

R Epidemics Consortium and Using Its Packages to Analyze Influenza Data

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- 1 The R Epidemic CONsortium (RECON)
- 2 RECON Packages
- 3 Epidemic Curve and *incidence* Package
- 4 Time-varying Reproduction Number R_t and *EpiEstim* package

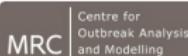
Precursor of RECON — Hackout 3

Hackout 3 (hackout3.ropensci.org)

An  hackthon of analysis and modelling tools for emergency outbreak response

Hackout 3

20-24 June 2016 • Berkeley, CA • USA



Imperial College London

BERKELEY
Institute for
Data Science



Thibaut Jombart
[organizer]
Imperial College London
[// website](#)



Karthik Ram
[organizer]
Berkeley Institute for Data Science
(USA), rOpenSci
[// website](#)

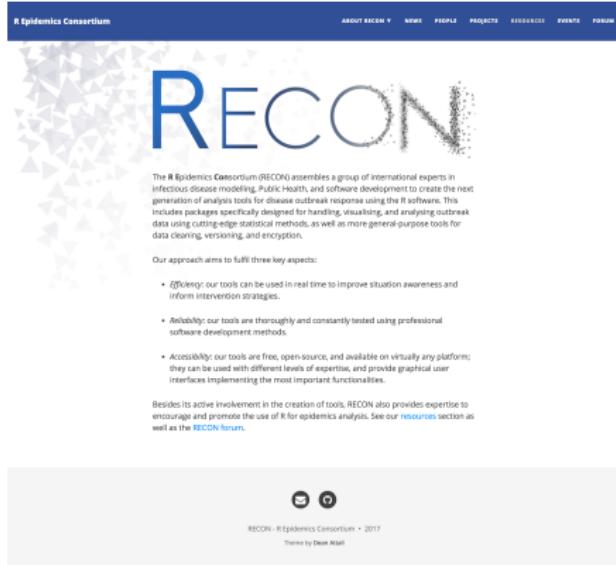


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The R Epidemics CONsortium (RECON)

a group of international experts in infectious disease modelling, public health, and software development to create the next generation of analysis tools for disease outbreak response using 



The R Epidemics Consortium (RECON) is a group of international experts in infectious disease modeling, public health, and software development to create the next generation of analysis tools for disease outbreak response using the R software. This includes packages specifically designed for handling, visualizing, and analyzing outbreak data using cutting-edge statistical methods, as well as more general-purpose tools for data cleaning, versioning, and encryption.

Our approach aims to fulfill three key aspects:

- Efficiency:** our tools can be used in real time to improve situation awareness and inform intervention strategies.
- Reliability:** our tools are thoroughly and constantly tested using professional software development methods.
- Accessibility:** our tools are free, open-source, and available on virtually any platform; they can be used with different levels of expertise, and provide graphical user interfaces implementing the most important functionalities.

Besides its active involvement in the creation of tools, RECON also provides expertise to encourage and promote the use of R for epidemics analysis. See our [resources](#) section as well as the [RECON forums](#).

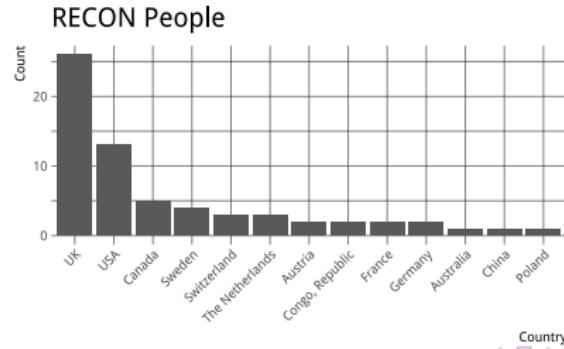
RECON - R Epidemics Consortium • 2017
Theme by [Dene Atwill](#)

www.repidemicsconsortium.org



RECON

- started 6th September, 2016
- 65 people (57 members, 6 advisory board, 2 administrative staffs)
- 13 countries, > 35 institutions
- 2 new packages (*outbreaks* and *incidence*) released, ~10 - 15 packages in development
- involvement in training programmes starting in 2017 (**the Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)**, **the European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (EPIET)**, ...)
- **public forum, blog, online resources**



The RECON forum (discourse.repidemicsconsortium.org)

A platform for public as well as private discussions relating to the use and development of tools for disease outbreaks analysis in 

The RECON forum

Discussing outbreak analysis and R programming.

