Epidemic strength and speed: rethinking metrics for infectious disease spread and control.

SMB 2017

Jonathan Dushoff http://lalashan.mcmaster.ca/DushoffLab



Outline

Introduction

Linking strength and speed Generation intervals "Effective" generation times Moment approximations

Generation intervals through time

Strength and Speed of Epidemics Intervention strength Intervention speed HIV example Ways of looking

Infectious diseases



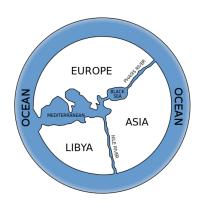


Models



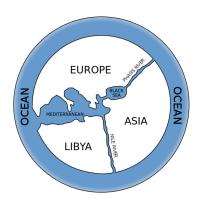
► A model is a simplified view of the world

Models



- ► A model is a simplified view of the world
- ► Allows linking between assumptions and outcomes

Models

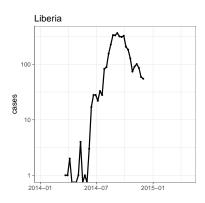


- ► A model is a simplified view of the world
- Allows linking between assumptions and outcomes

Ebola

Dynamic modeling connects scales





► Dynamical models are required to bridge scales

- Dynamical models are required to bridge scales
- ► Statistical frameworks are required to interpret noisy data

- Dynamical models are required to bridge scales
- Statistical frameworks are required to interpret noisy data
- ► We need tools that can incorporate dynamical mechanisms into frameworks that allow statistical inference

- Dynamical models are required to bridge scales
- Statistical frameworks are required to interpret noisy data
- We need tools that can incorporate dynamical mechanisms into frameworks that allow statistical inference
- ► Simple dynamical theories allow clearer interpretation and inspire better techniques

- Dynamical models are required to bridge scales
- Statistical frameworks are required to interpret noisy data
- We need tools that can incorporate dynamical mechanisms into frameworks that allow statistical inference
- Simple dynamical theories allow clearer interpretation and inspire better techniques

▶ We measure epidemic speed using little *r*:

- ▶ We measure epidemic speed using little *r*:
 - ► The ratio of the *change* in disease impact to the *amount* of disease impact

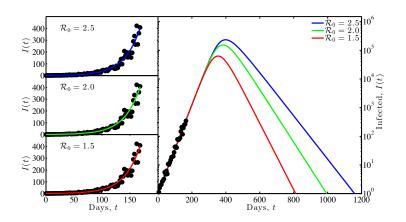
- ▶ We measure epidemic speed using little *r*:
 - ► The ratio of the *change* in disease impact to the *amount* of disease impact
 - ► *Units*: [1/time]

- ▶ We measure epidemic speed using little *r*:
 - ► The ratio of the *change* in disease impact to the *amount* of disease impact
 - ▶ *Units*: [1/time]
 - ▶ Disease increases like e^{rt}

- ▶ We measure epidemic speed using little *r*:
 - ► The ratio of the *change* in disease impact to the *amount* of disease impact
 - ▶ *Units*: [1/time]
 - ▶ Disease increases like e^{rt}
- ▶ Time scale is C = 1/r

- ▶ We measure epidemic speed using little *r*:
 - ► The ratio of the *change* in disease impact to the *amount* of disease impact
 - ▶ *Units*: [1/time]
 - ▶ Disease increases like e^{rt}
- ▶ Time scale is C = 1/r

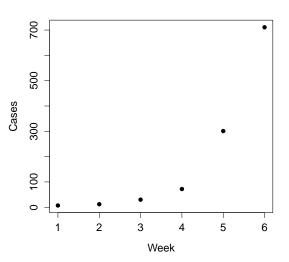
Ebola outbreak



 $C \approx 1 \, \text{month.}$ Sort-of fast.

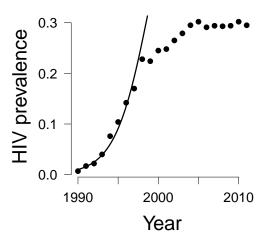


Mexican flu



 $C \approx 1 \, \mathrm{week}$. Sort-of fast.

HIV in sub-Saharan Africa



 $C \approx 18 \, \mathrm{month}$. Horrifyingly fast.

lacktriangle We describe epidemic strength with big ${\cal R}$

\mathcal{R} and control

- lacktriangle We describe epidemic strength with big ${\cal R}$
- ► Number of potential new cases per case

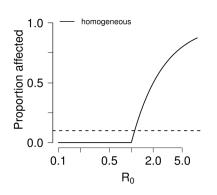
- lacktriangle We describe epidemic strength with big ${\cal R}$
- Number of potential new cases per case
 - ► Not accounting for proportion susceptible

- ightharpoonup We describe epidemic strength with big ${\cal R}$
- Number of potential new cases per case
 - ▶ Not accounting for proportion susceptible
- ► To eliminate disease, we must:

- ightharpoonup We describe epidemic strength with big ${\cal R}$
- Number of potential new cases per case
 - ▶ Not accounting for proportion susceptible
- ▶ To eliminate disease, we must:
 - \blacktriangleright Reduce effective reproduction by a factor of ${\cal R}$

- ightharpoonup We describe epidemic strength with big ${\cal R}$
- Number of potential new cases per case
 - ▶ Not accounting for proportion susceptible
- ▶ To eliminate disease, we must:
 - \blacktriangleright Reduce effective reproduction by a factor of ${\cal R}$

endemic equilibrium





Outline

Introduction

Linking strength and speed Generation intervals

"Effective" generation times Moment approximations

Generation intervals through time

Strength and Speed of Epidemics

Intervention strength
Intervention speed
HIV example
Ways of looking

Outline

Introduction

Linking strength and speed

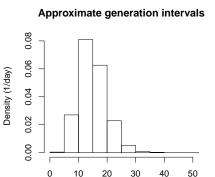
Generation intervals

"Effective" generation times Moment approximations

Generation intervals through time

Strength and Speed of Epidemics

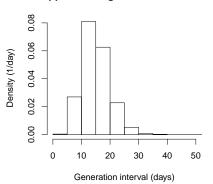
Intervention strength
Intervention speed
HIV example
Ways of looking



Generation interval (days)

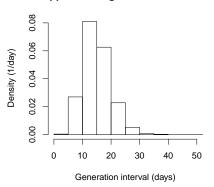
► The generation distribution measures generations of the disease

Approximate generation intervals



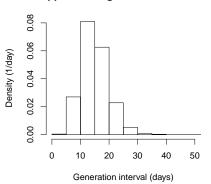
- ► The generation distribution measures generations of the disease
 - Interval between "index" infection and resulting infection

Approximate generation intervals



- ► The generation distribution measures generations of the disease
 - Interval between "index" infection and resulting infection
- ► Do fast disease generations mean more danger or less danger?

Approximate generation intervals



- ► The generation distribution measures generations of the disease
 - Interval between "index" infection and resulting infection
- Do fast disease generations mean more danger or less danger?

▶ *Given* the reproductive number \mathcal{R}

- Given the reproductive number ${\cal R}$
 - ightharpoonup faster generation time G means faster growth rate r

- ▶ *Given* the reproductive number \mathcal{R}
 - ightharpoonup faster generation time G means faster growth rate r
 - More danger

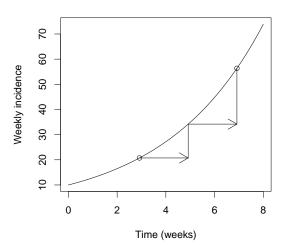
- Given the reproductive number $\mathcal R$
 - ightharpoonup faster generation time G means faster growth rate r
 - More danger
- ► *Given* the growth rate *r*

- Given the reproductive number $\mathcal R$
 - ightharpoonup faster generation time G means faster growth rate r
 - More danger
- Given the growth rate r
 - faster generation time G means smaller $\mathcal R$

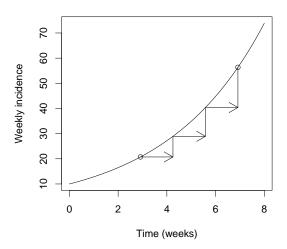
- Given the reproductive number $\mathcal R$
 - ▶ faster generation time *G* means faster growth rate *r*
 - More danger
- Given the growth rate r
 - faster generation time G means smaller $\mathcal R$
 - Less danger

- Given the reproductive number $\mathcal R$
 - ▶ faster generation time *G* means faster growth rate *r*
 - More danger
- Given the growth rate r
 - faster generation time G means smaller $\mathcal R$
 - Less danger

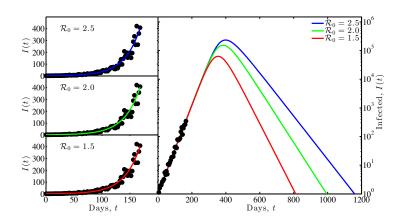
Generations and ${\cal R}$



Generations and ${\cal R}$



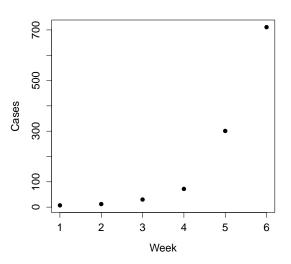
Ebola outbreak



 $C \approx 1 \, \text{month}, \, G \approx 2 \, \text{week}$



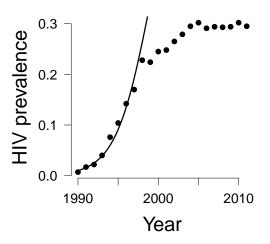
Mexican flu



 $C \approx 1 \, \mathrm{week}, \ G \approx 3 \, \mathrm{day}$



HIV in sub-Saharan Africa



 $C \approx 18 \, \text{month}, \ G \approx 4 \, \text{years}$



► Epidemic speed (*r*) is a *product*:

- ▶ Epidemic speed (*r*) is a *product*:
 - ightharpoonup generation speed imes

- ▶ Epidemic speed (*r*) is a *product*:
 - ▶ generation speed ×
 - ► epidemic strength

- ▶ Epidemic speed (*r*) is a *product*:
 - ▶ generation speed ×
 - ► epidemic strength
- ► WRONG

- ▶ Epidemic speed (*r*) is a *product*:
 - ▶ generation speed ×
 - ► epidemic strength
- WRONG

► Epidemic speed (*r*) is a *product*:

- ▶ Epidemic speed (*r*) is a *product*:
 - lacktriangle (something to do with) generation speed imes

- ▶ Epidemic speed (r) is a product:
 - ightharpoonup (something to do with) generation speed imes
 - ► (something to do with) epidemic strength

- ▶ Epidemic speed (r) is a product:
 - ▶ (something to do with) generation speed ×
 - (something to do with) epidemic strength

Outline

Introduction

Linking strength and speed

"Effective" generation times

Moment approximations

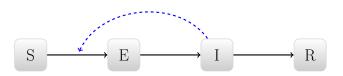
Generation intervals through time

Strength and Speed of Epidemics

Intervention strength
Intervention speed
HIV example
Ways of looking

Box models





► A broad framework that covers a wide range of underlying models

▶ A broad framework that covers a wide range of underlying models

$$i(t) = S(t) \int k(\tau) i(t-\tau) d\tau$$

- A broad framework that covers a wide range of underlying models
- $i(t) = S(t) \int k(\tau) i(t-\tau) d\tau$
 - ightharpoonup i(t) is the *rate* of new infections (per-capita incidence)

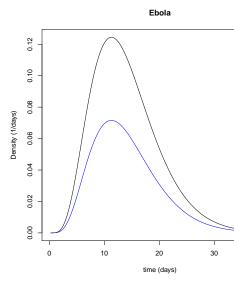
- ▶ A broad framework that covers a wide range of underlying models
- $i(t) = S(t) \int k(\tau) i(t-\tau) d\tau$
 - ightharpoonup i(t) is the *rate* of new infections (per-capita incidence)
 - S(t) is the proportion of the population susceptible

- ► A broad framework that covers a wide range of underlying models
- $i(t) = S(t) \int k(\tau) i(t-\tau) d\tau$
 - ightharpoonup i(t) is the *rate* of new infections (per-capita incidence)
 - ightharpoonup S(t) is the proportion of the population susceptible
 - $k(\tau)$ measures how infectious a person is (on average) at time τ after becoming infected

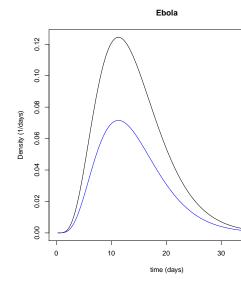
- A broad framework that covers a wide range of underlying models
- $i(t) = S(t) \int k(\tau) i(t-\tau) d\tau$
 - ightharpoonup i(t) is the *rate* of new infections (per-capita incidence)
 - \triangleright S(t) is the proportion of the population susceptible
 - $k(\tau)$ measures how infectious a person is (on average) at time τ after becoming infected
- ► For invasion, treat *S* as constant

- A broad framework that covers a wide range of underlying models
- $i(t) = S(t) \int k(\tau) i(t-\tau) d\tau$
 - ightharpoonup i(t) is the *rate* of new infections (per-capita incidence)
 - \triangleright S(t) is the proportion of the population susceptible
 - $k(\tau)$ measures how infectious a person is (on average) at time τ after becoming infected
- ▶ For invasion, treat *S* as constant

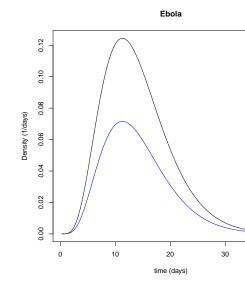
• $k(\tau)$ is the expected rate at which you infect at time τ after being infected



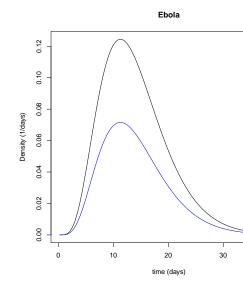
- k(τ) is the expected rate at which you infect at time τ after being infected
- $\int_{\tau} k(\tau) d\tau$ is the expected number of people infected:



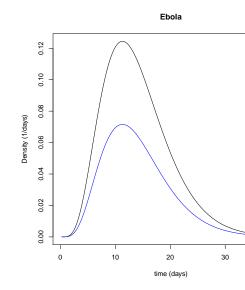
- k(τ) is the expected rate at which you infect at time τ after being infected
- ► $\int_{\tau} k(\tau) d\tau$ is the expected number of people infected:
 - R the effective reproductive number



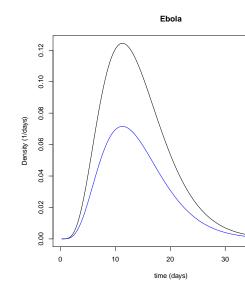
- k(τ) is the expected rate at which you infect at time τ after being infected
- ► $\int_{\tau} k(\tau) d\tau$ is the expected number of people infected:
 - R the effective reproductive number
- $k(\tau)/\mathcal{R}$ is a distribution:



- k(τ) is the expected rate at which you infect at time τ after being infected
- ► $\int_{\tau} k(\tau) d\tau$ is the expected number of people infected:
 - R the effective reproductive number
- ▶ $k(\tau)/\mathcal{R}$ is a distribution:
 - $g(\tau)$, the *intrinsic* generation distribution



- k(τ) is the expected rate at which you infect at time τ after being infected
- ► $\int_{\tau} k(\tau) d\tau$ is the expected number of people infected:
 - R the effective reproductive number
- ▶ $k(\tau)/\mathcal{R}$ is a distribution:
 - $g(\tau)$, the *intrinsic* generation distribution



 \blacktriangleright If we neglect S, we expect exponential growth

ightharpoonup If we neglect S, we expect exponential growth

$$\blacktriangleright 1 = \int k(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau$$

- \triangleright If we neglect S, we expect exponential growth
- $1 = \int k(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau$
 - ▶ i.e., the total of *discounted* contributions is 1

- \triangleright If we neglect S, we expect exponential growth
- $1 = \int k(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau$
 - ▶ i.e., the total of *discounted* contributions is 1
- ▶ $1/\mathcal{R} = \int g(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau$

- \triangleright If we neglect S, we expect exponential growth
- $1 = \int k(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau$
 - ▶ i.e., the total of *discounted* contributions is 1
- ▶ $1/\mathcal{R} = \int g(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau$

Interpretation: generating functions

▶
$$1/\mathcal{R} = \int g(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau$$



Interpretation: generating functions

▶
$$1/\mathcal{R} = \int g(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau$$

► J Wallinga, M Lipsitch; DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2006.3754



Interpretation: generating functions

▶
$$1/\mathcal{R} = \int g(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau$$

► J Wallinga, M Lipsitch; DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2006.3754



► Define the effective generation time so that

▶ Define the effective generation time so that

 $\mathcal{R} = \exp(r\hat{G})$

▶ Define the effective generation time so that

$$\mathcal{R} = \exp(r\hat{G})$$

► Then:

Define the effective generation time so that

$$\mathcal{R} = \exp(r\hat{G})$$

► Then:

•

$$1/\mathcal{R} = \int g(au) \exp(-r au) \, d au$$

Define the effective generation time so that

$$\mathcal{R} = \mathsf{exp}(r\hat{\mathsf{G}})$$

► Then:

$$1/\mathcal{R} = \int g(au) \exp(-r au) \, d au$$

•

$$\exp(-r\hat{G}) = \langle \exp(-r\tau) \rangle_g.$$

▶ Define the effective generation time so that

$$\mathcal{R} = \exp(r\hat{G})$$

► Then:

$$1/\mathcal{R} = \int g(au) \exp(-r au) \, d au$$

$$\exp(-r\hat{G}) = \langle \exp(-r\tau) \rangle_g.$$

A filtered mean:

Define the effective generation time so that

$$\mathcal{R} = \exp(r\hat{G})$$

► Then:

$$1/\mathcal{R} = \int g(au) \exp(-r au) \, d au$$

Þ

$$\exp(-r\hat{G}) = \langle \exp(-r\tau) \rangle_g.$$

- A filtered mean:
 - ► The discounted value of \hat{G} is the expectation of the discounted values across the distribution

Define the effective generation time so that

$$\mathcal{R} = \exp(r\hat{G})$$

► Then:

$$1/\mathcal{R} = \int g(au) \exp(-r au) \, d au$$

•

$$\exp(-r\hat{G}) = \langle \exp(-r\tau) \rangle_g.$$

- A filtered mean:
 - ► The discounted value of \hat{G} is the expectation of the discounted values across the distribution

► Many things we know about are examples of filtered means

- ▶ Many things we know about are examples of filtered means
 - ► Geometric mean (log function)

- Many things we know about are examples of filtered means
 - ► Geometric mean (log function)
 - ► Harmonic mean (reciprocal function)

- Many things we know about are examples of filtered means
 - Geometric mean (log function)
 - Harmonic mean (reciprocal function)
 - ► Root mean square (square)

- Many things we know about are examples of filtered means
 - ► Geometric mean (log function)
 - Harmonic mean (reciprocal function)
 - Root mean square (square)

