

# Dynamical models of disease spread

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National Taiwan University College of Public Health

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# Outline

## What is dynamical modeling?

### Modeling approaches

- Conceptual modeling
- Conceptual modeling
- Deterministic models
- Stochastic models
- Statistical fitting

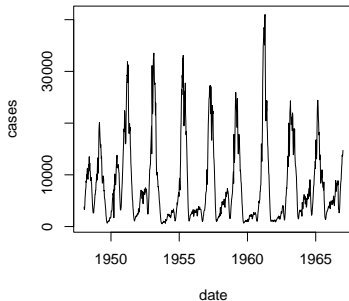
### Limitations

- Heterogeneity
- Behavioural changes

# Dynamic modeling connects scales



**Measles reports from England and Wales**

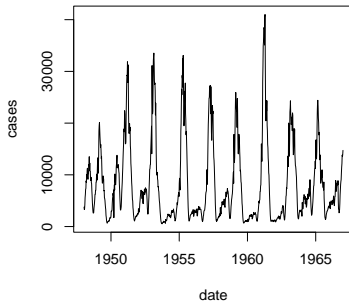


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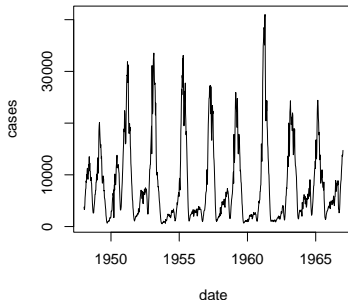


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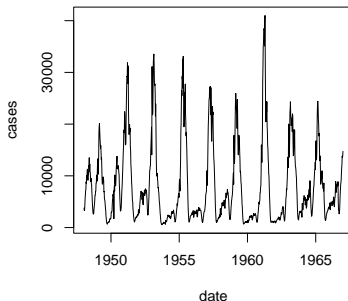


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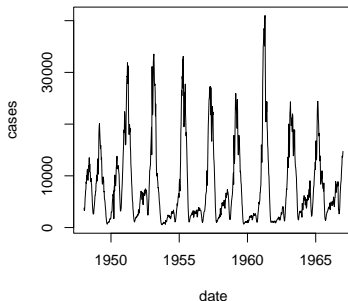


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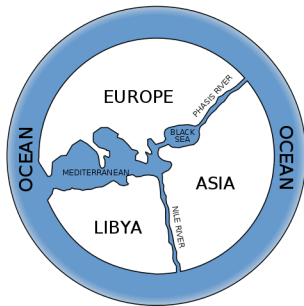
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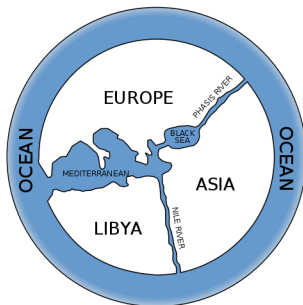
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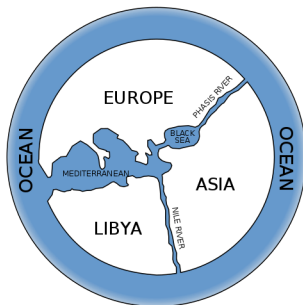
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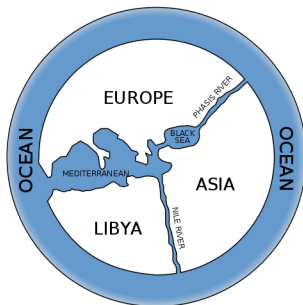
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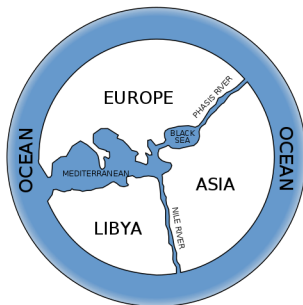
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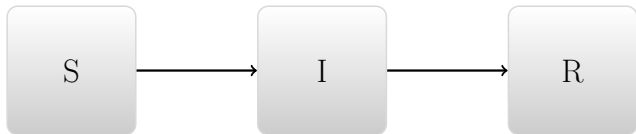
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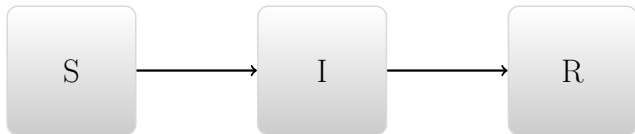
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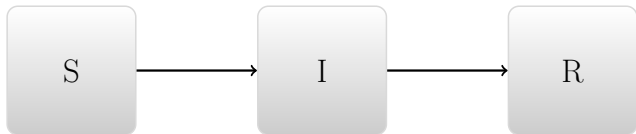
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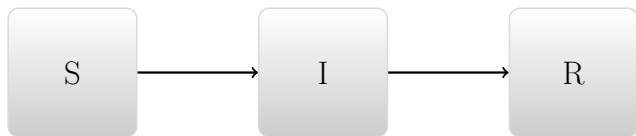
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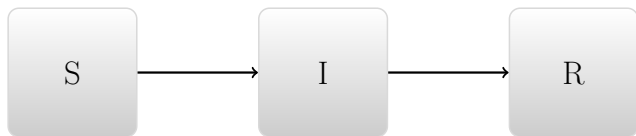


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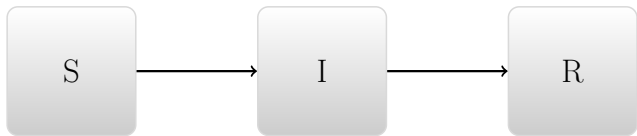
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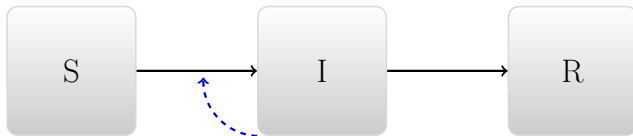


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## *What determines transition rates? (preview)*

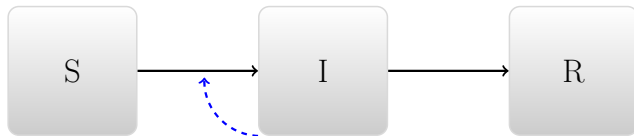


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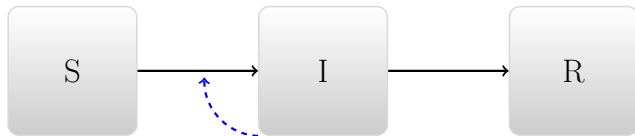
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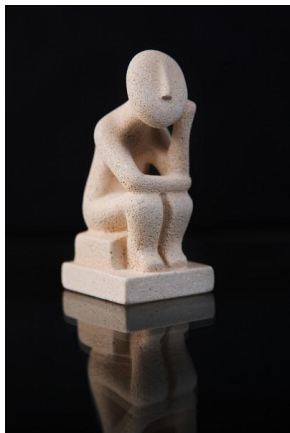
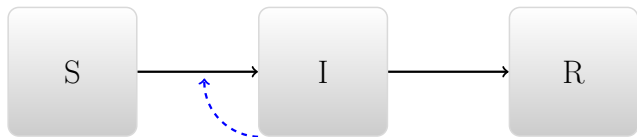
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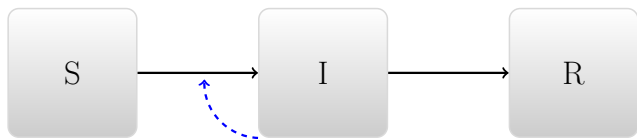
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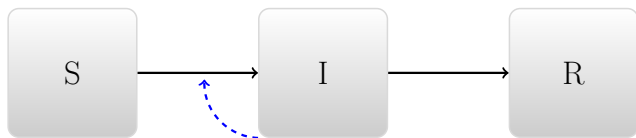
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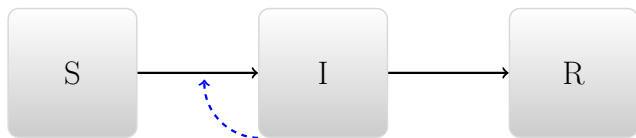
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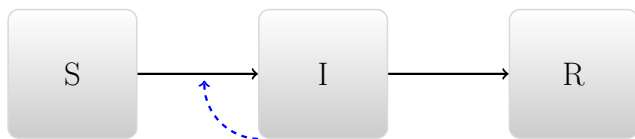
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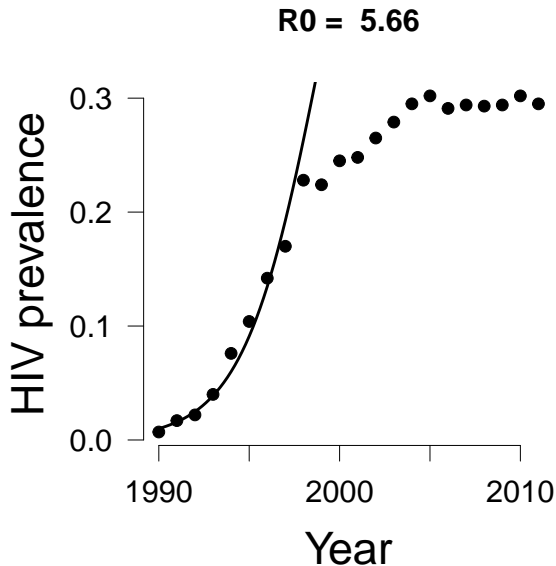
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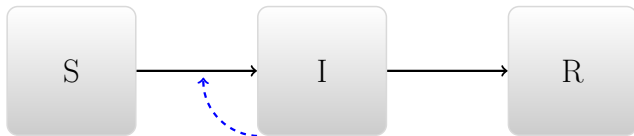
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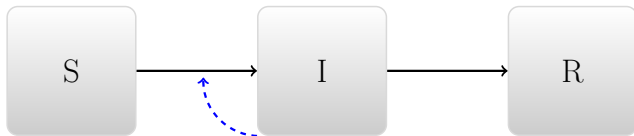


