

Modeling Intervention Strategies for United States TB Control

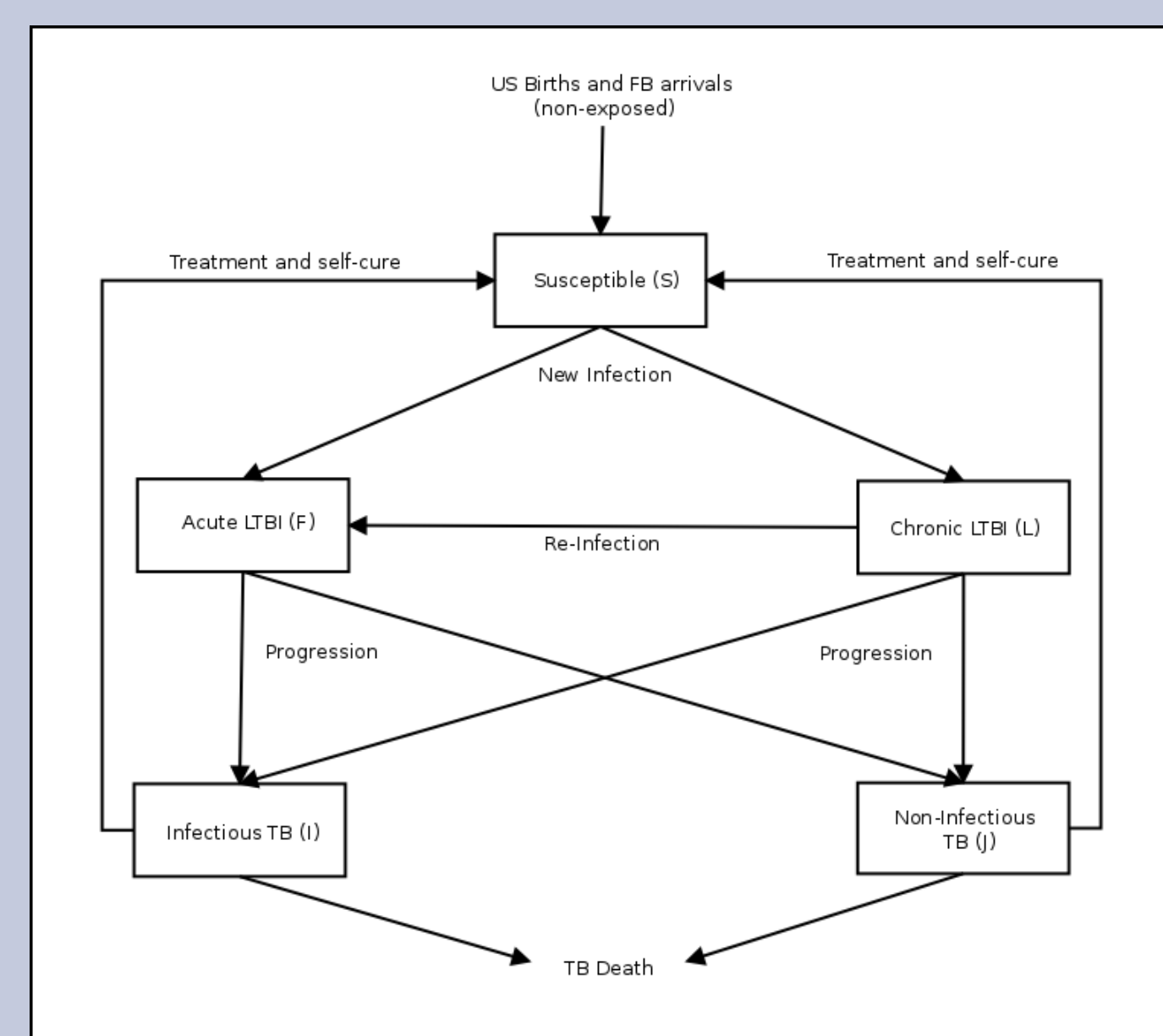
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Introduction

