

Wastewater-based epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2 in Switzerland

Julien Riou¹, Moritz Wagner²

¹UniBe, ²FOPH

11 August 2023

Background

Wastewater surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 in Switzerland:

- ▶ data available from 7 February 2022
- ▶ 118 ARAs (fluctuating)
- ▶ various sampling frequencies (from weekly to daily)
- ▶ samples sent to 9 different laboratories
- ▶ 20,535 total measurements as of 14 May, 2023

Data

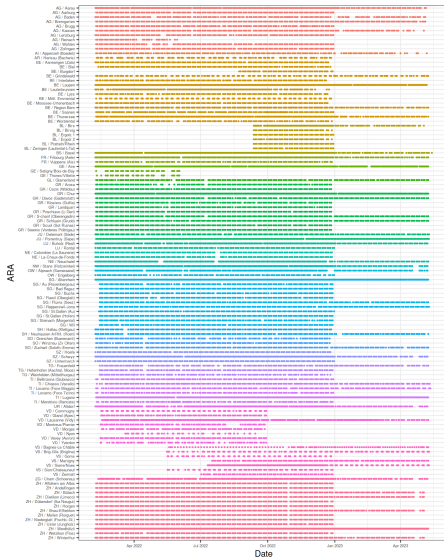


Figure: Available measurements over time by ARA (coloured by canton).

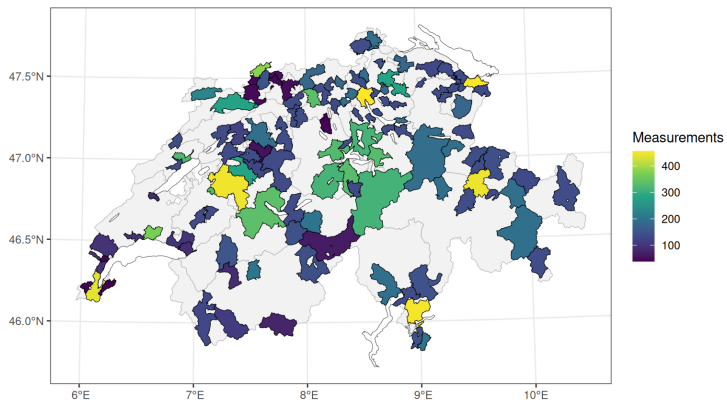


Figure: Number of measurements by ARA.

Data

Large **heterogeneity** across time and space.

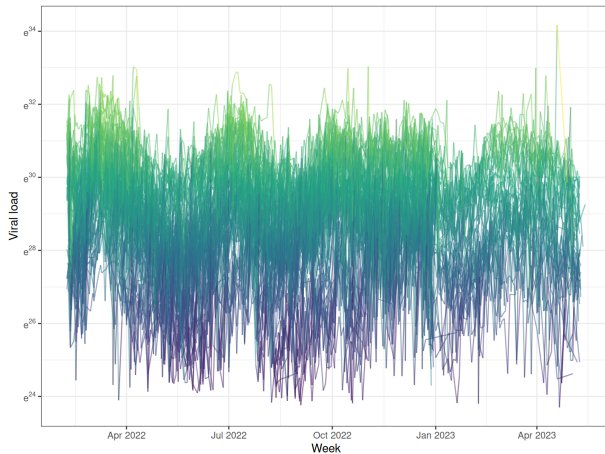


Figure: Daily SARS-CoV-2 viral load in wastewater by ARA (removing values below the LOD or LOQ).

Objectives

1. Disentangle the various sources of heterogeneity
 - ▶ laboratory, quantification method, systematic temporal or spatial effects, remaining noise...
2. Extract a clean, “noise-free” temporal signal
 - ▶ at the national and/or regional level
3. Assess the agreement with other types of surveillance
 - ▶ confirmed cases, hospitalisations...

Objectives

1. Disentangle the various sources of heterogeneity
 - ▶ laboratory, quantification method, systematic temporal or spatial effects, remaining noise...
2. Extract a clean, “noise-free” temporal signal
 - ▶ at the national and/or regional level
3. Assess the agreement with other types of surveillance
 - ▶ confirmed cases, hospitalisations...