► Epidemic speed (*r*) is a *product*:

- ▶ Epidemic speed (r) is a product:
 - \blacktriangleright (something to do with) generation speed \times

- ▶ Epidemic speed (r) is a product:
 - ightharpoonup (something to do with) generation speed imes
 - ► (something to do with) epidemic strength

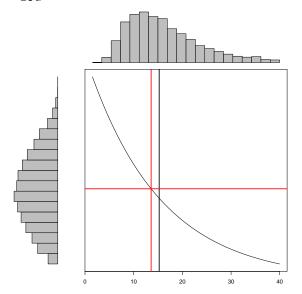
- ▶ Epidemic speed (r) is a product:
 - (something to do with) generation speed ×
 - (something to do with) epidemic strength
- ► In particular:

- ▶ Epidemic speed (r) is a product:
 - (something to do with) generation speed ×
 - (something to do with) epidemic strength
- In particular:
 - $ightharpoonup r = (1/\hat{G}) \times \log(\mathcal{R})$

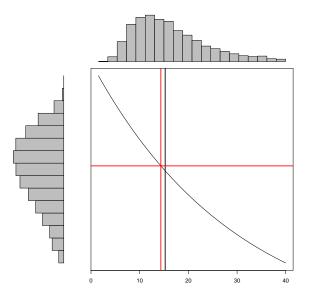
- ▶ Epidemic speed (r) is a product:
 - (something to do with) generation speed ×
 - (something to do with) epidemic strength
- ► In particular:
 - $r = (1/\hat{G}) \times \log(\mathcal{R})$
 - $ightharpoonup \hat{G}$ is the effective mean generation time

- ▶ Epidemic speed (r) is a product:
 - (something to do with) generation speed ×
 - (something to do with) epidemic strength
- ► In particular:
 - $r = (1/\hat{G}) \times \log(\mathcal{R})$
 - $ightharpoonup \hat{G}$ is the effective mean generation time

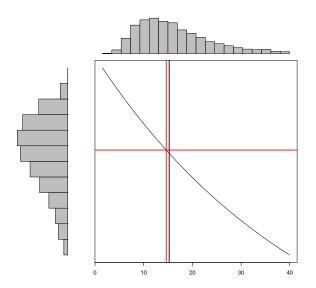
$$C=1/r=15d$$



$$C=1/r=30d$$



$$C = 1/r = 45d$$



 Shifts in distribution shift the mean about how you would expect

- Shifts in distribution shift the mean about how you would expect
 - ▶ More late transmission means longer \hat{G}

- Shifts in distribution shift the mean about how you would expect
 - More late transmission means longer \hat{G}
 - ▶ Longer \hat{G} means higher \mathcal{R} for a given r

- Shifts in distribution shift the mean about how you would expect
 - ightharpoonup More late transmission means longer \hat{G}
 - ▶ Longer \hat{G} means higher \mathcal{R} for a given r
- ightharpoonup As distribution gets narrower, \hat{G} increases toward the mean \bar{G}

- Shifts in distribution shift the mean about how you would expect
 - lacktriangle More late transmission means longer \hat{G}
 - ▶ Longer \hat{G} means higher \mathcal{R} for a given r
- lacktriangle As distribution gets narrower, \hat{G} increases toward the mean $ar{G}$

 $ightharpoonup \hat{G}$ is the mean of the generation distribution g(au) ...

- $ightharpoonup \hat{G}$ is the mean of the generation distribution g(au) ...
- ► Filtered by the discount function associated with the rate of exponential growth of the epidemic

- $ightharpoonup \hat{G}$ is the mean of the generation distribution g(au) ...
- Filtered by the discount function associated with the rate of exponential growth of the epidemic
 - ▶ i.e., the relative importance of a contribution at that time

- $ightharpoonup \hat{G}$ is the mean of the generation distribution g(au) ...
- Filtered by the discount function associated with the rate of exponential growth of the epidemic
 - ▶ i.e., the relative importance of a contribution at that time

► How much Ebola spread occurs before vs. after death



- ► How much Ebola spread occurs before vs. after death
- ► Highly context dependent



- ► How much Ebola spread occurs before vs. after death
- ► Highly context dependent
 - Funeral practices, disease knowledge



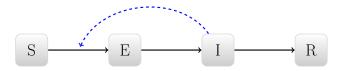
- ► How much Ebola spread occurs before vs. after death
- ► Highly context dependent
 - Funeral practices, disease knowledge
- ► Weitz and Dushoff Scientific Reports 5:8751.



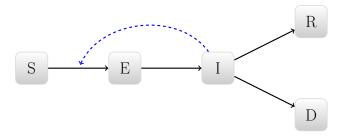
- ► How much Ebola spread occurs before vs. after death
- ► Highly context dependent
 - Funeral practices, disease knowledge
- Weitz and Dushoff Scientific Reports 5:8751.



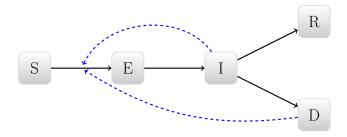
Standard disease model



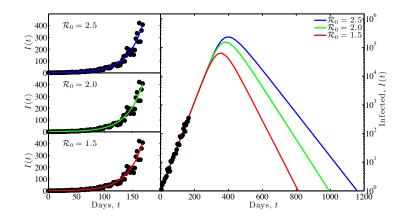
Disease model including post-death transmission



Disease model including post-death transmission



Scenarios



► Different parameters can produce indistinguishable early dynamics

- Different parameters can produce indistinguishable early dynamics
- ► More after-death transmission implies

- Different parameters can produce indistinguishable early dynamics
- ► More after-death transmission implies
 - ▶ Higher \mathcal{R}_0

- Different parameters can produce indistinguishable early dynamics
- ► More after-death transmission implies
 - ▶ Higher \mathcal{R}_0
 - ► Larger epidemics

- Different parameters can produce indistinguishable early dynamics
- ► More after-death transmission implies
 - ▶ Higher \mathcal{R}_0
 - ► Larger epidemics
 - ► Larger importance of safe burials

- Different parameters can produce indistinguishable early dynamics
- ► More after-death transmission implies
 - ▶ Higher \mathcal{R}_0
 - ► Larger epidemics
 - Larger importance of safe burials

Outline

Introduction

Linking strength and speed

Generation intervals
"Effective" generation times
Moment approximations

Generation intervals through time

Strength and Speed of Epidemics

Intervention strength
Intervention speed
HIV example
Ways of looking

► The filtered mean is useful – but complicated

- ▶ The filtered mean is useful but complicated
 - ▶ Filtering function is not scale free.

- ▶ The filtered mean is useful but complicated
 - ▶ Filtering function is not scale free.
- ▶ Unless the generation interval is absolutely fixed, \hat{G} will change even when g does not

- ▶ The filtered mean is useful but complicated
 - Filtering function is not scale free.
- ▶ Unless the generation interval is absolutely fixed, \hat{G} will change even when g does not
- ► How is

- The filtered mean is useful but complicated
 - Filtering function is not scale free.
- ▶ Unless the generation interval is absolutely fixed, \hat{G} will change even when g does not
- ► How is
 - $\mathcal{R} = \exp(r\hat{G})$

- ▶ The filtered mean is useful but complicated
 - ▶ Filtering function is not scale free.
- ▶ Unless the generation interval is absolutely fixed, \hat{G} will change even when g does not
- ► How is
 - $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R} = \exp(r\hat{G})$
- Consistent with the result from ODEs

- The filtered mean is useful but complicated
 - Filtering function is not scale free.
- ▶ Unless the generation interval is absolutely fixed, \hat{G} will change even when g does not
- ► How is
 - $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R} = \exp(r\hat{G})$
- Consistent with the result from ODEs
 - $\triangleright \mathcal{R} = 1 + r\bar{G}?$

- The filtered mean is useful but complicated
 - Filtering function is not scale free.
- ▶ Unless the generation interval is absolutely fixed, \hat{G} will change even when g does not
- ► How is
 - $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R} = \exp(r\hat{G})$
- Consistent with the result from ODEs
 - $\mathcal{R} = 1 + r\bar{G}?$

► We connect these quantities with a moment approximation

- ▶ We connect these quantities with a moment approximation
- ▶ Define $\kappa = \sigma_G^2/\mu_G^2$ the squared coefficient of variation of the generation distribution

- ▶ We connect these quantities with a moment approximation
- ▶ Define $\kappa = \sigma_G^2/\mu_G^2$ the squared coefficient of variation of the generation distribution
- $\mathcal{R} \approx (1 + r\kappa \bar{G})^{1/\kappa}$

- ▶ We connect these quantities with a moment approximation
- ▶ Define $\kappa = \sigma_G^2/\mu_G^2$ the squared coefficient of variation of the generation distribution
- $\mathcal{R} \approx (1 + r\kappa \bar{G})^{1/\kappa}$
 - Equal when $g(\tau)$ has a gamma distribution

- We connect these quantities with a moment approximation
- ▶ Define $\kappa = \sigma_G^2/\mu_G^2$ the squared coefficient of variation of the generation distribution
- $\mathcal{R} \approx (1 + r\kappa \bar{G})^{1/\kappa}$
 - Equal when $g(\tau)$ has a gamma distribution
 - ► Simple and straightforward

- We connect these quantities with a moment approximation
- ▶ Define $\kappa = \sigma_G^2/\mu_G^2$ the squared coefficient of variation of the generation distribution
- $\mathcal{R} \approx (1 + r\kappa \bar{G})^{1/\kappa}$
 - Equal when $g(\tau)$ has a gamma distribution
 - Simple and straightforward
 - ► When is it a useful approximation?