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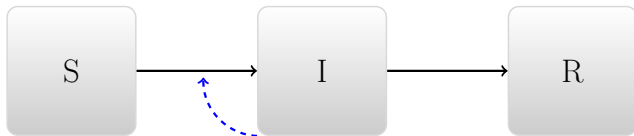
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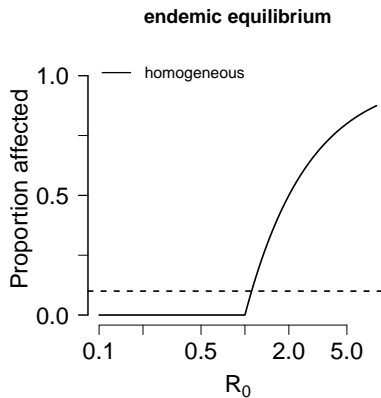
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# Yellow fever in Panama

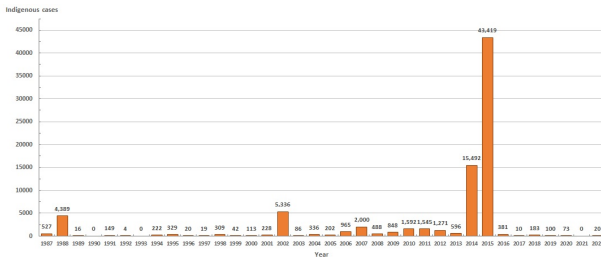




# Example: Dengue (Taiwan CDC)

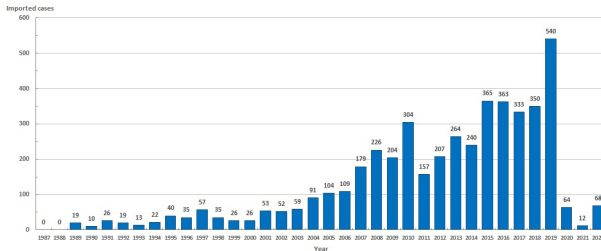
## Indigenous cases

40,000

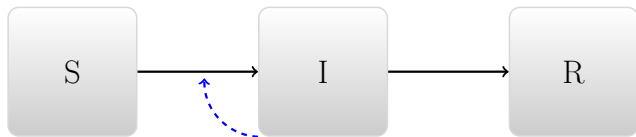


## Imported cases

500

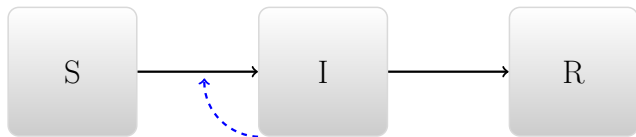


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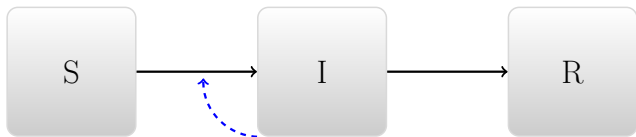
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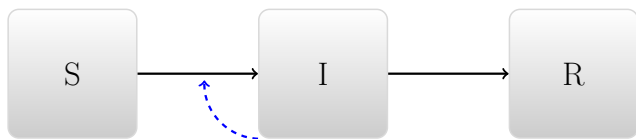
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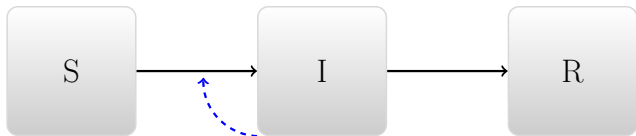
Statistical fitting

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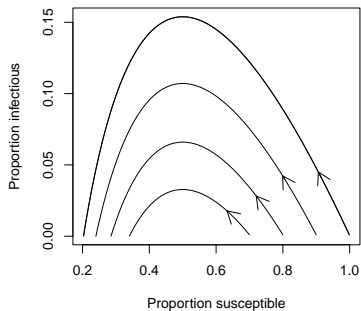
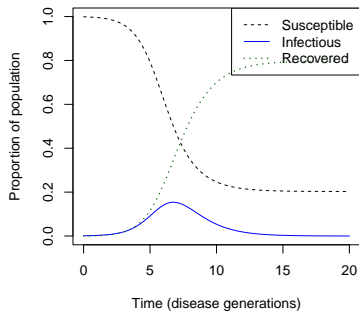
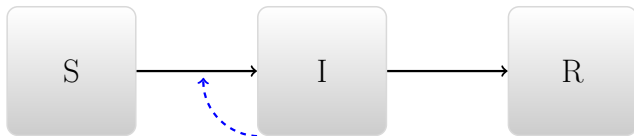
Heterogeneity

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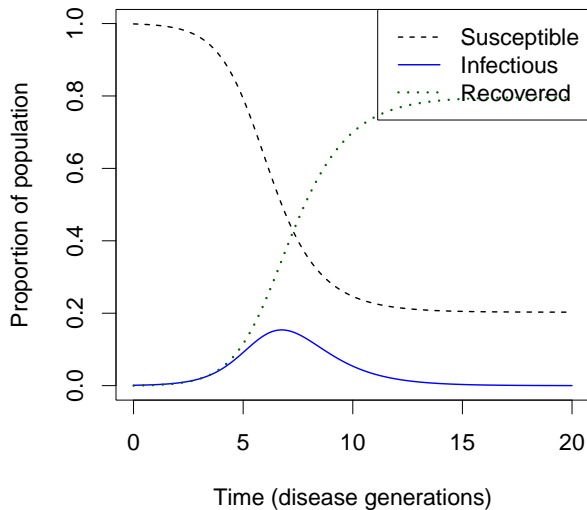
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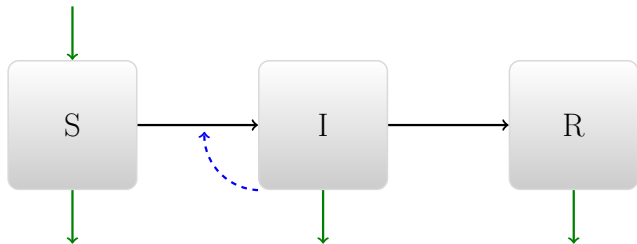
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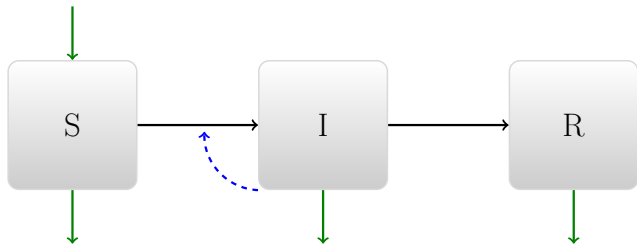
## *Simulations (repeat)*



## Closing the circle



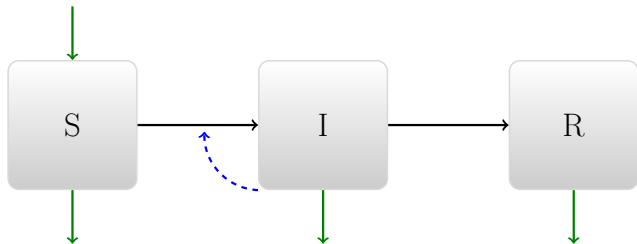
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► \* Births and deaths

