

Transmission intervals in Disease Modeling

Jonathan Dushoff, McMaster University

IBENS Minisymposium
Modeling Epidemics and Behaviour
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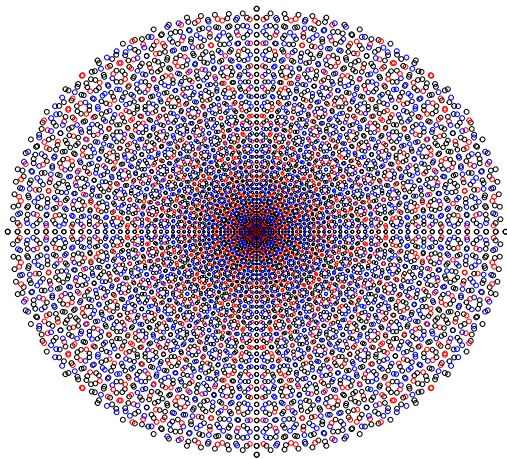
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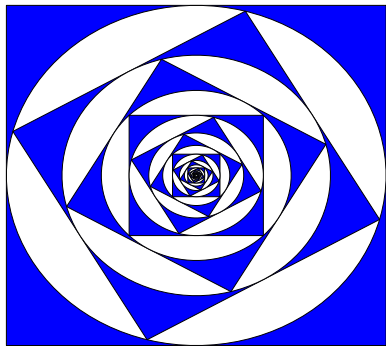
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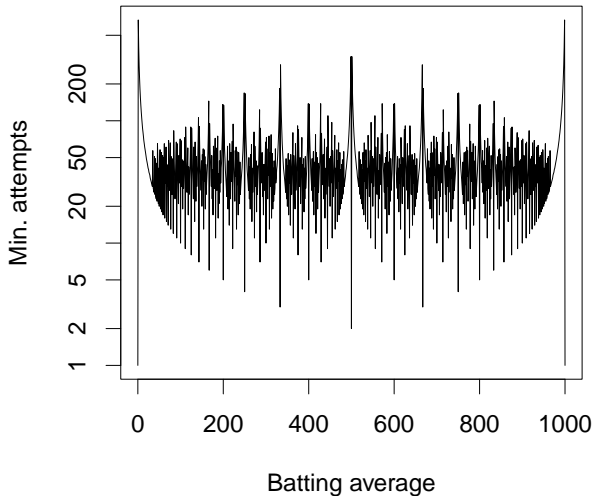
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What is the pattern of Pythagorean triples of integers
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$?



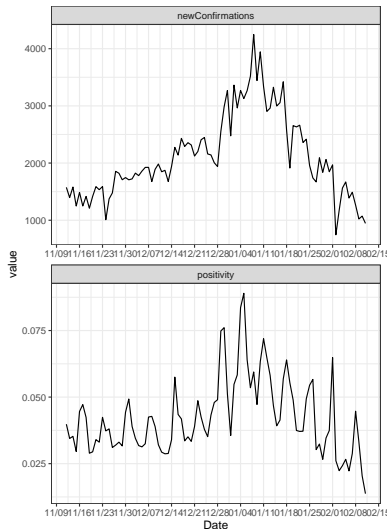
Divide a square and a circle each into two complementary subsets that are pairwise similar



How many at-bats does it take to get a given batting average?

Covid modeling questions

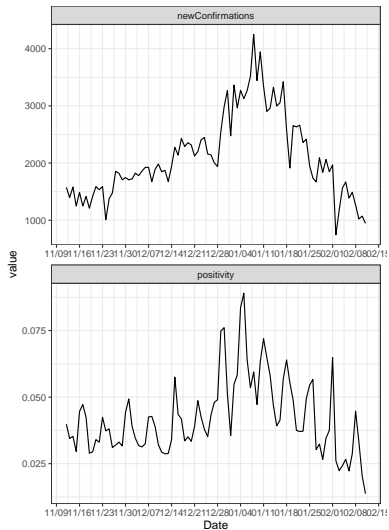
- How far and fast would it spread if unchecked?