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

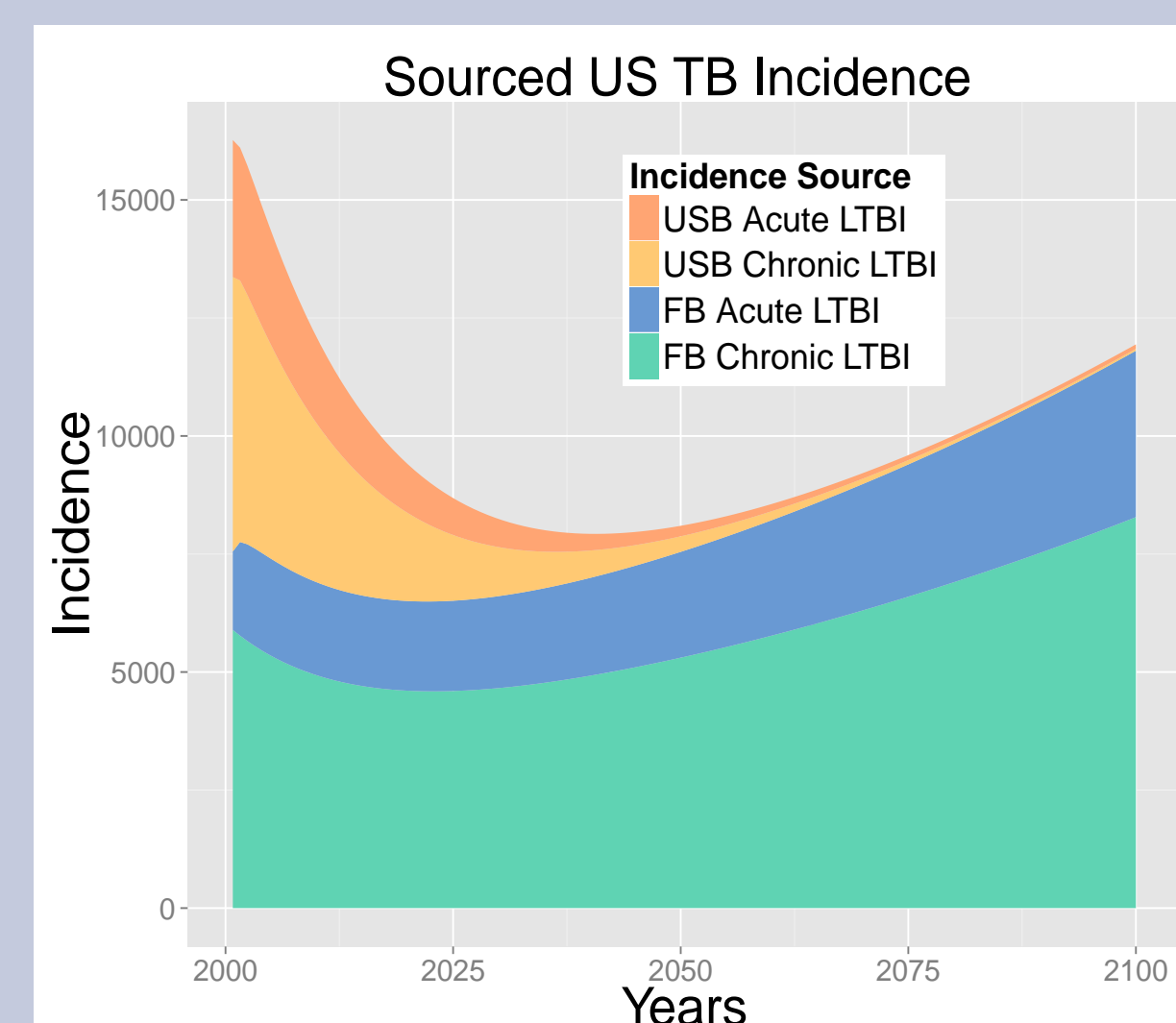


Figure: Source population of US TB incidence

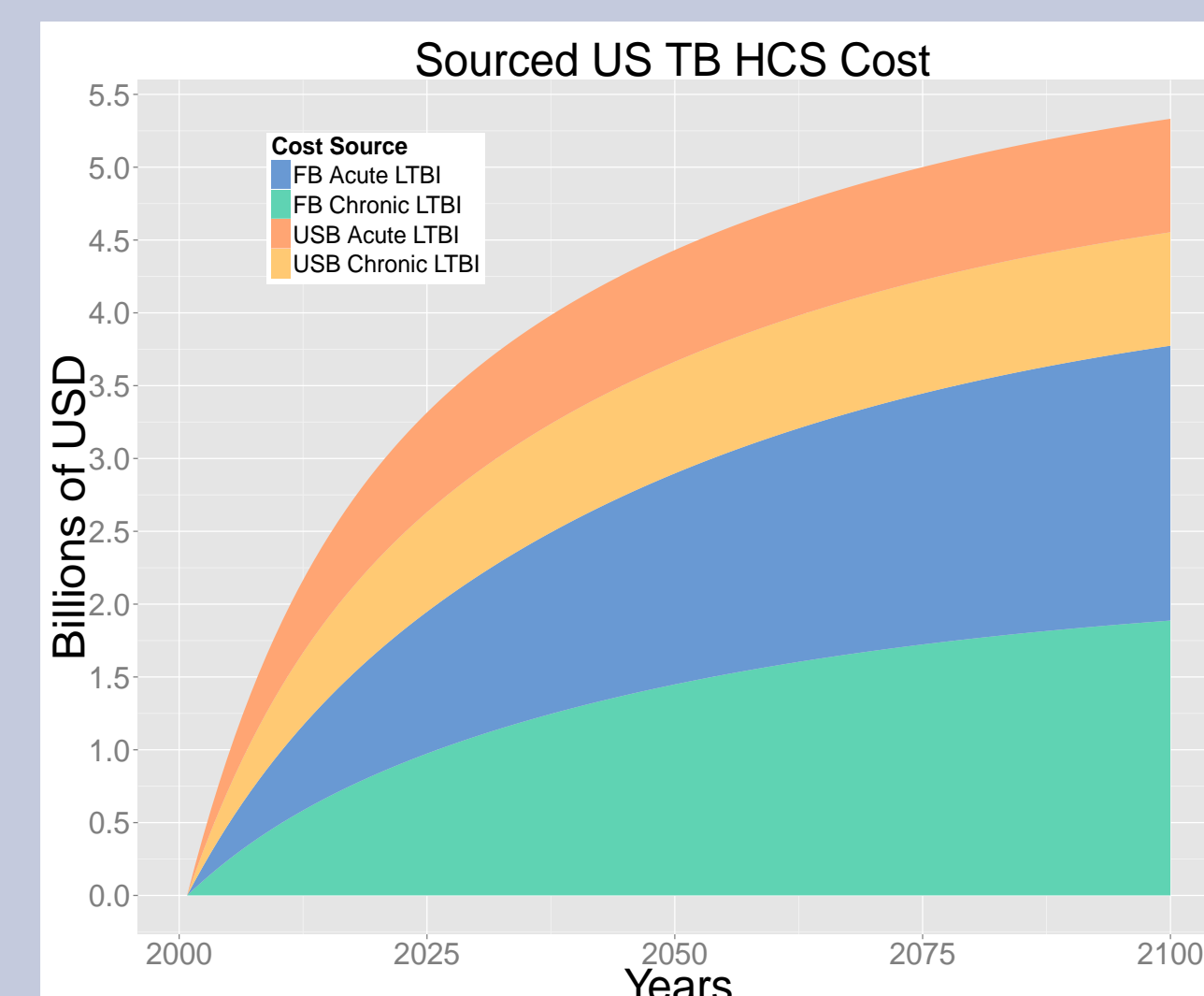


