

Epi Parameter informal drop-in session

December 18, 2024

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Overview

- Best practices paper (10 min)
- Epiverse's Epi-Training Kit (5 min)


Best practices paper

PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

 OPEN ACCESS

PERSPECTIVE

Best practices for estimating and reporting epidemiological delay distributions of infectious diseases

Kelly Charniga , Sang Woo Park, Andrei R. Akhmetzhanov, Anne Cori, Jonathan Dushoff, Sebastian Funk, Katelyn M. Gostic, Natalie M. Linton, Adrian Lison, Christopher E. Overton, Juliet R. C. Pulliam, Thomas Ward, Simon Cauchemez, Sam Abbott

Published: October 28, 2024 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1012520>

Article	Authors	Metrics	Comments	Media Coverage
⌵				

The long paper

medRxiv

THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR HEALTH SCIENCES



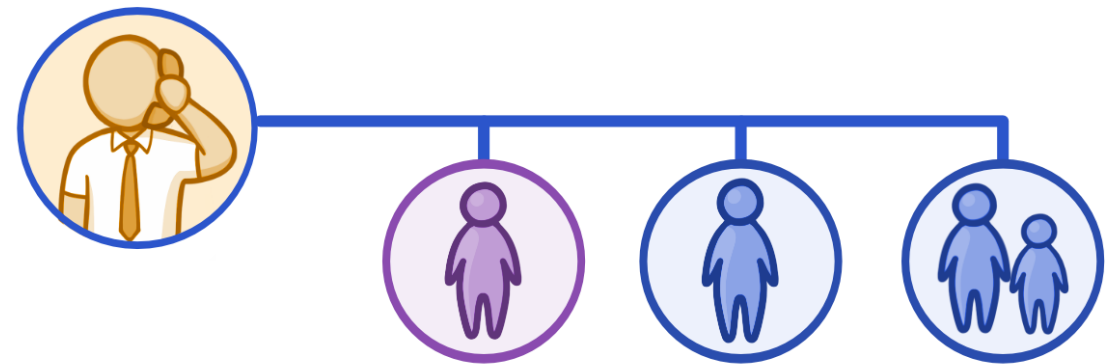
BMJ Yale

¹ Estimating epidemiological delay distributions for
² infectious diseases

³ Sang Woo Park¹, Andrei R. Akhmetzhanov², Kelly Charniga³, Anne
⁴ Cori⁴, Nicholas G. Davies^{5, 6}, Jonathan Dushoff^{7, 8, 9}, Sebastian
⁵ Funk^{5,6}, Katie Gostic¹⁰, Bryan Grenfell¹, Natalie M. Linton¹¹, Marc
⁶ Lipsitch^{10,12}, Adrian Lison¹³, Christopher E. Overton^{14,15,16}, Thomas
⁷ Ward¹⁵, and Sam Abbott^{6,7}

Data

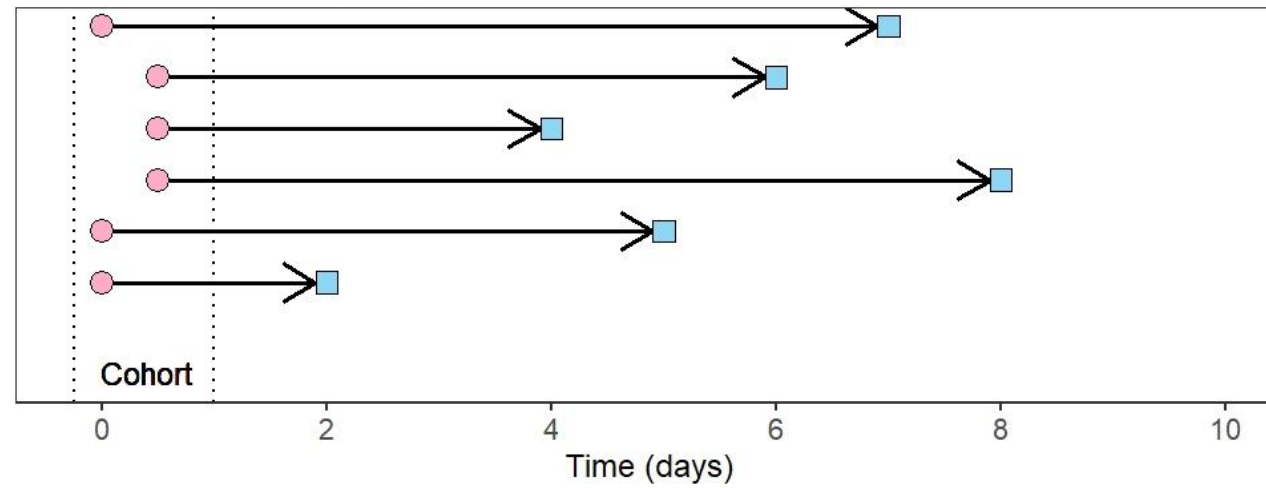
- Contact tracing
- Prospective cohort studies
- Household studies
- Etc.