<https://wzmli.github.io/COVID19-Canada>

Covid modeling questions

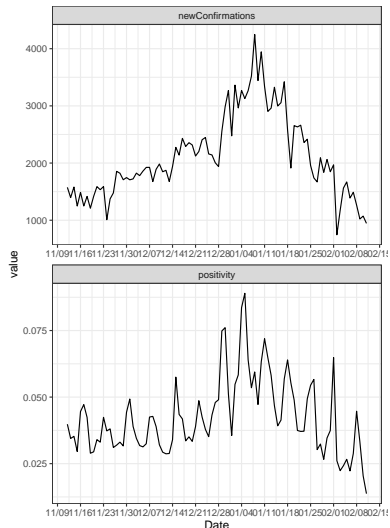
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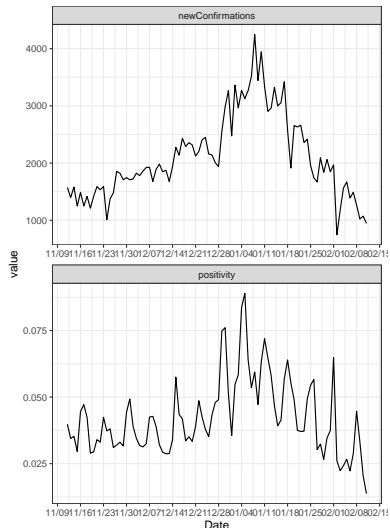
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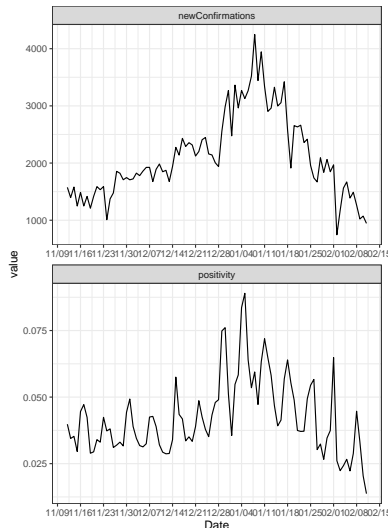
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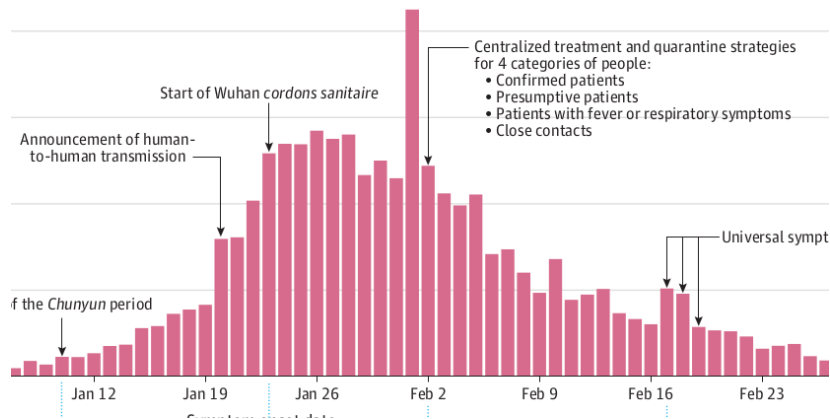
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Wuhan control measures



<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2764658>

Outline

Modeling approaches

Transmission intervals

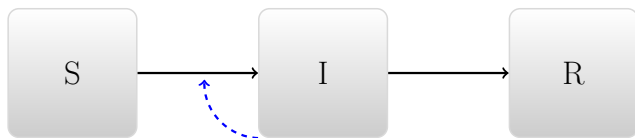
Linking $r\mathcal{R}$

Evaluating interventions

Summary

Simple dynamical models use compartments

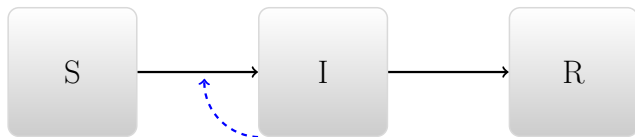
Divide people into categories:



► Susceptible → Infectious → Recovered

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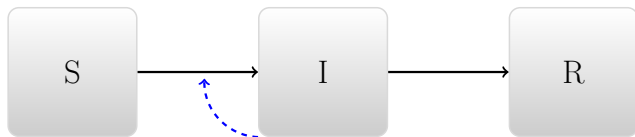
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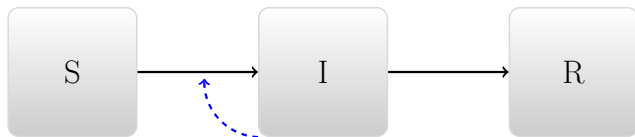
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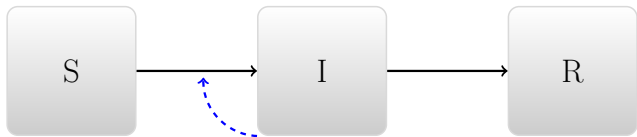
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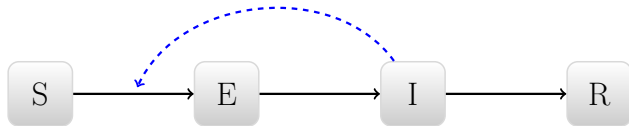


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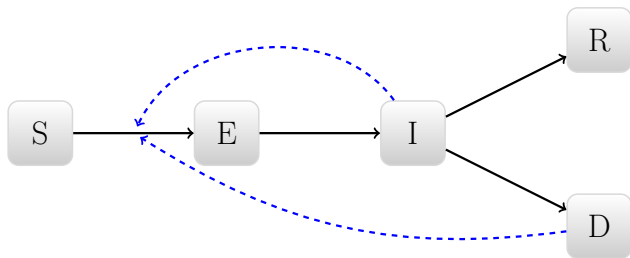


$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dS}{dt} &= \mu N - \beta \frac{SI}{N} - \mu S \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= \beta \frac{SI}{N} - \gamma I - \mu I \\ \frac{dR}{dt} &= \gamma I - \mu R\end{aligned}$$

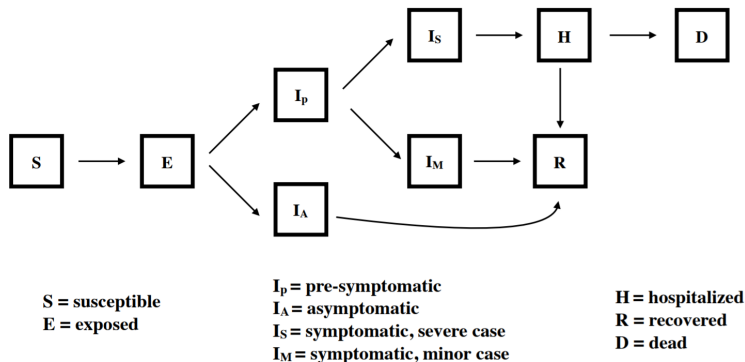
Delayed infectiousness



Ebola



Coronavirus



Childs et al., <http://covid-measures.stanford.edu/>

Renewal-equation framework

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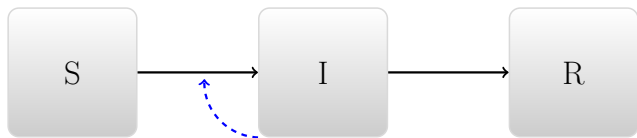
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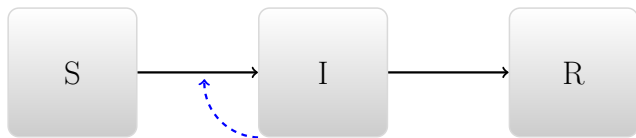
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Cohort modeling



