

Modeling Intervention Strategies for United States TB Control

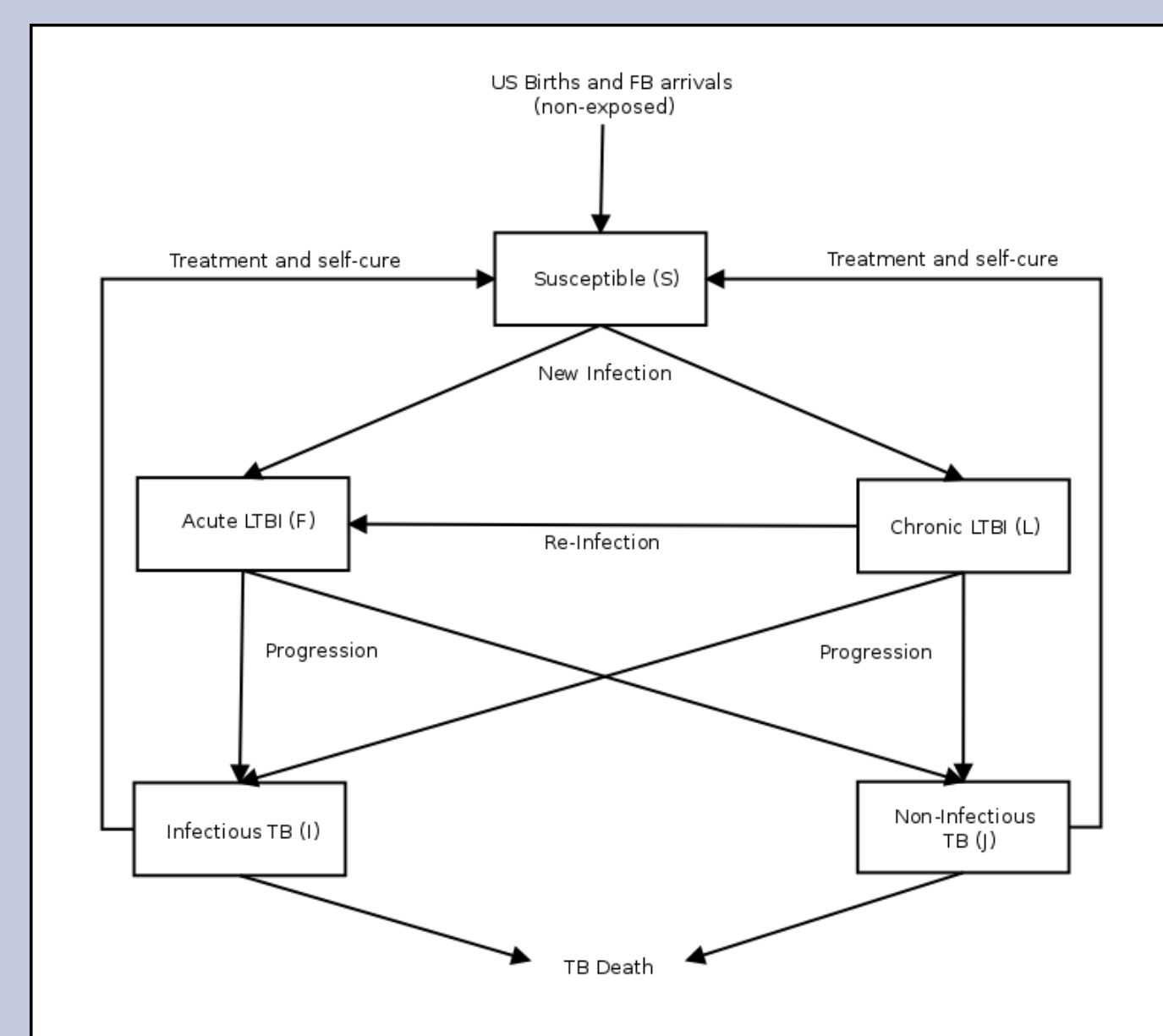
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Introduction

Epidemiological models offer insight into the structure of disease outbreaks and the merits of various interventions. Compartmental differential equation models are a common model in which populations move between various health states, or compartments, according to predetermined rates. This work is an extension of the Hill Model, a complex compartmental model of tuberculosis (TB) in the United States.

The Basic Hill Model



Populations:

- US Born (USB)
 - Foreign Born (FB)
- Individuals also leave the model due to natural death.

Figure : The Hill Model schematic

- USB TB incidence rates are declining
- FB latent TB infection (LTBI) arrivals remain high
- TB elimination in total population not projected by 2100
- TB cases and costs dominated by FB LTBI individuals

