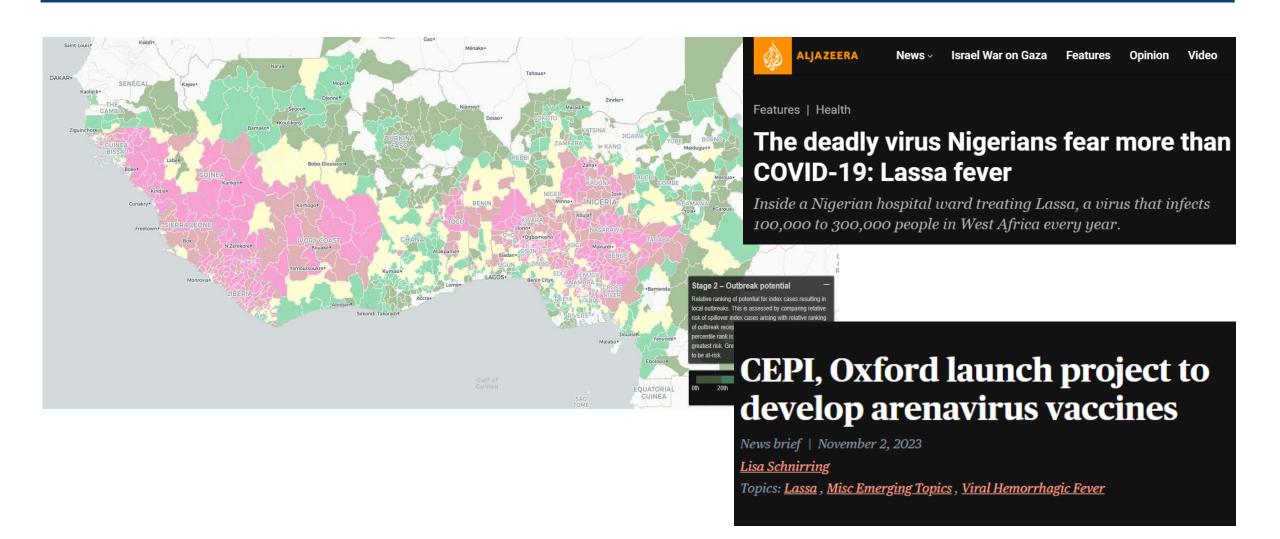
asymptomatic/mild infections (estimated at 80%)

- One of the highest-burden priority pathogens:
  - 100-300,000 infections per year
  - 5,000 deaths per year