Measuring delays

A

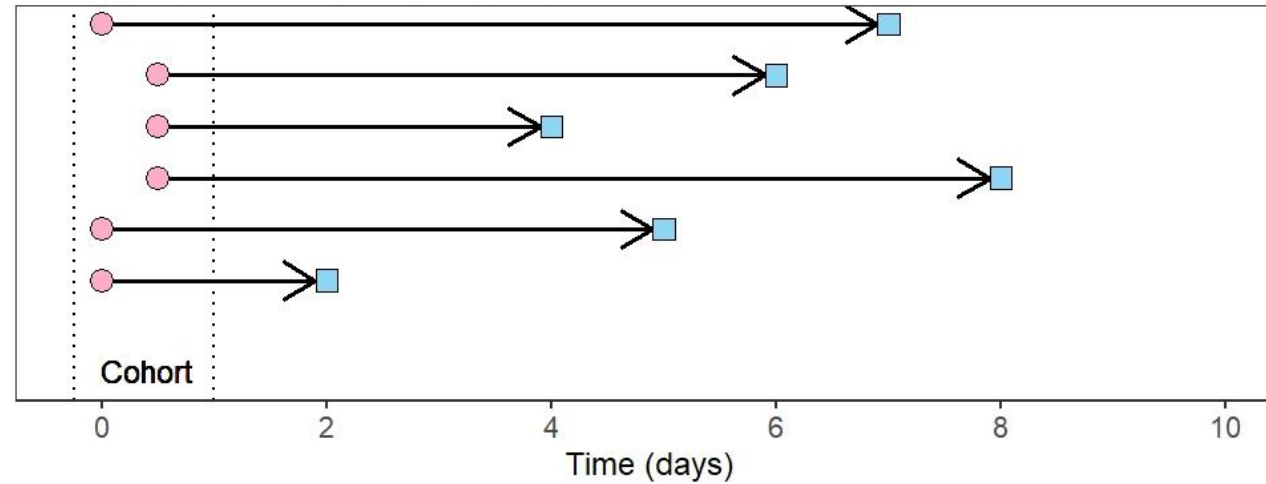
Forward cohort/forward distribution



Measuring delays

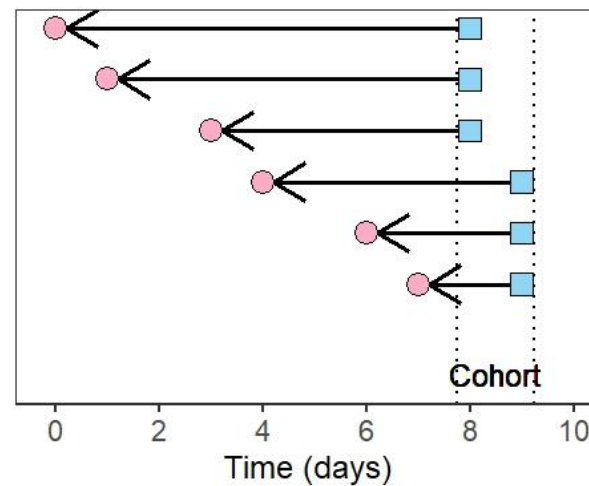
A

Forward cohort/forward distribution



B

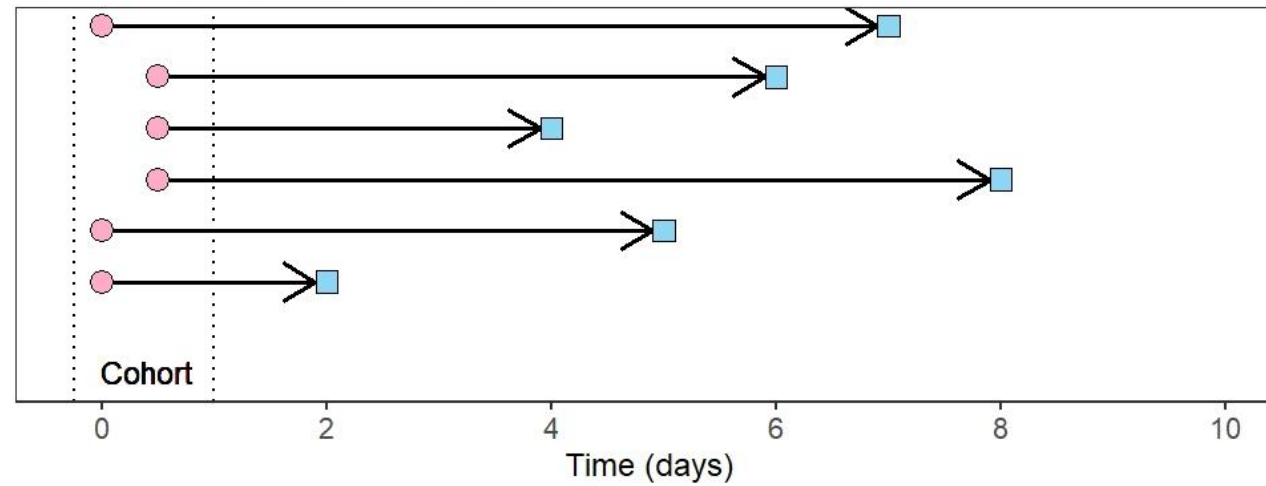
Backward cohort/backward distribution



Measuring delays

