

# Modeling Intervention Strategies for United States TB Control

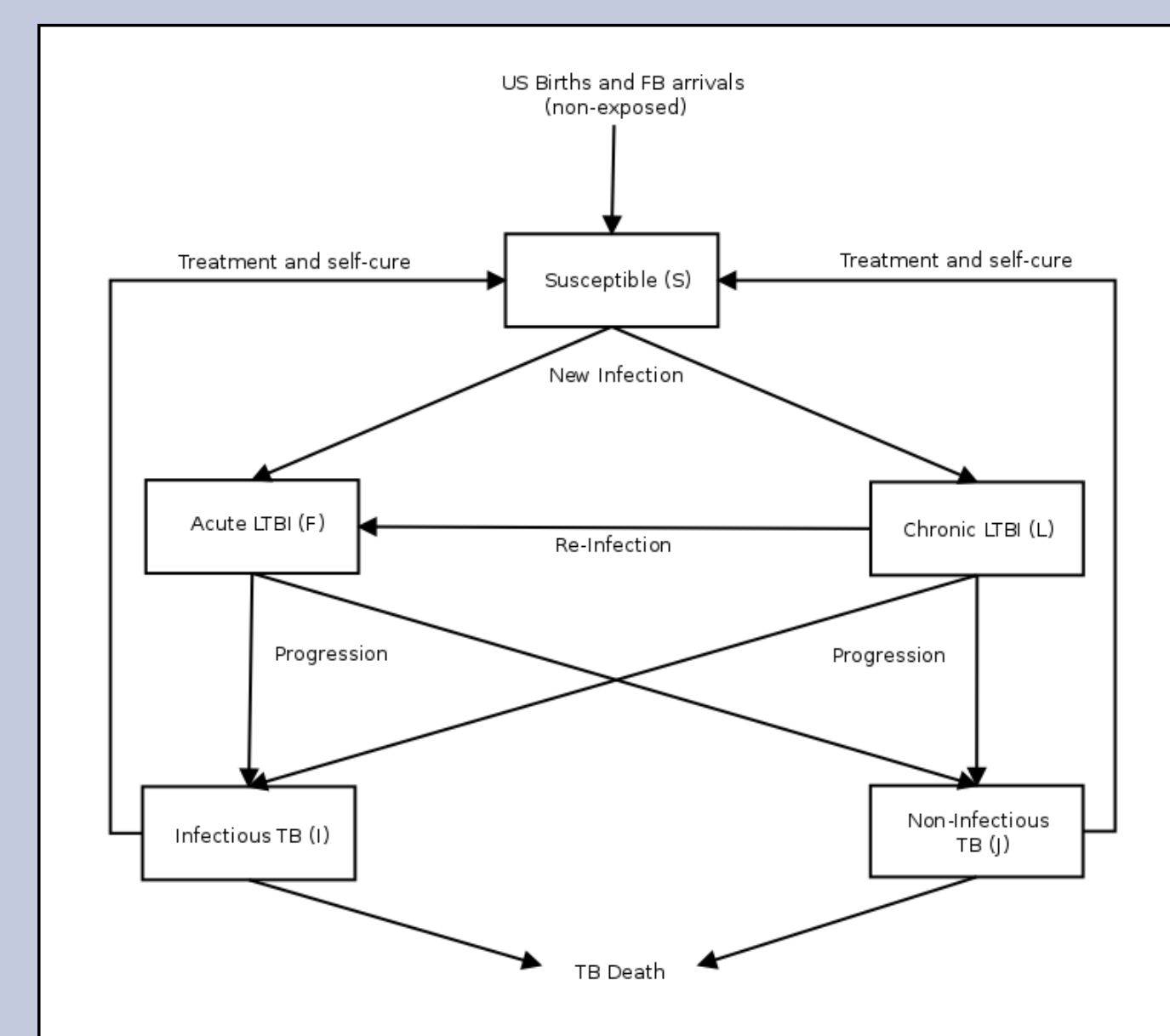
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## Introduction

