

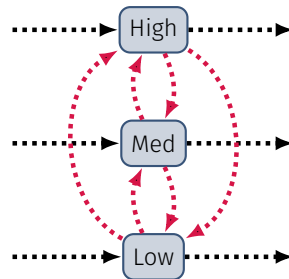
# Influence of simulated risk group turnover in STI epidemics with assortative mixing

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Canadian Student Health Research Forum

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## Disclosures

None

## Acknowledgements

Stefan Baral, Sheree Schwartz, Linwei Wang, Huiting Ma, Katherine Young, Harry Hausler



# Background

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<sup>1</sup>Rowley et al. 2019.

<sup>2</sup>UNAIDS 2020.

<sup>3</sup>Mishra et al. 2014.

# Background

## STI — Sexually Transmitted Infections

- ▶ 1+ million new STI infections per day<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ 1.7 million new HIV infections per year<sup>2</sup>

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# Background

## STI — Sexually Transmitted Infections

- ▶ 1+ million new STI infections per day<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ 1.7 million new HIV infections per year<sup>2</sup>

## tPAF — Transmission Population Attributable Fraction<sup>3</sup>

- ▶ based on epidemic simulation models
- ▶ % onward infections from unmet needs of risk group → inform interventions

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# Key Modelling Concepts

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## Turnover:

movement between risk groups

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High

Med

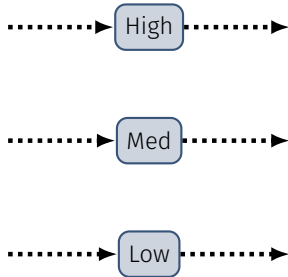
Low



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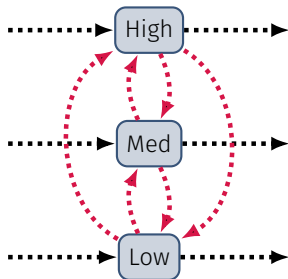
movement between risk groups



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## Turnover:

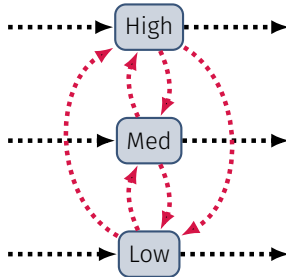
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movement between risk groups



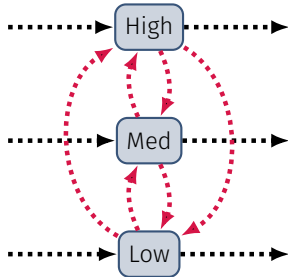
## Assortative Mixing:

like-with-like (vs random) partnerships

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## Turnover:

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## Assortative Mixing:

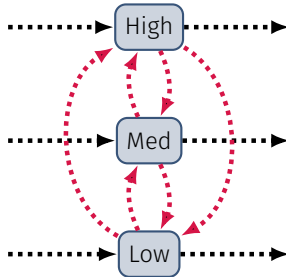
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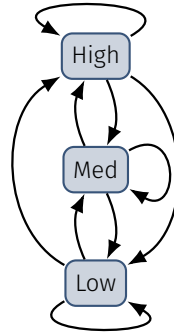
## Turnover:

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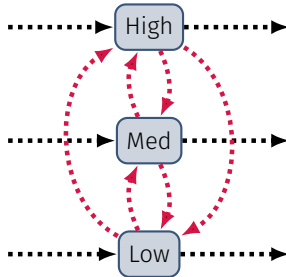
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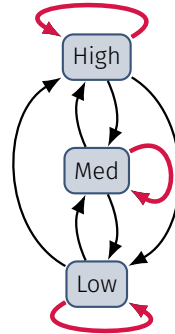
## Turnover:

movement between risk groups



## Assortative Mixing:

like-with-like (vs random) partnerships



# Research Questions

Influence of turnover on:

1. equilibrium **STI prevalence**
2. **tPAF** of High Risk group

...under **random** vs **assortative** mixing

# Methods



## Methods

- Susceptible, Infectious, Recovered (SIR)



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- ▶ **STI prevalence** vs turnover

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- **Calibrate** risk group partners per year to reproduce the **same STI prevalence**

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- ▶ Stable turnover in 3 risk groups
- ▶ **STI prevalence** vs turnover

- ▶ **Calibrate** risk group partners per year to reproduce the **same STI prevalence**
- ▶ 4 model variants:

Random                      No Turnover  
VS                      ×                      VS  
Assortative                      Turnover

## Methods

- Susceptible, Infectious, Recovered (SIR)