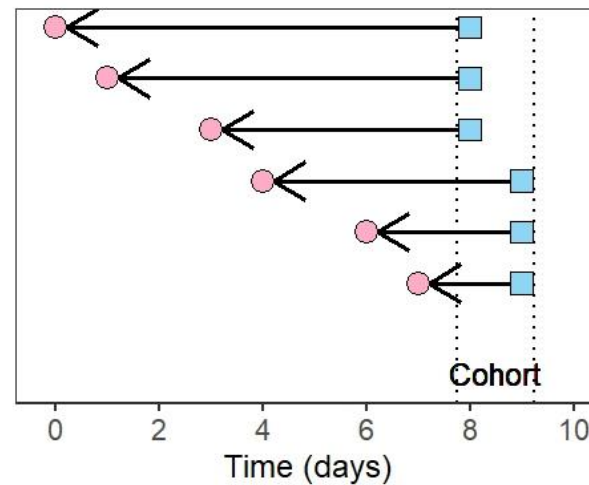
A

Forward cohort/forward distribution



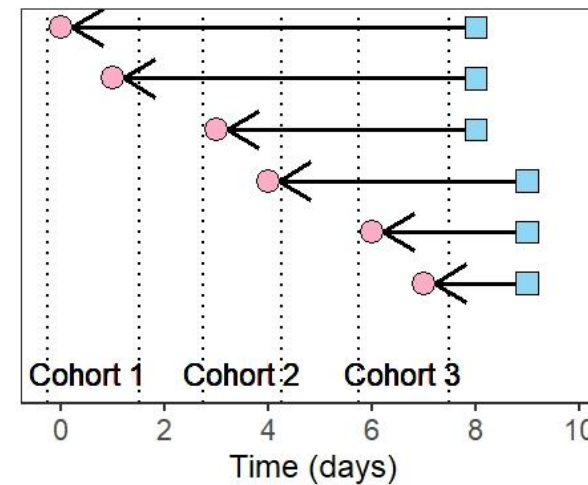
B

Backward cohort/backward distribution



C

Forward cohort/forward distribution

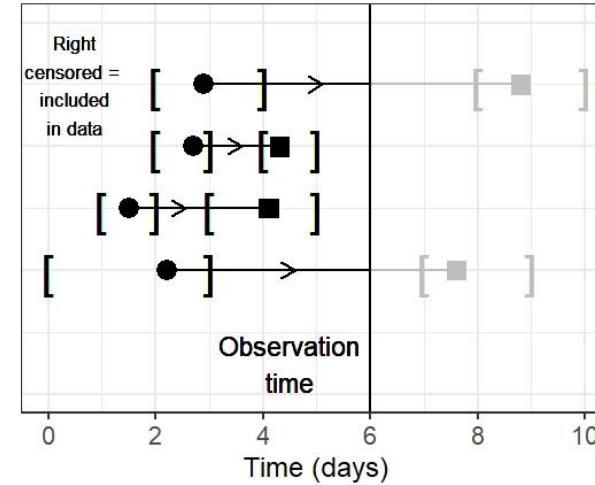


Biases

- Censoring (right, left, interval)