Figure: Source population of US HCS TB cost

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

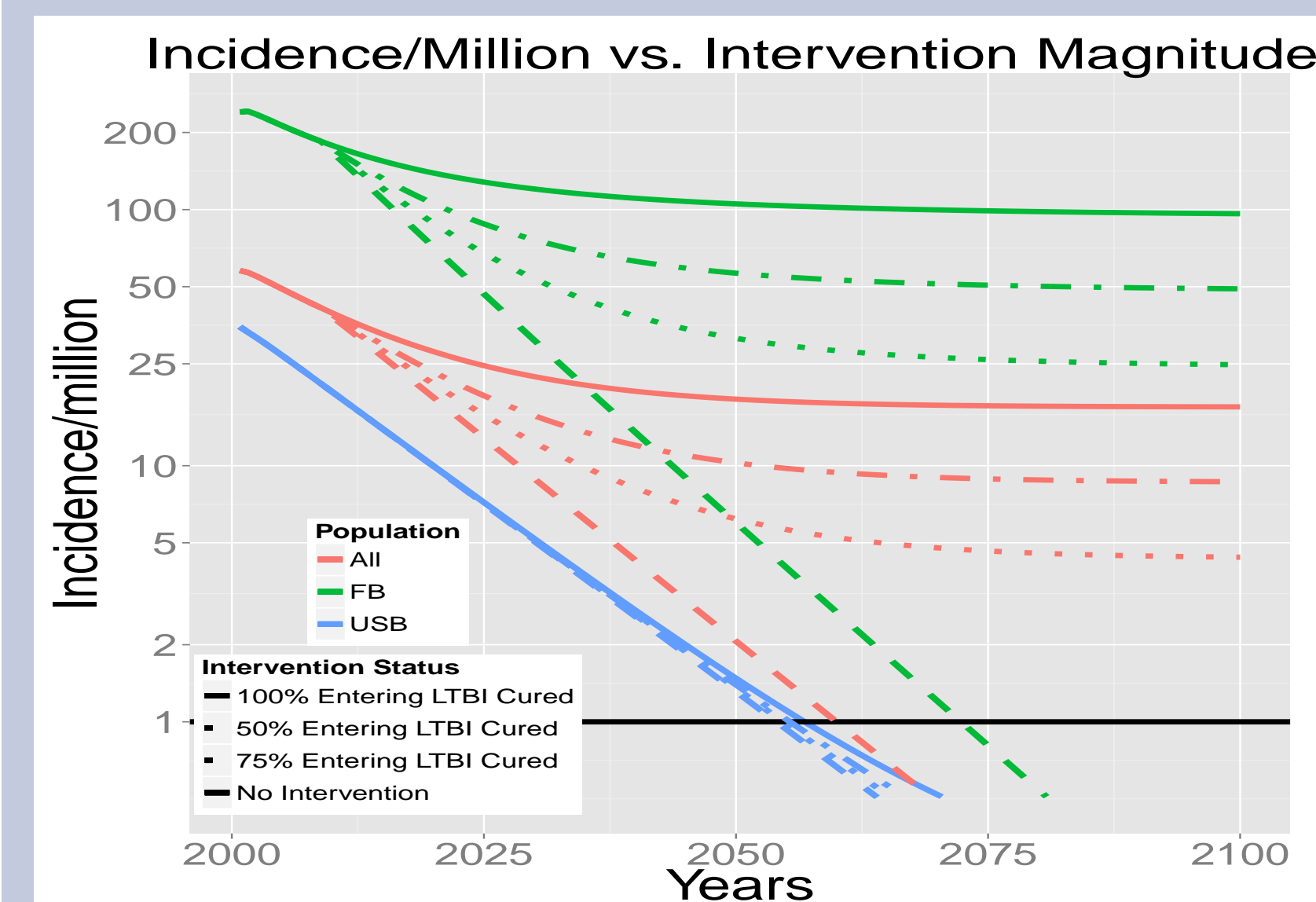


Figure:

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

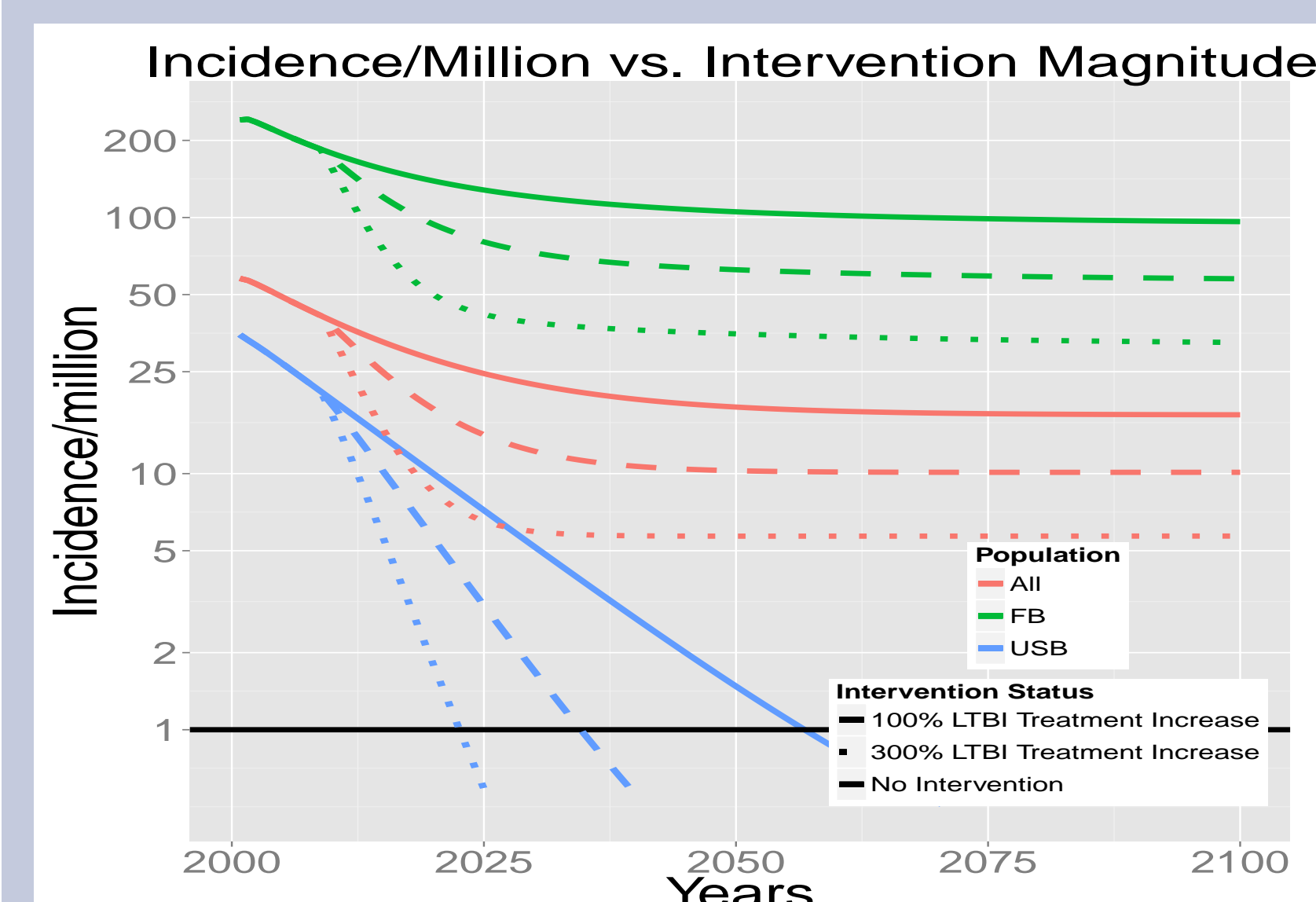


Figure:

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

Economic Modeling

- Tracks treatment costs for various disease states
- Estimates implementation cost of intervention