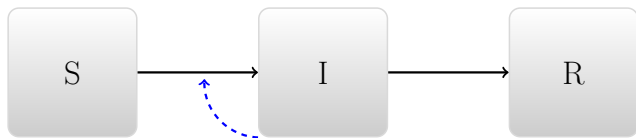
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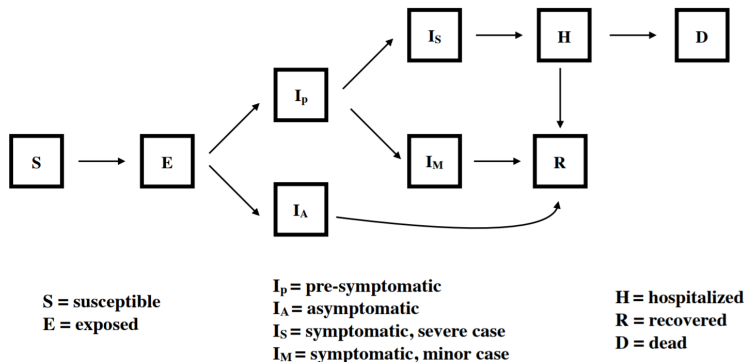
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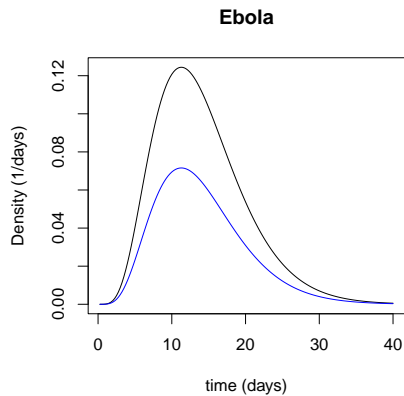
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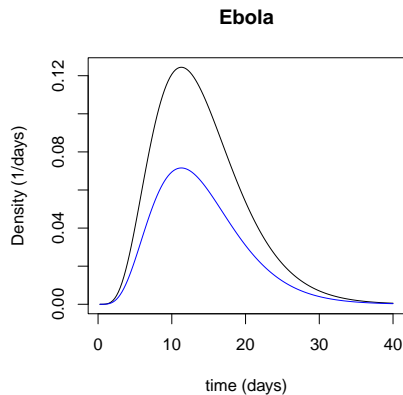
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Transmission kernel



► Area is \mathcal{R}

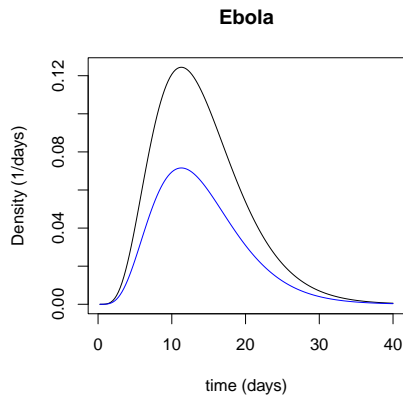
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Transmission intervals

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Transmission intervals



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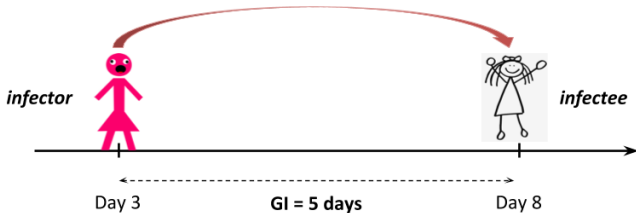
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How long is a disease generation?

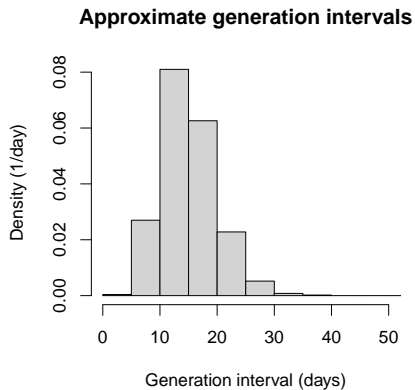
Definition

Generation Interval:

Interval between the time that an individual is infected by an infector and the time this infector was infected