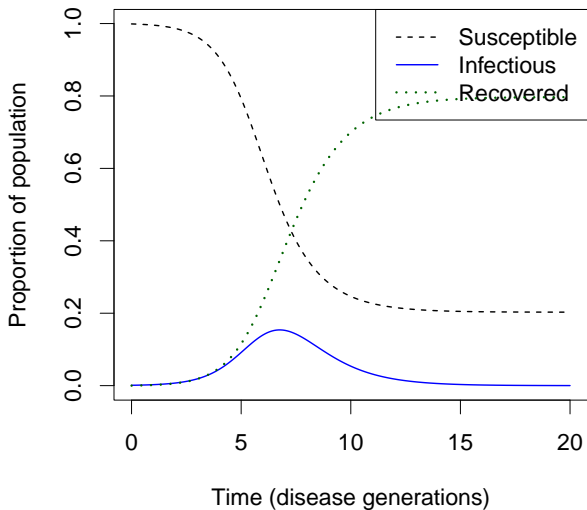


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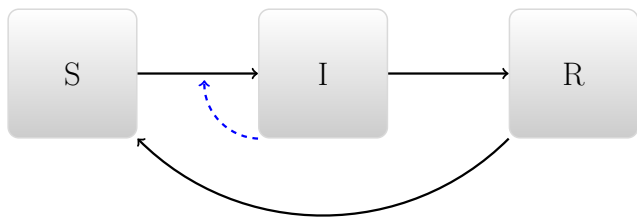


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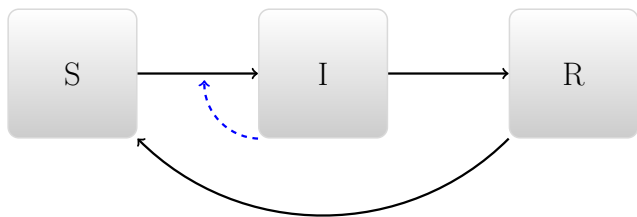
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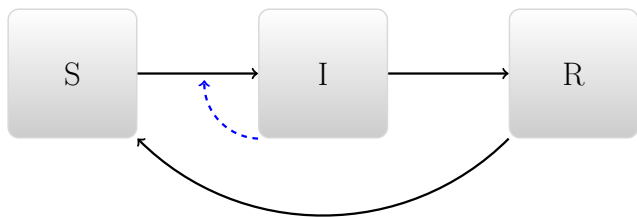


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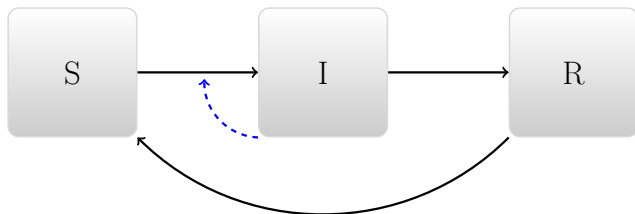
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## Closing the circle



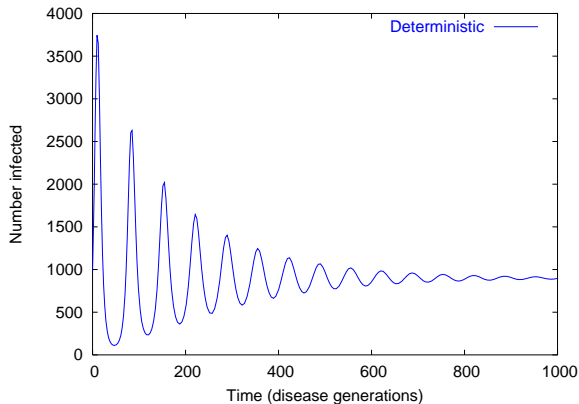
- \* Loss of immunity

# Processes and rates

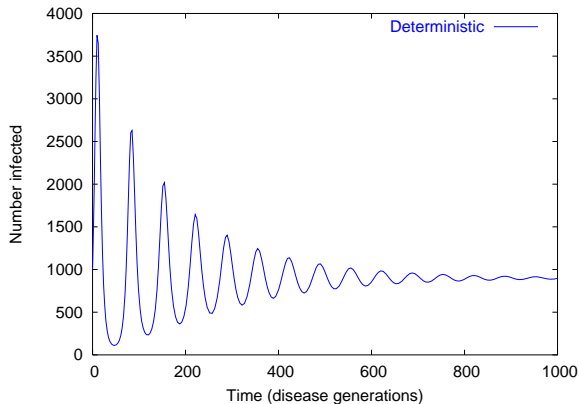


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## Result: Diseases tend to oscillate

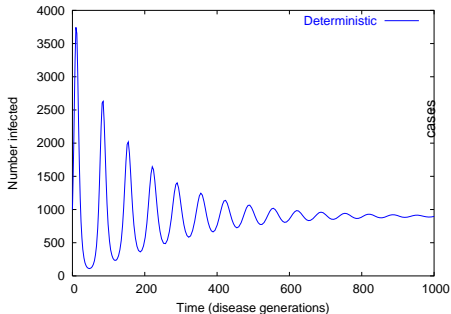


## Result: Oscillations tend to be damped

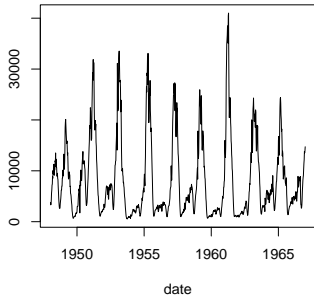




# What is missing from our model world? (repeat)

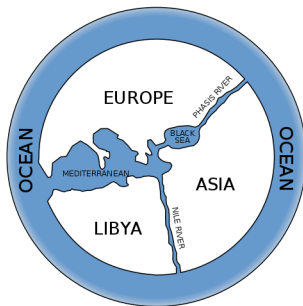


**Measles reports from England and Wales**



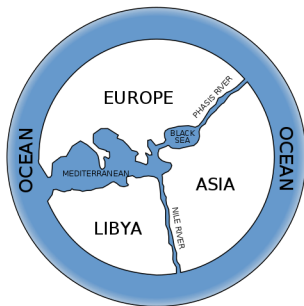
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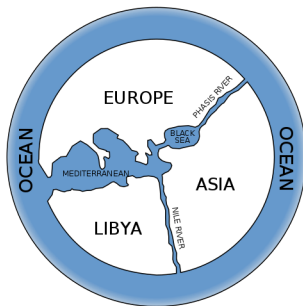
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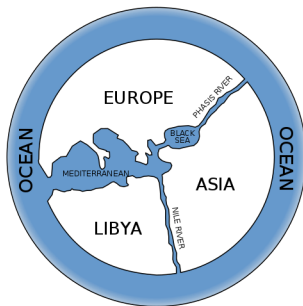


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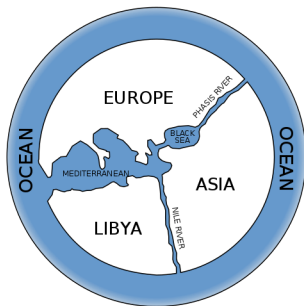
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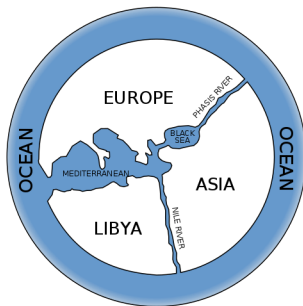
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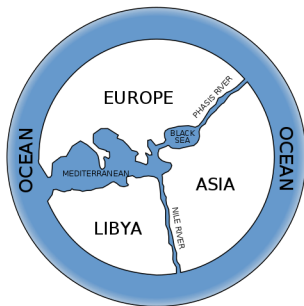
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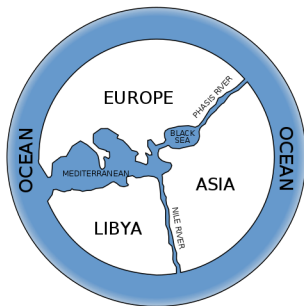
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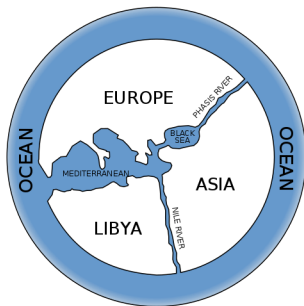
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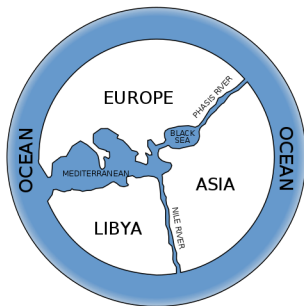
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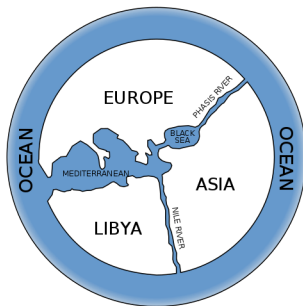
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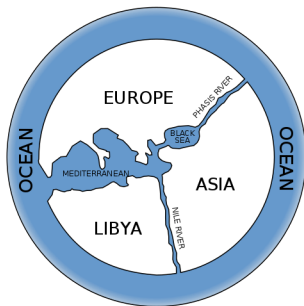
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# Example: Ebola transmission