The RECON forum

The RECON forum provides a platform for public as well as private discussions relating to the use and development of tools for disease outbreaks analysis in R. Our forum is currently hosted by Discourse.

How to use the forum?

To use the forum, you will need to create an account on [Discourse](#). This is particularly easy, as you can use various credentials to log in (e.g. Google, Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook).

Once you have an account, access the forum by going to <http://discourse.repidemicsconsortium.org>, or clicking on the image below:

RECON Forum
Community-based discussions of the use and development of R packages for epidemics analysis and outbreak response

RECON - R Epidemic Consortium • 2017
Theme by Dear Atai

Topic	Category	User	Replies	Views	Activity
1 Welcome to Discourse	General questions	  	4	15	1d
2 Converting weighted adjacency list to a weighted adjacency matrix	Development	  	17	115	1d
3 Survey sample size calculation, allowing for clustering in R	General questions	 	4	13	4d
4 Using an Adjacency List with Outbreak or Outbreaks?	General questions	 	3	31	8d
5 Hello from a bioinformatician	I need help...	 	9	25	1d
6 Explanation on bipartite graphs?	General questions	 	1	23	1d
7 Package to generate synthetic outbreak data	General questions	  	9	55	Feb 27
8 Spatial module in outbreak2?	Development	  	7	52	Feb 22
9 What better handle should we use?	General questions	  	8	83	Feb 16
10 Which conference/events in 2017 do you recommend?	events	  	4	110	Jan 24
11 Experience from an info-hackathon at the ESCAPE 2016 conference	Development	 	9	72	Dec 18
12 Teaching hackathon anyone?	events	  	1	140	Dec 18
13 Open dataset of epidemiological parameters	General questions	  	4	344	Nov 18
14 Scoring system for R packages?	Development	  	3	333	Oct 18
15 Epidatbook transferred to rconduit	Development	  	2	86	Oct 18
16 Welcome to the RECON forum!		 	9	110	Sept 18

There are no more recent topics.

Join us!



Aims of RECON packages

- **Efficiency:** used in real time to improve situation awareness and inform intervention strategies. **cutting-edge, computer-efficient statistical methods and epidemic models**
- **Reliability:** thoroughly and constantly tested using professional software development platform (e.g., [GitHub](#)) and methods (e.g., `testthat` and `covr`). **extensive unit testing, code review**
- **Accessibility:** free, open-source, and available on virtually any platform, easy learning curve; **extensive documentation, tutorials, GUI implementation**

- Released packages



outbreaks: collection of outbreak data. [GitHub](#)



incidence: computation, handling, visualisation and simple modelling of incidence. [GitHub](#)

- Up-and-coming packages



cleanr: rationalised and reproducible data cleaning. [GitHub](#)



dibbler: investigation of food-borne disease outbreaks. [GitHub](#)



distcrete: discretized probability distributions. [GitHub](#)



epicontacts: handling, visualisation and analysis of epidemiological contacts. [GitHub](#)



epimatch: finding matching patient records across tabular data sets. [GitHub](#)



outbreaker2: inferring transmission chains by integrating epidemiological and genetic data. [GitHub](#)

- Up-and-coming packages (continued)



vimes: Visualisation and Monitoring of Epidemics, including some outbreak detection algorithms. [🔗](#)

- Related packages



EpiEstim: quantifying transmissibility throughout an epidemic from incidence time series. [🔗](#)



OutbreakTools: basic analysis and visualisation of complex line-list data (to be replaced by *incidence* and *epicontacts*). [🔗](#)



EpiJSON: implementation of a generic json format for case outbreak data. [🔗](#)



repijson: R package implementing *EpiJSON* format. [🔗](#)



outbreaker: inferring transmission chains using temporal and genetic information. [🔗](#)