- Assumed Mean Active TB Treatment Cost: \$14,015

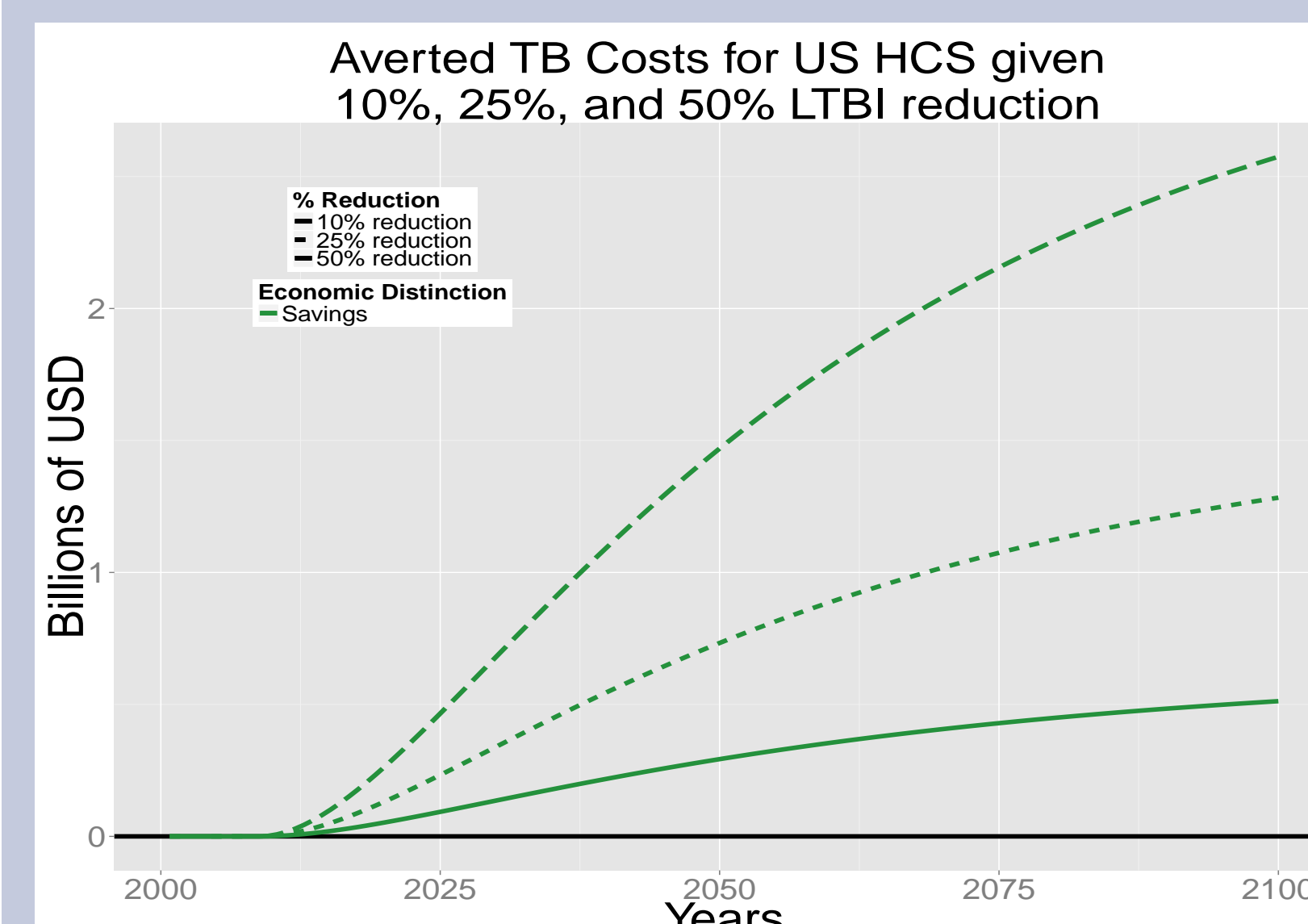


Figure: Cumulative US HCS savings from averted Active TB treatment costs given intervention magnitude. Does not include savings from averted LTBI treatment costs.