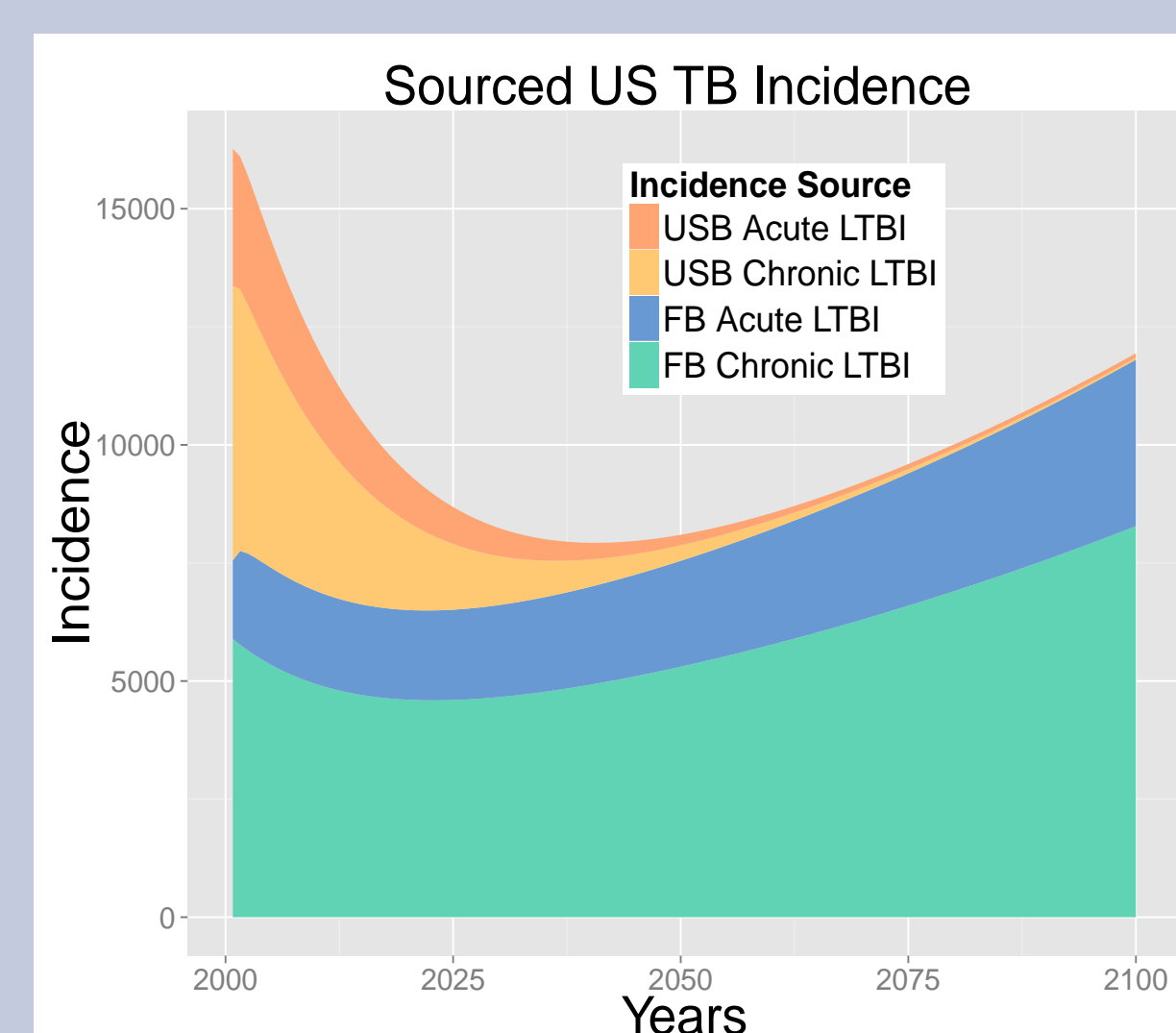


Figure : Source population of US TB incidence

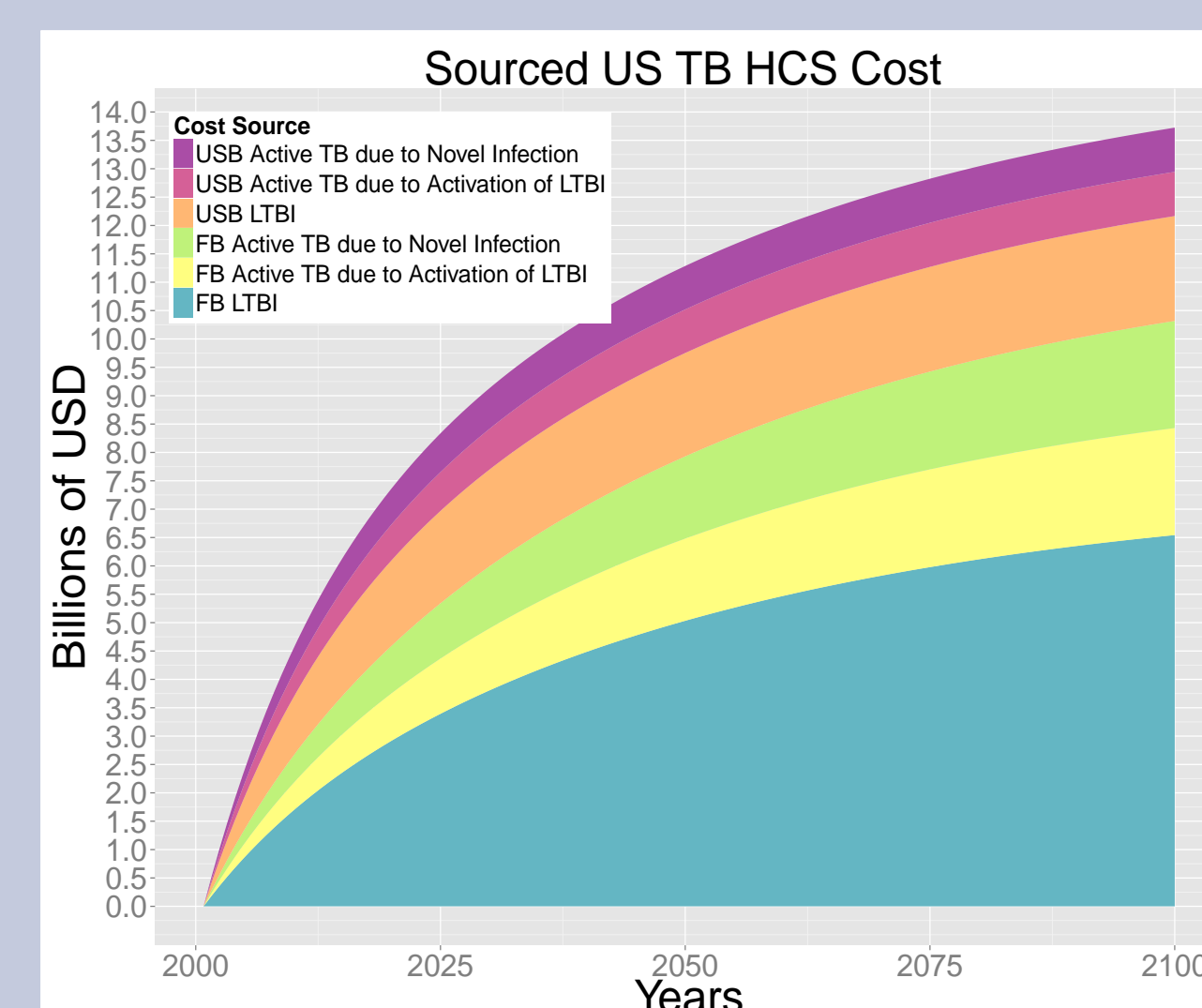


Figure : Source population of US HCS TB cost

Analyzing US TB Reduction Strategies

- Implemented in R, with various numerical DE solvers
- Tracks US Health Care System (HCS) cost
- Tracks statistics about various health states

