

# Vaccination

Balingit, Ivan Carlo M.  
Del Rosario, Luis Gabriel Q.

# Introduction

- Our model simulates disease spread based on the amount of people vaccinated in the population.
- The goal is to show that disease spread is slower when more people are vaccinated.

# Entities

- Humans
  - Vaccinated
  - Not vaccinated, not infected
  - Not vaccinated, infected
- Humans move around randomly
- There is a chance for infected humans to infect uninfected humans.

# What are we looking for?

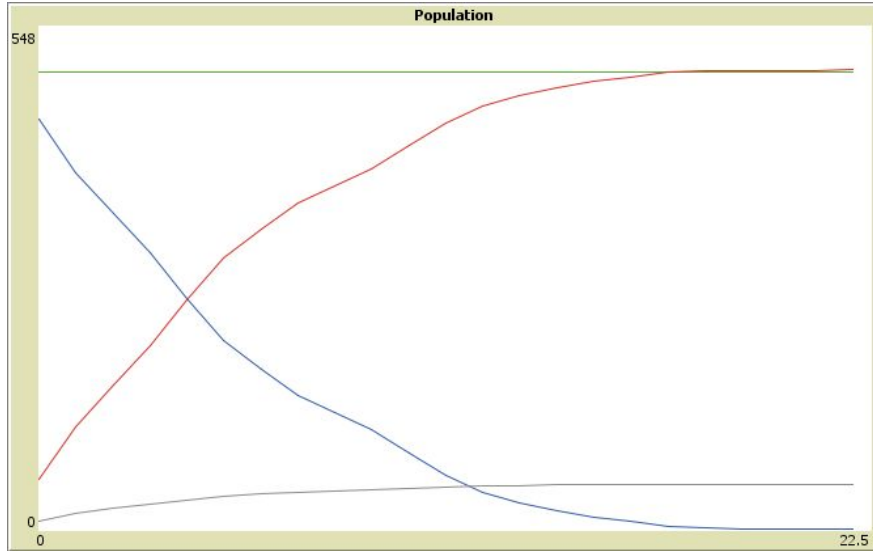
- Rate of infection as determined by the proportion of vaccinated people
- Graph; Amount of each entity vs. time

# Validation

- Kermack and McKendrick derived differential equations [Proc. R. Soc. A, 115, 772 (1927)]
- This is called the “SIR Model”
- **S(t)** are those susceptible but not yet infected with the disease;
- **I(t)** is the number of infectious individuals;
- **R(t)** are those individuals who have recovered from the disease and now have immunity to it.
- $\beta$  = infection rate (arbitrary number; set to 0.2)
- $\gamma$  = recovery rate (set to 0)

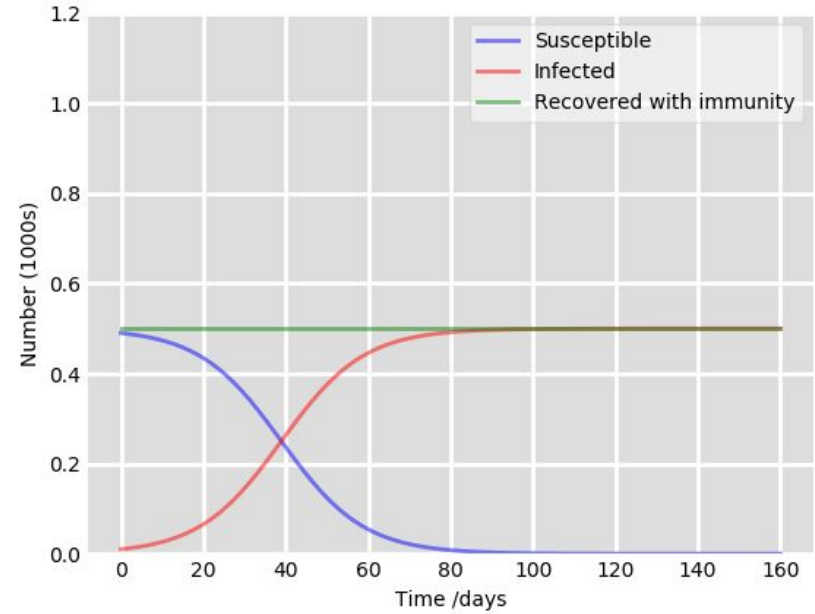
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dS}{dt} &= -\frac{\beta SI}{N}, \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= \frac{\beta SI}{N} - \gamma I, \\ \frac{dR}{dt} &= \gamma I.\end{aligned}$$