# **Lassa Fever - Recent Developments**

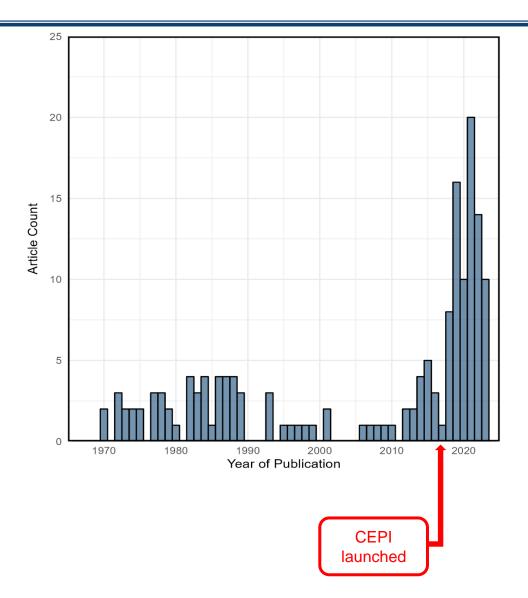




# **Lassa Fever - Systematic Review**

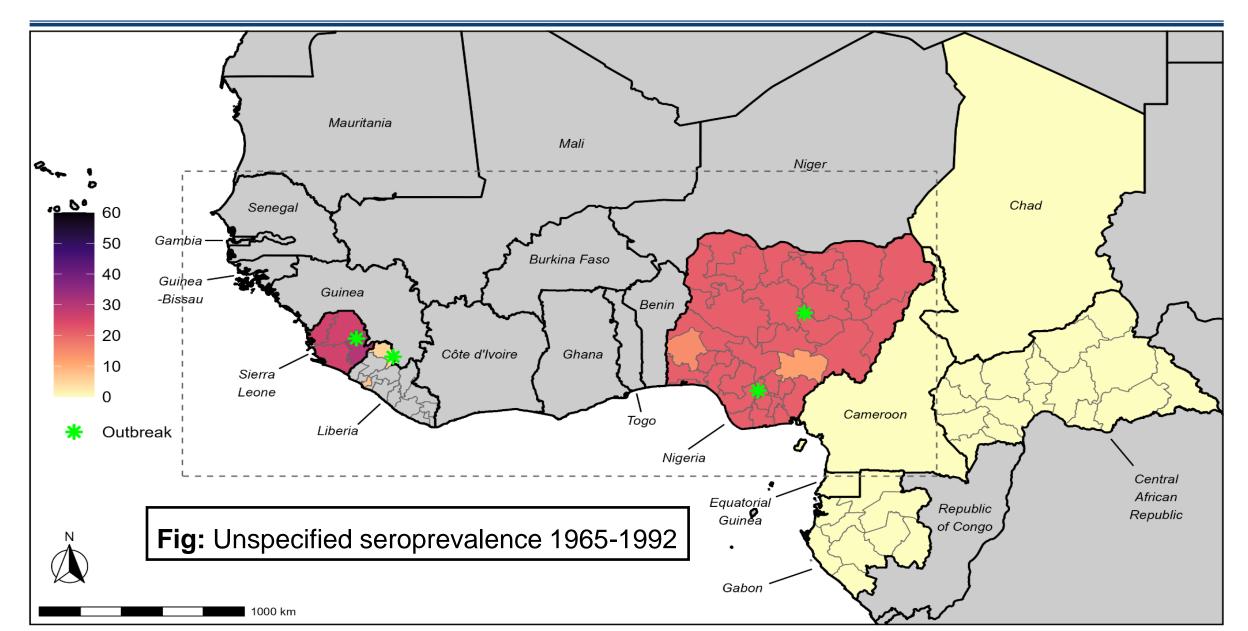


- Systematic literature review of Lassa Fever
  - outbreaks
  - transmission models
  - epidemiological parameters
- Data extracted, curated and included in epireview R package (WIP)
- Meta-analysis of parameters of interest



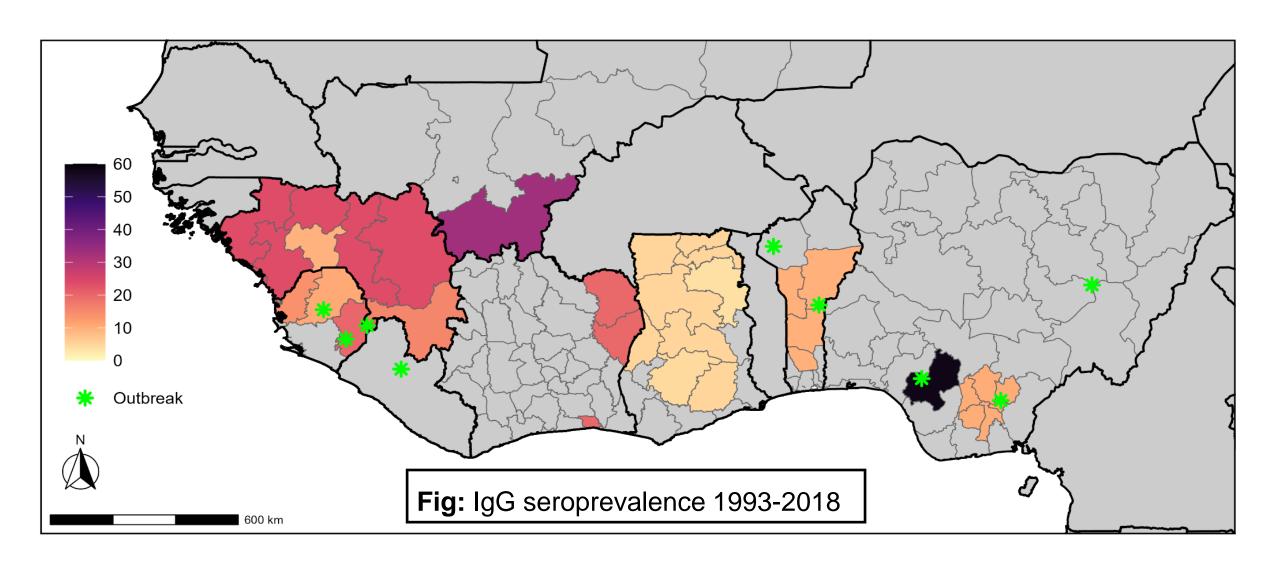
# **Lassa Fever - Outbreaks & Seroprevalence**