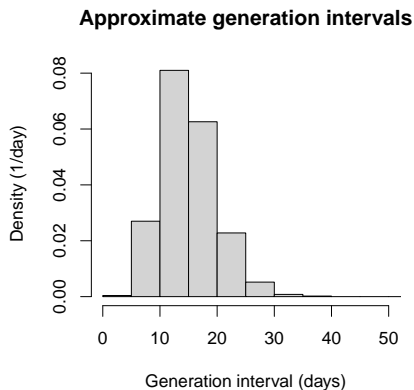


Generation-interval distributions



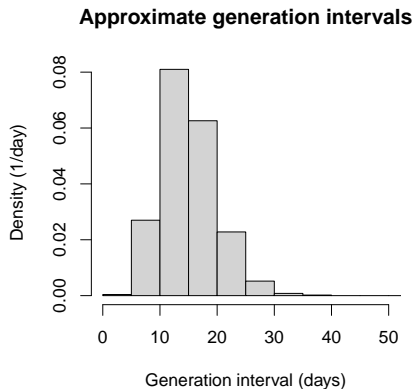
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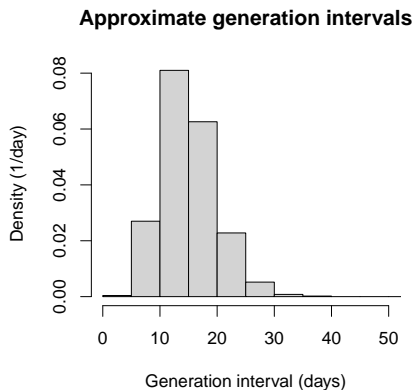
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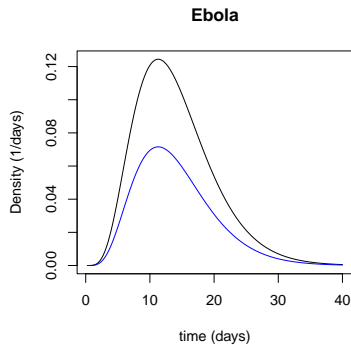
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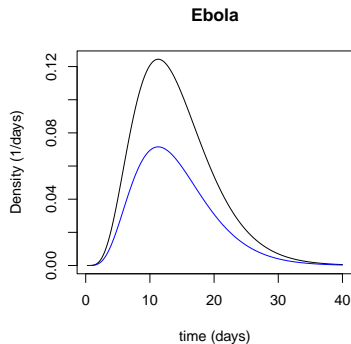
Mechanistic perspective

► \mathcal{R} is known



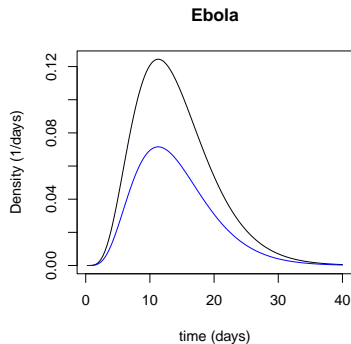
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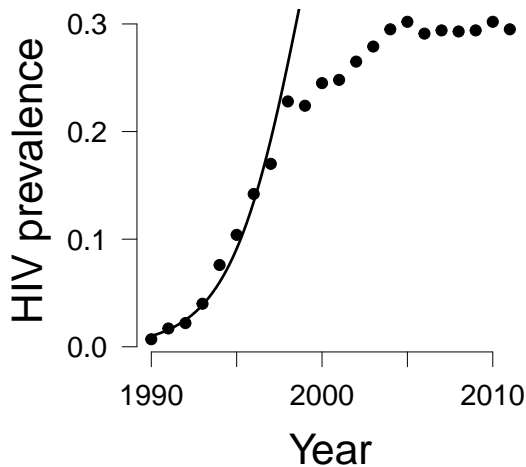


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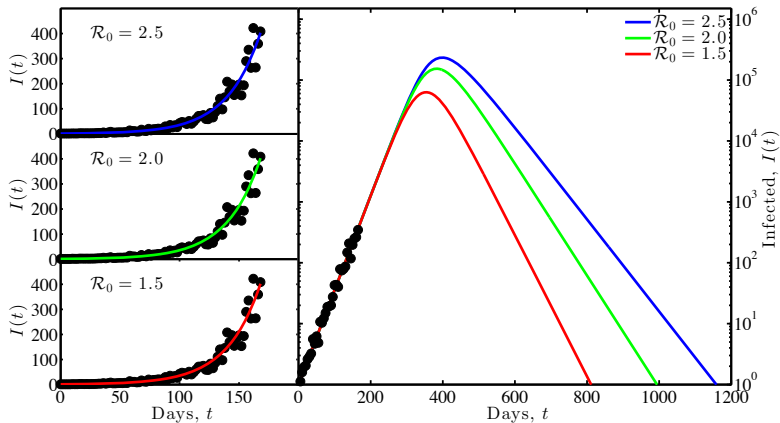


HIV in sub-Saharan Africa



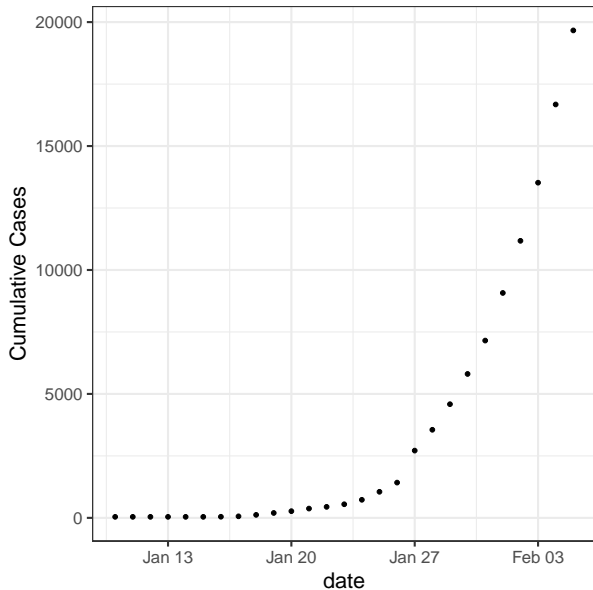
$C \approx 18$ month. Faster than expected.

Ebola outbreak



$C \approx 1$ month. Slower than expected.