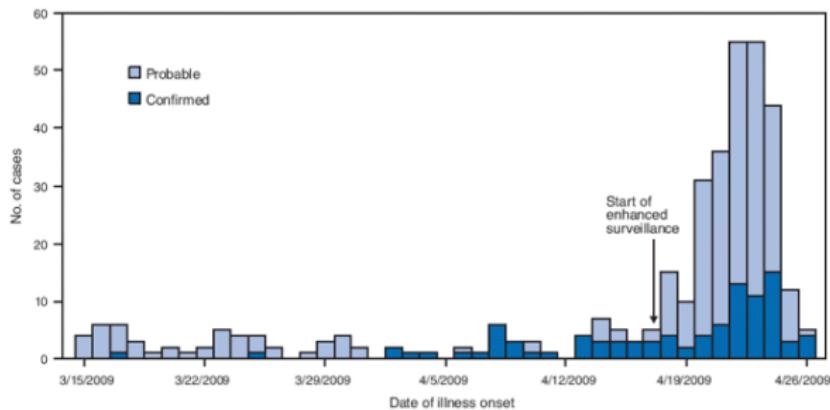


DSAIDE: Dynamical Systems Approach to Infectious Disease Epidemiology - a Shiny/R based teaching. [🔗](#)

Epidemic Curve (Epi Curve)

shows the frequency of new cases over time based on the **date of onset** of disease.

Number of confirmed ($N = 97$) and probable ($N = 260$)¹ cases of swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus (S-OIV) infection, by date of illness onset — Mexico, March 15 – April 26, 2009 (adapted from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 2009)



- Stacked bar plot
- Daily: date formatted tick labels on x-axis

¹Probable cases for which dates of illness onset are known.

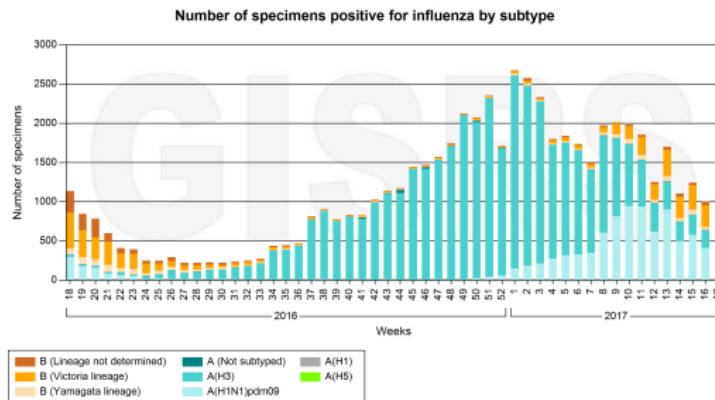
Ubiquitous plot in epidemiological reports



Influenza Laboratory Surveillance Information
by the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS)

generated on 07/05/2017 15:33:20 UTC

China



Data source: FluNet (www.who.int/fluinet/). GISRS.

© World Health Organization 2017.

- Stacked bar plot
- Weekly: x-axis tick labels – ISO 8601 week number

Epidemic Curve of Influenza A H7N9 in China, 2013

- By gender
- Daily and weekly

```
library(outbreaks)
head(fluH7N9_china_2013, 6)

##   case_id date_of_onset date_of_hospitalisation date_of_outcome outcome
## 1        1 2013-02-19                      <NA> 2013-03-04    Death
## 2        2 2013-02-27 2013-03-03 2013-03-10    Death
## 3        3 2013-03-09 2013-03-19 2013-04-09    Death
## 4        4 2013-03-19 2013-03-27                      <NA> <NA>
## 5        5 2013-03-19 2013-03-30 2013-05-15 Recover
## 6        6 2013-03-21 2013-03-28 2013-04-26    Death

##   gender age province
## 1     m  87 Shanghai
## 2     m  27 Shanghai
## 3     f  35 Anhui
## 4     f  45 Jiangsu
## 5     f  48 Jiangsu
## 6     f  32 Jiangsu

range(fluH7N9_china_2013$date_of_onset, na.rm = TRUE)
## [1] "2013-02-19" "2013-07-27"
```