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++.

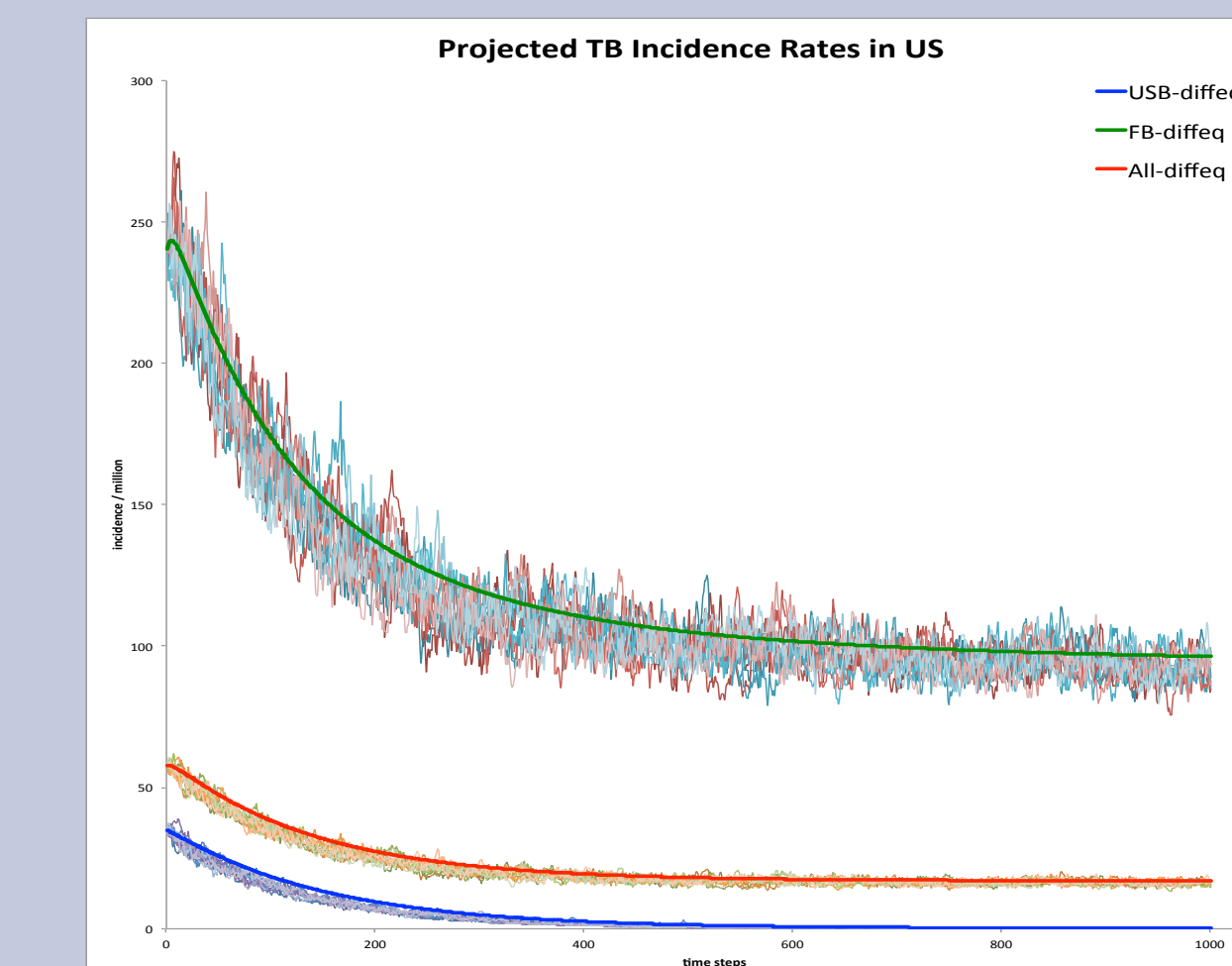


Figure: Incidence/million for R and NetLogo models (12 runs, $\Delta t = 0.1$, popConst = 100)