Intervention Analysis

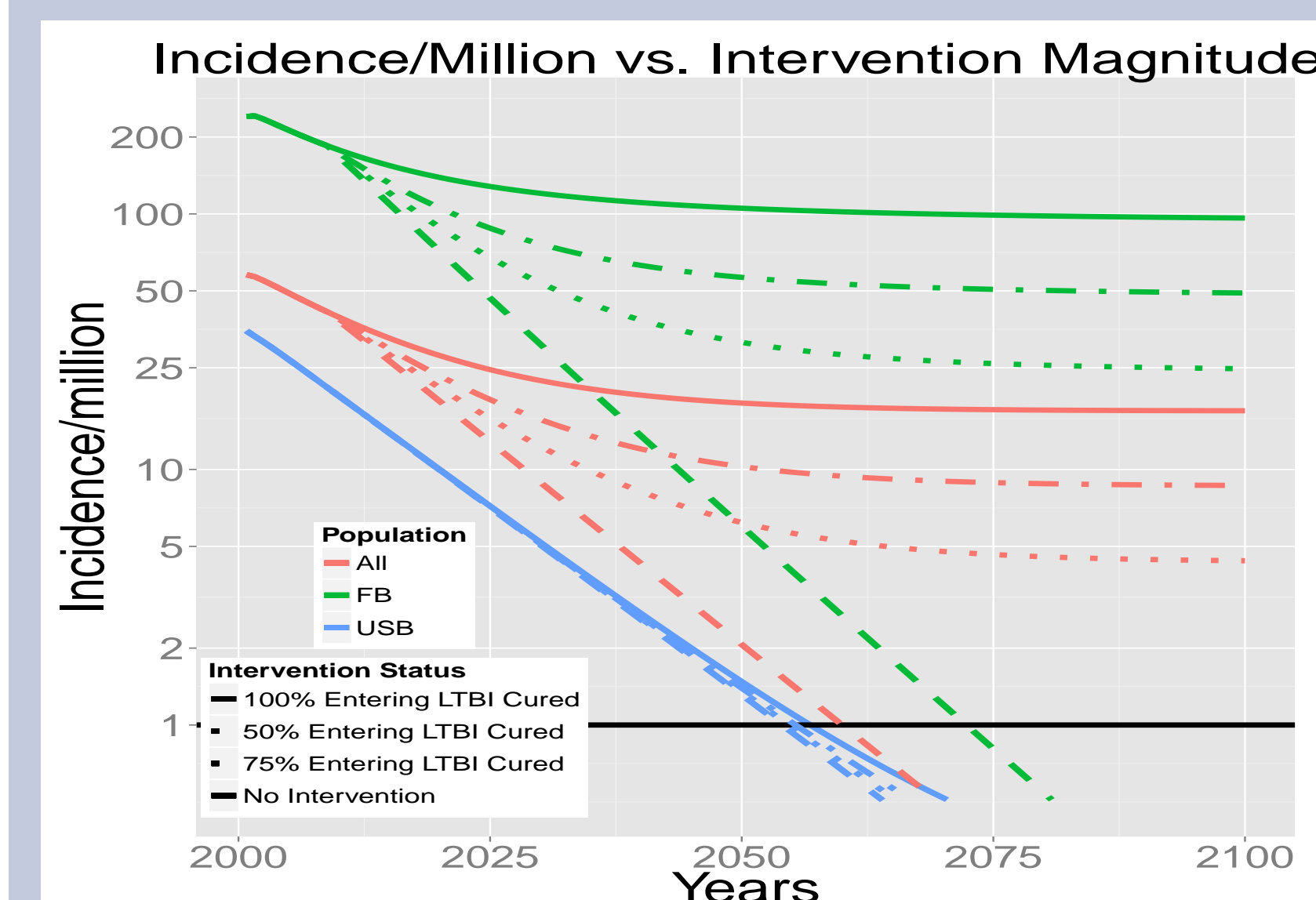


Figure :

Incidence/million in USB, FB, and total populations, given 0%, 50%, 75%, or 100% treatment of incoming LTBI

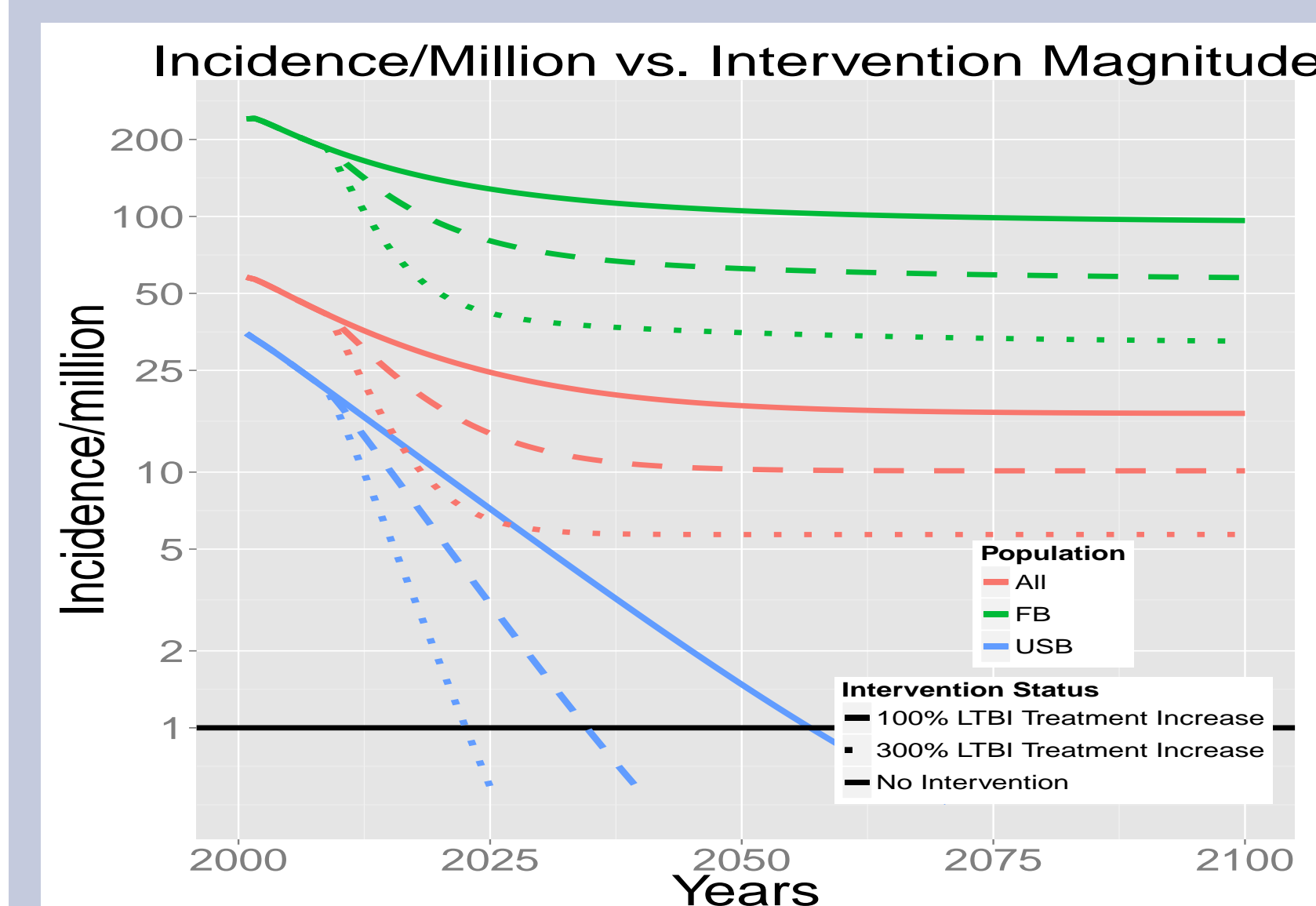


Figure :

Incidence/million in USB, FB, and total populations, given 0%, 100%, or 300% LTBI treatment increase

Economic Modeling

- Tracks treatment costs for various disease states
- Estimates implementation cost of intervention
- Active TB Costs: \$14,014.90 LTBI Costs: \$403.45