A

Forward cohort/forward distribution

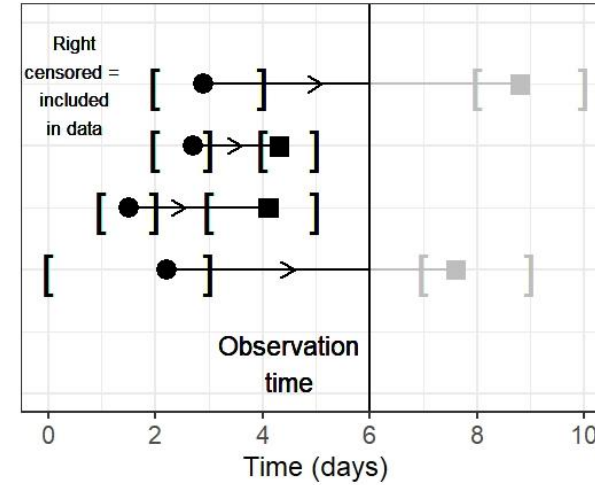


Biases

- Censoring (right, left, interval)
- Right truncation

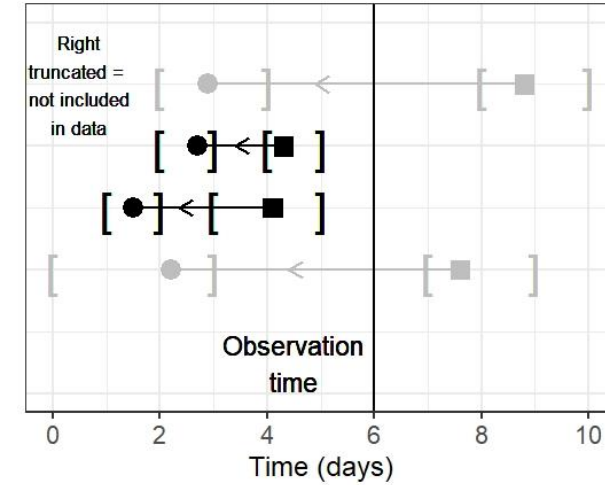
A

Forward cohort/forward distribution



B

Forward cohort/forward distribution

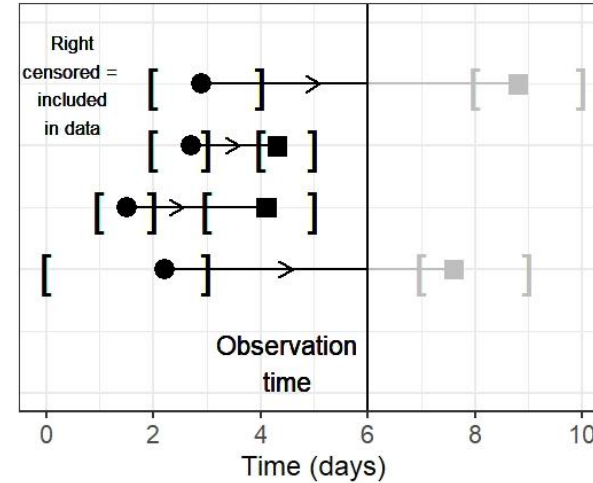


Biases

- Censoring (right, left, interval)
- Right truncation
- Dynamical bias

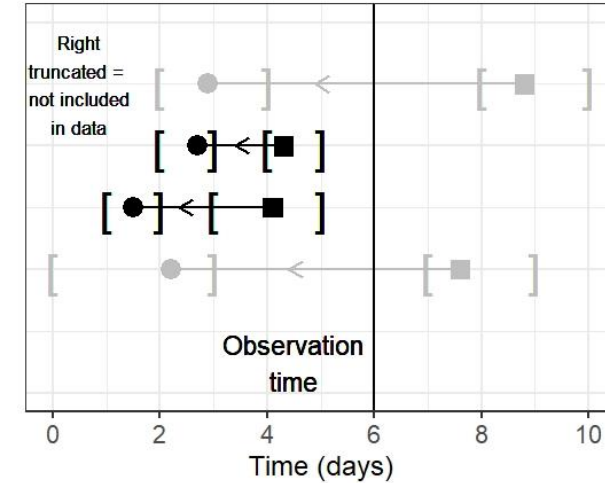
A