Plot daily epidemic curve from scratch

```

date.range <- range(df$date_of_onset)
full.date <- seq(date.range[1], date.range[2],
                  by = "day")

# count dated events according to breaks
count.date <- function(dated.events, breaks) {
  df <- data.frame(date = dated.events)
  n <- sapply(breaks, function(b) {
    subdf <- subset(df, date == b)
    nrow(subdf)
  })
  return(data.frame(date = breaks, n))
}

date.list <- tapply(df$date_of_onset, df$gender,
                     count.date, full.date)
date.df <- reduce(date.list, left_join, by = "date")
names(date.df)[-1] <- names(date.list)

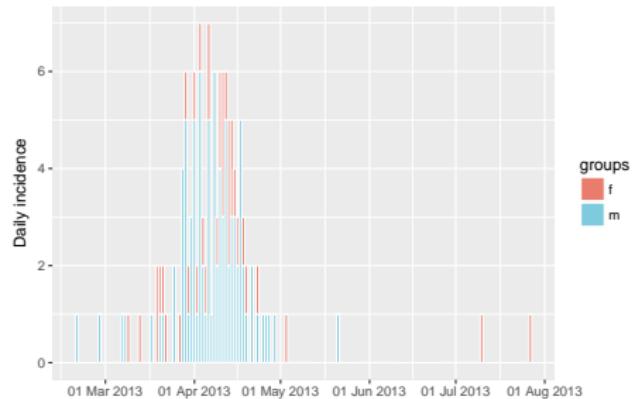
# reshape data.frame from wide into long format
library(reshape2)
date.long <- melt(date.df, id.vars = c("date"),
                   variable.name = 'groups',
                   value.name = "counts")

```

```

library(ggplot2)
library(ggsci)
library(scales)
ggplot(date.long, aes(date, counts, fill = groups)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "stack",
           width = 1, color = "white", alpha = .7) +
  labs(x = "", y = "Daily incidence") +
  scale_fill_npg() +
  scale_x_date(labels = date_format("%d %b %Y"))

```



Plot ISOweek-based weekly epidemic curve from scratch

```

library(ISOweek)
full.week <- unique(ISOweek(full.date))

df1 <- df %>%
  mutate(isoweek = ISOweek(date_of_onset)) %>%
  glimpse()

count.isoweek <- function(isoweek.events, breaks) {
  df <- data.frame(isoweek = isoweek.events)
  n <- sapply(breaks, function(b) {
    subdf <- subset(df, isoweek == b)
    nrow(subdf)
  })
  return(data.frame(isoweek = breaks, n))
}

week.list <- tapply(df1$isoweek, df$gender,
                     count.isoweek, full.week)
week.df <- reduce(week.list, left_join,
                   by = "isoweek")
names(week.df)[-1] <- names(week.list)
# add isoweek starting day
weekdate <- paste0(week.df$isoweek, "-1")
week.df$weekday <- ISOweek2date(weekdate)

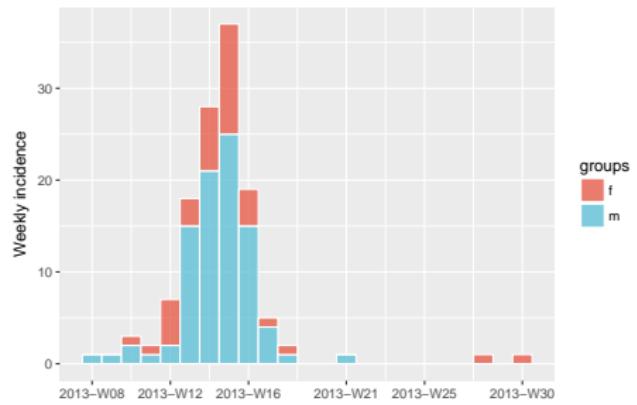
# reshape data.frame from wide into long format
week.long <- melt(week.df, id.vars = c("isoweek",
                                         "weekday"),
                   variable.name = 'groups',
                   value.name = "counts")