Objectives

1. Disentangle the **various sources of heterogeneity**
 - ▶ laboratory, quantification method, systematic temporal or spatial effects, remaining noise...
2. Extract a clean, “noise-free” **temporal signal**
 - ▶ at the national and/or regional level
3. Assess the **agreement** with other types of surveillance
 - ▶ confirmed cases, hospitalisations...

Spatial regression model using INLA accounting for:

- ▶ population covered
- ▶ limits of detection (LOD) and of quantification (LOQ)
- ▶ laboratory and quantification method
- ▶ systematic temporal effects (holidays, weekends)
- ▶ systematic bias by ARA

Spatial regression model using INLA accounting for:

- ▶ population covered
- ▶ limits of detection (LOD) and of quantification (LOQ)
- ▶ laboratory and quantification method
- ▶ systematic temporal effects (holidays, weekends)
- ▶ systematic bias by ARA

Spatial regression model using INLA accounting for:

- ▶ population covered
- ▶ limits of detection (LOD) and of quantification (LOQ)
- ▶ laboratory and quantification method
- ▶ systematic temporal effects (holidays, weekends)
- ▶ systematic bias by ARA

Spatial regression model using INLA accounting for:

- ▶ population covered
- ▶ limits of detection (LOD) and of quantification (LOQ)
- ▶ laboratory and quantification method
- ▶ systematic temporal effects (holidays, weekends)
- ▶ systematic bias by ARA

Spatial regression model using INLA accounting for:

- ▶ population covered
- ▶ limits of detection (LOD) and of quantification (LOQ)
- ▶ laboratory and quantification method
- ▶ systematic temporal effects (holidays, weekends)
- ▶ systematic bias by ARA

Technical aspects:

- ▶ gamma likelihood (strictly positive)
- ▶ logarithmic link implying multiplicative effects

$$\log(V) = \alpha + X\beta \quad \rightarrow \quad V = \exp(\alpha) \times \exp(X\beta)$$

- ▶ iterative model development (model selection tools)
- ▶ random walks for temporal trends
- ▶ Besag-York-Mollié for spatial correlation (neighbours)

Technical aspects:

- ▶ gamma likelihood (strictly positive)
- ▶ logarithmic link implying **multiplicative effects**

$$\log(V) = \alpha + X\beta \quad \rightarrow \quad V = \exp(\alpha) \times \exp(X\beta)$$

- ▶ iterative model development (model selection tools)
- ▶ **random walks** for temporal trends
- ▶ **Besag-York-Mollié** for spatial correlation (neighbours)

Technical aspects:

- ▶ gamma likelihood (strictly positive)
- ▶ logarithmic link implying **multiplicative effects**

$$\log(V) = \alpha + X\beta \quad \rightarrow \quad V = \exp(\alpha) \times \exp(X\beta)$$

- ▶ iterative model development (model selection tools)
- ▶ **random walks** for temporal trends
- ▶ **Besag-York-Mollié** for spatial correlation (neighbours)

Technical aspects:

- ▶ gamma likelihood (strictly positive)
- ▶ logarithmic link implying **multiplicative effects**

$$\log(V) = \alpha + X\beta \quad \rightarrow \quad V = \exp(\alpha) \times \exp(X\beta)$$

- ▶ iterative model development (model selection tools)
- ▶ **random walks** for temporal trends
- ▶ **Besag-York-Mollié** for spatial correlation (neighbours)

Technical aspects:

- ▶ gamma likelihood (strictly positive)
- ▶ logarithmic link implying **multiplicative effects**

$$\log(V) = \alpha + X\beta \quad \rightarrow \quad V = \exp(\alpha) \times \exp(X\beta)$$

- ▶ iterative model development (model selection tools)
- ▶ **random walks** for temporal trends
- ▶ **Besag-York-Mollié** for spatial correlation (neighbours)

Results