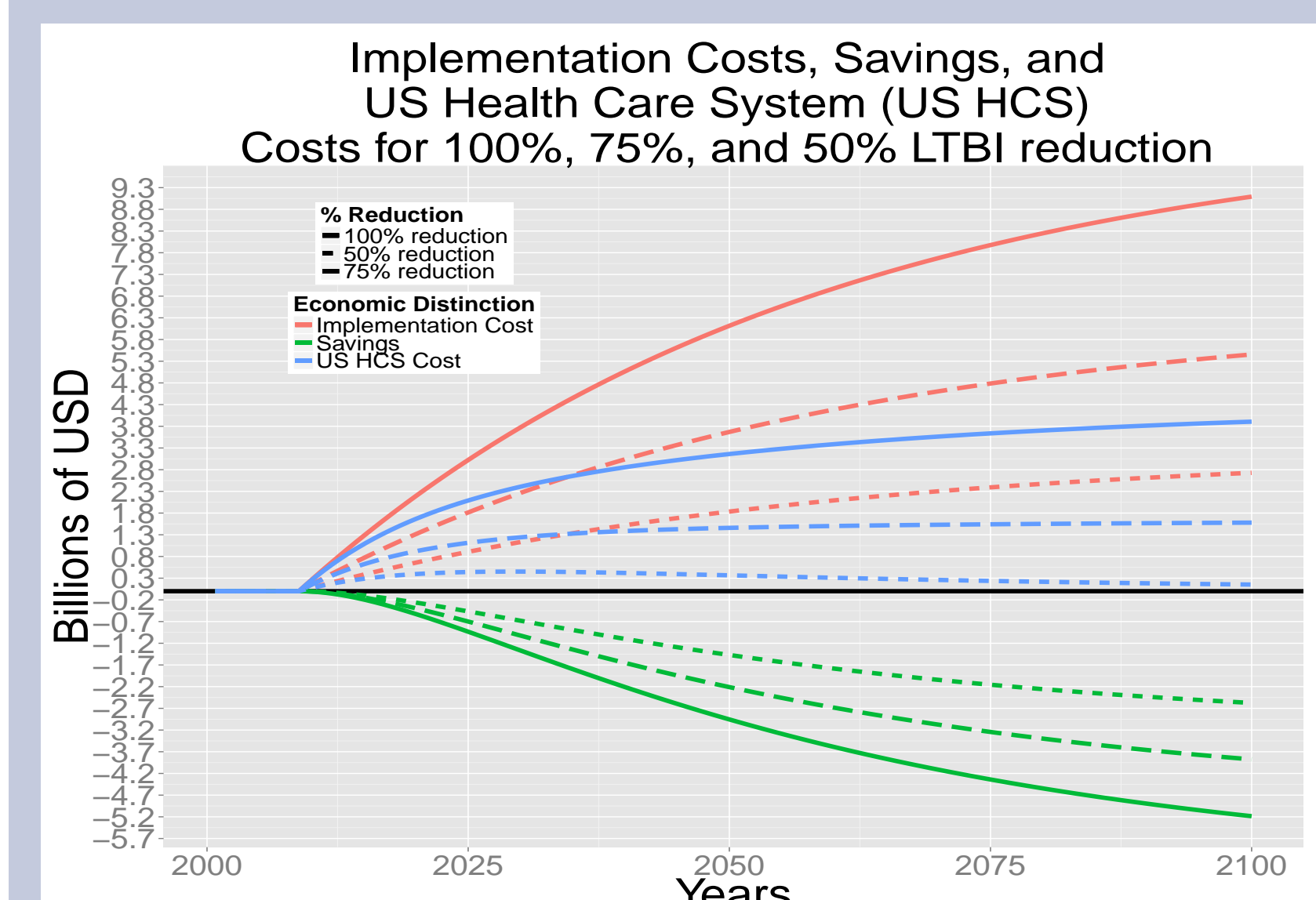


Figure : Cumulative implementation costs, US HCS savings, and net US costs of LTBI arrival cure rates. Cost/case cured was \$600, \$800, and \$1000 for 50%, 75%, and 100% cured

An Agent-Based Implementation

Agent-based models capture disease dynamics on the individual level and reflect stochasticity and granularity lost in compartmental models. Agent-based counterparts to the Hill model were implemented in Netlogo and C++.