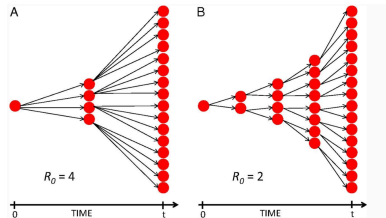
Coronavirus speed



$C \approx 5$ day. Coronavirus!

Phenomenological perspective

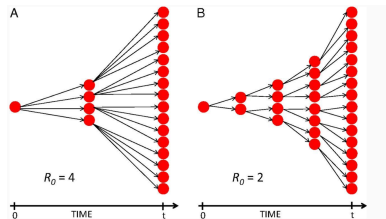
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Powers et al.,
[https://www.pnas.org/
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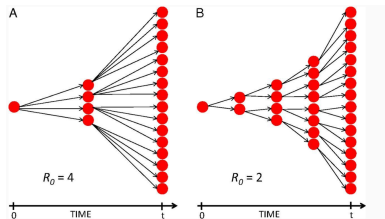
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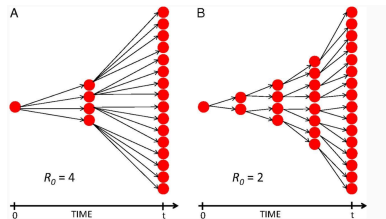
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How long until the bus comes?



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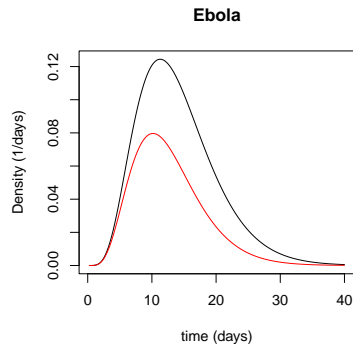
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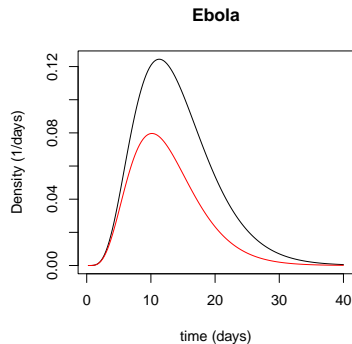
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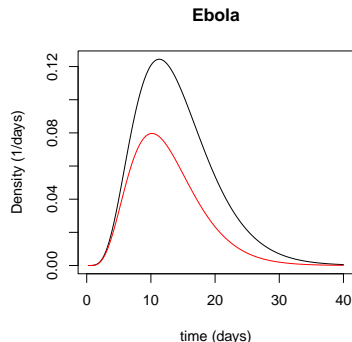
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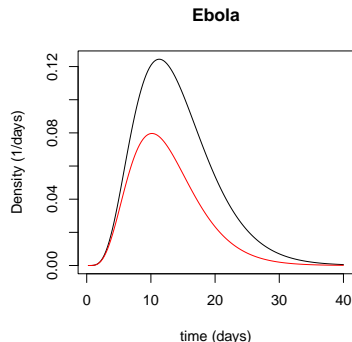
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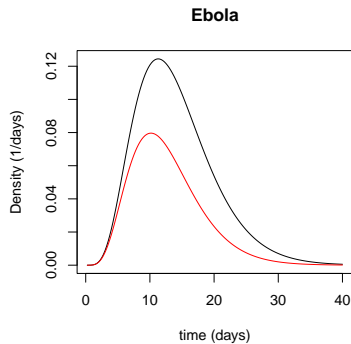
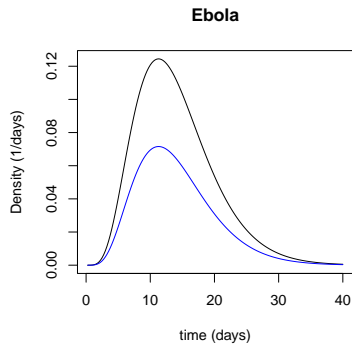


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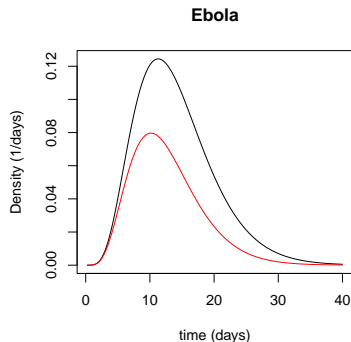
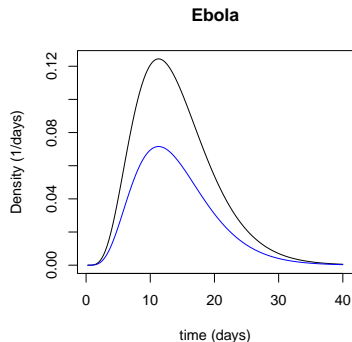


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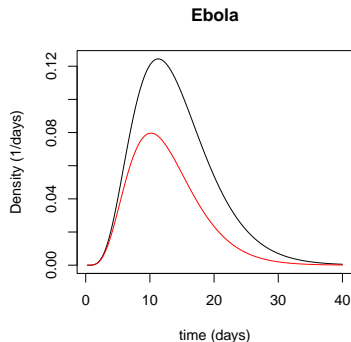
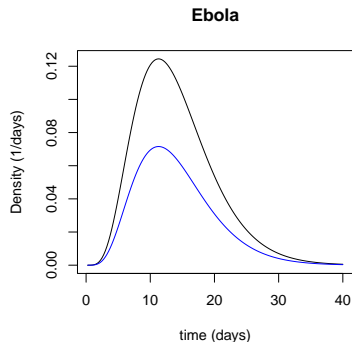
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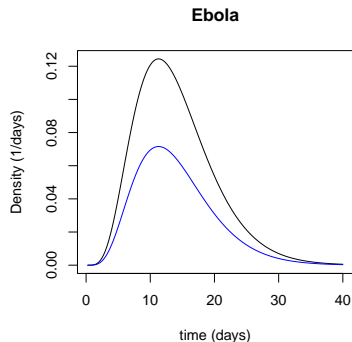