- ▶ Stable turnover in 3 risk groups
- ▶ **STI prevalence** vs turnover

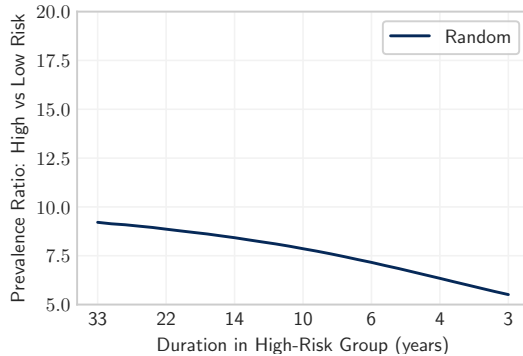
- **Calibrate** risk group partners per year to reproduce the **same STI prevalence**

- ▶ 4 model variants:

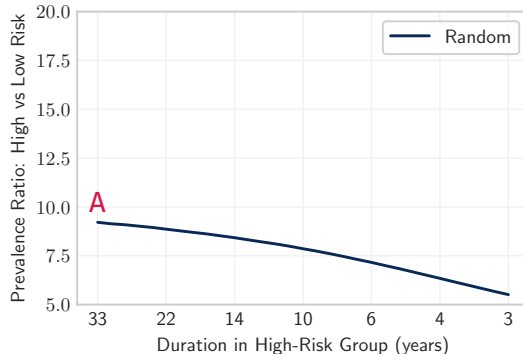
Random                      No Turnover  
VS                      ×                      VS  
Assortative                      Turnover

- ▶ **tPAF** of High Risk for each variant

## Random mix — turnover “homogenizes” STI prevalence



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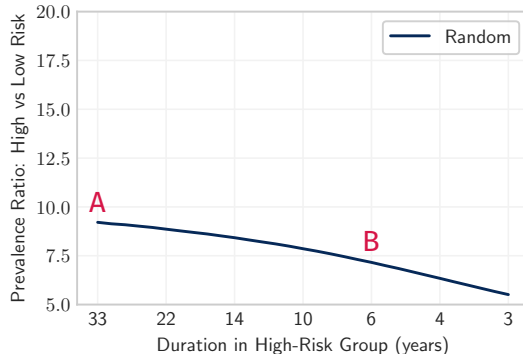


No Turnover (A)





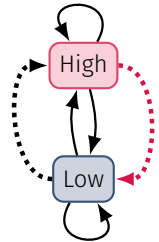
# Random mix — turnover “homogenizes” STI prevalence



No Turnover (A)



Turnover (B)



## Random mix — infer larger risk ratio with turnover → higher tPAF+

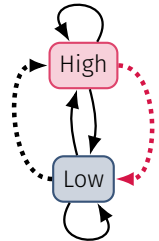
	No Turnover	Turnover
STI prevalence *		
Partners per year *		
10-year tPAF (Cal)		

\* Ratios = (High : Low) Risk; Pre → Post-Calibration

No Turnover (A)



Turnover (B)



## Random mix — infer larger risk ratio with turnover → higher tPAF+

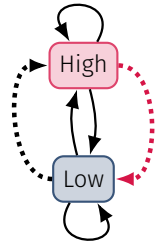
	No Turnover	Turnover
STI prevalence *	9.2 → 6.7	6.7 → 6.7
Partners per year *		
10-year tPAF (Cal)		

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Turnover (B)



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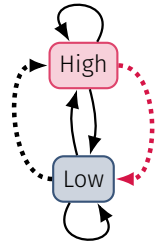
	No Turnover	Turnover
STI prevalence *	9.2 → 6.7	6.7 → 6.7
Partners per year *	25.0 → 15.2	25.0 → 23.9
10-year tPAF (Cal)		

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No Turnover (A)



Turnover (B)



## Random mix — infer larger risk ratio with turnover → higher tPAF+

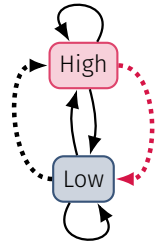
	No Turnover	Turnover
STI prevalence *	9.2 → 6.7	6.7 → 6.7
Partners per year *	25.0 → 15.2	25.0 → 23.9
10-year tPAF (Cal)	0.759	0.804

\* Ratios = (High : Low) Risk; Pre → Post-Calibration

No Turnover (A)



Turnover (B)



## Random mix — infer larger risk ratio with turnover → higher tPAF+

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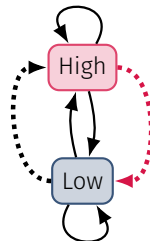
\* Ratios = (High : Low) Risk; Pre → Post-Calibration