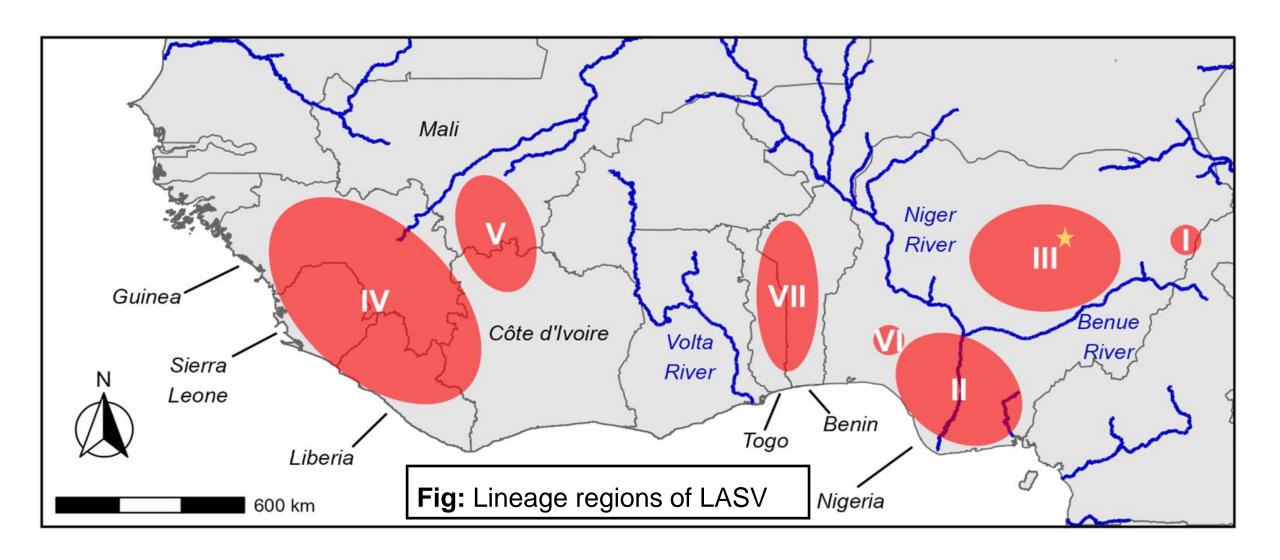
# **Lassa Fever - Outbreaks & Seroprevalence**