# Validation



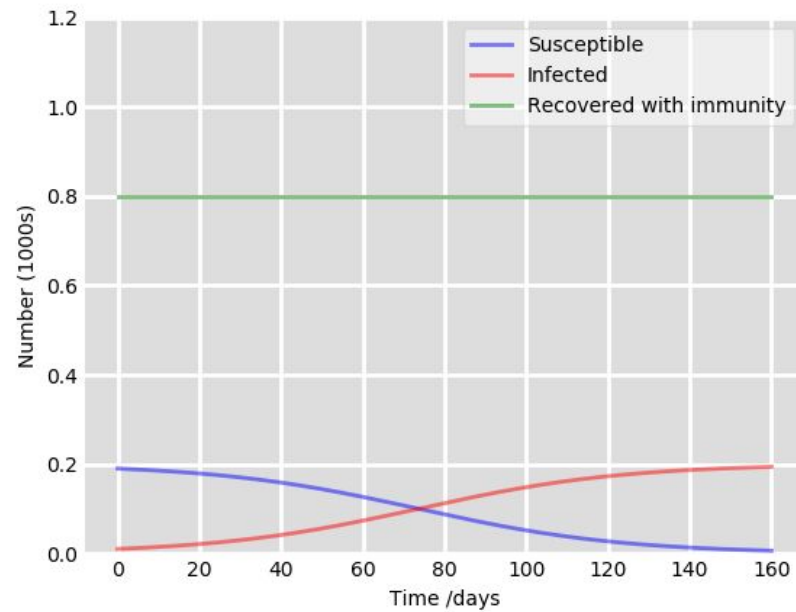
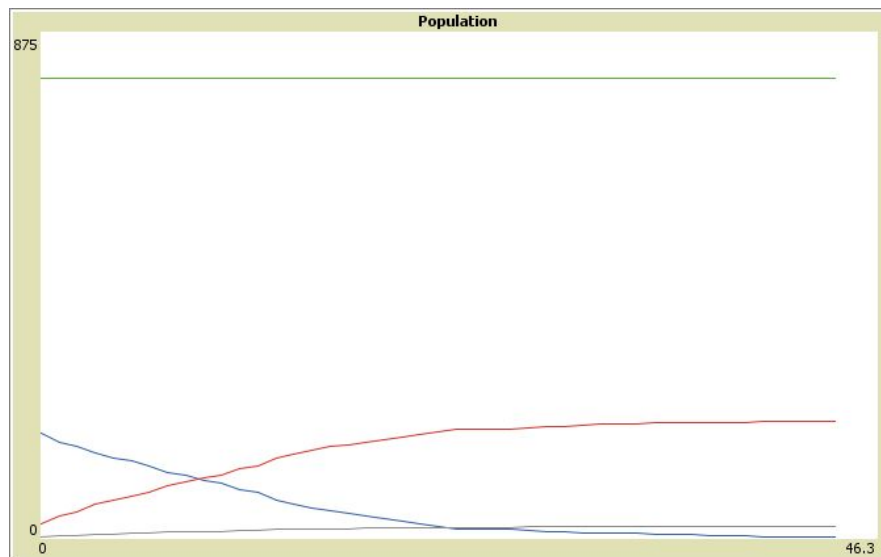
Our agent-based model implemented in NetLogo.

Green represents vaccinated, Blue for not vaccinated, and Red for infected.

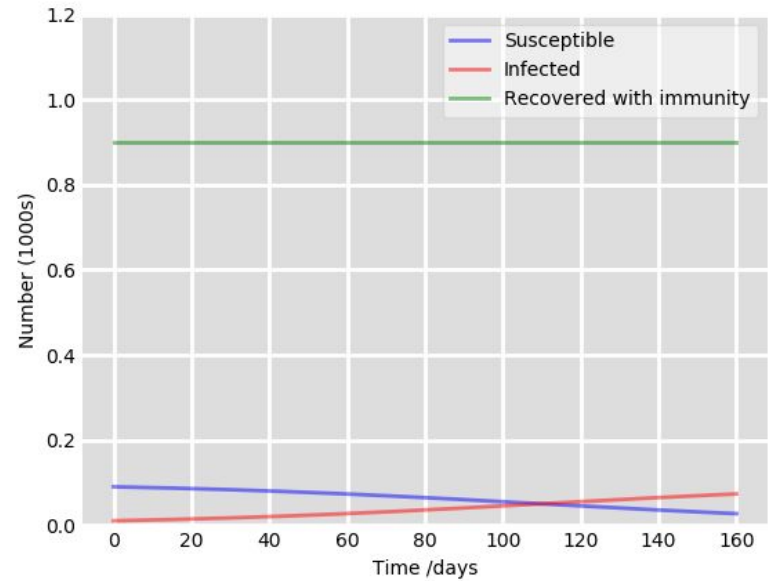
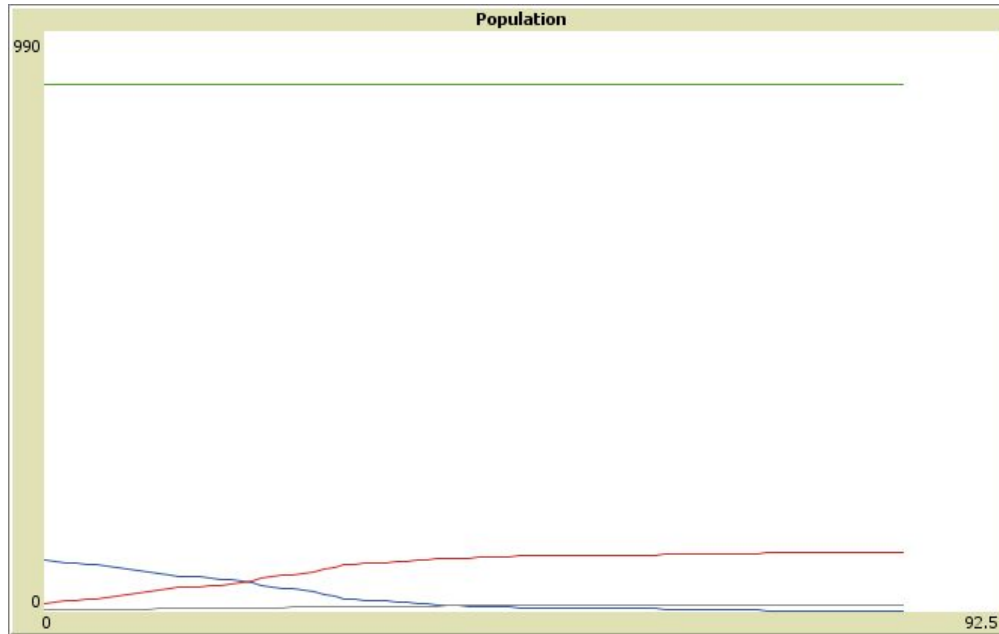