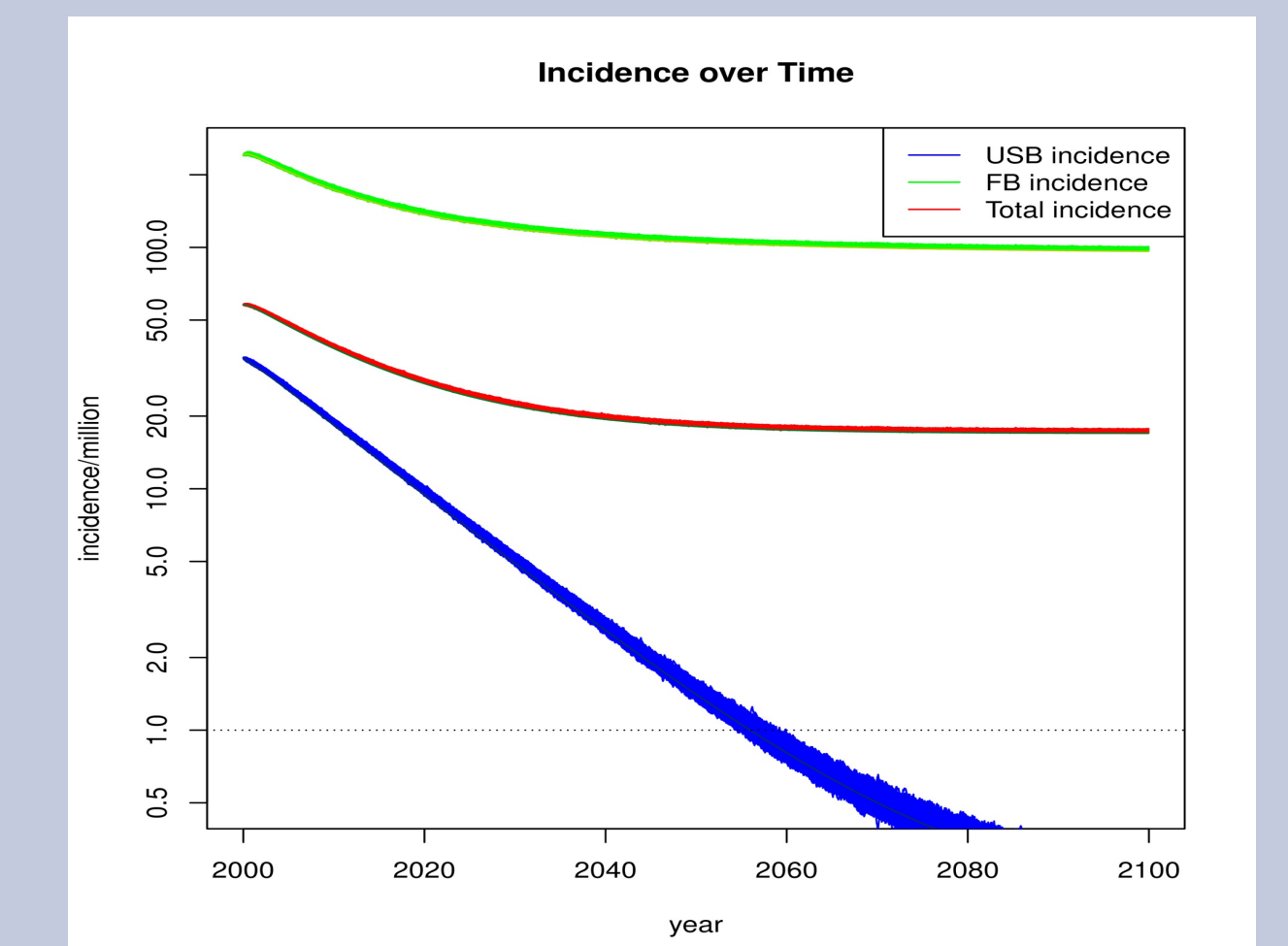


Figure: Incidence/million for R and C++ models (2100 runs, $\Delta t = 0.01$, popConst = 1)