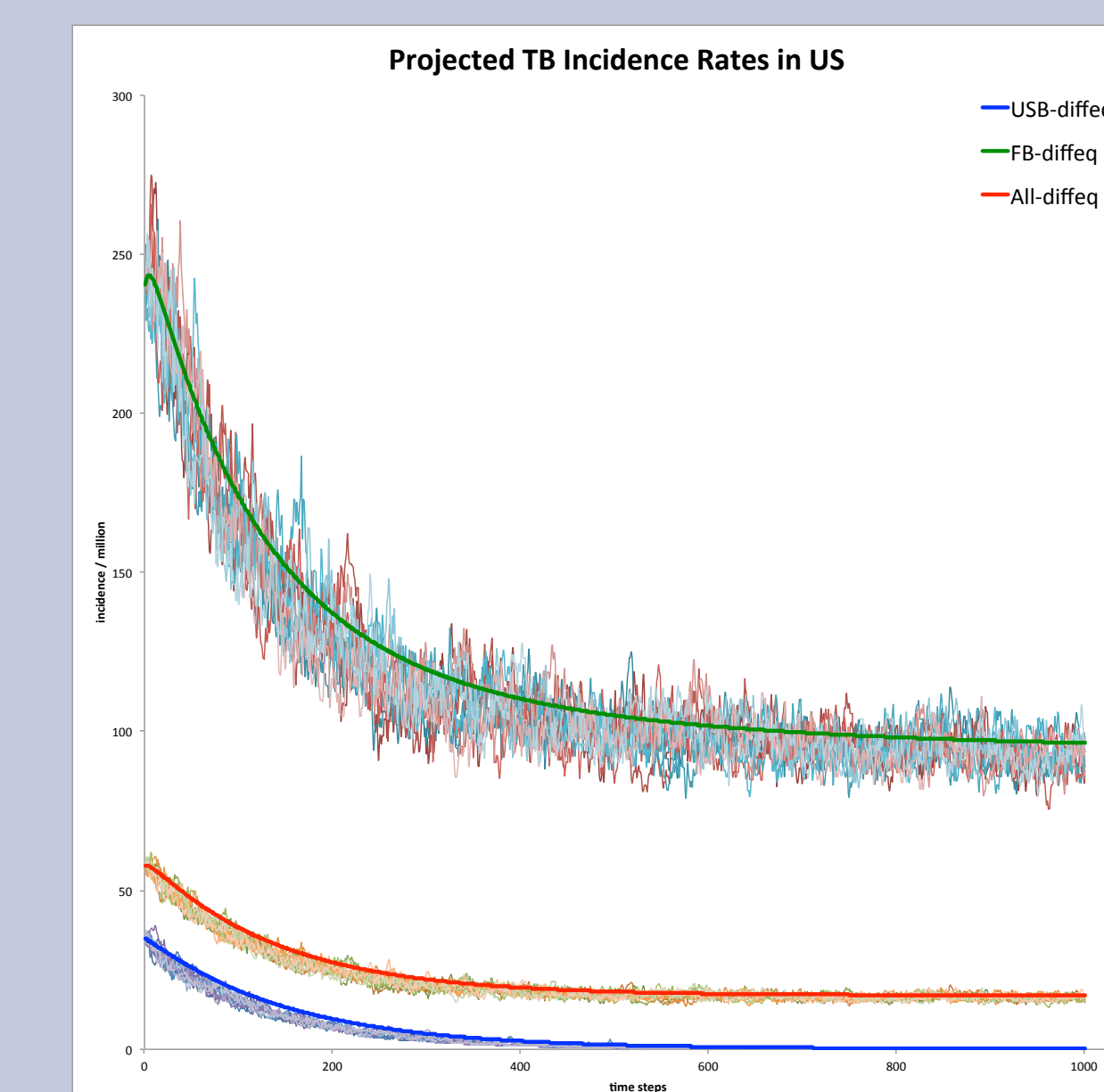


Figure : Incidence/million for R and NetLogo models (12 runs, $\Delta t = 0.1$, popConst = 100)