- How much Ebola spread occurs before vs. after death



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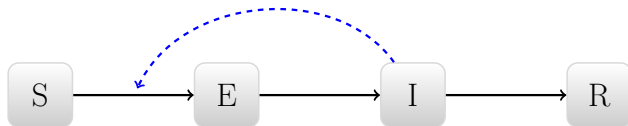


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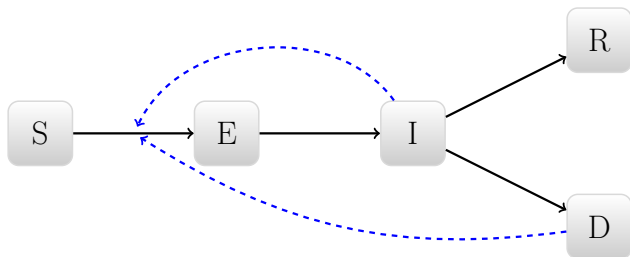
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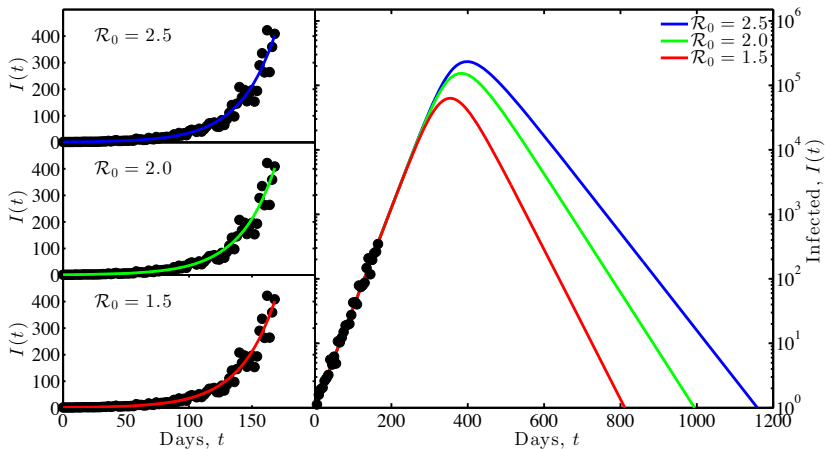
## Model with latent period



## Include post-death transmission

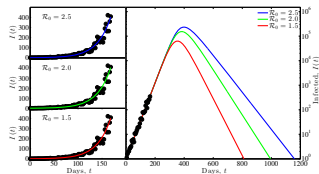


## Result: generation interval links $r\mathcal{R}$ (preview)



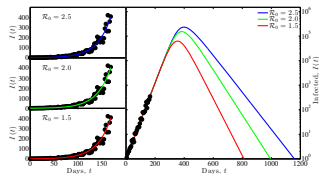
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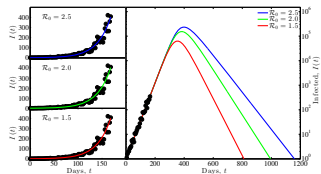
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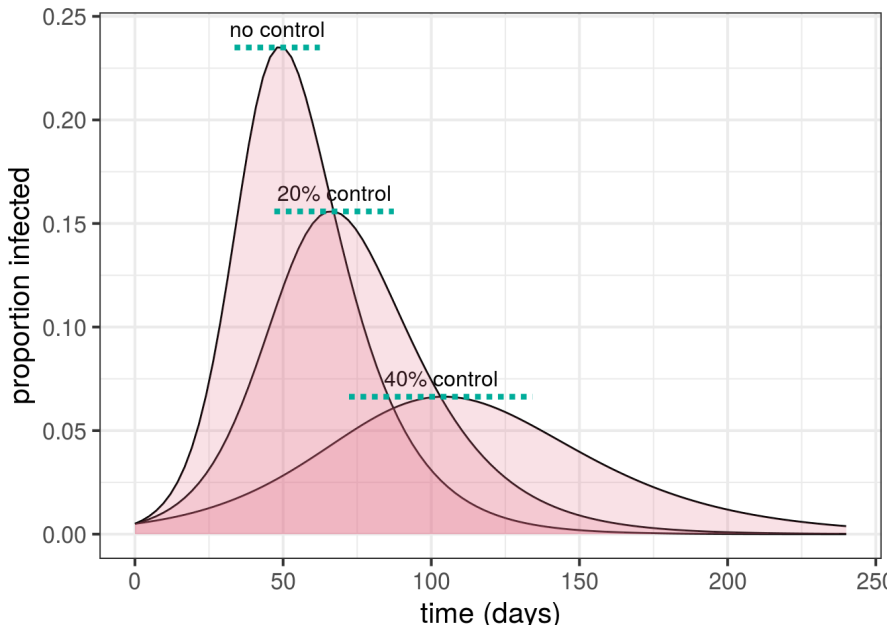
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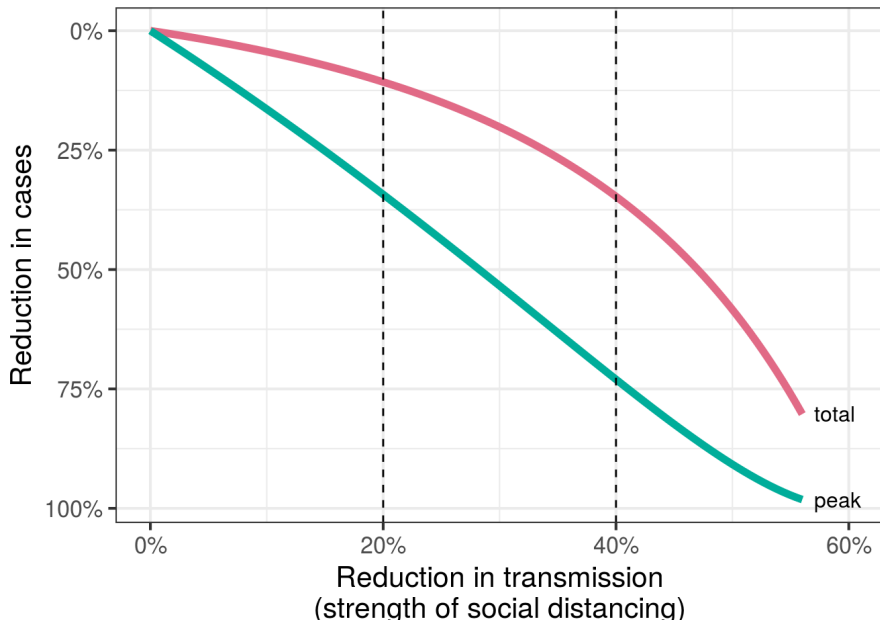




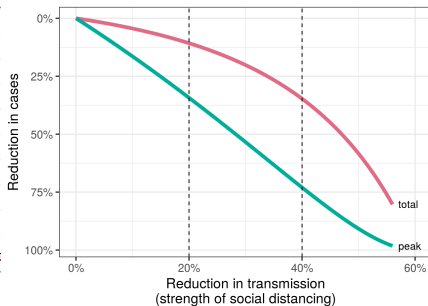
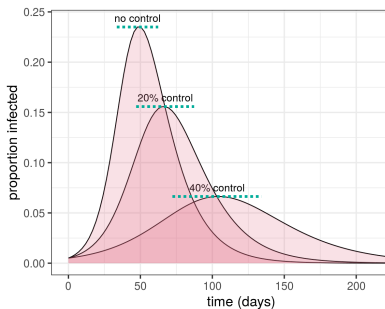
## Example: COVID



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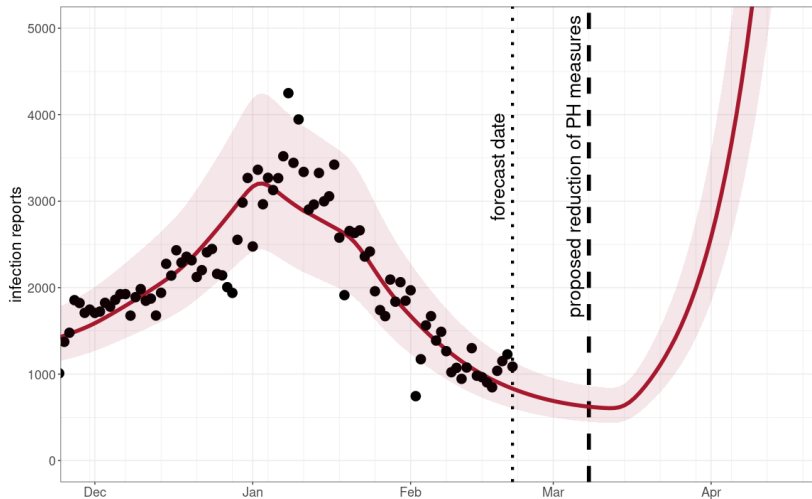