```

```

# x-axis tick labels
ind <- trunc(seq(1, nrow(week.df), length = 6))
tickind <- week.df$weekday[ind]
ticklab <- week.df$isoweek[ind]
ggplot(week.long, aes(weekday, counts, fill = groups)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "stack",
           width = 7, color = "white", alpha = .7) +
  labs(x = "", y = "Weekly incidence") +
  scale_fill_npg() +
  scale_x_date(breaks = tickind, labels = ticklab)

```



incidence package



incidence: compute, handle, visualise
and model incidence of dated events

[build](#) [passing](#) [ci build](#) [passing](#) [codecov](#) 100% [CRAN](#) 1.1.2 [downloads](#) 253/month



Thibaut Jombart

Founder of RECON.
Statistician and R
programmer specialized in
outbreak analysis.
Imperial College London,
UK.



Rich Fitzjohn

R developper specialized
in data analysis
infrastructures. Imperial
College London, UK.



Jun Cai

PhD candidate interested
in influenza transmission
dynamics and R
programming. Center for
Earth System Science,
Tsinghua University,
China.



author, creator

author

contributor

Vignettes

- Overview of the incidence package
- Details of the incidence class
- Customize plots of incidence

Daily plot using *incidence*

```

suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(tidyverse))
df <- fluH7N9_china_2013 %>%
  filter(!is.na(date_of_onset))

library(incidence)
inc.gender.daily <- incidence(df$date_of_onset,
                               groups = df$gender,
                               interval = 1)

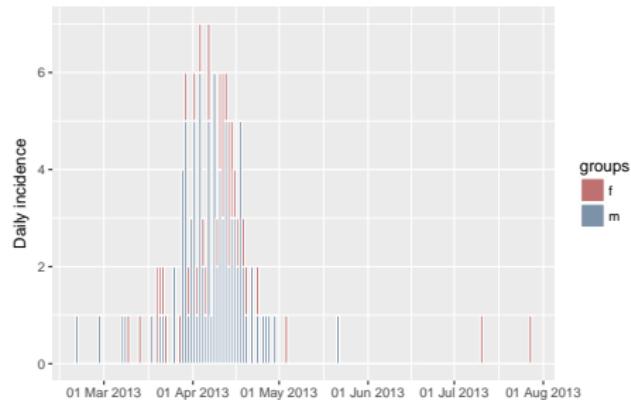
## <incidence object>
## [126 cases from days 2013-02-19 to 2013-07-27]
## [2 groups: f, m]
##
## $counts: matrix with 159 rows and 2 columns
## $n: 126 cases in total
## $dates: 159 dates marking the left-side of bins
## $interval: 1 day
## $timespan: 159 days

inc.gender.daily %>%
  as.data.frame() %>%
  head(3)

##           dates f m
## 1 2013-02-19 0 1
## 2 2013-02-20 0 0
## 3 2013-02-21 0 0

plot(inc.gender.daily, border = "white") +
  scale_x_date(labels = date_format("%d %b %Y"))

```



Weekly plot using *incidence*

```
# weekly plot, but not calendar week-based
inc.gender.week <- incidence(df$date_of_onset,
                             groups = df$gender,
                             interval = 7,
                             iso_week = FALSE)

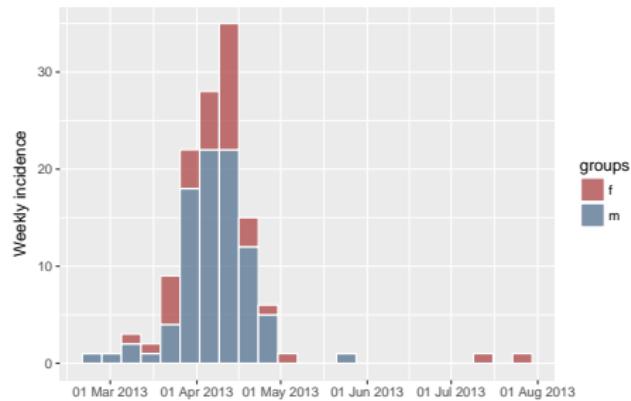
inc.gender.week
## <incidence object>
## [126 cases from days 2013-02-19 to 2013-07-23]
## [2 groups: f, m]
##
## $counts: matrix with 23 rows and 2 columns
## $n: 126 cases in total
## $dates: 23 dates marking the left-side of bins
## $interval: 7 days
## $timespan: 155 days

inc.gender.week %>%
  as.data.frame() %>%
  head(3)

##          dates f m
## 1 2013-02-19 0 1
## 2 2013-02-26 0 1
## 3 2013-03-05 1 2

plot(inc.gender.week, border = "white") +
  scale_x_date(labels = date_format("%d %b %Y"))