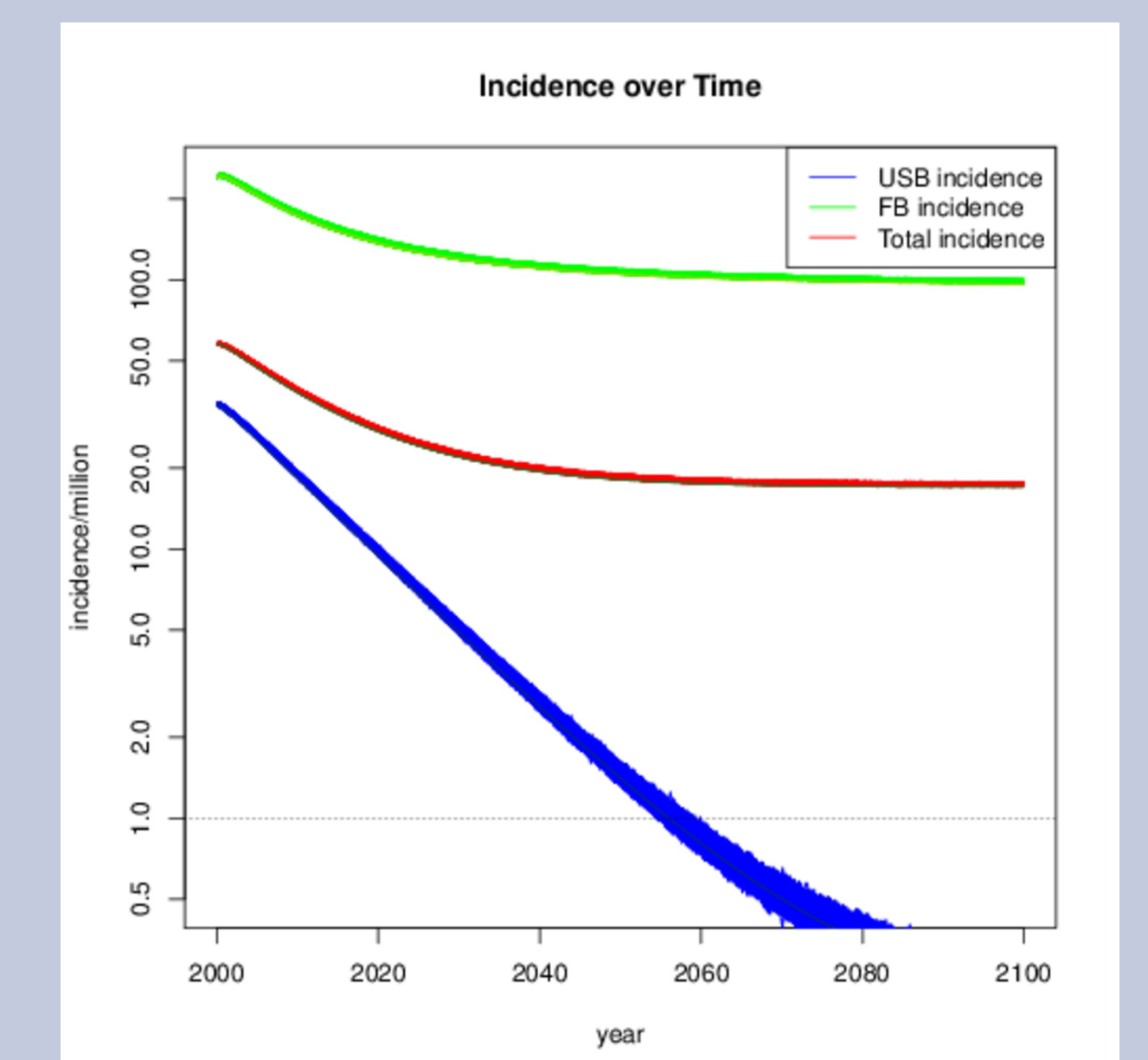


Figure : Incidence/million for R and C++ models (2100 runs, $\Delta t = 0.01$, popConst = 1)