- Ignore turnover → underestimate tPAF (5.6%)

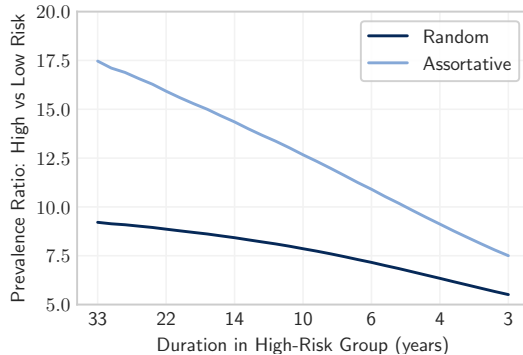
No Turnover (A)



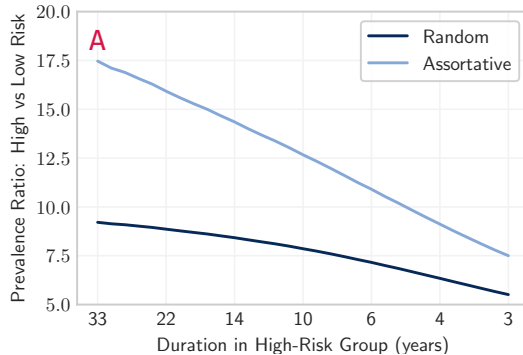
Turnover (B)



# Assort mix — turnover allows infections to “escape” sexual networks



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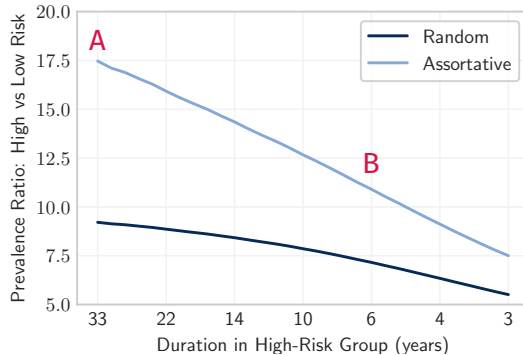


No Turnover (A)





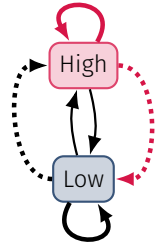
# Assort mix — turnover allows infections to “escape” sexual networks



No Turnover (A)



Turnover (B)



# Assort mix — higher risk ratio & escaped infections → higher tPAF++

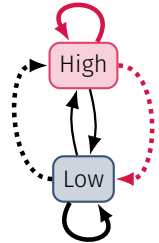
	No Turnover	Turnover
STI prevalence *		
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10-year tPAF (Cal)		

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No Turnover (A)



Turnover (B)



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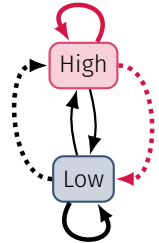
	No Turnover	Turnover
STI prevalence *	17.5 → 6.7	9.8 → 6.7
Partners per year *		
10-year tPAF (Cal)		

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No Turnover (A)



Turnover (B)



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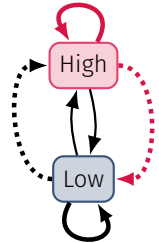
	No Turnover	Turnover
STI prevalence *	17.5 → 6.7	9.8 → 6.7
Partners per year *	25.0 → 6.0	25.0 → 10.1
10-year tPAF (Cal)		

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Turnover (B)



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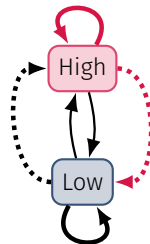
	No Turnover	Turnover
STI prevalence *	17.5 → 6.7	9.8 → 6.7
Partners per year *	25.0 → 6.0	25.0 → 10.1
10-year tPAF (Cal)	0.505	0.643

\* Ratios = (High : Low) Risk; Pre → Post-Calibration

No Turnover (A)



Turnover (B)



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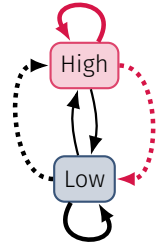
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- Ignore turnover → underestimate tPAF (21.5%)

No Turnover (A)



Turnover (B)



# Implications

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1. Influence of **turnover** on STI epidemics is **larger** under **assortative** mixing



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2. If turnover is **ignored**: we **underestimate** the impact of prioritizing and tailoring interventions to **high risk** groups

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1. Influence of **turnover** on STI epidemics is **larger** under **assortative** mixing
2. If turnover is **ignored**: we **underestimate** the impact of prioritizing and tailoring interventions to **high risk** groups

May be relevant to some non-STI epidemics