Forward cohort/forward distribution



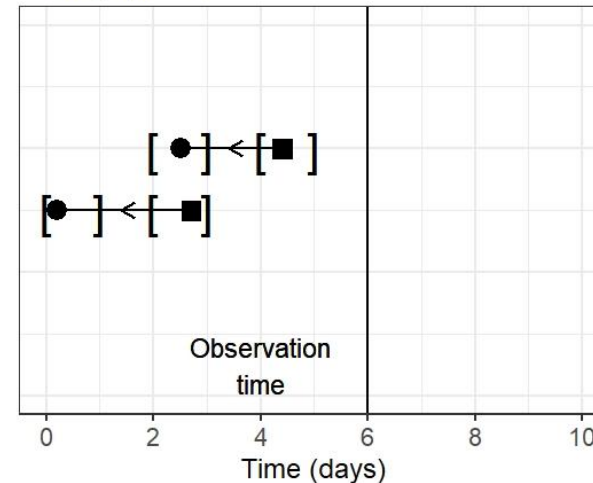
B

Forward cohort/forward distribution



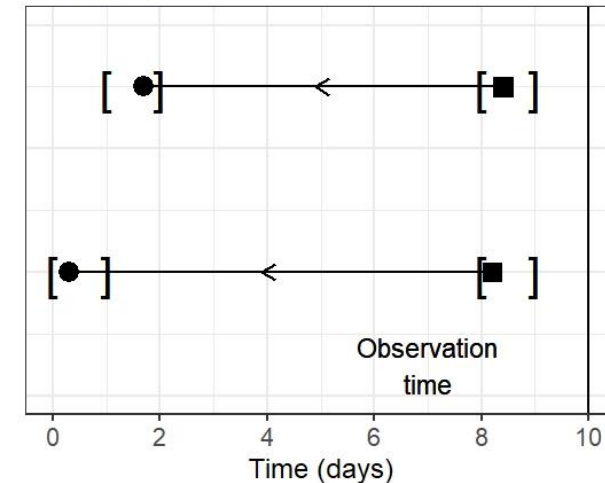
C

Backward cohort/backward distribution
Growing epidemic



D

Backward cohort/backward distribution
Declining epidemic

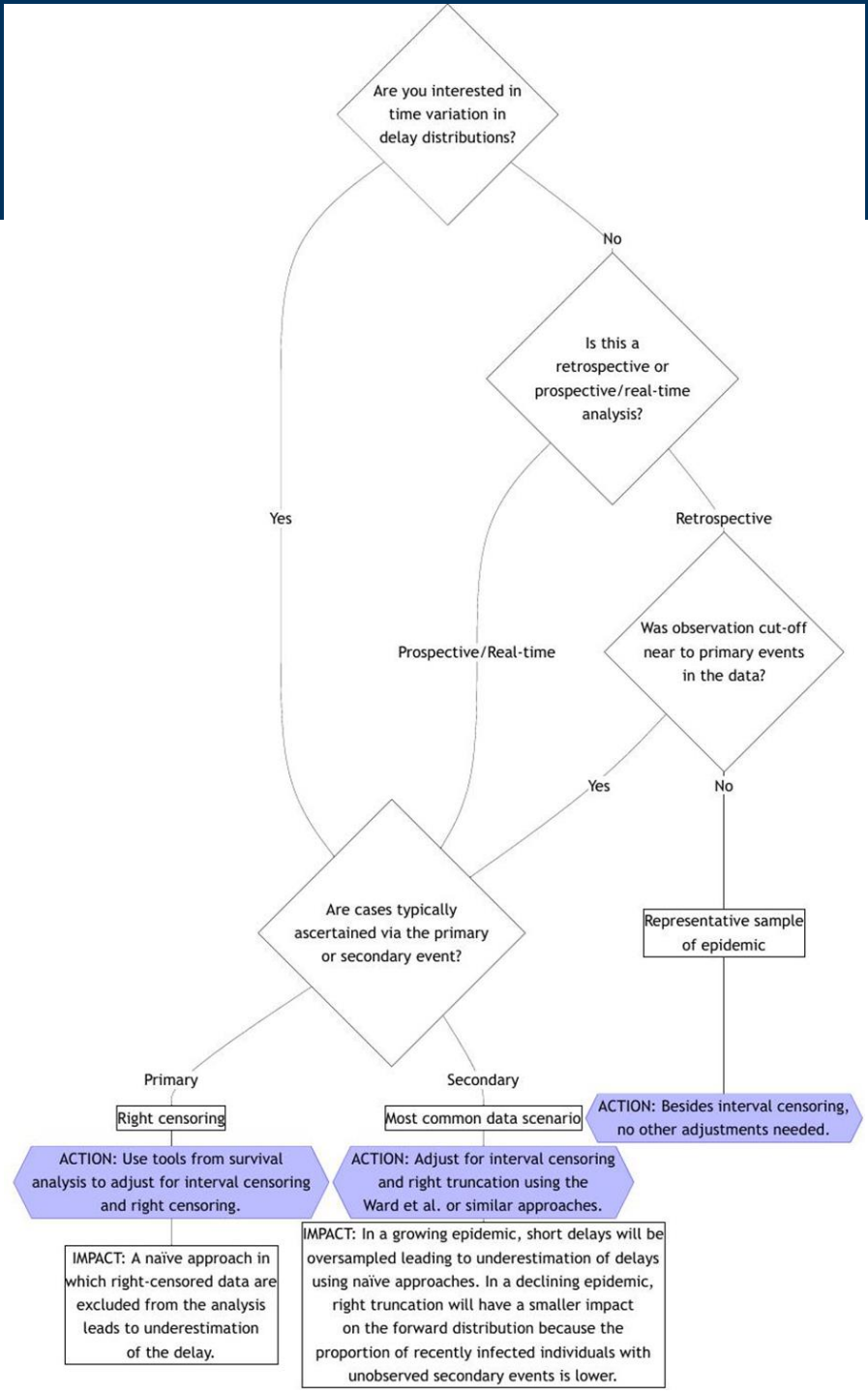


Adjusting for biases

- Why important
- How to do it

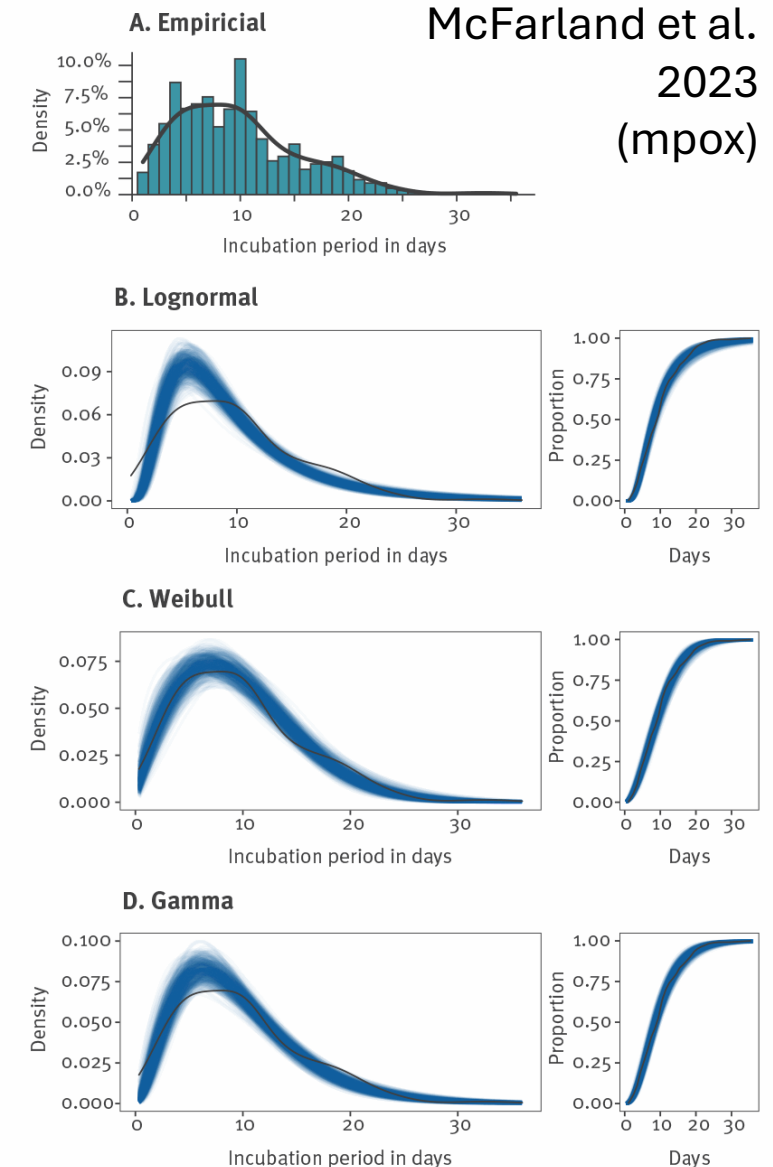


Decision tree



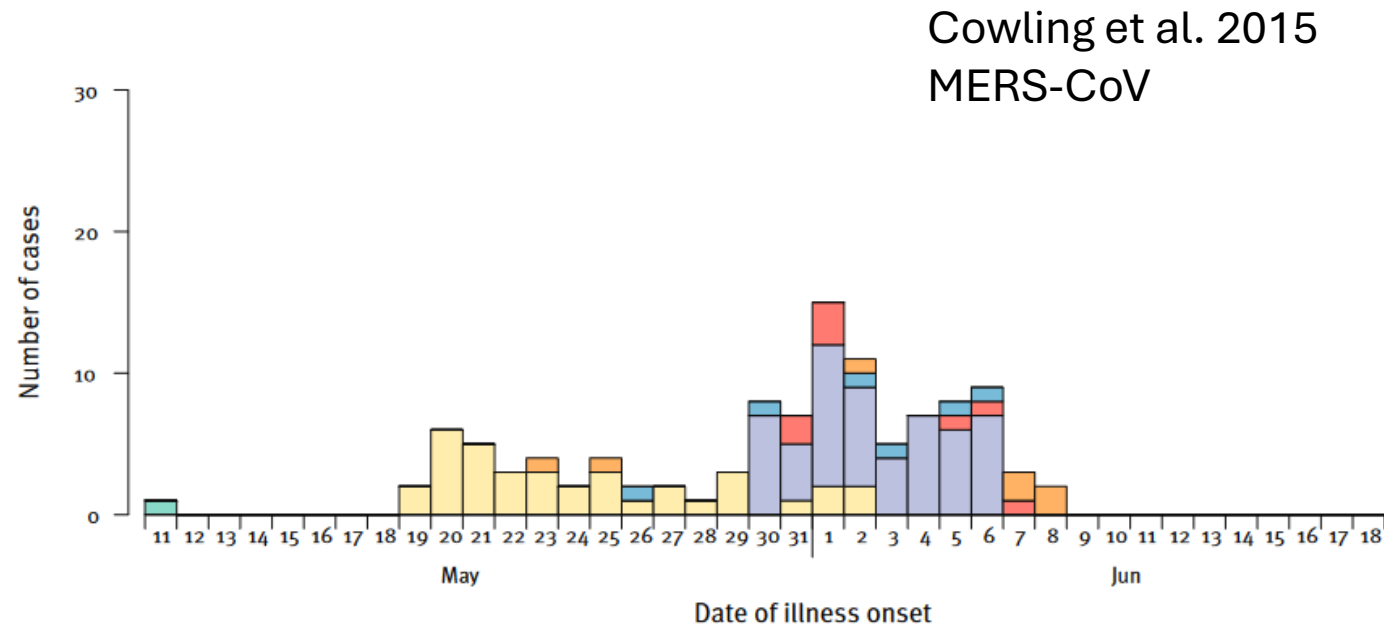