# Result: It is easier to reduce the peak than the total cases



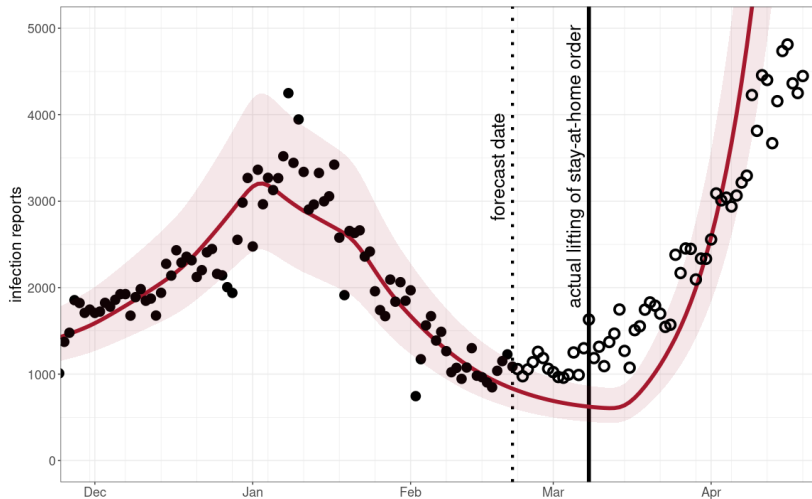
## Example: COVID waves (preview)

McMasterPandemic forecast from 21 Feb 2021



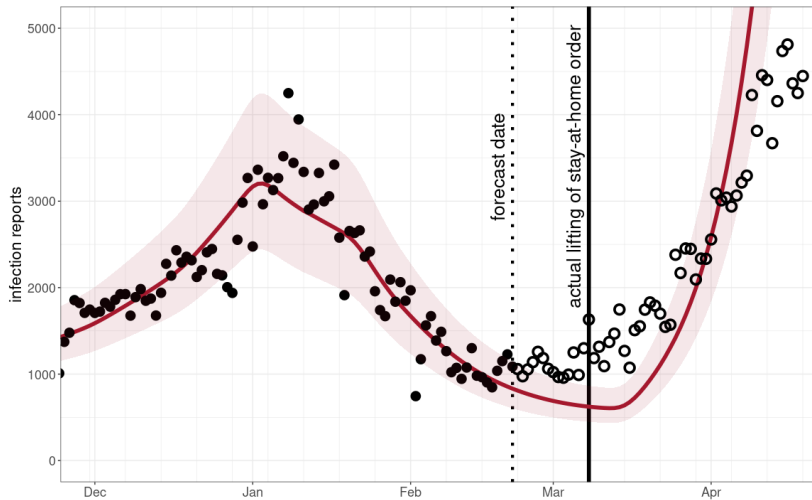
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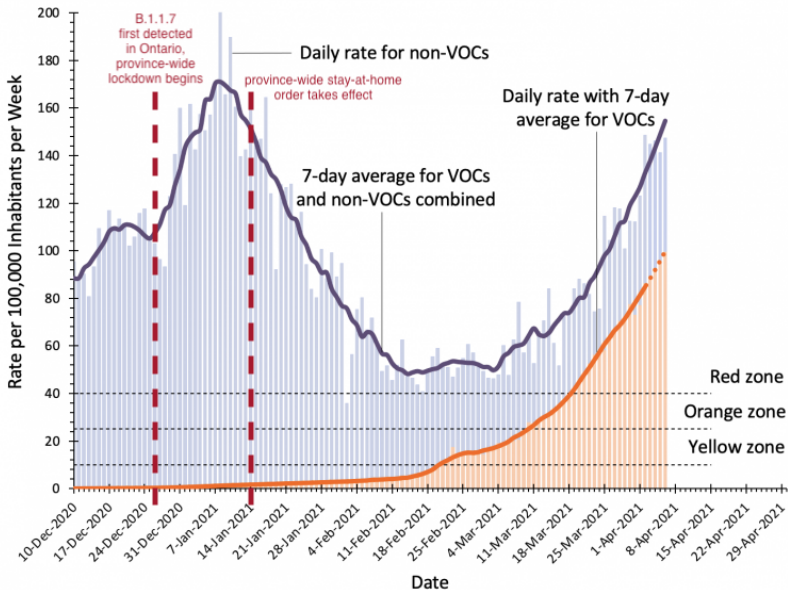
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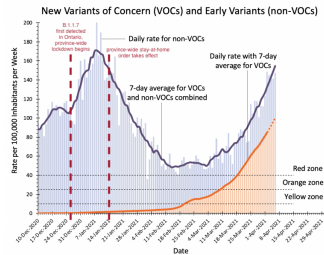
## Example: COVID waves (preview)

### New Variants of Concern (VOCs) and Early Variants (non-VOCs)



# Example: COVID waves

- ▶ alpha variant was increasing even though total was decreasing

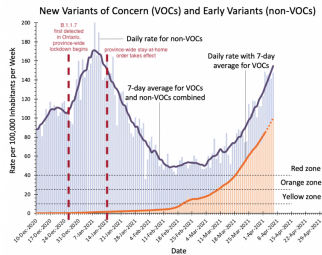


The daily rates of new variants of concern (VOCs) for the last 4 days are predicted.



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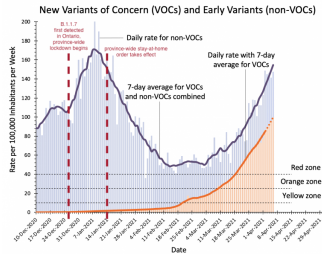
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# Outline

What is dynamical modeling?

## Modeling approaches

Conceptual modeling

Conceptual modeling

Deterministic models

**Stochastic models**

Statistical fitting

## Limitations

Heterogeneity

Behavioural changes

# Stochastic models

| Event            | transition        | rate             | Effect $(S, I)$ |
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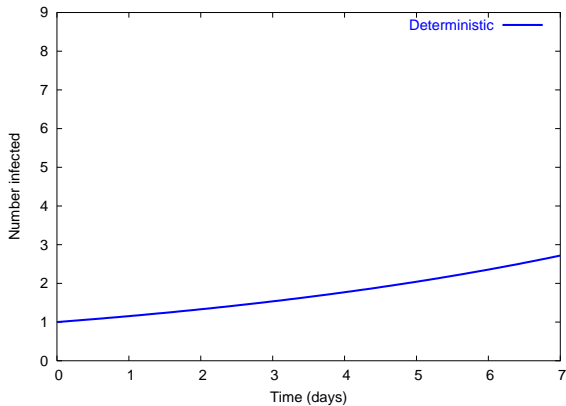
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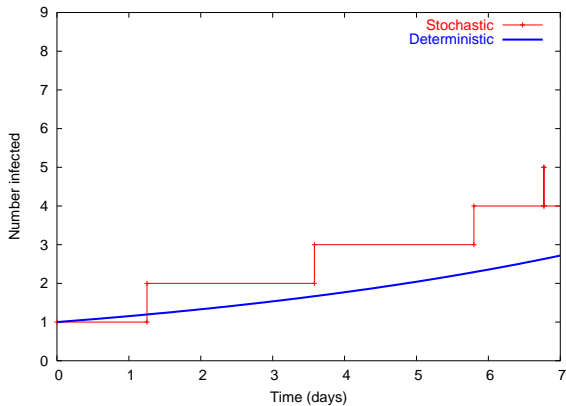
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# Deterministic spread