Stochastic Models as a Measure of Variability

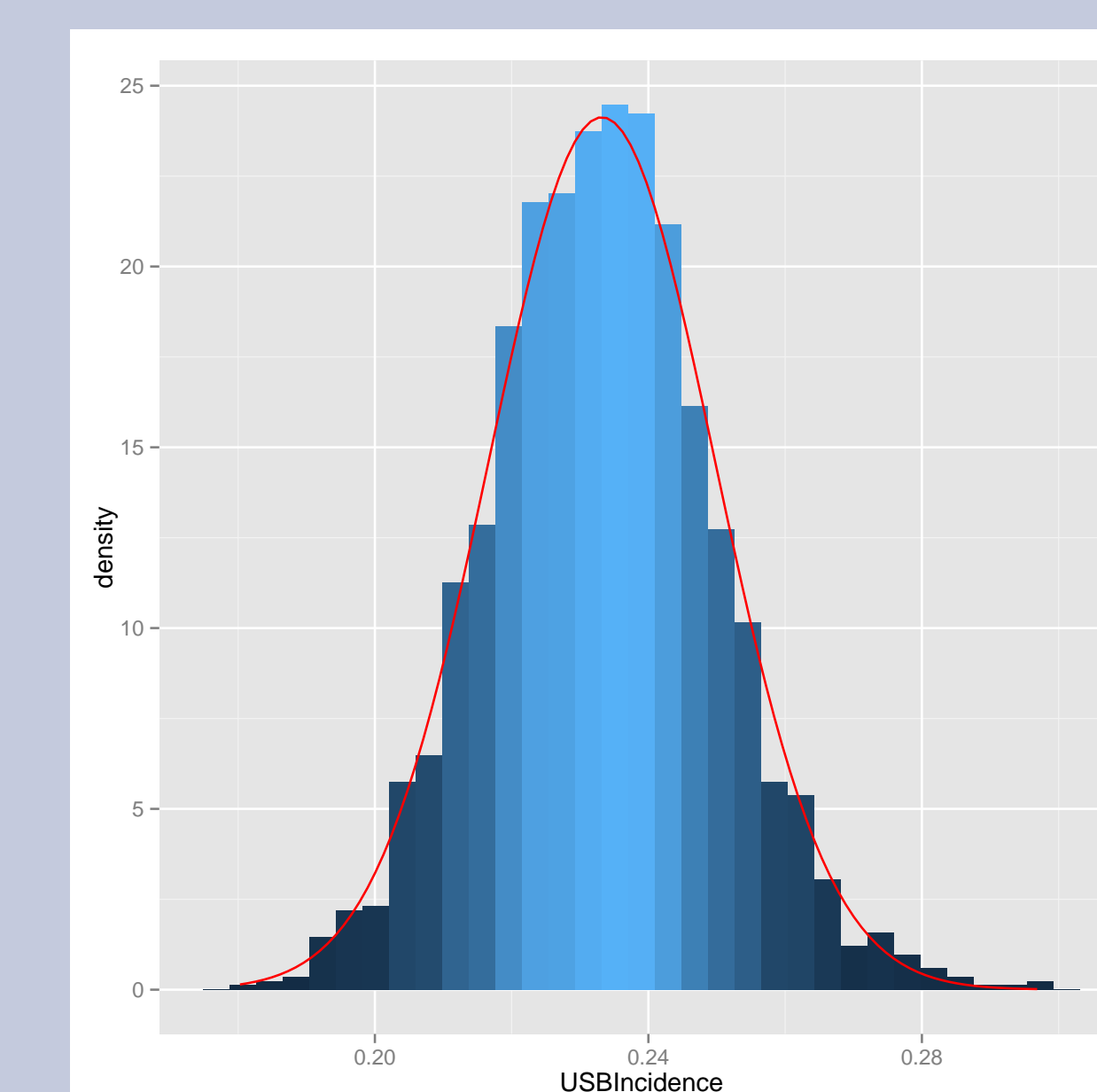


Figure : USB Incidence (c++) with fitted Normal curve ($\mu = 0.233196$, $\sigma = 0.016534$)

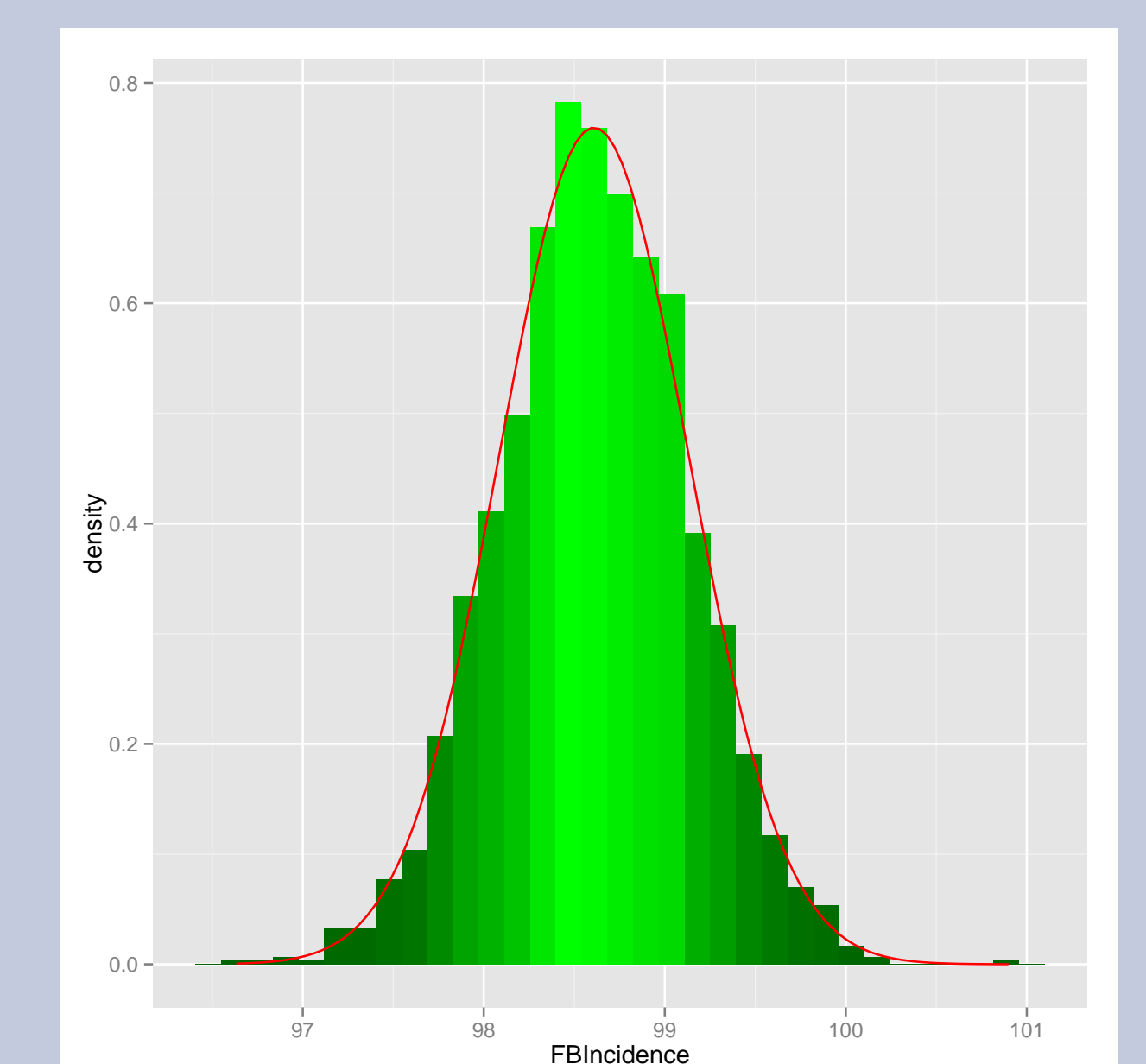


Figure : FB Incidence (c++) with fitted Normal curve ($\mu = 98.6087$, $\sigma = 0.525294$)

References & Acknowledgments

This research was supported via an NSF REU grant. [1] Hill, A. N., Becerra, J. E., & Castro, K. G. (2012). Modelling tuberculosis trends in the USA. *Epidemiology and infection*, 140(10), 1862.