- ▶ We connect these quantities with a moment approximation
- ▶ Define $\kappa = \sigma_G^2/\mu_G^2$ the squared coefficient of variation of the generation distribution
- $\mathcal{R} \approx (1 + r\kappa \bar{G})^{1/\kappa}$
 - Equal when $g(\tau)$ has a gamma distribution
 - Simple and straightforward
 - When is it a useful approximation?

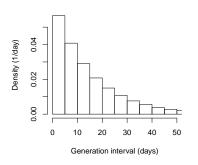
▶ Define $\mathcal{R} \approx (1 + r\kappa \bar{G})^{1/\kappa} \equiv X(r\bar{G}; 1/\kappa)$

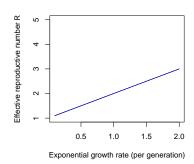
- ▶ Define $\mathcal{R} \approx (1 + r\kappa \bar{G})^{1/\kappa} \equiv X(r\bar{G}; 1/\kappa)$
- ► X is the compound-interest approximation to the exponential

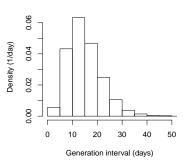
- ▶ Define $\mathcal{R} \approx (1 + r\kappa \bar{G})^{1/\kappa} \equiv X(r\bar{G}; 1/\kappa)$
- ▶ X is the compound-interest approximation to the exponential
 - Linear when $\kappa=1$ (i.e., when g is exponential)

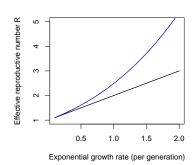
- ▶ Define $\mathcal{R} \approx (1 + r\kappa \bar{G})^{1/\kappa} \equiv X(r\bar{G}; 1/\kappa)$
- ▶ *X* is the compound-interest approximation to the exponential
 - Linear when $\kappa=1$ (i.e., when g is exponential)
 - $\,\blacktriangleright\,$ Approaches exponential as $\kappa\to 0$

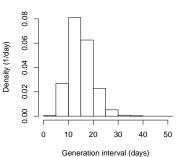
- ▶ Define $\mathcal{R} \approx (1 + r\kappa \bar{G})^{1/\kappa} \equiv X(r\bar{G}; 1/\kappa)$
- ▶ *X* is the compound-interest approximation to the exponential
 - Linear when $\kappa=1$ (i.e., when g is exponential)
 - Approaches exponential as $\kappa o 0$

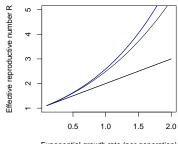


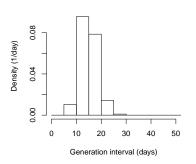


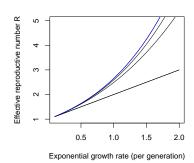












▶ For a given value of \bar{G} , smaller values of κ mean:

- ▶ For a given value of \bar{G} , smaller values of κ mean:
 - ▶ less variation in generation interval

- ▶ For a given value of \bar{G} , smaller values of κ mean:
 - ▶ less variation in generation interval
 - ► less compounding of growth

- ▶ For a given value of \bar{G} , smaller values of κ mean:
 - ▶ less variation in generation interval
 - less compounding of growth
 - greater \mathcal{R} required for a given r

- ▶ For a given value of \bar{G} , smaller values of κ mean:
 - less variation in generation interval
 - less compounding of growth
 - greater \mathcal{R} required for a given r

 Simulate generation intervals based on data and approach from WHO report

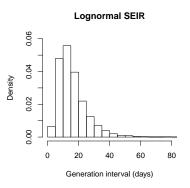
- Simulate generation intervals based on data and approach from WHO report
- ► Use both lognormals and gammas

- Simulate generation intervals based on data and approach from WHO report
- ▶ Use both lognormals and gammas
 - ► WHO used gammas

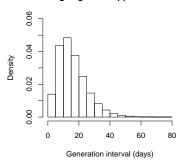
- Simulate generation intervals based on data and approach from WHO report
- Use both lognormals and gammas
 - WHO used gammas
 - Lognormals should be more challenging

- Simulate generation intervals based on data and approach from WHO report
- Use both lognormals and gammas
 - WHO used gammas
 - Lognormals should be more challenging

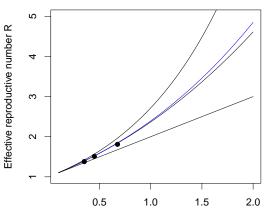
Approximating the distribution



Single-gamma approximation



Approximating the curve



Exponential growth rate (per generation)

► Epidemic speed (*r*) is a *product*:

- ▶ Epidemic speed (r) is a product:
 - \blacktriangleright (something to do with) generation speed \times

- ▶ Epidemic speed (r) is a product:
 - (something to do with) generation speed ×
 - ► (something to do with) epidemic strength

- ▶ Epidemic speed (r) is a product:
 - (something to do with) generation speed ×
 - (something to do with) epidemic strength
- ► In particular:

- ▶ Epidemic speed (r) is a product:
 - (something to do with) generation speed ×
 - (something to do with) epidemic strength
- ► In particular:
 - $r \approx (1/\bar{G}) \times \ell(\mathcal{R}; \kappa_g)$

- ▶ Epidemic speed (r) is a product:
 - ightharpoonup (something to do with) generation speed imes
 - (something to do with) epidemic strength
- ► In particular:
 - $r \approx (1/\bar{G}) \times \ell(\mathcal{R}; \kappa_g)$
 - \blacktriangleright ℓ is the inverse of X

- ▶ Epidemic speed (*r*) is a *product*:
 - ightharpoonup (something to do with) generation speed imes
 - (something to do with) epidemic strength
- ► In particular:
 - $r \approx (1/\bar{G}) \times \ell(\mathcal{R}; \kappa_g)$
 - \blacktriangleright ℓ is the inverse of X

► This approximation works suspiciously well for measles parameters

- ► This approximation works suspiciously well for measles parameters
- Noticeably less well for rabies parameters

- This approximation works suspiciously well for measles parameters
- Noticeably less well for rabies parameters
 - Can be improved using gamma-based estimates of the moments

- This approximation works suspiciously well for measles parameters
- Noticeably less well for rabies parameters
 - Can be improved using gamma-based estimates of the moments

▶ Burial transmission increases the mean generation interval

- ▶ Burial transmission increases the mean generation interval
 - ▶ Increases estimate of R

- ▶ Burial transmission increases the mean generation interval
 - \blacktriangleright Increases estimate of \mathcal{R}
- ▶ ...increases variation

- ▶ Burial transmission increases the mean generation interval
 - \blacktriangleright Increases estimate of \mathcal{R}
- ...increases variation
 - ightharpoonup Decreases estimate of \mathcal{R}

Ebola burial example

- Burial transmission increases the mean generation interval
 - \blacktriangleright Increases estimate of \mathcal{R}
- ...increases variation
 - ightharpoonup Decreases estimate of \mathcal{R}
- ► Based on filtered mean, we know that the net effect of shifting transmission later, must be to increase the estimate

Ebola burial example

- Burial transmission increases the mean generation interval
 - \blacktriangleright Increases estimate of \mathcal{R}
- ...increases variation
 - ightharpoonup Decreases estimate of \mathcal{R}
- ▶ Based on filtered mean, we know that the net effect of shifting transmission later, must be to increase the estimate

▶ Generation intervals are the missing link between r and R

- Generation intervals are the missing link between r and R
- We need better methods for estimating them, and propagating uncertainty to other parts of the model

- ▶ Generation intervals are the missing link between r and R
- We need better methods for estimating them, and propagating uncertainty to other parts of the model
- ► For many practical applications:

- ▶ Generation intervals are the missing link between r and R
- We need better methods for estimating them, and propagating uncertainty to other parts of the model
- For many practical applications:
 - ► Estimating the mean generation interval is not enough

- ▶ Generation intervals are the missing link between r and R
- We need better methods for estimating them, and propagating uncertainty to other parts of the model
- For many practical applications:
 - Estimating the mean generation interval is not enough
 - ► But estimating the mean and CV may be enough

- ▶ Generation intervals are the missing link between r and R
- We need better methods for estimating them, and propagating uncertainty to other parts of the model
- For many practical applications:
 - Estimating the mean generation interval is not enough
 - But estimating the mean and CV may be enough
 - ► A good basis for understanding and propagating uncertainty

- ▶ Generation intervals are the missing link between r and R
- We need better methods for estimating them, and propagating uncertainty to other parts of the model
- For many practical applications:
 - Estimating the mean generation interval is not enough
 - But estimating the mean and CV may be enough
 - A good basis for understanding and propagating uncertainty
- ► Filtered mean remains intuitively useful

- ▶ Generation intervals are the missing link between r and R
- We need better methods for estimating them, and propagating uncertainty to other parts of the model
- For many practical applications:
 - Estimating the mean generation interval is not enough
 - But estimating the mean and CV may be enough
 - A good basis for understanding and propagating uncertainty
- Filtered mean remains intuitively useful

Outline

Introduction

Linking strength and speed

Generation intervals
"Effective" generation times
Moment approximations

Generation intervals through time

Strength and Speed of Epidemics

Intervention strength
Intervention speed
HIV example
Ways of looking

► Generation intervals can be estimated by:

- Generation intervals can be estimated by:
 - ► Observing patients:

- Generation intervals can be estimated by:
 - Observing patients:
 - ► How long does it take to become infectious?

- Generation intervals can be estimated by:
 - Observing patients:
 - How long does it take to become infectious?
 - ► How long does it take to recover?