```



Pay attention to the red bar starting around 01 May 2013

ISOweek-based weekly plot using *incidence*

```
# isoweek-based weekly plot
inc.gender.isoweek <- incidence(df$date_of_onset,
                                groups = df$gender,
                                interval = 7,
                                iso_week = TRUE)

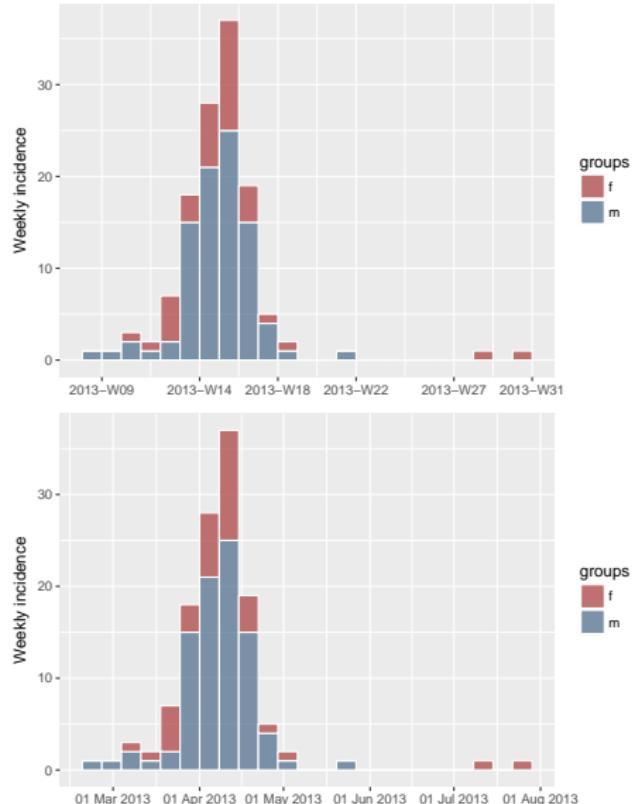
inc.gender.isoweek

## <incidence object>
## [126 cases from days 2013-02-18 to 2013-07-22]
## [126 cases from ISO weeks 2013-W08 to 2013-W30]
## [2 groups: f, m]
##
## $counts: matrix with 23 rows and 2 columns
## $n: 126 cases in total
## $dates: 23 dates marking the left-side of bins
## $interval: 7 days
## $timespan: 155 days

inc.gender.isoweek %>%
  as.data.frame() %>%
  head(3)

##      dates isoweeks f m
## 1 2013-02-18 2013-W08 0 1
## 2 2013-02-25 2013-W09 0 1
## 3 2013-03-04 2013-W10 1 2

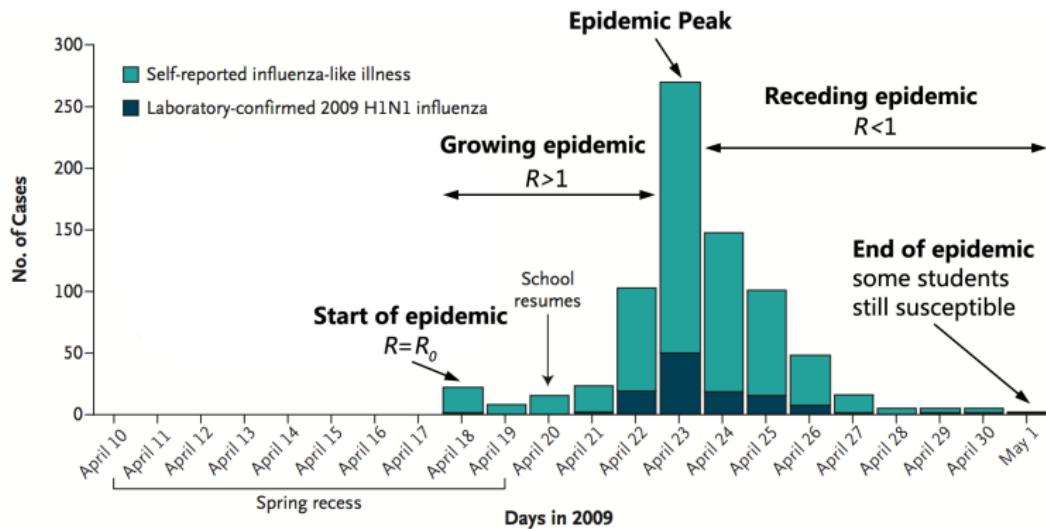
# by default label x-axis ticks with isoweek number
plot(inc.gender.isoweek, border = "white")
# label x-axis ticks with isoweek starting date
plot(inc.gender.isoweek, border = "white",
      labels_iso_week = FALSE) +
  scale_x_date(labels = date_format("%d %b %Y"))
```