# **Lassa Fever - Lineages**





# **Lassa Fever - Severity**

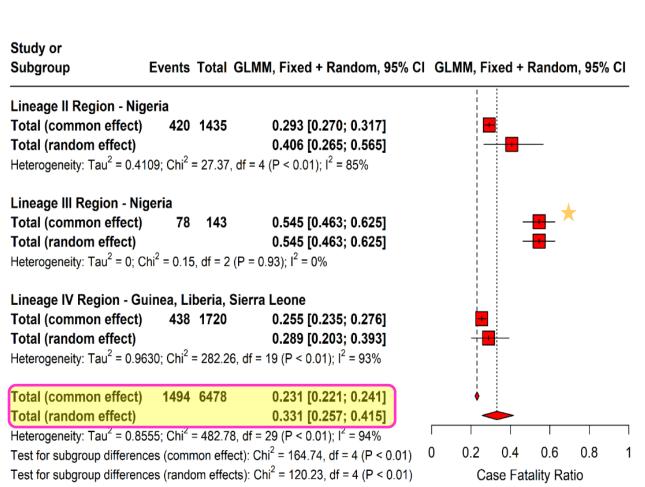


### Imperial College London

0.6

Case Fatality Ratio

#### Meta-analysis of CFRs



Study or Subgroup Events Total GLMM, Fixed + Random, 95% CI GLMM, Fixed + Random, 95% CI Reported Cases < 30 Total (common effect) 72 174 0.414 [0.343; 0.488] Total (random effect) 0.415 [0.317; 0.520] Heterogeneity:  $Tau^2 = 0.2233$ ;  $Chi^2 = 17.26$ , df = 10 (P = 0.07);  $I^2 = 42\%$ Reported Cases = 30-99 Total (common effect) 242 758 0.319 [0.287; 0.353] Total (random effect) 0.327 [0.210; 0.471] Heterogeneity:  $Tau^2 = 1.0424$ ;  $Chi^2 = 126.42$ , df = 11 (P < 0.01);  $I^2 = 91\%$ Reported Cases = 100-299 Total (common effect) 195 645 0.302 [0.268; 0.339] Total (random effect) 0.291 [0.113; 0.570]

0.231 [0.221; 0.241]

Reported Cases >= 1000 Total (common effect) 912 4460 0.204 [0.193; 0.217] Total (random effect) 0.221 [0.157; 0.302] Heterogeneity:  $Tau^2 = 0.0893$ ;  $Chi^2 = 61.28$ , df = 1 (P < 0.01);  $I^2 = 98\%$ Total (common effect)

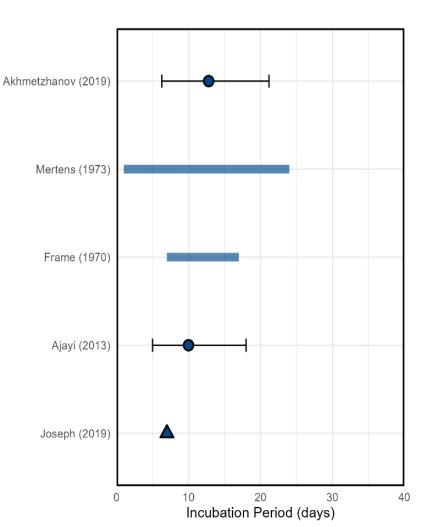
1494 6478

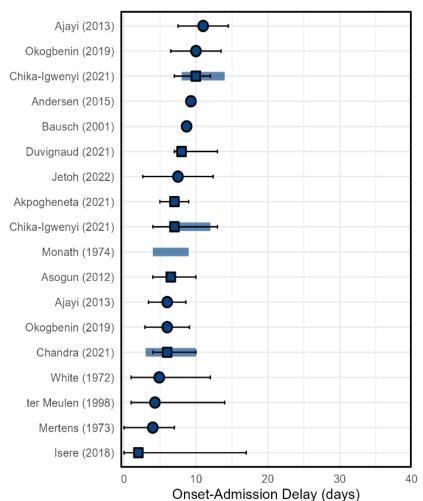
Heterogeneity:  $Tau^2 = 1.3854$ ;  $Chi^2 = 146.14$ , df = 3 (P < 0.01);  $I^2 = 98\%$ 

