

# “Intra-Seasonal Waning” as Methodological Artifact

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3. What if the vaccine is not leaky?



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Waning

└ Methodological sources of "waning effect"

└ Approach

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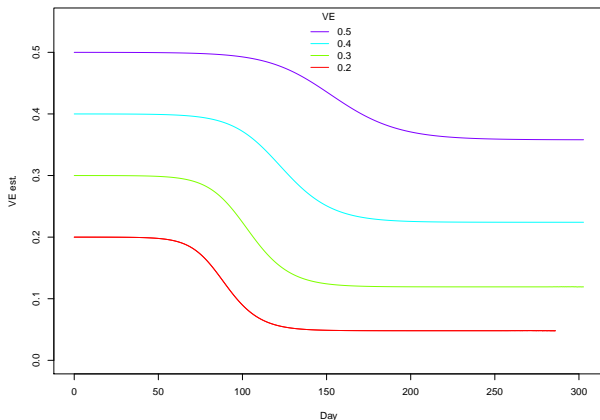
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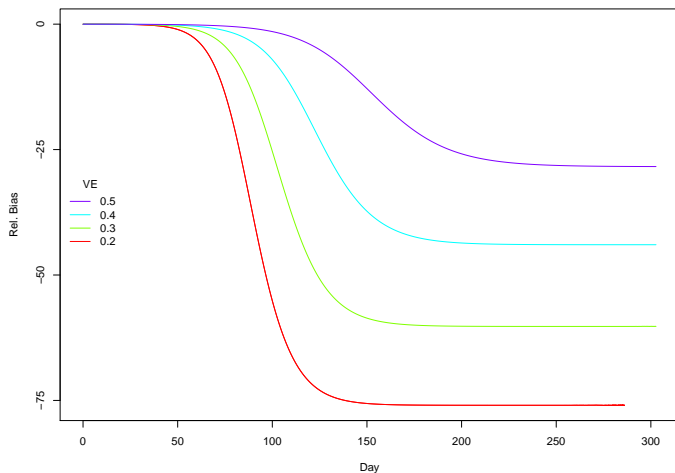
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2.
  - ▶ Simulation of seasonal influenza epidemics using a stochastic SIR model, keeping track of time since vaccination
  - ▶ Implement “all-or-none” with two viruses: A certain proportion of the population
  - ▶ Use Ray’s analytic approach (only vaccinees, conditional logistic regression)

## First scenario: "Leaky" vaccine

Vaccination coverage: 0.47, constant;  $R_0 = 1.6$ ;  $\delta = 0.25$

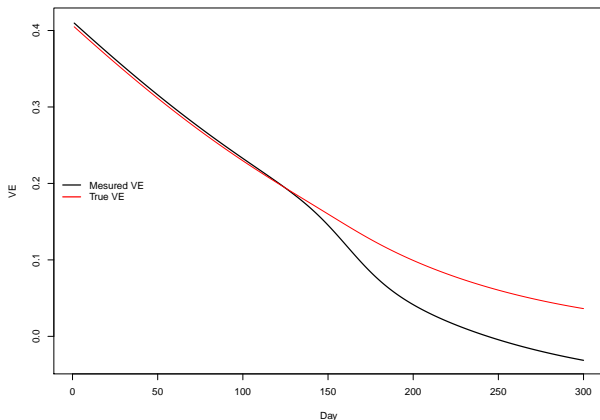


# Rel. Bias



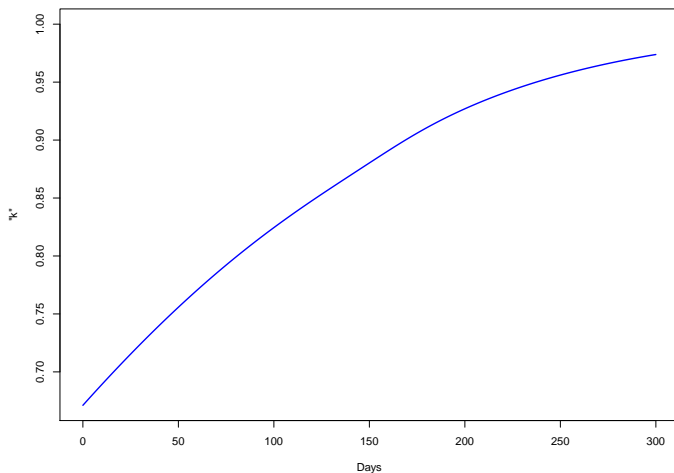
## Second scenario: 2 viruses, “all-or-none”

Vaccination coverage: 0.3;  $R_0 = 1.25, 1.75$ ;  $\delta = 0.33$





# Time-dependent "k"



- ▶ Stochastic simulation with time-since vaccination (TSV)
- ▶ Normally-dist. vaccination uptake (cumm. 0.47), starting 100 days before transmission, continuing until 200 days after seeding;  $R_0 = 1.8, 1.7$ ; Proportion of population susceptible (after vacc.) to virus 1, 2, neither or both: 0.2, 0.4, 0.3, 0.1
- ▶ All infections used as cases, control-case ratio 1:3
- ▶ Conditional logistic regression, with time since vaccination:  $< 60, 61 - 120, 121 - 180, > 181$  days; conditioning on day of enrollment

Variable	OR
TSV 1	Ref.
TSV 2	3.62
TSV 3	2.13
TSV 4	5.92