

Project 3 - Relationship between Federal Funding for PREP and Chlamydia Cases in US

By Tommaso Coraci, Malka Danese & Osman Khan







Chlamydia is the most common STI in US

Federal government spends \$75 million every year on PREP (Obama reforms)

STIs caused \$16 billion in costs per year

Project Statement: Can more federal funding for preventative STI measures reduce the percentage of population infected with chlamydia?

Who it matters to? Government, Healthcare Officials, College Admin, Pharma













Methodology (SIM Model & Line of Best Fit)

Kermack-McKendrick SIR Model

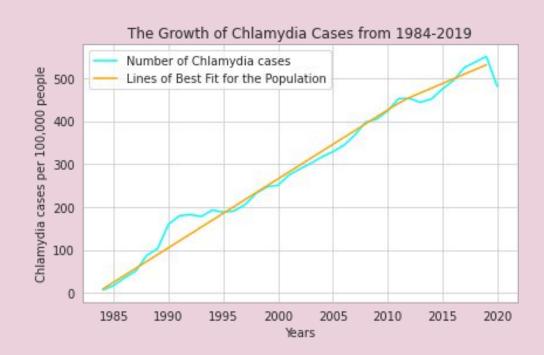
gamma & theta = 1/7

sweep series for beta

S=310, I=6, M=0.1

Metric = max infected population









Methodology (Sweep Series & Intervention)



Beta chosen = 1/3

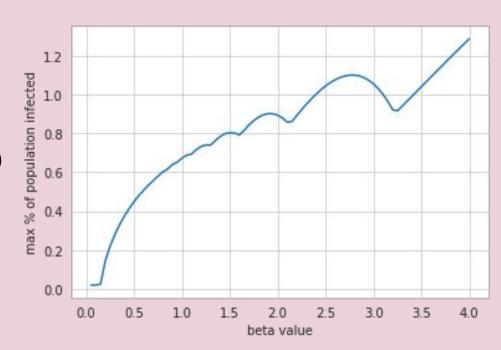
Funding = intervention

Intervention = change in beta

No funding = beta is 1/2

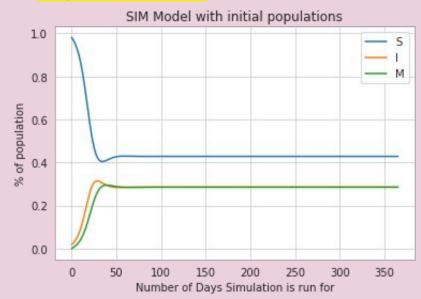
Each increment of funding (\$25 mil)

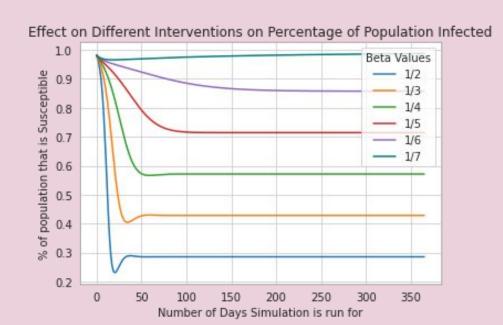
- = Plus 1 in beta's denominator
- = 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7





Results

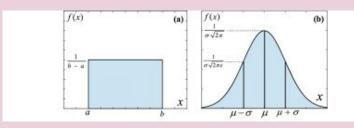




More federal funding led to fewer people being infected, proportionally.







Chlamydia rates were assumed to be distributed equally

Does not take into account reckless human behavior.

The medicated rates is a guess due to the lack of available information.

It was assumed ½ of PREP's budget goes towards STI prevention & people who are infected get medicated within 7 days

Model is robust as it tested different interventions.







Future research:

- Varying the other two parameters over a range
- Running the simulation over different populations (local, state, colleges)
- Using a different intervention:
 - STI clinics /100,000 people
 - Advertising over radio, tv, mail emails, social media, and using search engine marketing









Thank you for lending us your eyes & ears! Work Cited & Pictures