Checklist (estimation)

- ✓ Adjust for biases
- ✓ Compare multiple probability distributions
- ✓ Correctly convert parameters
- ✓ Add subgroups or stratify
- ✓ Check model diagnostics



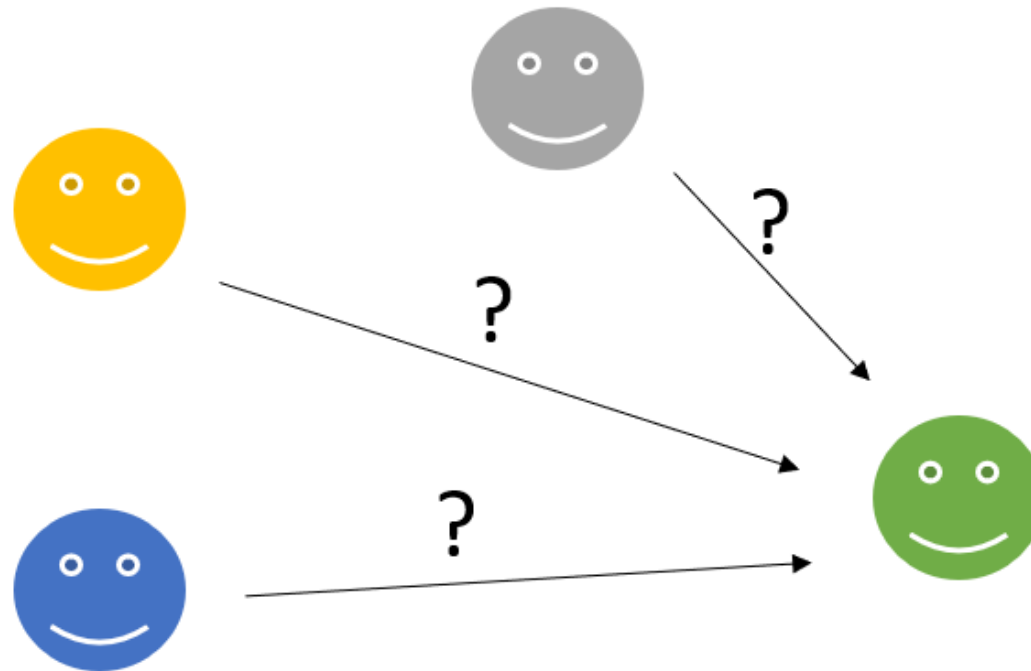
Checklist (reporting)

- ✓ Central tendency, variability, and quantiles
- ✓ Parameters
- ✓ Uncertainty
- ✓ Characteristics about study sample
- ✓ Epidemic curve
- ✓ Control measures
- ✓ Data and code