Kermack and McKendrick's mathematical model implemented in SciPy

# Validation

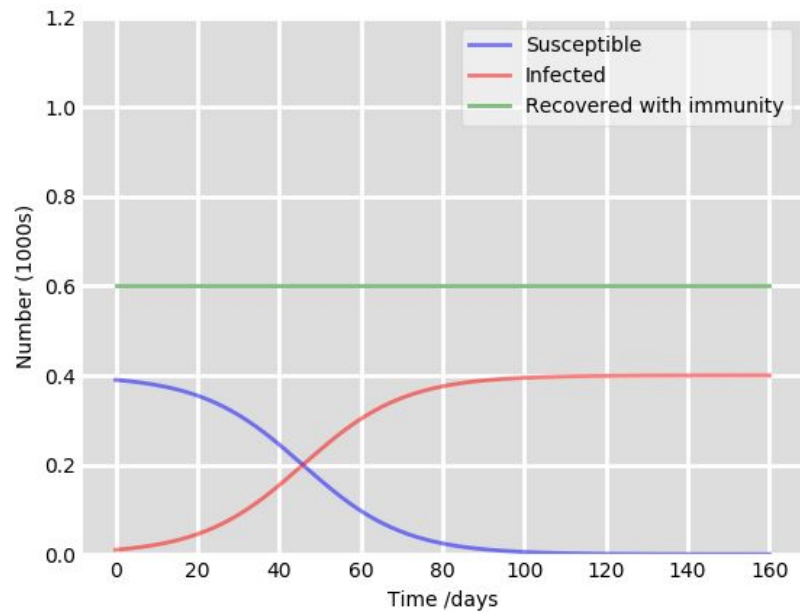
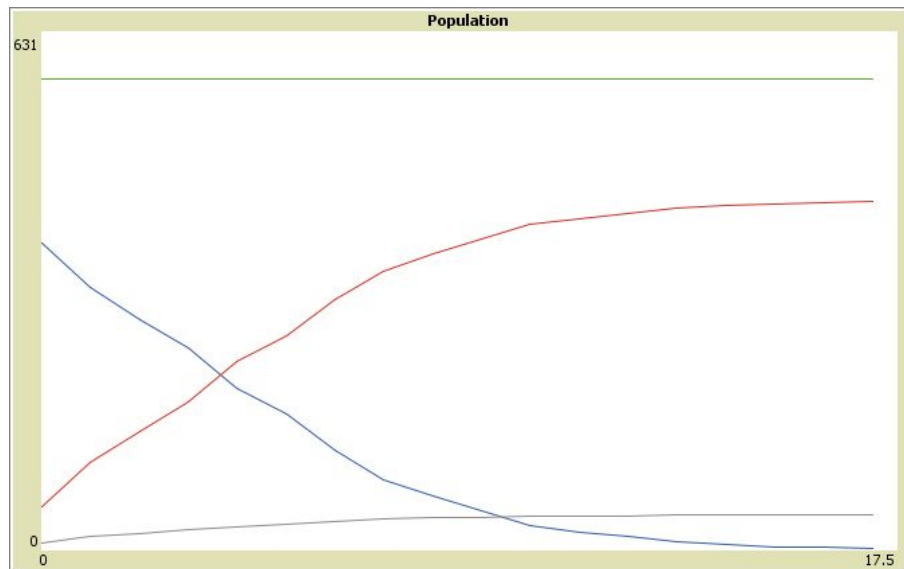


# Validation





# Validation



# Recommendations

- More entities aside from infected, non-infected, and vaccinated humans
- Opportunity for infected individuals to be cured and become immune
- Try validating with other models