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

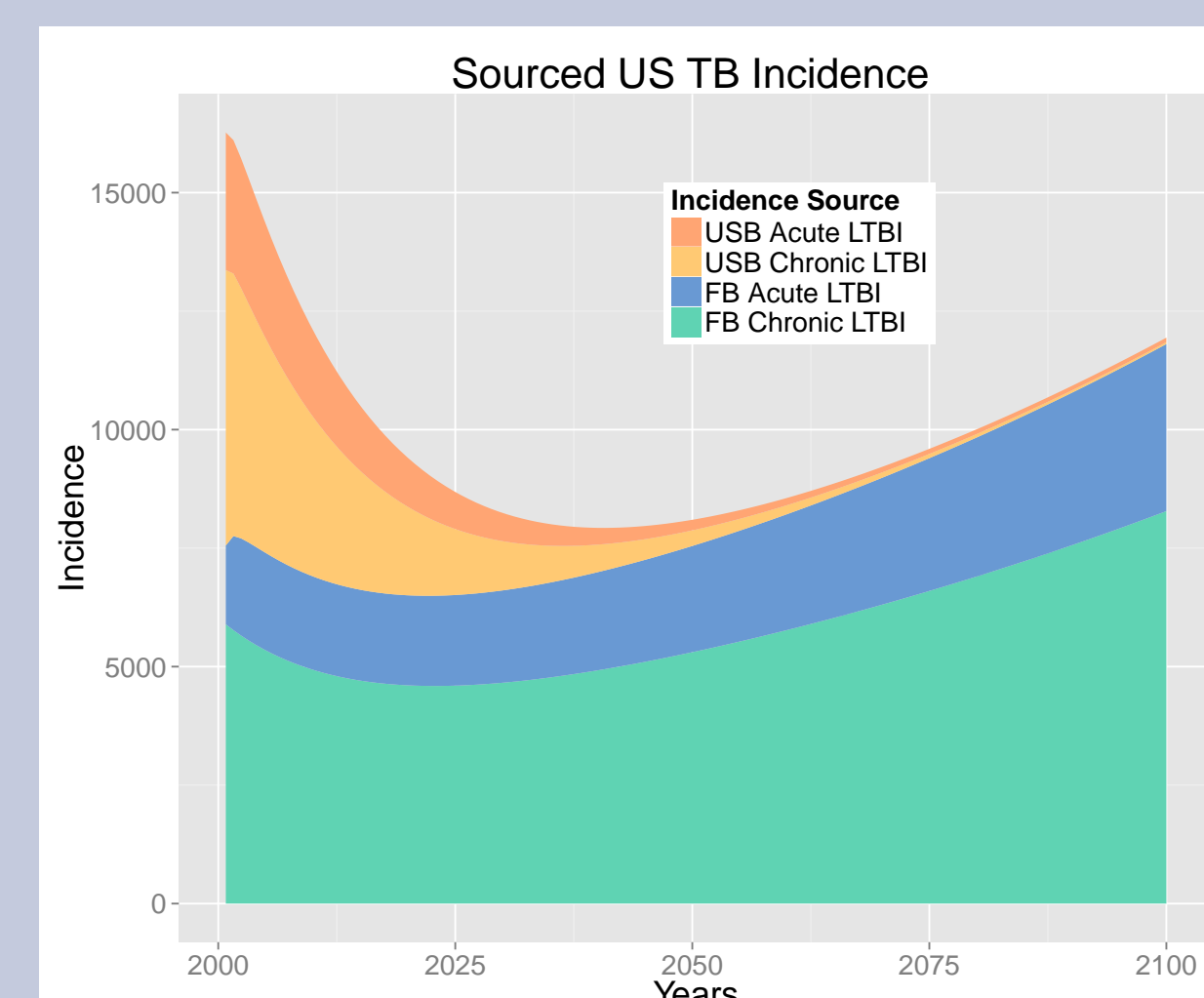


Figure : The source population of US TB incidence