The Reproduction Number R

the **average** number of secondary cases caused by a single, typical infected individual in a population with some level of susceptibility. (Nelson and Williams 2013, ch. 6, pp. 133)

- the primary metric used to quantify the transmission of a disease in infectious disease dynamics
- time-varying reproduction number R_t since R changes over time; basic reproduction number R_0 refers to a theoretical time 0 when the entire population is susceptible (Anderson and May 1992, ch. 2, pp. 17).
- R_t provides feedback on the effectiveness of interventions and on the need to intensify control efforts; reducing R below the threshold value of 1 and as close to 0 as possible (Cori et al. 2013).



Epidemic Curve of Outbreak of 2009 Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1) at a New York City School (modified from Lessler, Reich, and Cummings 2009)

How to easily estimate R_t in real time?

EpiEstim package (in development)

A tool to estimate time varying reproduction numbers from epidemic curves



Anne Cori

Statistician specialized in disease modelling and outbreak response.
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Practice of Epidemiology

A New Framework and Software to Estimate Time-Varying Reproduction Numbers During Epidemics

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Initially submitted November 26, 2012; accepted for publication May 23, 2013.

The quantification of transmissibility during epidemics is essential to designing and adjusting public health responses. Transmissibility can be measured by the reproduction number R , the average number of secondary cases caused by an infected individual. Several methods have been proposed to estimate R over the course of an epidemic; however, they are usually difficult to implement for people without a strong background in statistical modeling. Here, we present a ready-to-use tool for estimating R from incidence time series, which is implemented in popular software including Microsoft Excel (Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, Washington). This tool produces novel, statistically robust analytical estimates of R and incorporates uncertainty in the distribution of the serial interval (the time between the onset of symptoms in a primary case and the onset of symptoms in secondary cases). We applied the method to 5 historical outbreaks; the resulting estimates of R are consistent with those presented in the literature. This tool should help epidemiologists quantify temporal changes in the transmission intensity of future epidemics by using surveillance data.

incidence; influenza; measles; reproduction number; SARS; smallpox; software

Abbreviations: CI, credible interval; SARS, severe acute respiratory syndrome.