- Generation intervals can be estimated by:
 - Observing patients:
 - How long does it take to become infectious?
 - How long does it take to recover?
 - What is the time profile of infectiousness/activity?

- Generation intervals can be estimated by:
 - Observing patients:
 - How long does it take to become infectious?
 - ▶ How long does it take to recover?
 - What is the time profile of infectiousness/activity?
 - ► Contact tracing

- Generation intervals can be estimated by:
 - Observing patients:
 - How long does it take to become infectious?
 - ▶ How long does it take to recover?
 - What is the time profile of infectiousness/activity?
 - Contact tracing
 - Who (probably) infected whom?

- Generation intervals can be estimated by:
 - Observing patients:
 - How long does it take to become infectious?
 - ▶ How long does it take to recover?
 - What is the time profile of infectiousness/activity?
 - ► Contact tracing
 - Who (probably) infected whom?
 - ▶ When did each become ill (serial interval)?

- Generation intervals can be estimated by:
 - Observing patients:
 - How long does it take to become infectious?
 - How long does it take to recover?
 - What is the time profile of infectiousness/activity?
 - ► Contact tracing
 - Who (probably) infected whom?
 - When did each become ill (serial interval)?

► Contact-tracing intervals look systematically different, depending on when you observe them.

- Contact-tracing intervals look systematically different, depending on when you observe them.
- Define:

- ► Contact-tracing intervals look systematically different, depending on when you observe them.
- Define:
 - Intrinsic interval: How infectious is a patient at time τ after infection?

Contact-tracing intervals look systematically different, depending on when you observe them.

Define:

- Intrinsic interval: How infectious is a patient at time τ after infection?
- Forward interval: When do people infected at a particular time infect others?

Contact-tracing intervals look systematically different, depending on when you observe them.

Define:

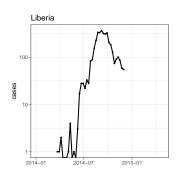
- Intrinsic interval: How infectious is a patient at time τ after infection?
- Forward interval: When do people infected at a particular time infect others?
- ► Backward interval: When were the people who infect at a particular time infected?

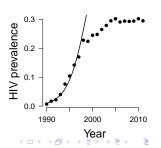
Contact-tracing intervals look systematically different, depending on when you observe them.

Define:

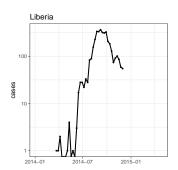
- Intrinsic interval: How infectious is a patient at time τ after infection?
- Forward interval: When do people infected at a particular time infect others?
- Backward interval: When were the people who infect at a particular time infected?

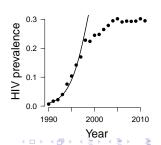
► Generation intervals look *shorter* at the beginning of an epidemic



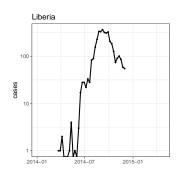


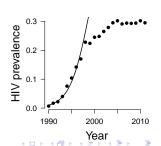
- ► Generation intervals look *shorter* at the beginning of an epidemic
 - A disproportionate number of people are infectious right now



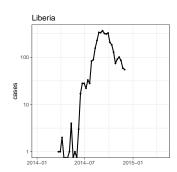


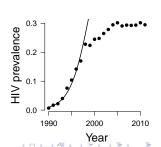
- ► Generation intervals look *shorter* at the beginning of an epidemic
 - A disproportionate number of people are infectious right now
 - ► They haven't finished all of their transmitting



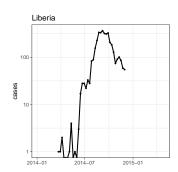


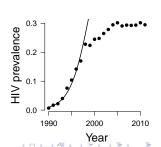
- ► Generation intervals look *shorter* at the beginning of an epidemic
 - A disproportionate number of people are infectious right now
 - They haven't finished all of their transmitting
 - We are biased towards observing faster events





- Generation intervals look shorter at the beginning of an epidemic
 - A disproportionate number of people are infectious right now
 - They haven't finished all of their transmitting
 - We are biased towards observing faster events





► Infection events: someone infected at time *s* is infecting someone at time *t*

▶ Infection events: someone infected at time *s* is infecting someone at time *t*

$$i_s(t) = S(t)k(t-s)i(s)$$

▶ Infection events: someone infected at time *s* is infecting someone at time *t*

$$i_s(t) = S(t)k(t-s)i(s)$$

Backward intervals

- ▶ Infection events: someone infected at time *s* is infecting someone at time *t*
 - $i_s(t) = S(t)k(t-s)i(s)$
- Backward intervals
 - ▶ Who infected the people infected at time *t*?

▶ Infection events: someone infected at time *s* is infecting someone at time *t*

$$i_s(t) = S(t)k(t-s)i(s)$$

- Backward intervals
 - ▶ Who infected the people infected at time *t*?
 - $ightharpoonup \propto k(t-s)i(s)$

▶ Infection events: someone infected at time *s* is infecting someone at time *t*

$$i_s(t) = S(t)k(t-s)i(s)$$

- Backward intervals
 - ▶ Who infected the people infected at time *t*?
 - $ightharpoonup \propto k(t-s)i(s)$
 - ▶ Depends on k, but also on changes in i(s)

▶ Infection events: someone infected at time *s* is infecting someone at time *t*

$$i_s(t) = S(t)k(t-s)i(s)$$

- Backward intervals
 - ▶ Who infected the people infected at time *t*?

$$ightharpoonup \propto k(t-s)i(s)$$

- ▶ Depends on k, but also on changes in i(s)
- Forward intervals

- ▶ Infection events: someone infected at time s is infecting someone at time t
 - $i_s(t) = S(t)k(t-s)i(s)$
- Backward intervals
 - ▶ Who infected the people infected at time *t*?
 - $ightharpoonup \propto k(t-s)i(s)$
 - ▶ Depends on k, but also on changes in i(s)
- Forward intervals
 - ▶ Who did the people infected at time *s* infect?

▶ Infection events: someone infected at time s is infecting someone at time t

$$i_s(t) = S(t)k(t-s)i(s)$$

- Backward intervals
 - ▶ Who infected the people infected at time *t*?

$$ightharpoonup \propto k(t-s)i(s)$$

- ▶ Depends on k, but also on changes in i(s)
- Forward intervals
 - Who did the people infected at time s infect?

$$ightharpoonup \propto S(t)k(t-s)$$

▶ Infection events: someone infected at time s is infecting someone at time t

$$i_s(t) = S(t)k(t-s)i(s)$$

- Backward intervals
 - ▶ Who infected the people infected at time *t*?

$$ightharpoonup \propto k(t-s)i(s)$$

- ▶ Depends on k, but also on changes in i(s)
- Forward intervals
 - Who did the people infected at time s infect?

$$ightharpoonup \propto S(t)k(t-s)$$

▶ Depends on k, but also on changes in S(t)

▶ Infection events: someone infected at time s is infecting someone at time t

$$i_s(t) = S(t)k(t-s)i(s)$$

- Backward intervals
 - ▶ Who infected the people infected at time *t*?

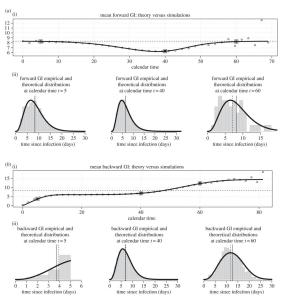
$$ightharpoonup \propto k(t-s)i(s)$$

- ▶ Depends on k, but also on changes in i(s)
- Forward intervals
 - Who did the people infected at time s infect?

$$ightharpoonup \propto S(t)k(t-s)$$

▶ Depends on k, but also on changes in S(t)

Theory and simulation



Champredon and Dushoff, 2015. DOI:10.1098/rspb.2015.2026

► Backward intervals change if the number of infectious individuals is changing as you look back

- Backward intervals change if the number of infectious individuals is changing as you look back
- ► Forward intervals change if the number of *susceptible* individuals is changing as you look forward

- ► Backward intervals change if the number of infectious individuals is changing as you look back
- Forward intervals change if the number of susceptible individuals is changing as you look forward
- ► Lack of care in defining generation intervals can lead to bias

- Backward intervals change if the number of infectious individuals is changing as you look back
- Forward intervals change if the number of susceptible individuals is changing as you look forward
- Lack of care in defining generation intervals can lead to bias
 - ► These biases can be corrected

- Backward intervals change if the number of infectious individuals is changing as you look back
- Forward intervals change if the number of susceptible individuals is changing as you look forward
- Lack of care in defining generation intervals can lead to bias
 - These biases can be corrected

Outline

Introduction

Linking strength and speed
Generation intervals
"Effective" generation times
Moment approximations

Generation intervals through time

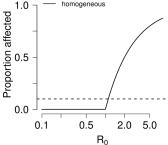
Strength and Speed of Epidemics
Intervention strength
Intervention speed
HIV example
Ways of looking

Strength: R – the reproductive number

► Expected number of new cases per cases

homogeneous

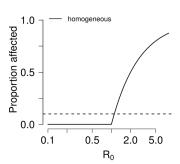
endemic equilibrium



Strength: R – the reproductive number

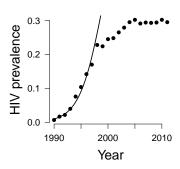
Expected number of new cases per cases

endemic equilibrium



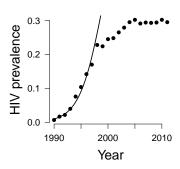
Speed: r – the growth rate

Instantaneous rate of growth: $i(t) \approx i(0) \exp(rt)$



Speed: r – the growth rate

Instantaneous rate of growth: $i(t) \approx i(0) \exp(rt)$



 $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ is better for long-term predictions

- $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ is better for long-term predictions
 - ► *r* is better for short-term predictions

- $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ is better for long-term predictions
 - r is better for short-term predictions
- $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ gives a threshold for spread

- $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ is better for long-term predictions
 - r is better for short-term predictions
- $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ gives a threshold for spread
 - ▶ So does *r*!