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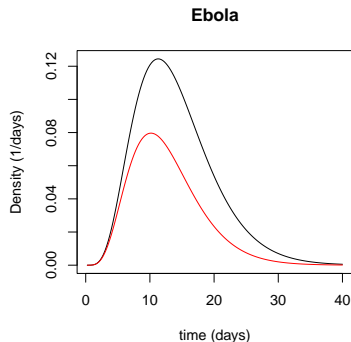
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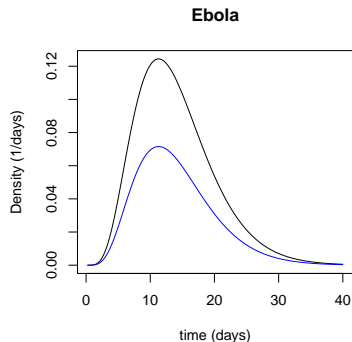
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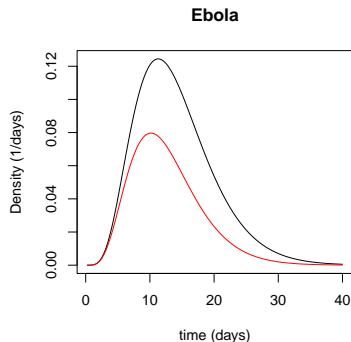
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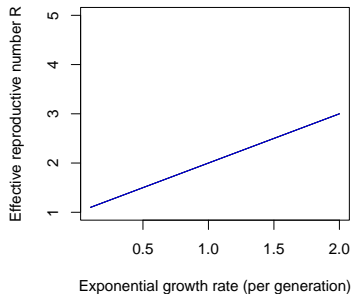
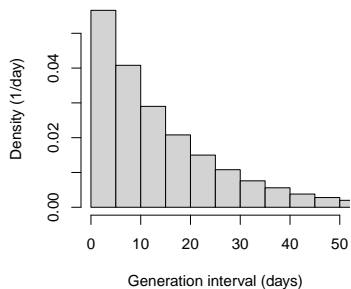
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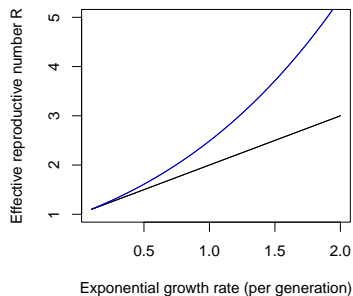
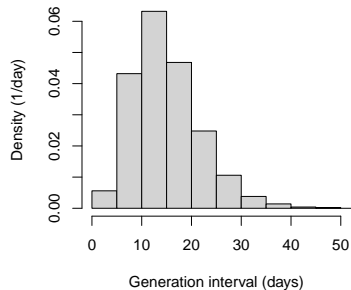
Moment approximation

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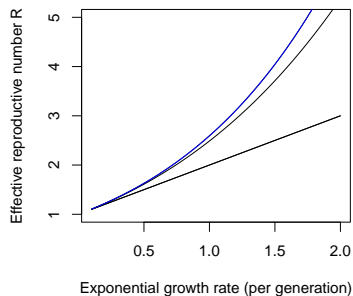
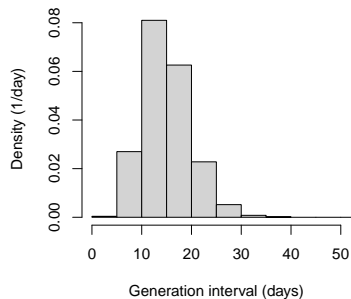
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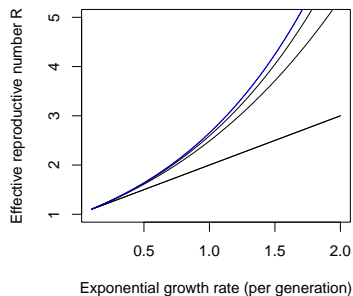
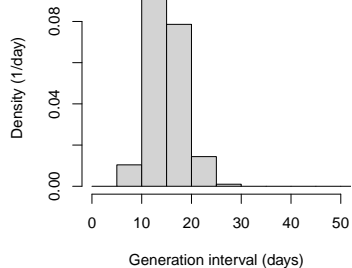
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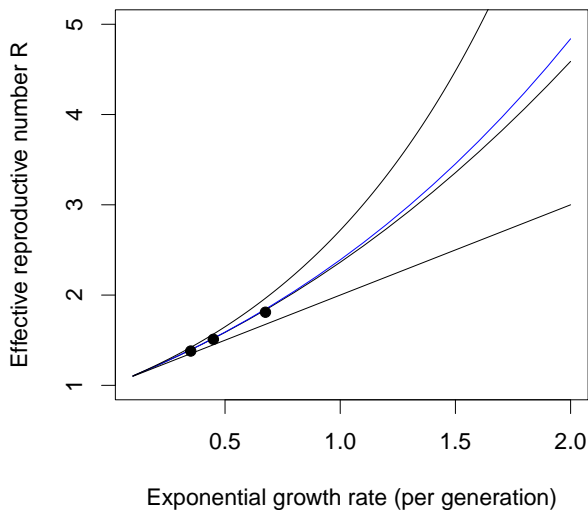