Analyzing incubation period and serial interval data

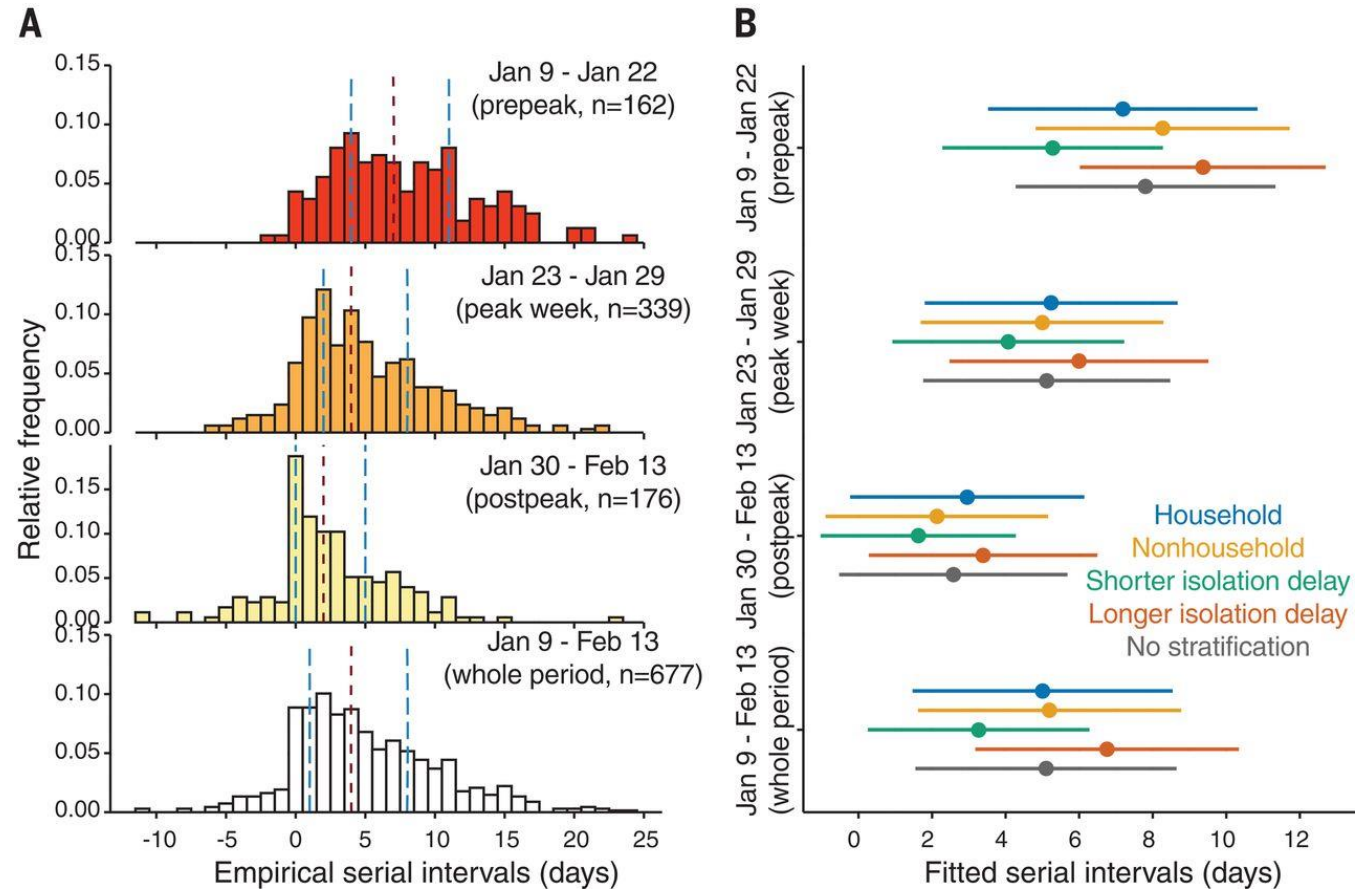
- Check for multiple possible exposures/infectors
- Check negative serial intervals



Other considerations

- How to best use new data
- Choice of prior distributions
- Meta-analyses
- Time-varying delays

Ali et al. 2020
COVID-19



Limitations

- Review not systematic
- Vector-borne diseases

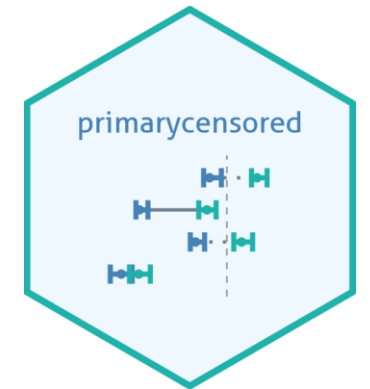


Conclusions

- Adjusting for bias is important!
- Our recommendations can help:
 - Improve the robustness and utility of delay estimates
 - Provide guidance for the evaluation of reported estimates for downstream use

Discussion/future work

- R packages
 - epidist
 - primarycensored
- Identifying barriers to adoption of best practices



Acknowledgements

- Sang Woo (Daniel) Park
- Sam Abbott
- Andrei Akhmetzhanov
- Simon Cauchemez
- Anne Cori
- Jonathan Dushoff
- Sebastian Funk
- Katie Gostic
- Natalie Linton
- Adrian Lison
- Chris Overton
- Juliet Pulliam