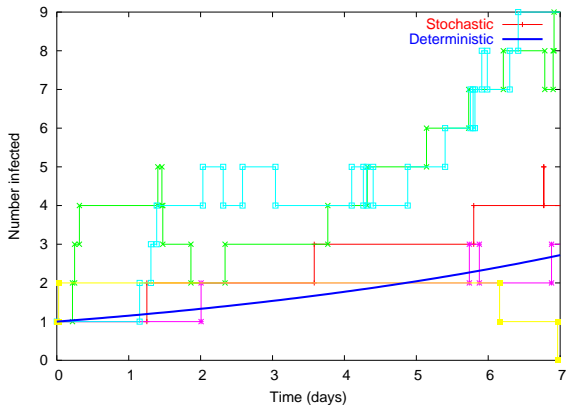




# Demographic spread

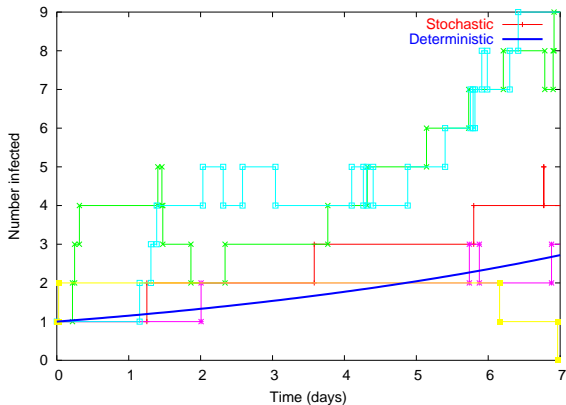


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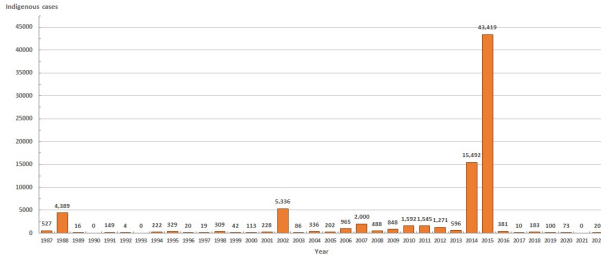
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# Result: Pattern of outbreak sizes is related to $\mathcal{R}(\text{repeat})$

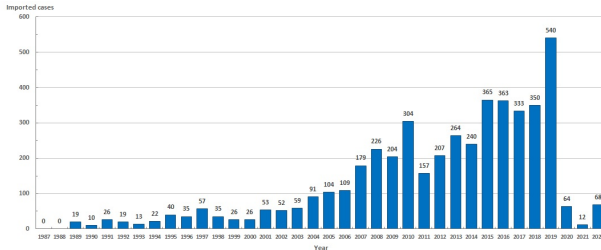
## Indigenous cases

40,000

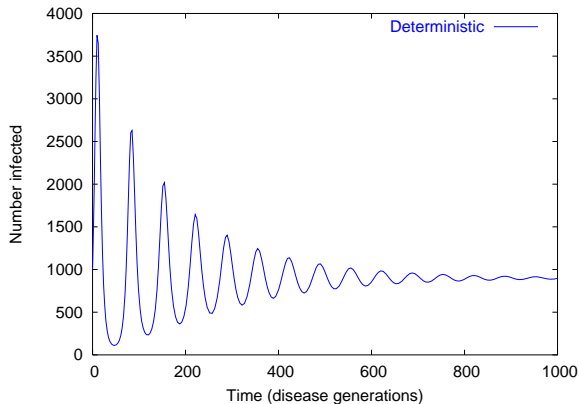


## Imported cases

500

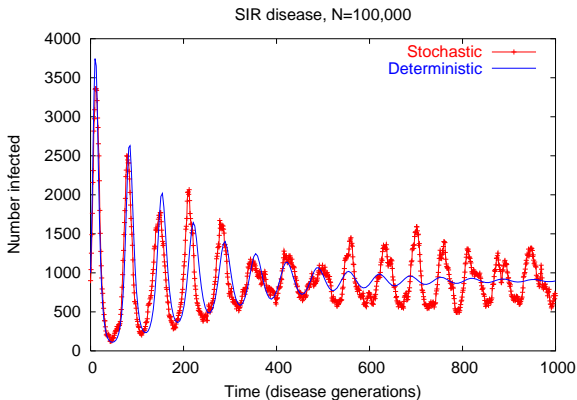


## *Result: stochasticity interacts with oscillations (preview)*





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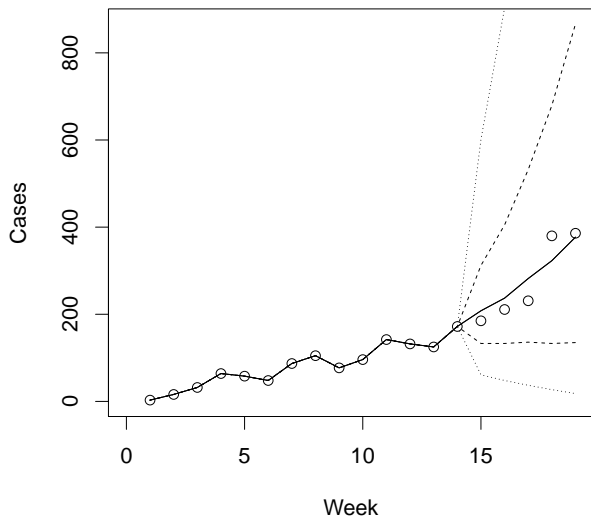
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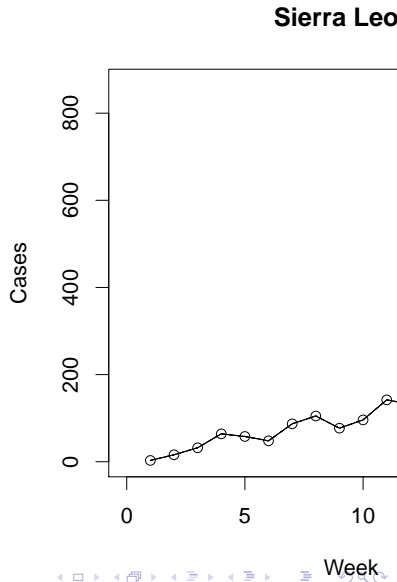
# Statistical fitting

## Sierra Leone



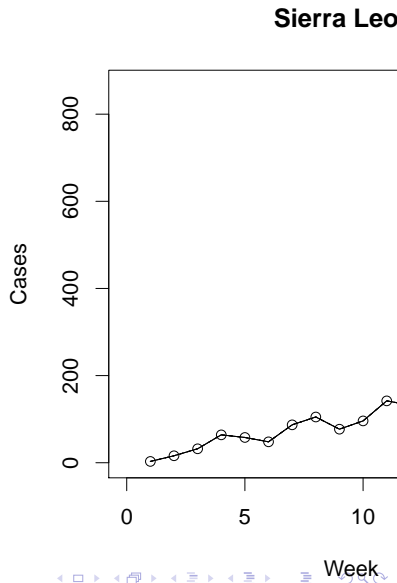
# Statistical fitting

- How certain or uncertain are our projections?



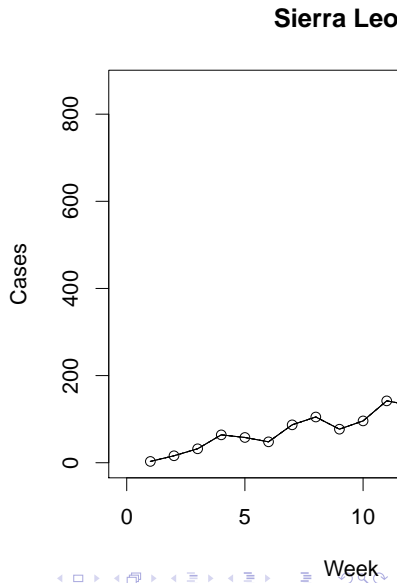
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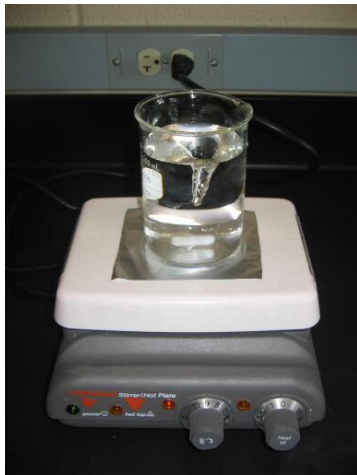
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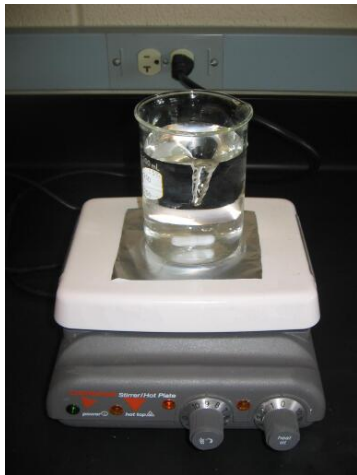