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Approximating the $r\mathcal{R}$ relationship



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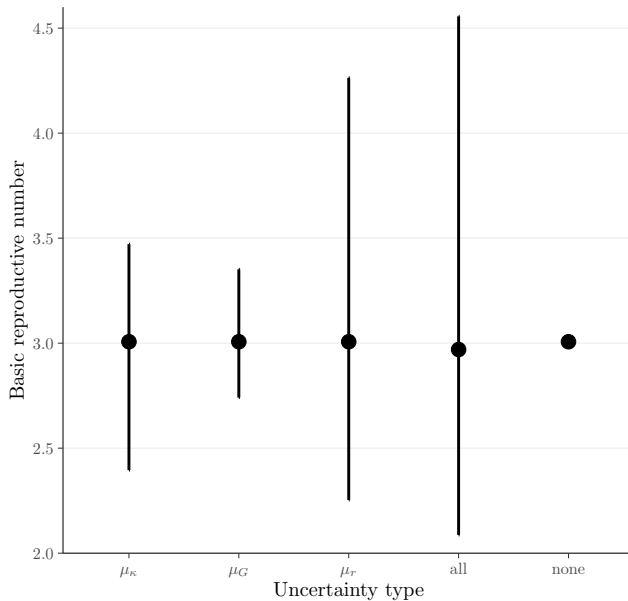
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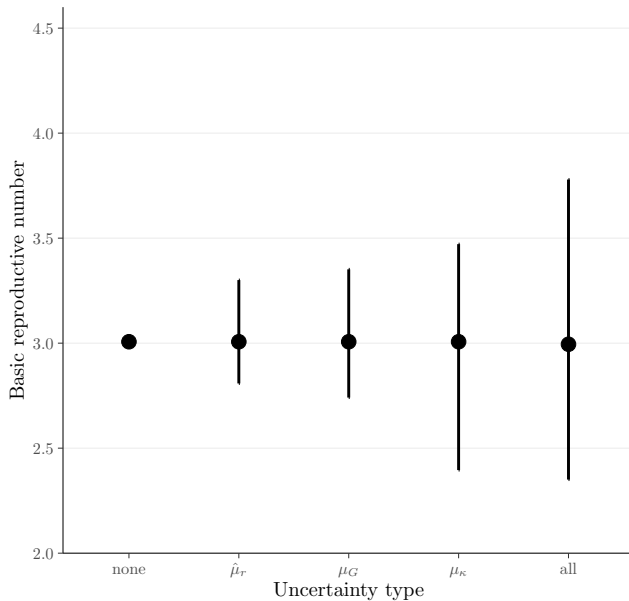
Propagating error

A. Baseline



Propagating error

B. Reduced uncertainty in r



Outline

Modeling approaches

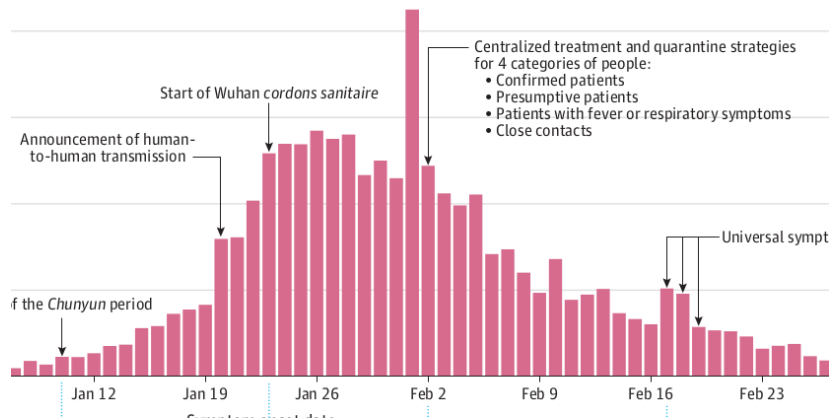
Transmission intervals

Linking $r\mathcal{R}$

Evaluating interventions

Summary

Wuhan control measures



<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2764658>

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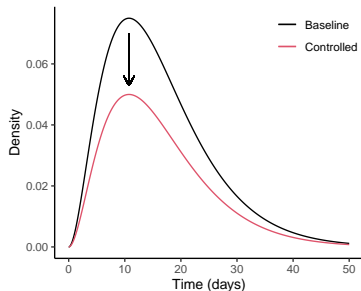
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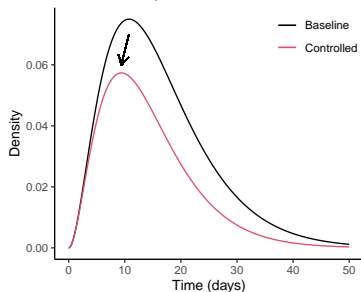
Strength-like and speed-like interventions

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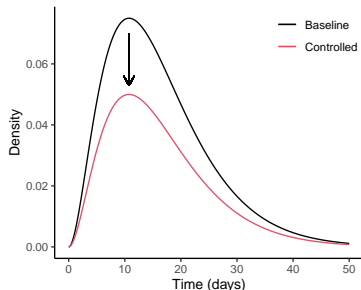
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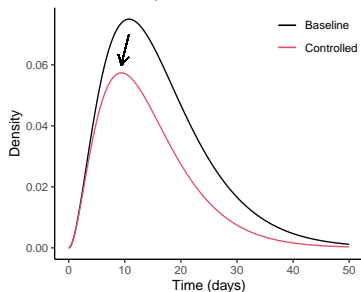