- $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ is better for long-term predictions
 - r is better for short-term predictions
- R gives a threshold for spread
 - ▶ So does *r*!
- $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ can be compared with intervention strength

- $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ is better for long-term predictions
 - r is better for short-term predictions
- $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ gives a threshold for spread
 - ▶ So does *r*!
- $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ can be compared with intervention strength
 - ▶ ???

- $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ is better for long-term predictions
 - r is better for short-term predictions
- $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ gives a threshold for spread
 - ▶ So does *r*!
- $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ can be compared with intervention strength
 - ▶ ???

► Modern treatments are well tolerated and highly effective



- Modern treatments are well tolerated and highly effective
- ► Virus is undetectable, and transmission is negligible



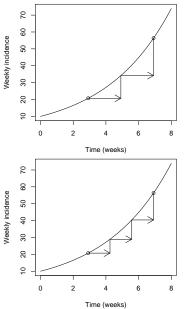
- Modern treatments are well tolerated and highly effective
- ► Virus is undetectable, and transmission is negligible
- ► Can active testing and treatment stop the epidemic?



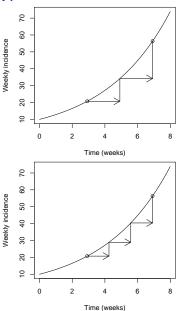
- Modern treatments are well tolerated and highly effective
- ► Virus is undetectable, and transmission is negligible
- Can active testing and treatment stop the epidemic?



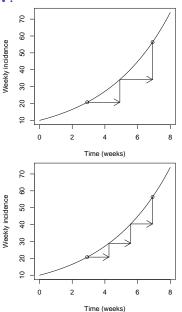
► Fast generations mean:



- ► Fast generations mean:
 - ► Testing and treating will help less

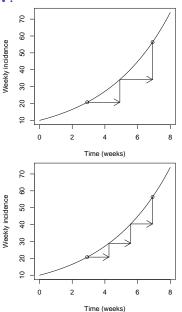


- ▶ Fast generations mean:
 - Testing and treating will help less
 - but lower epidemic strength





- ► Fast generations mean:
 - Testing and treating will help less
 - but lower epidemic strength



► Predicted effectiveness of test and treat intervention minimally sensitive to proportion of early transmission

- Predicted effectiveness of test and treat intervention minimally sensitive to proportion of early transmission
- ► Fast transmission:

- Predicted effectiveness of test and treat intervention minimally sensitive to proportion of early transmission
- Fast transmission:
 - lacktriangle low proportion prevented, but low ${\mathcal R}$ estimate

- Predicted effectiveness of test and treat intervention minimally sensitive to proportion of early transmission
- Fast transmission:
 - **ightharpoonup** low proportion prevented, but low $\mathcal R$ estimate
- ► Slow transmission:

Eaton and Hallett

- Predicted effectiveness of test and treat intervention minimally sensitive to proportion of early transmission
- Fast transmission:
 - \blacktriangleright low proportion prevented, but low ${\cal R}$ estimate
- Slow transmission:
 - ightharpoonup high proportion prevented, but high ${\cal R}$ estimate

Eaton and Hallett

- Predicted effectiveness of test and treat intervention minimally sensitive to proportion of early transmission
- Fast transmission:
 - lacktriangle low proportion prevented, but low ${\mathcal R}$ estimate
- Slow transmission:
 - ▶ high proportion prevented, but high R estimate
- ► Eaton JW, Hallett TB. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2014 Nov 11;111(45):16202-7.

Eaton and Hallett

- Predicted effectiveness of test and treat intervention minimally sensitive to proportion of early transmission
- Fast transmission:
 - lacktriangleright low proportion prevented, but low ${\mathcal R}$ estimate
- Slow transmission:
 - ▶ high proportion prevented, but high R estimate
- ► Eaton JW, Hallett TB. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2014 Nov 11;111(45):16202-7.

► Euler-Lotka

- ► Euler-Lotka
 - $1 = \int k(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau$

- ► Euler-Lotka
 - $1 = \int k(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau$
- ► RHS is what we would get from an idealized "find and remove" intervention

- ► Euler-Lotka
 - $1 = \int k(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau$
- ► RHS is what we would get from an idealized "find and remove" intervention
 - ► Required treatment "hazard" (per-capita removal rate) is equal to r!

- Euler-Lotka
 - $1 = \int k(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau$
- ► RHS is what we would get from an idealized "find and remove" intervention
 - ► Required treatment "hazard" (per-capita removal rate) is equal to r!

Outline

Introduction

Generation intervals "Effective" generation times

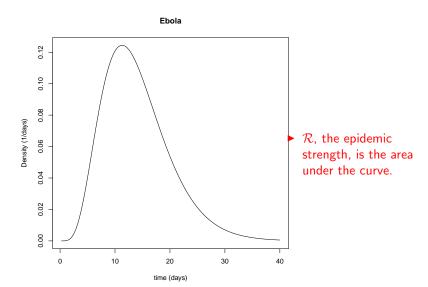
Moment approximations

Generation intervals through time

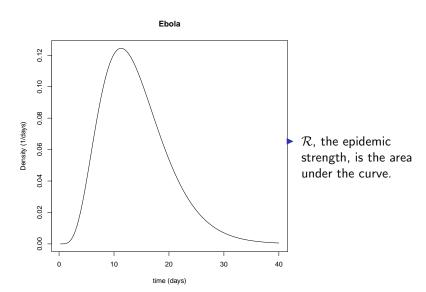
Strength and Speed of Epidemics Intervention strength

Intervention speed HIV example Ways of looking

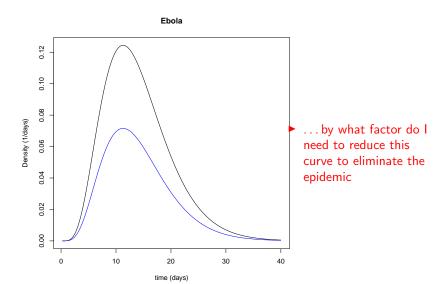
Epidemic strength



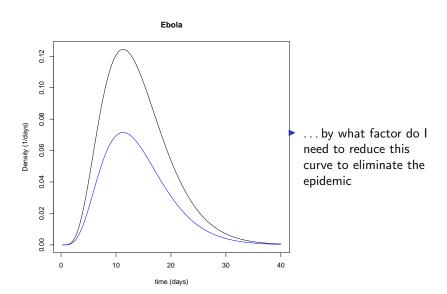
Epidemic strength



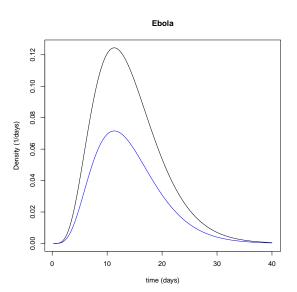
Strength of intervention



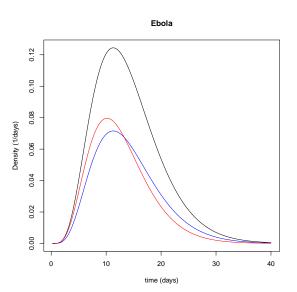
Strength of intervention



Different interventions



Different interventions



▶ We imagine an intervention with potentially variable effect over the course of infection, $L(\tau)$

- We imagine an intervention with potentially variable effect over the course of infection, $L(\tau)$
- Assume the intervention takes

- We imagine an intervention with potentially variable effect over the course of infection, $L(\tau)$
- Assume the intervention takes
 - \blacktriangleright $k(\tau) \rightarrow$

- We imagine an intervention with potentially variable effect over the course of infection, $L(\tau)$
- Assume the intervention takes
 - $k(\tau) \rightarrow$
 - $\qquad \qquad \hat{k}(\tau) = k(\tau)/L(\tau)$

- We imagine an intervention with potentially variable effect over the course of infection, $L(\tau)$
- Assume the intervention takes
 - $k(\tau) \rightarrow$
 - $\hat{k}(\tau) = k(\tau)/L(\tau)$

▶ Define intervention strength $\theta = \mathcal{R}/\hat{\mathcal{R}}$ – the proportional amount by which the intervention reduces transmission.

▶ Define intervention strength $\theta = \mathcal{R}/\hat{\mathcal{R}}$ – the proportional amount by which the intervention reduces transmission.

$$\bullet \theta = 1/\left\langle 1/L(\tau)\right\rangle_{g(\tau)}$$

▶ Define intervention strength $\theta = \mathcal{R}/\hat{\mathcal{R}}$ – the proportional amount by which the intervention reduces transmission.

 \blacktriangleright θ is the harmonic mean of L, weighted by the generation distribution g.

▶ Define intervention strength $\theta = \mathcal{R}/\hat{\mathcal{R}}$ – the proportional amount by which the intervention reduces transmission.

- θ is the harmonic mean of L, weighted by the generation distribution g.
- ▶ Outbreak can be controlled if $\theta > \mathcal{R}$

▶ Define intervention strength $\theta = \mathcal{R}/\hat{\mathcal{R}}$ – the proportional amount by which the intervention reduces transmission.