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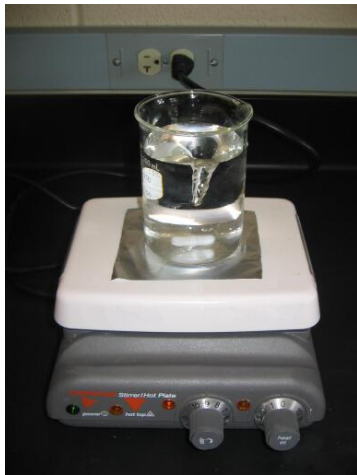
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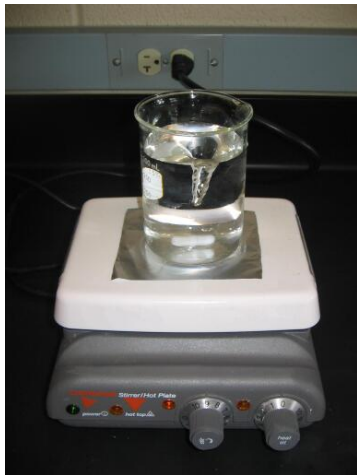
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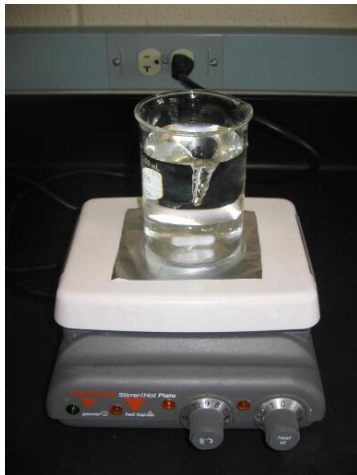
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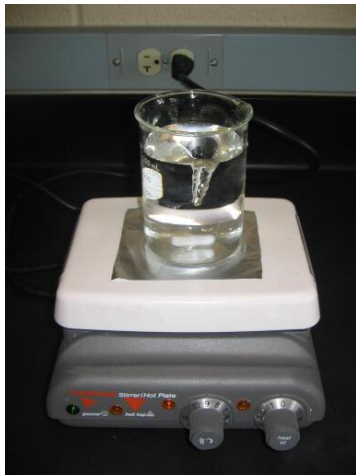
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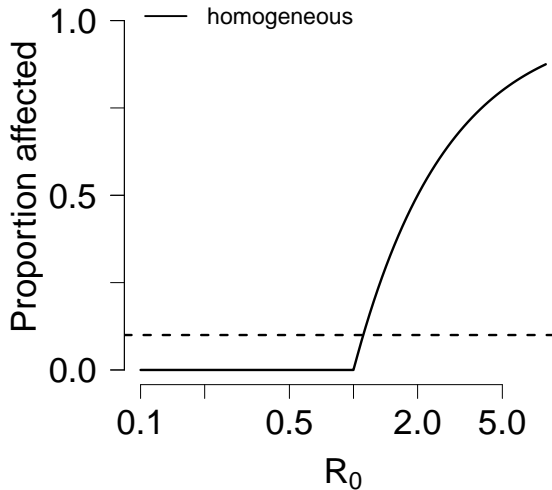


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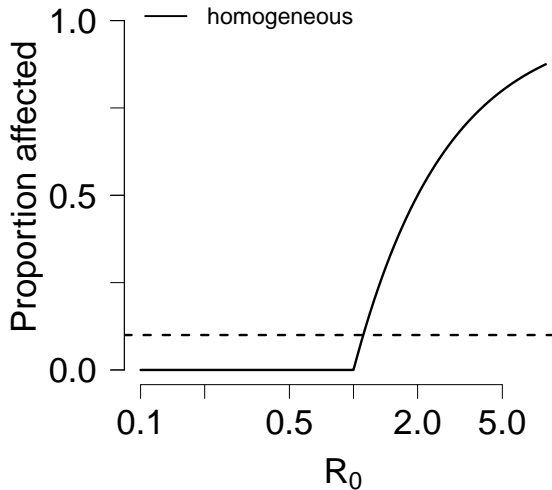
## Example: Gonorrhea

**endemic equilibrium**



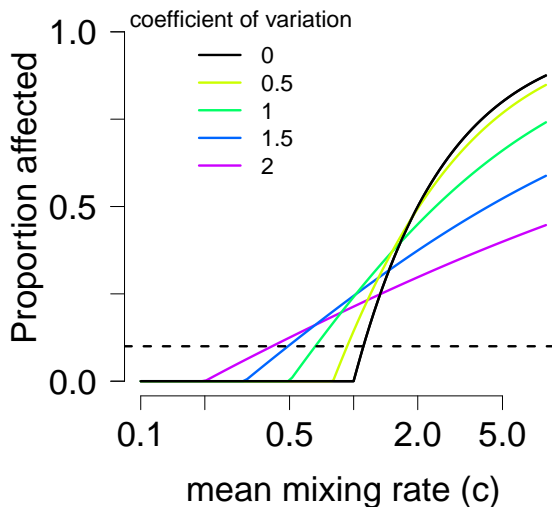
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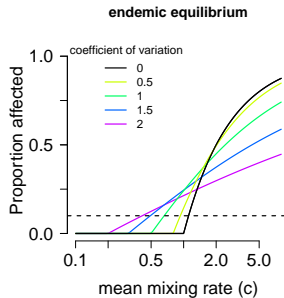
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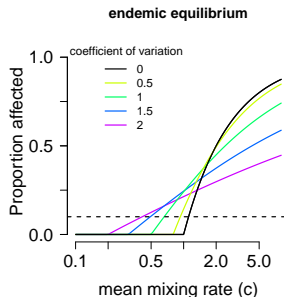
# Result: heterogeneity makes incidence robust

- Disease levels are more resistant to change



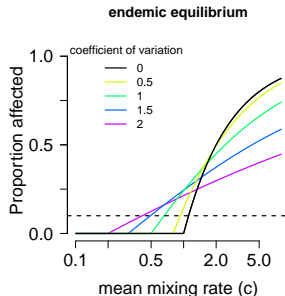
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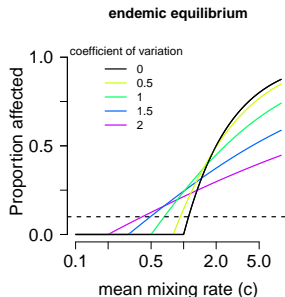
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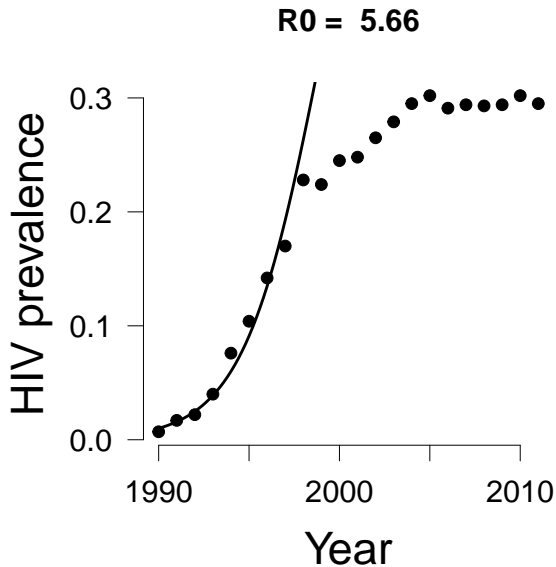
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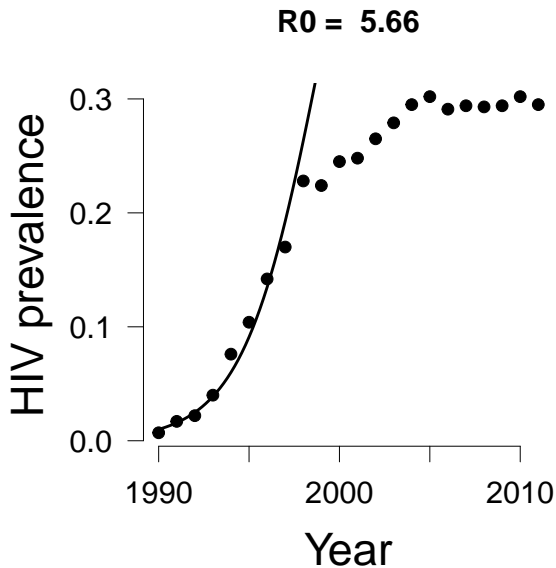




## Example: HIV



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# Outline

What is dynamical modeling?