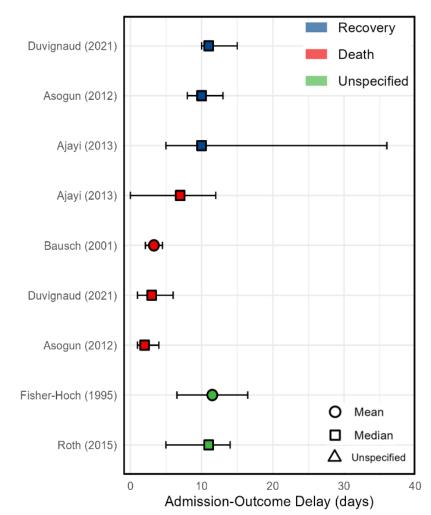
Total (random effect) 0.331 [0.257; 0.415] Heterogeneity:  $Tau^2 = 0.8555$ ;  $Chi^2 = 482.78$ , df = 29 (P < 0.01);  $I^2 = 94\%$ Test for subgroup differences (common effect):  $Chi^2 = 109.49$ , df = 4 (P < 0.01) Test for subgroup differences (random effects):  $Chi^2 = 29.04$ , df = 4 (P < 0.01)

# **Lassa Fever - Delays**



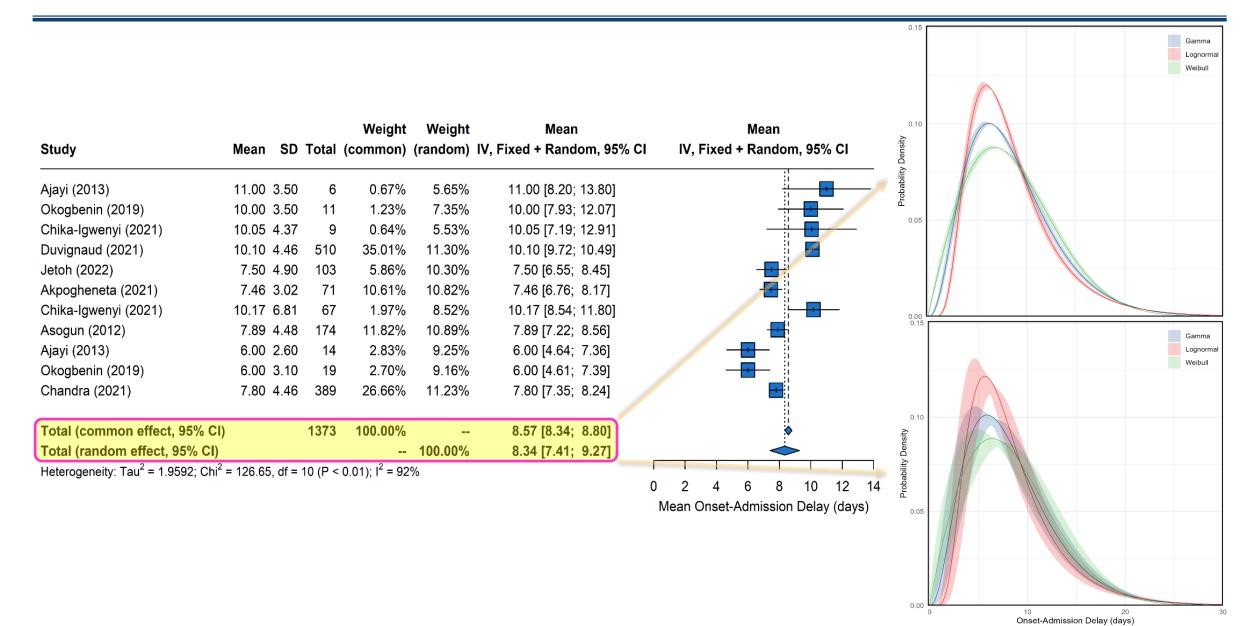






# **Lassa Fever - Delays**

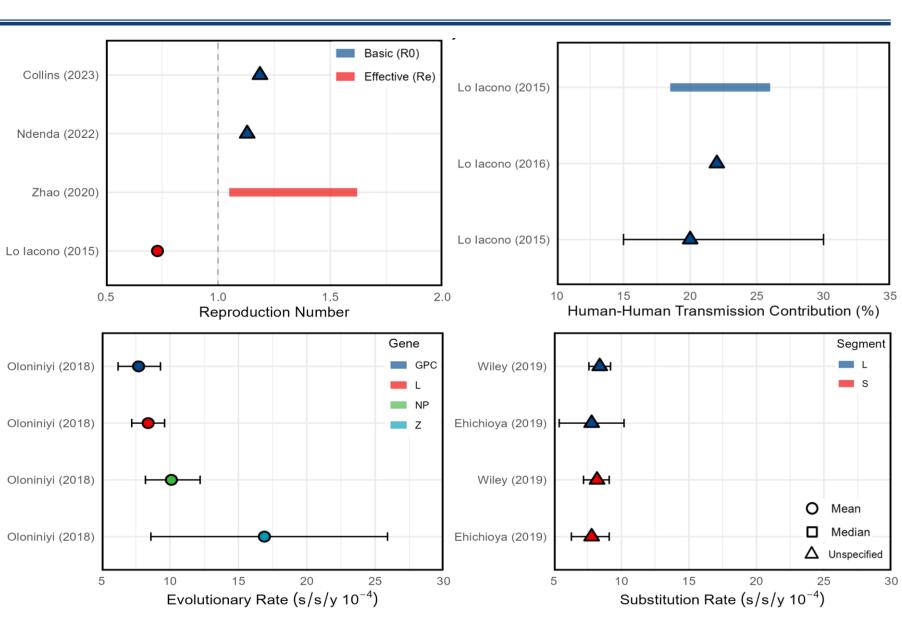




#### **Lassa Fever - Transmission & Evolution**



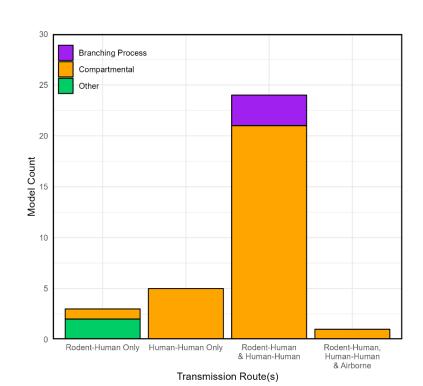
- Transmission difficult to characterise
- Estimates of viral evolution are low
- Fear of new variants
  - Lassa X

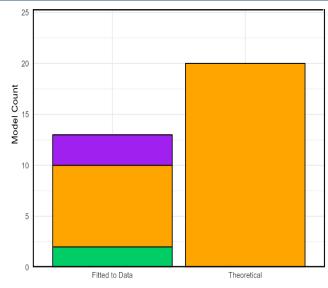


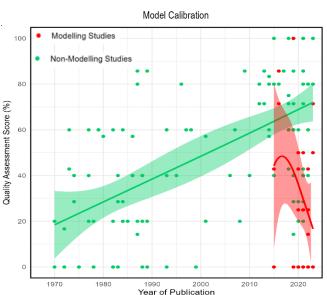
#### **Lassa Fever - Models**



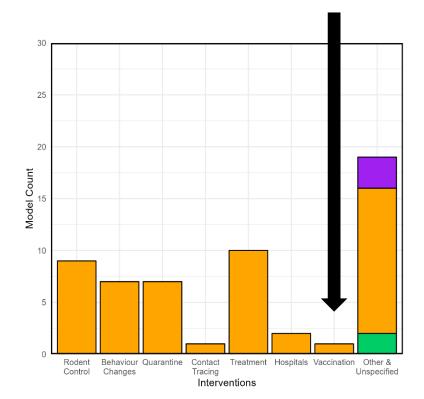
- 34 transmission models identified
- Quality is poor ⊗







- Limits assessment of impact of interventions
- Only 1 vaccine paper



- Comprehensive overview of key epidemiological parameters, mathematical models, and past outbreaks of LASV
- Significant uncertainty as to geographical distribution seroprevalence is highly spatially heterogenous
- Endemic zone expected to increase due to climate change and land-use change
- CFR estimates in line with previous review and Machupo and Guanarito arenaviruses
- Imperative to better characterise asymptomatic/mild infection and IFRs
- Need for improved mathematical modelling!

- https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2024.03.23.24304596v1
- https://mrc-ide.github.io/priority-pathogens/articles/pathogen\_lassa.html
- https://github.com/mrc-ide/epireview