Sam



Sang Woo

Epi-Training Kit

- Open-access online training
- Infectious disease modeling and public health data science
- Gender perspective
- Latin American context



Epi-Training Kit

		Módulos			
Unidades		Teoría epidémica y epidemiológica	Ciencia de datos en salud pública	Respuesta a brotes	Modelamiento y analítica avanzada
		Historia de epidemias y pandemias	Introducción a R y RStudio	Sistemas de vigilancia en salud pública	Parámetros (epiparameter)
		Introducción a la teoría epidémica	Recolección de datos epidemiológicos	Investigación de brotes paso a paso	El número de reproducción
		Epidemiología general	Limpieza de datos epidemiológicos (cleanepi)	Comunicación del riesgo	Construyendo un modelo determinístico simple
		Biología e inmunología	Visualización de datos en R con ggplot2	Laboratorio para respuesta a brotes	Introducción a la estadística y probabilidad (epiparameter/CFR)
		Principios de vacunología	Reportes en R Markdown	Trabajo de campo para respuesta a brotes	Efectividad de las vacunas (vaccineff)
			Informes Automatizados (sivirep)		Fuerza de infección (serofoi)
					Modelamiento para toma de decisiones

Parameters Unit

Course objectives

- Define key epidemiological parameters and give examples of how they are used

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- Understand the data and methods needed to estimate epidemiological parameters

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Parameters Unit

Course objectives

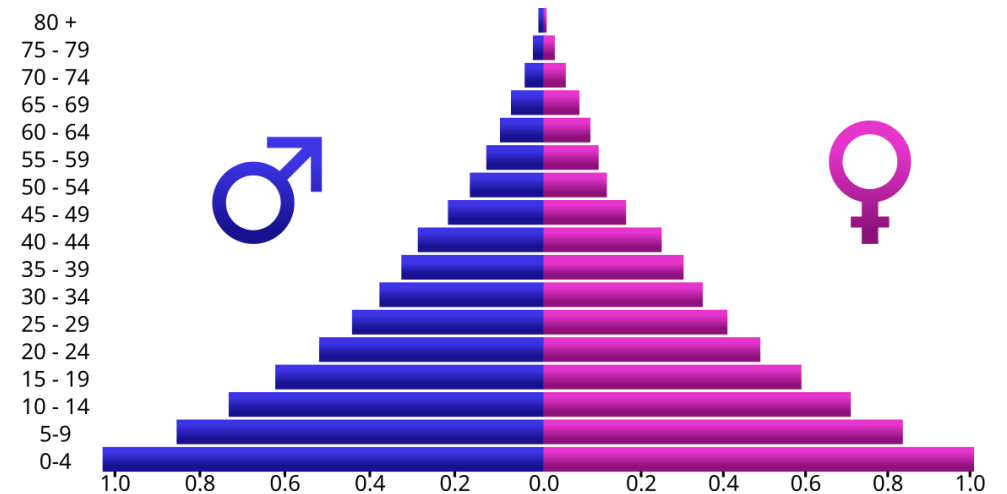
- Define key epidemiological parameters and give examples of how they are used
- Understand the data and methods needed to estimate epidemiological parameters
- Evaluate the quality of epidemiological parameters according to best practices
- Become familiar with the tools to access and estimate epidemiological parameters

Parameters Unit

Theme 1: Introduction

Theme 2: Classification and definitions

- 2.1. Delays
- 2.2. Demographics
- 2.3. Transmission
- 2.4. Surveillance
- 2.5. Clinical
- 2.6. Severity
- 2.7. Interventions
- 2.8. Genomics



Parameters Unit

Theme 3: Quality of estimates

3.1. Delays

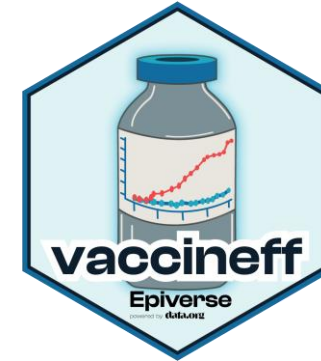
3.2. R_t

3.3. Quality assessment scales

Theme 4: Databases and tools

Theme 5: References and resources

Theme 6. Case Study



Parameters Unit

- “Health detective” storyline
- Use of Epiverse R packages
- Video game format for case study



Parameters Unit

- Pilot phase underway
- Release date TBD
- Adapting to African context next year



Acknowledgements

- Zulma Cucunubá
- Laura Gómez-Bermeo
- José M. Velasco
- Joshua Lambert
- Epi-Training Kit Team



Laura



Zulma

Extra slides

Gender perspective in course

A lo largo de estas fases, la incorporación de la perspectiva de género se ha planteado mediante:

- 1) Preguntar explícitamente aspectos relacionados a género a los potenciales usuarios identificados
- 2) Hacer visible la brecha de género presente en las áreas STEM y la ciencia de datos
- 3) Identificar barreras de aprendizaje asociadas al género
- 4) Promover la participación de mujeres en el diseño y todas las fases del desarrollo
- 5) Retroalimentar el diseño de acuerdo a los resultados preliminares encontrados
- 6) Incorporar un enfoque de género en el diseño y desarrollo del curso mediante el uso de lenguaje inclusivo y un equilibrio gráfico que evite la reproducción de estereotipos de género.