Modeling approaches

- Conceptual modeling

- Conceptual modeling

- Deterministic models

- Stochastic models

- Statistical fitting

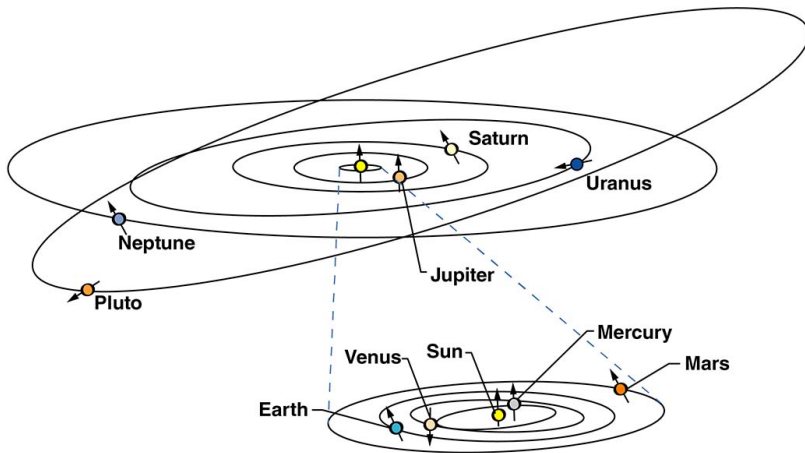
Limitations

- Heterogeneity

- Behavioural changes

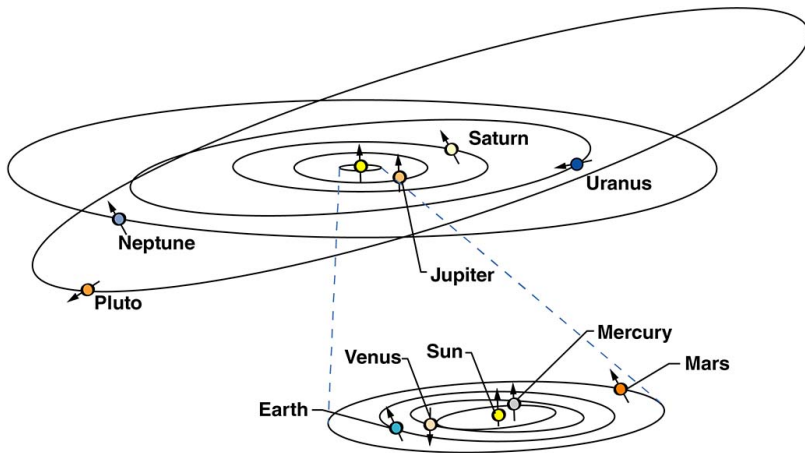
# Behavioural changes

- I can calculate the motion of heavenly bodies, but not the madness of people. – Isaac Newton

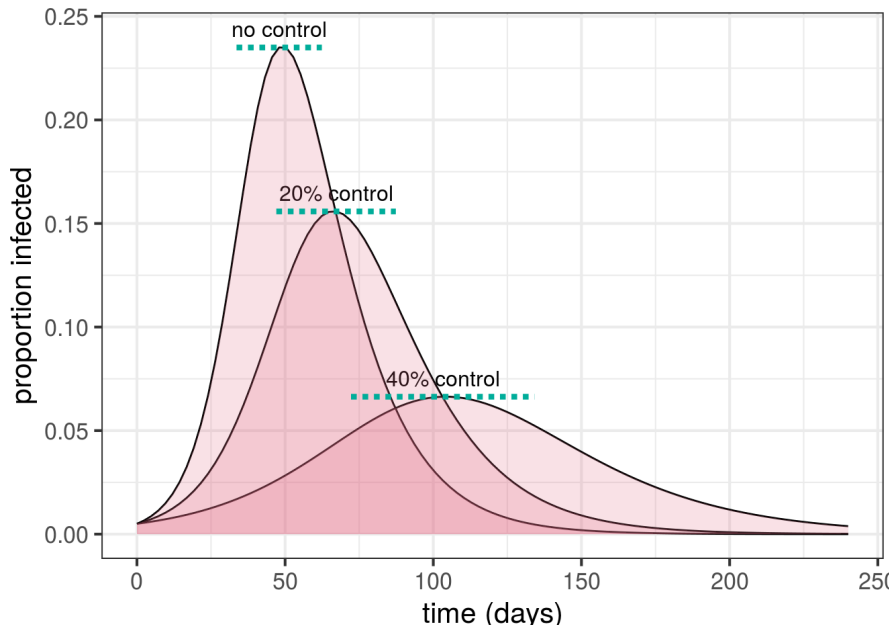


# Behavioural changes

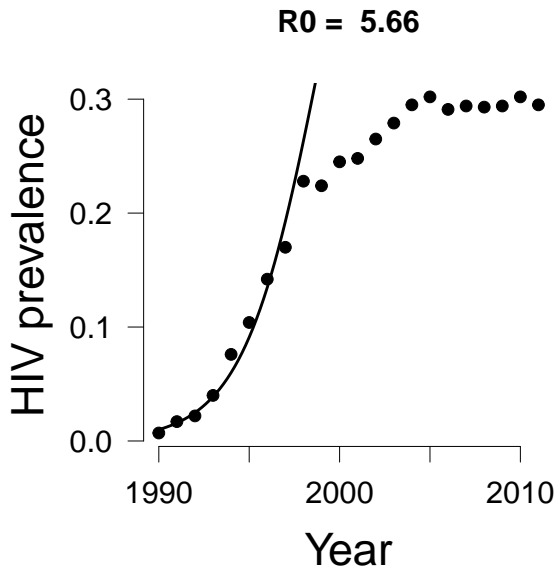
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## Example: COVID



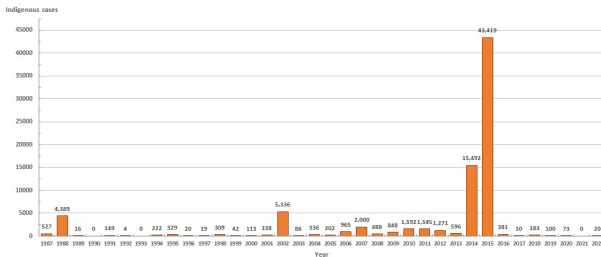
## Example: HIV



# Example: Dengue (Taiwan CDC)

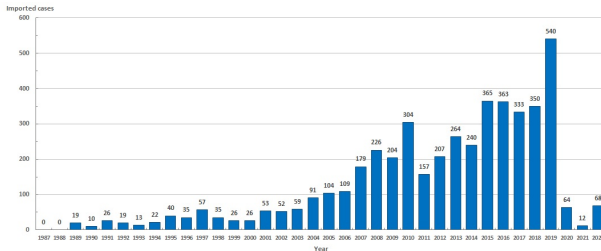
## Indigenous cases

40,000



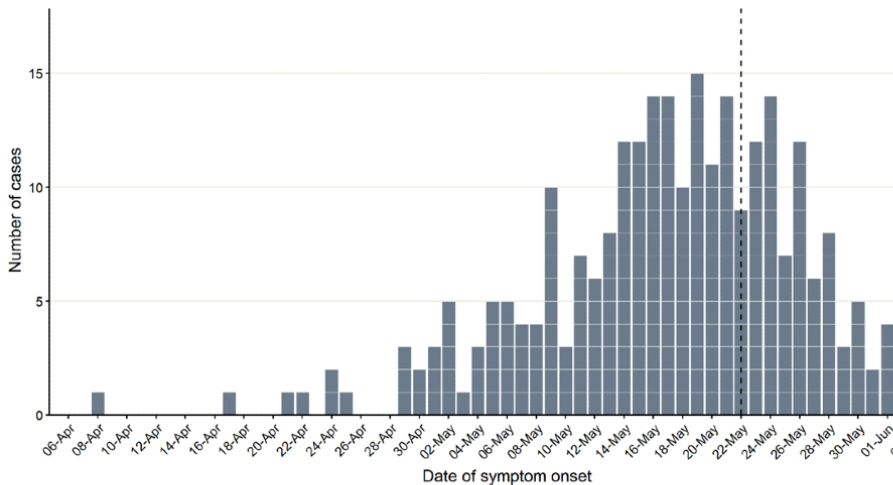
## Imported cases

500

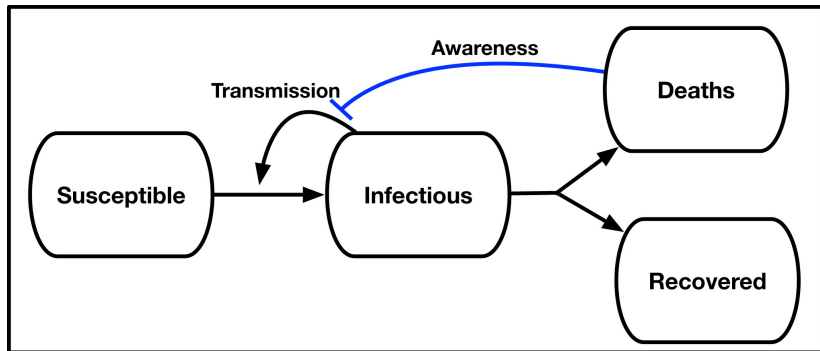




## Example: monkeypox



## Example: COVID awareness



Weitz et al.

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2009911117>

# Summary

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