Stochastic Models as a Measure of Variability

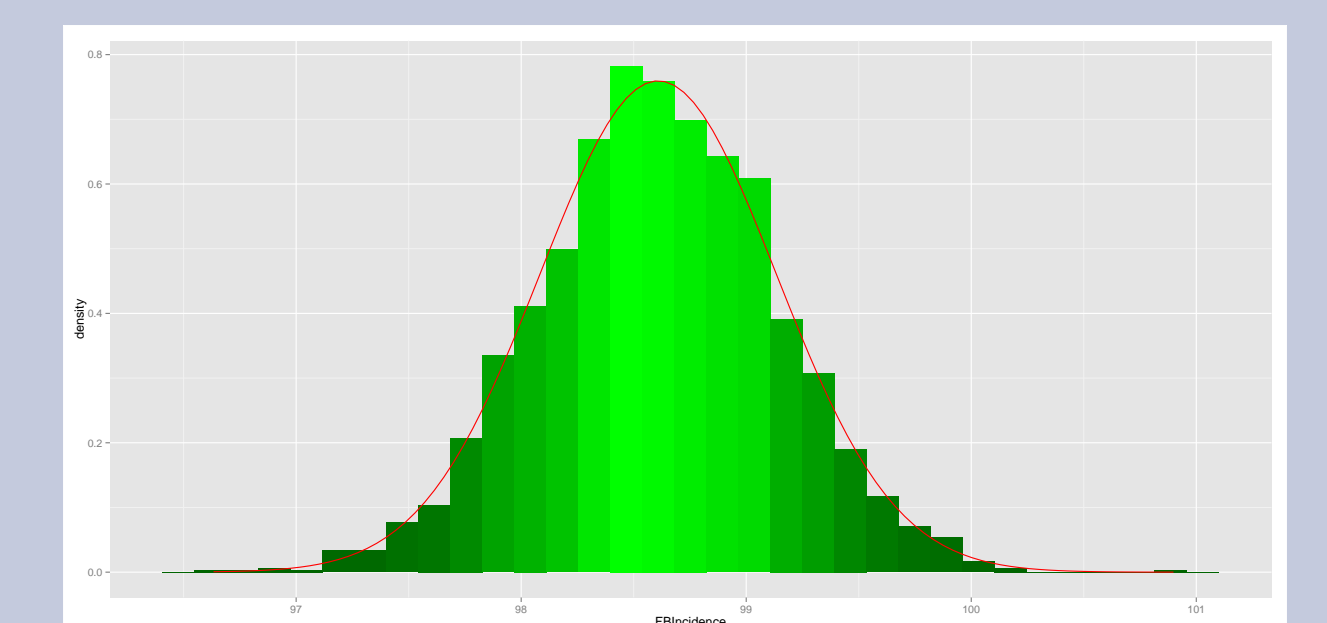
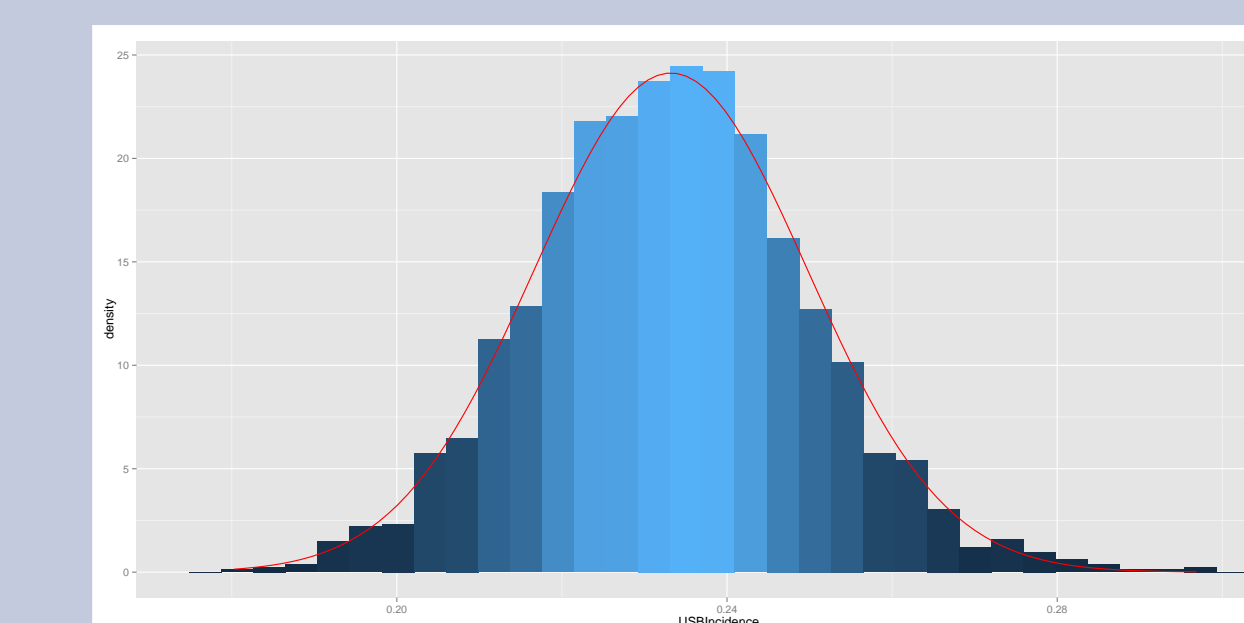


Figure: USB and FB Incidence (c++) with fitted Normal curves (USB: $\mu = 0.233$, $\sigma = 0.016534$, FB: $\mu = 98.6$, $\sigma = 0.525294$)

Summary

- LTBI dominates US TB dynamics
- Reducing FB LTBI most cost effective
- Agent-based models effective for evaluating robustness

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.