



?? When becoming symptomatic
should I_{aq} go to hospital or to the I_{ss} ??

$$dS = -\beta * c * r1 * (\sum \text{infected non-isolated} + r2 * \sum \text{infected isolated})$$

$$dS = -\beta * ((c * r1 * \sum \text{infected non-isolated}) + (c * r2 * \sum \text{infected isolated}))$$

~~$dS =$ differentiate between the mild and severe non-isolated (based on one of the formula above)~~

$$dL = +\beta * c * r1 * (\sum \text{infected non-isolated} + r2 * (\sum \text{infected isolated})) * (1-\text{lambda}) - \sigma * L \quad [\text{depending on decision above}]$$

$$dL_q = +\beta * c * r1 * (\text{sum infected non-isolated} + r2 * (\text{sum infected isolated})) * (\text{lambda}) - \sigma * L_q$$

c= baseline contact rate

r1= reduction of contact rate because social distancing (60%)

r2=reduction of contact rate because infected are isolated or quarantined or in hospital

For age stratification model: c will be developed using the age strata contact matrix and will be c_{ij}

Questions?

- For non-isolated , severe and mild cases should have different contact rate
- Other cap process in the model?

| Parameters | Definition | Values | References |
|-----------------|--|------------------------|--|
| c | Number of contact per day per person in a population that is not quarantined and follow social distancing measures | S1=6 | Arbitrary scenario |
| c _r | Number of contact per day per person in a population that is not quarantined and doesn't follow social distancing measures | S1=11 | Béraud, G., S. Kazmerczak, et al. (2015). "The French Connection: The First Large Population-Based Contact Survey in France Relevant for the Spread of Infectious Diseases." PLOS ONE 10(7): e0133203. |
| c _q | Number of contact per day per person in a population that is quarantined | S1=4 | Arbitrary but would correspond to a family of 4 |
| β | Beta – transmission rate when contact | 0.05 | Stilianakis, N. I. and Y. Drossinos (2010). "Dynamics of infectious disease transmission by inhalable respiratory droplets." Journal of the Royal Society, Interface 7(50): 1355-1366. |
| σ | sigma = 1 /latency period | 0.27=1 /3.7 days | Wu, P., X. Hao, et al. (2020). "Real-time tentative assessment of the epidemiological characteristics of novel coronavirus infections in Wuhan, China, as at 22 January 2020." Eurosurveillance 25(3): 2000044. (not sure) |
| λ | Lambda = percentage of exposed (incubant) individuals identified through contact tracing and placed in quarantine | lambda1 =0; lambda2=80 | SCENARIO |
| ϱ | Rho=quarantine compliency rate | Rho1=0.75; Rho2=0.95 | SCenario |
| ε | Epsilon = 1/pre-symptomatic infectious period | S1 = 1/2.5 days | See Vicky's model |
| ε_q | Epsilon = 1/(pre-symptomatic infectious period +duration between onset of symptoms and diagnostic) | 1/4.5 | Kappa+epsilon |
| α | Alpha= percentage of infectious(symptomatic) that develop mild symptoms | 0.86 | Base on CIRID report March 30th 2020 |
| δ | Delta = percentage of infectious pré-symptomatic who will develop symptoms | 87% | Courriel Lisa |
| Υ | Upsilon = 1/ duration of the asymptomatic period between pre-symptomatic period and recovery | 1/15 days | CDC report (12.5 + 2.5) |
| ν_m | Nu _m = 1/duration of the symptomatic period for Mild cases before they recover | 1/12.5 days | See Vicky |
| ν_s | Nu _s = 1/duration of the symptomatic period for Severe cases before they recover | 1/12.5 days | See Vicky |
| ν_d | Nu _d = 1/duration of the symptomatic period for Severe cases before dying | 1/12.5 days | See Vicky |
| κ | Kappa= 1/duration between onset of symptoms and diagnostic | 1/2 days | Dong Y, Mo X, Hu Y, et al. Epidemiological characteristics of 2143 pediatric patients with 2019 coronavirus disease in China. Pediatrics. 2020; doi: 10.1542/peds.2020-0702 |
| φ_m | Fei m= percentage of mild cases who go in isolation | 100%; 80% | Scenario to be tested |
| φ_{si} | Fei si= percentage of severe cases who go in isolation | 0% | Scenario to be tested |
| φ_{mr} | Fei si= percentage of severe cases who go in isolation | 80%; 80% | Scenario to be tested |
| φ_{mq} | Fei mq = percentage of mild cases in quarantine who go in isolation | 100; 80% | Scenario to be tested |
| φ_{sh} | Fei sh= percentage of severe cases who go in hospital | 100% | Scenario to be tested . Note: $\varphi_{si} + \varphi_{sh} \leq 1$ |
| μ | Mu= percentage of severe case dying | 12.4% | Wilson et al explored case fatality risk accounting for a 13 day lag time and report the most reasonable estimates should be considered between 0.25% - 3.0% (KS report March 16 th) |
| τ | Tau = compliance rate with social distancing measures | 90%; 60% | Scenario to be tested |
| φ | Phi = parameter to adjust le level of participation of the quarantined to the transmission | 0 | |