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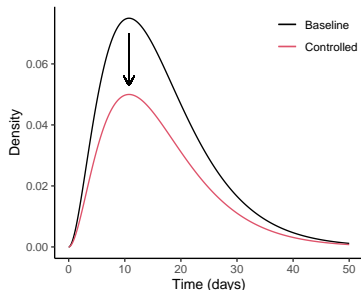


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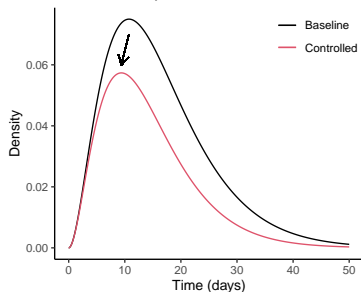
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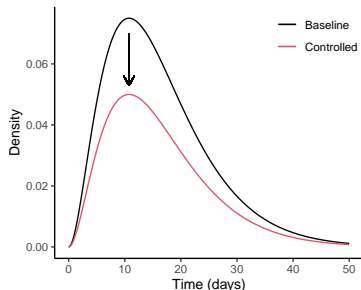
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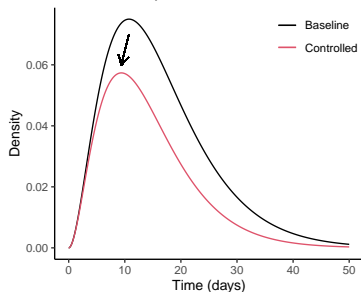
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Measuring the epidemic

- ▶ r_0 is easier to estimate from early time series
- ▶ \mathcal{R}_0 may be easier to estimate for an established disease
- ▶ r is a better indicator if changes are speed-like
- ▶ \mathcal{R} is a better indicator if changes are strength-like
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Mix and match

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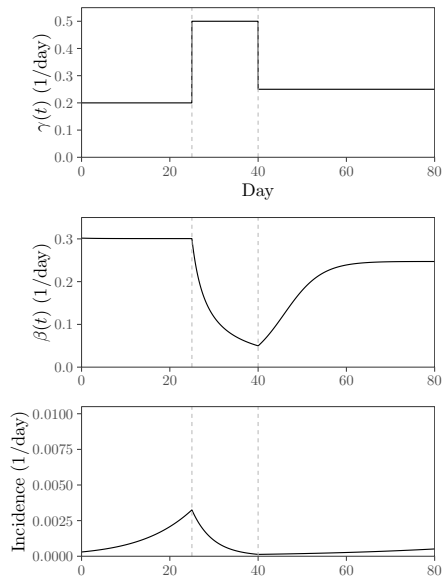
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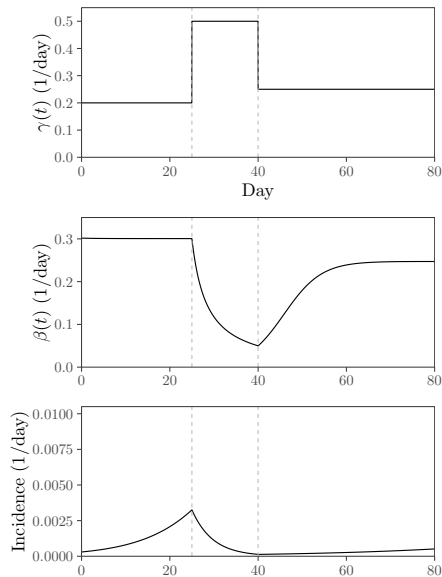
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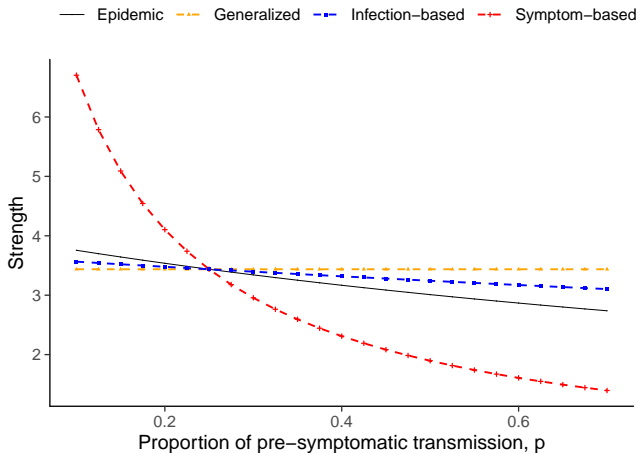
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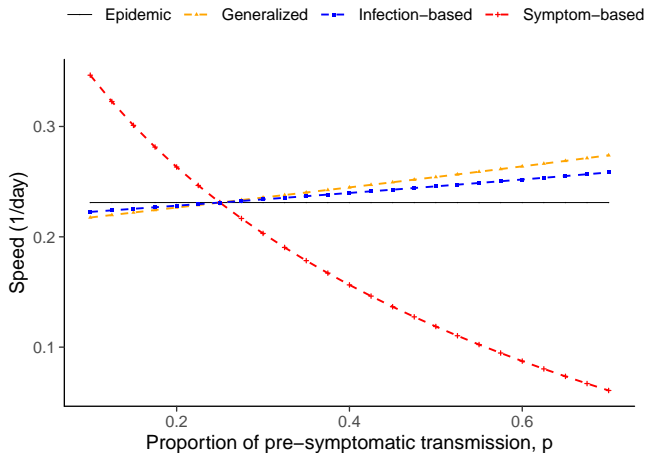


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Implications for intervention



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Outline

Modeling approaches

Transmission intervals

Linking $r\mathcal{R}$

Evaluating interventions

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Thanks

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