- θ is the harmonic mean of L, weighted by the generation distribution g.
- ▶ Outbreak can be controlled if $\theta > \mathcal{R}$

Outline

Introduction

Generation intervals

Moment approximations

Generation intervals through time

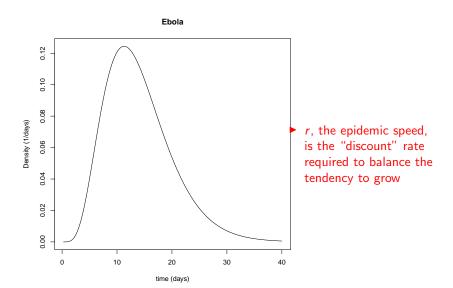
Strength and Speed of Epidemics

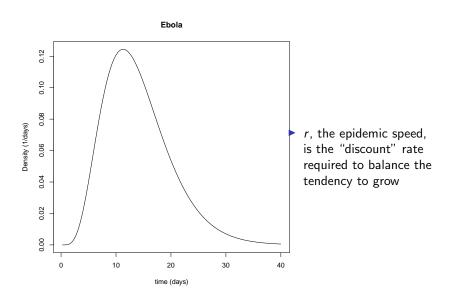
Intervention strength

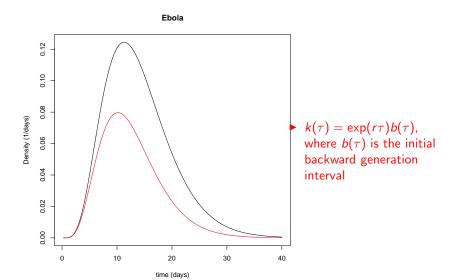
Intervention speed

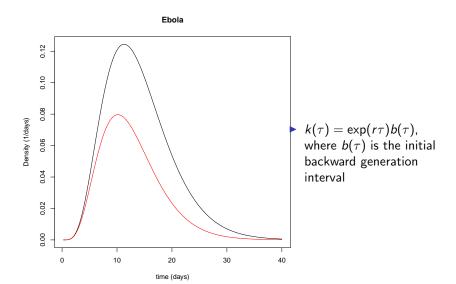
HIV example

Ways of looking

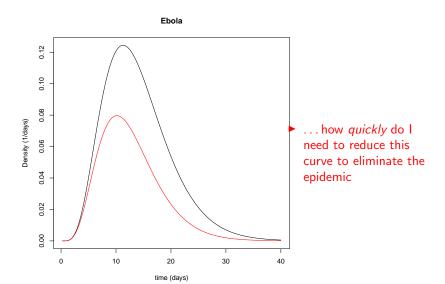




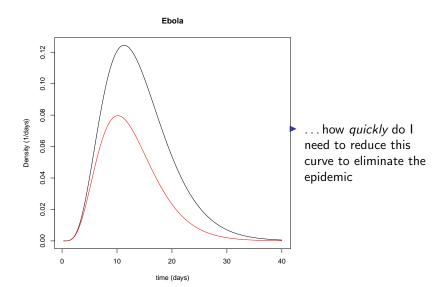




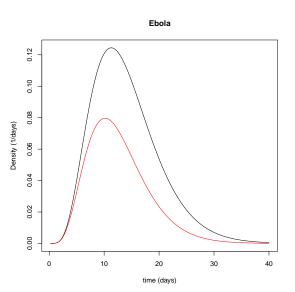
Speed of intervention



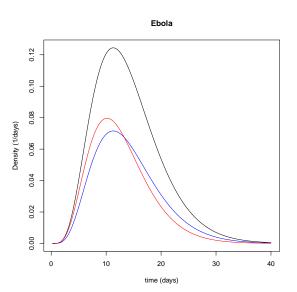
Speed of intervention



Different interventions



Different interventions



Measuring intervention speed

▶ Define intervention speed $\phi = r - \hat{r}$ – the amount by which the intervention slows down spread.

Measuring intervention speed

- ▶ Define intervention speed $\phi = r \hat{r}$ the amount by which the intervention slows down spread.
- ► We then have:

- ▶ Define intervention speed $\phi = r \hat{r}$ the amount by which the intervention slows down spread.
- ▶ We then have:

$$1 = \left\langle \frac{\exp(\phi \tau)}{L(\tau)} \right\rangle_{b(\tau)}$$

- ▶ Define intervention speed $\phi = r \hat{r}$ the amount by which the intervention slows down spread.
- ▶ We then have:

$$1 = \left\langle \frac{\exp(\phi \tau)}{L(\tau)} \right\rangle_{b(\tau)}$$

 \blacktriangleright ϕ is sort of a mean of the hazard associated with L

- ▶ Define intervention speed $\phi = r \hat{r}$ the amount by which the intervention slows down spread.
- ▶ We then have:

$$1 = \left\langle \frac{\exp(\phi \tau)}{L(\tau)} \right\rangle_{b(\tau)}$$

- \blacktriangleright ϕ is sort of a mean of the hazard associated with L
 - ▶ Because $L(t) = \exp(ht)$ when hazard is constant

- ▶ Define intervention speed $\phi = r \hat{r}$ the amount by which the intervention slows down spread.
- ▶ We then have:

$$1 = \left\langle \frac{\exp(\phi \tau)}{L(\tau)} \right\rangle_{b(\tau)}$$

- \blacktriangleright ϕ is sort of a mean of the hazard associated with L
 - ▶ Because $L(t) = \exp(ht)$ when hazard is constant
 - Averaged over the initial backwards generation interval

- ▶ Define intervention speed $\phi = r \hat{r}$ the amount by which the intervention slows down spread.
- ▶ We then have:

$$1 = \left\langle \frac{\exp(\phi \tau)}{L(\tau)} \right\rangle_{b(\tau)}$$

- \blacktriangleright ϕ is sort of a mean of the hazard associated with L
 - ▶ Because $L(t) = \exp(ht)$ when hazard is constant
 - Averaged over the initial backwards generation interval
- ▶ Outbreak can be controlled if $\phi > r$.

- ▶ Define intervention speed $\phi = r \hat{r}$ the amount by which the intervention slows down spread.
- ▶ We then have:

$$1 = \left\langle \frac{\exp(\phi \tau)}{L(\tau)} \right\rangle_{b(\tau)}$$

- \blacktriangleright ϕ is sort of a mean of the hazard associated with L
 - ▶ Because $L(t) = \exp(ht)$ when hazard is constant
 - Averaged over the initial backwards generation interval
- ▶ Outbreak can be controlled if $\phi > r$.

$$k(\tau) = \mathcal{R}g(\tau)$$

- $k(\tau) = \mathcal{R}g(\tau)$
 - ▶ g is the intrinsic generation interval

- $k(\tau) = \mathcal{R}g(\tau)$
 - ▶ g is the intrinsic generation interval
 - $\,\blacktriangleright\,\,\mathcal{R}$ is the strength of the epidemic

- $k(\tau) = \mathcal{R}g(\tau)$
 - ▶ g is the intrinsic generation interval
 - $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ is the strength of the epidemic
- ▶ If $L(\tau) \equiv L$, then $\theta = L$ is the strength of the intervention

- \blacktriangleright $k(\tau) = \mathcal{R}g(\tau)$
 - ▶ g is the intrinsic generation interval
 - $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ is the strength of the epidemic
- ▶ If $L(\tau) \equiv L$, then $\theta = L$ is the strength of the intervention
- ▶ In general, θ is a (harmonic) mean of L

- \blacktriangleright $k(\tau) = \mathcal{R}g(\tau)$
 - ▶ g is the intrinsic generation interval
 - $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ is the strength of the epidemic
- ▶ If $L(\tau) \equiv L$, then $\theta = L$ is the strength of the intervention
- ▶ In general, θ is a (harmonic) mean of L
 - weighted by $g(\tau)$, but not affected by \mathcal{R} .

- $k(\tau) = \mathcal{R}g(\tau)$
 - ▶ g is the intrinsic generation interval
 - $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ is the strength of the epidemic
- ▶ If $L(\tau) \equiv L$, then $\theta = L$ is the strength of the intervention
- ▶ In general, θ is a (harmonic) mean of L
 - weighted by $g(\tau)$, but not affected by \mathcal{R} .
- ▶ Epidemic is controlled if $\theta > \mathcal{R}$

- $k(\tau) = \mathcal{R}g(\tau)$
 - ▶ g is the intrinsic generation interval
 - $ightharpoonup \mathcal{R}$ is the strength of the epidemic
- ▶ If $L(\tau) \equiv L$, then $\theta = L$ is the strength of the intervention
- ▶ In general, θ is a (harmonic) mean of L
 - weighted by $g(\tau)$, but not affected by \mathcal{R} .
- ▶ Epidemic is controlled if $\theta > \mathcal{R}$

$$k(\tau) = \exp(r\tau)b(\tau),$$

- $k(\tau) = \exp(r\tau)b(\tau),$
 - ► *r* is the speed of the epidemic

- $k(\tau) = \exp(r\tau)b(\tau),$
 - r is the speed of the epidemic
 - b is the initial backward generation interval

- $k(\tau) = \exp(r\tau)b(\tau),$
 - r is the speed of the epidemic
 - b is the initial backward generation interval
- ▶ If $h(\tau) \equiv h$ ($L(\tau) \equiv \exp(h\tau)$), then $\phi = h$ is the speed of the intervention

- $k(\tau) = \exp(r\tau)b(\tau),$
 - r is the speed of the epidemic
 - b is the initial backward generation interval
- ▶ If $h(\tau) \equiv h$ ($L(\tau) \equiv \exp(h\tau)$), then $\phi = h$ is the speed of the intervention
- ▶ In general, ϕ is a (weird) mean of h

- $k(\tau) = \exp(r\tau)b(\tau),$
 - r is the speed of the epidemic
 - b is the initial backward generation interval
- ▶ If $h(\tau) \equiv h$ ($L(\tau) \equiv \exp(h\tau)$), then $\phi = h$ is the speed of the intervention
- ▶ In general, ϕ is a (weird) mean of h
 - weighted by $b(\tau)$, but not affected by r.