Estimating R_t using *EpiEstim*

```

load("data/pdmH1N1_beijing_2009.rda")
glimpse(pdmH1N1_beijing_2009)

## Observations: 11,089
## Variables: 4
## $ card      <dbl> 35333862, 35451598, 35490152, 35491961, 35533905, 356...
## $ onset     <date> 2009-05-13, 2009-05-19, 2009-05-20, 2009-05-19, 2009...
## $ diagnose  <date> 2009-05-16, 2009-05-20, 2009-05-22, 2009-05-22, 2009...
## $ type      <chr> "laboratory diagnosed", "laboratory diagnosed", "labo...

# daily epidemic curve
dec <- as.data.frame(incidence(pdmH1N1_beijing_2009$onset, interval = 1))

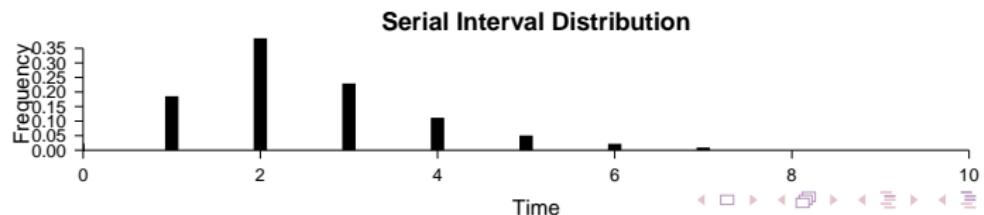
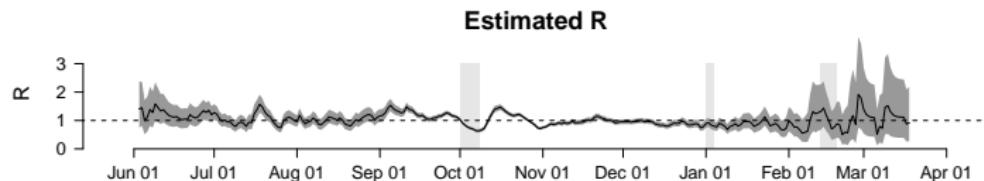
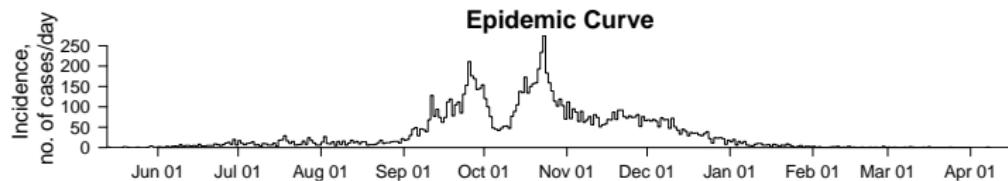
# install the latest development version from GitHub
# if (!requireNamespace("devtools")) install.packages("devtools")
# devtools::install_github("annecori/EpiEstim")
library(EpiEstim)

# the instantaneous reproduction number  $R_t$  can be estimated from the 16th day
# (May 28, 2009), and only up to the 310th day (March 18, 2010)
# The generation time of influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 had a mean of 2.6 days and
# an SD of 1.3 days, adapted from Yu.etal-Emerg.Infect.Dis.-2012
Ri <- EstimateR(dec$counts, T.Start = 16:304, T.End = 22:310,
                  method = "ParametricSI", Mean.SI = 2.6, Std.SI = 1.3)

```

Estimating R_t using *EpiEstim* – Plot

```
# plot epidemic curve, estimated instantaneous reproduction number,
# and serial interval distribution with overlaying holidays
# plot.ec.R.SI() is my own function whose details are not shown here
plot.ec.R.SI(dec, Ri, plot.holidays = TRUE)
```



References

-  Roy M. Anderson and Robert M. May. *Infectious Diseases of Humans: Dynamics and Control*. Oxford University Press, 1992.
-  Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). "Outbreak of swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus infection-Mexico, March-April 2009." In: *MMWR* 58.17 (2009), p. 467. ISSN: 1545-861X. URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5817a5.htm>.
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-  Justin Lessler, Nicholas G. Reich, and Derek A.T. Cummings. "Outbreak of 2009 Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1) at a New York City School". In: *N Engl J Med* 361.27 (Dec. 2009), pp. 2628–2636. ISSN: 0028-4793. DOI: [10.1056/NEJMoa0906089](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa0906089).
-  Kenrad E. Nelson and Carolyn Williams. *Infectious disease epidemiology*. Jones & Bartlett Publishers, 2013.

Questions?



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