- $k(\tau) = \exp(r\tau)b(\tau),$
 - r is the speed of the epidemic
 - b is the initial backward generation interval
- ▶ If $h(\tau) \equiv h$ ($L(\tau) \equiv \exp(h\tau)$), then $\phi = h$ is the speed of the intervention
- ▶ In general, ϕ is a (weird) mean of h
 - weighted by $b(\tau)$, but not affected by r.
- ▶ Epidemic is controlled if $\phi > r$

- $k(\tau) = \exp(r\tau)b(\tau),$
 - r is the speed of the epidemic
 - b is the initial backward generation interval
- ▶ If $h(\tau) \equiv h$ ($L(\tau) \equiv \exp(h\tau)$), then $\phi = h$ is the speed of the intervention
- ▶ In general, ϕ is a (weird) mean of h
 - weighted by $b(\tau)$, but not affected by r.
- Epidemic is controlled if $\phi > r$

Outline

Introduction

Linking strength and speed

Generation intervals
"Effective" generation times
Moment approximations

Generation intervals through time

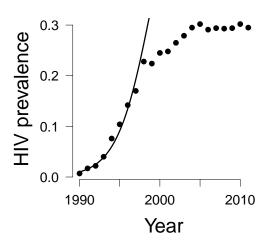
Strength and Speed of Epidemics

Intervention strength Intervention speed

HIV example

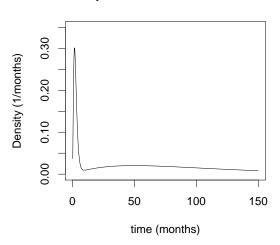
Ways of looking

Epidemic speed



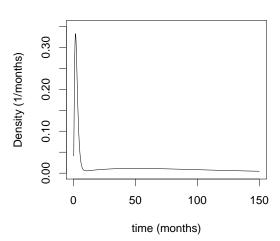
Baseline scenario

Reproductive number 3.14



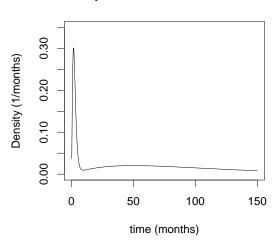
High early transmission

Reproductive number 2.25

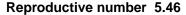


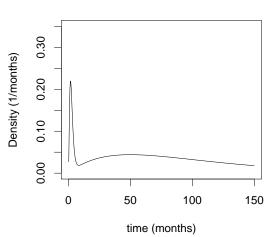
Baseline scenario

Reproductive number 3.14

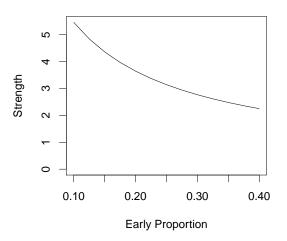


Low early transmission

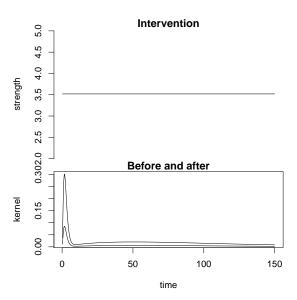




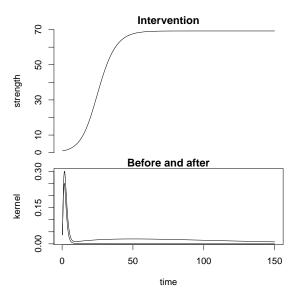
Range of estimates



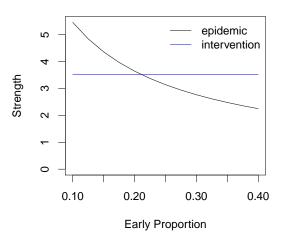
Condom intervention



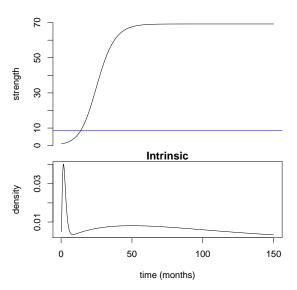
Test and treat



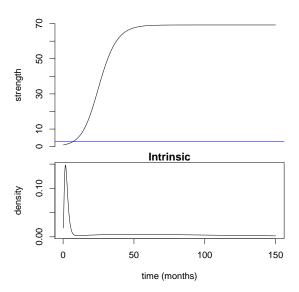
Condom intervention



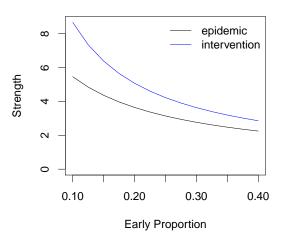
Test and treat (low early transmission)



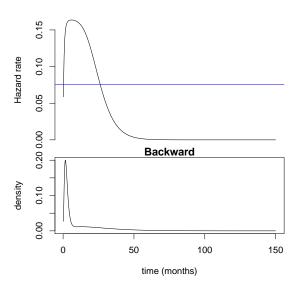
Test and treat (high early transmission)



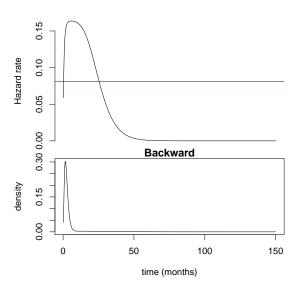
Range of estimates



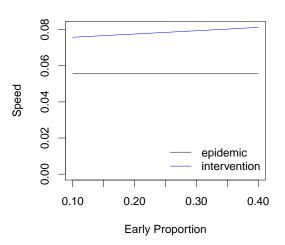
Low early transmission



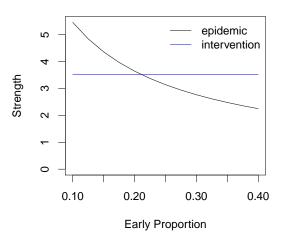
High early transmission



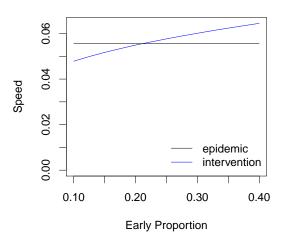
Range of estimates



Condom intervention



Condom intervention



Outline

Introduction

Linking strength and speed Generation intervals "Effective" generation times Moment approximations

Generation intervals through time

Strength and Speed of Epidemics

Intervention strength Intervention speed HIV example

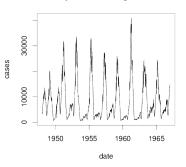
Ways of looking

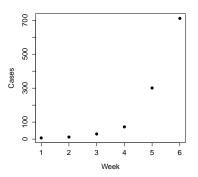
Ways of looking



Measuring the epidemic

Measles reports from England and Wales





Measuring the intervention





► Measles

- Measles
 - ► Information (long-term) is strength-like

- Measles
 - ▶ Information (long-term) is strength-like
 - ► Intervention (vaccine) also strength-like

- Measles
 - ▶ Information (long-term) is strength-like
 - ▶ Intervention (vaccine) also strength-like
- ► HIV

- Measles
 - ▶ Information (long-term) is strength-like
 - ▶ Intervention (vaccine) also strength-like
- HIV
 - ► Information and intervention are both "speed-like"

- Measles
 - Information (long-term) is strength-like
 - ▶ Intervention (vaccine) also strength-like
- HIV
 - ▶ Information and intervention are both "speed-like"
- ► Ebola vaccination

- Measles
 - Information (long-term) is strength-like
 - Intervention (vaccine) also strength-like
- HIV
 - ▶ Information and intervention are both "speed-like"
- Ebola vaccination
 - ► Information is speed-like

- Measles
 - ▶ Information (long-term) is strength-like
 - Intervention (vaccine) also strength-like
- HIV
 - Information and intervention are both "speed-like"
- Ebola vaccination
 - ▶ Information is speed-like
 - Interventions: vaccination (strength?); isolation and control (speed?)

- Measles
 - ▶ Information (long-term) is strength-like
 - Intervention (vaccine) also strength-like
- HIV
 - Information and intervention are both "speed-like"
- Ebola vaccination
 - ▶ Information is speed-like
 - Interventions: vaccination (strength?); isolation and control (speed?)

ightharpoonup r and \mathcal{R} have more in common than we think

- ightharpoonup r and \mathcal{R} have more in common than we think
- Sometimes "strength" and sometimes "speed" can help us see epidemic control questions more clearly

- ightharpoonup r and \mathcal{R} have more in common than we think
- Sometimes "strength" and sometimes "speed" can help us see epidemic control questions more clearly
- ► This perspective helps us understand why test and treat predictions are robust to assumptions about transmission

- ightharpoonup r and \mathcal{R} have more in common than we think
- Sometimes "strength" and sometimes "speed" can help us see epidemic control questions more clearly
- ► This perspective helps us understand why test and treat predictions are robust to assumptions about transmission

▶ Organizers

- Organizers
- ► Audience

- Organizers
- Audience
- ► Collaborators

- Organizers
- Audience
- Collaborators
- ► Funders: NSERC, CIHR

- Organizers
- Audience
- Collaborators
- ► Funders: NSERC, CIHR