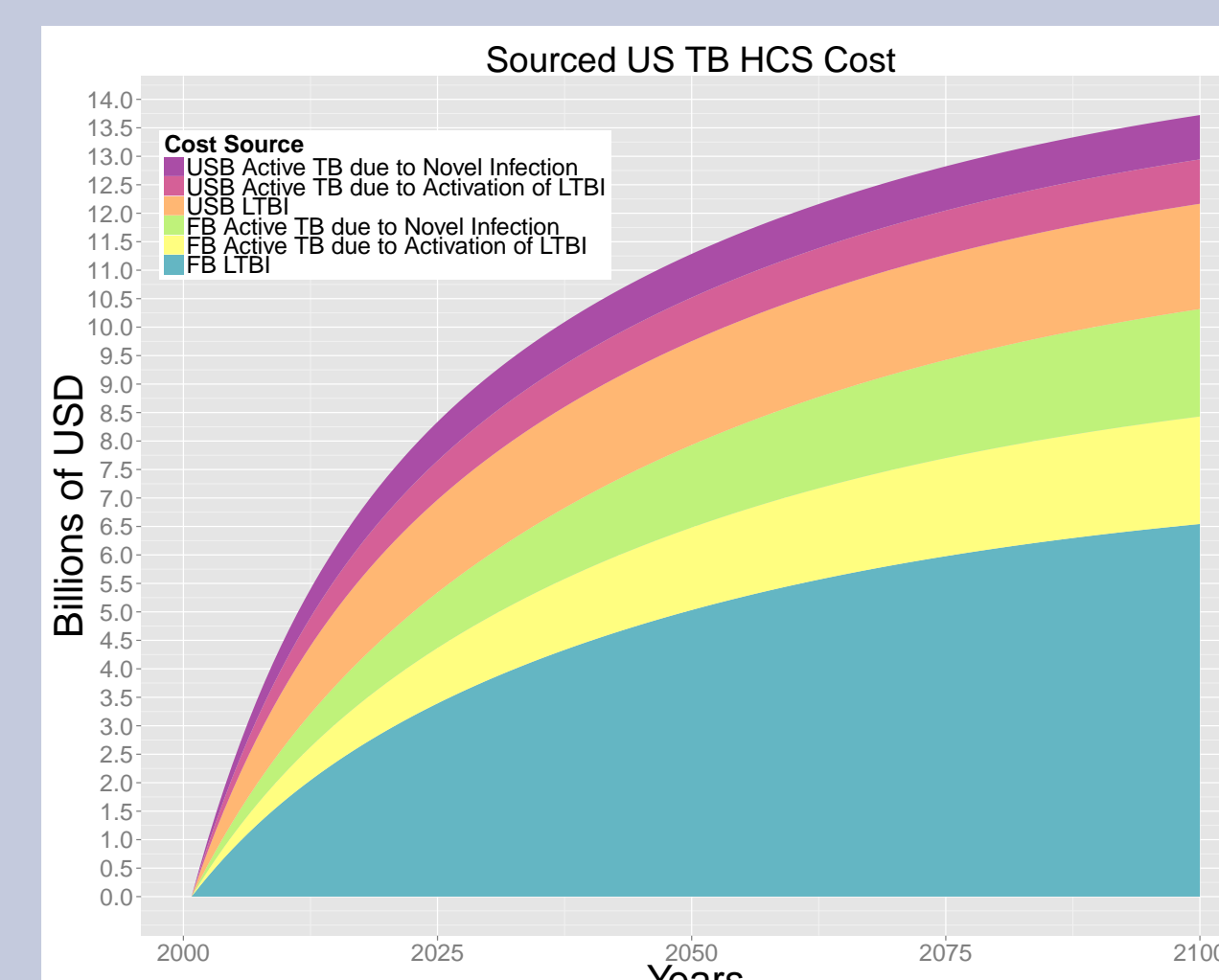


Figure : Source population of US HCS TB cost

## 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

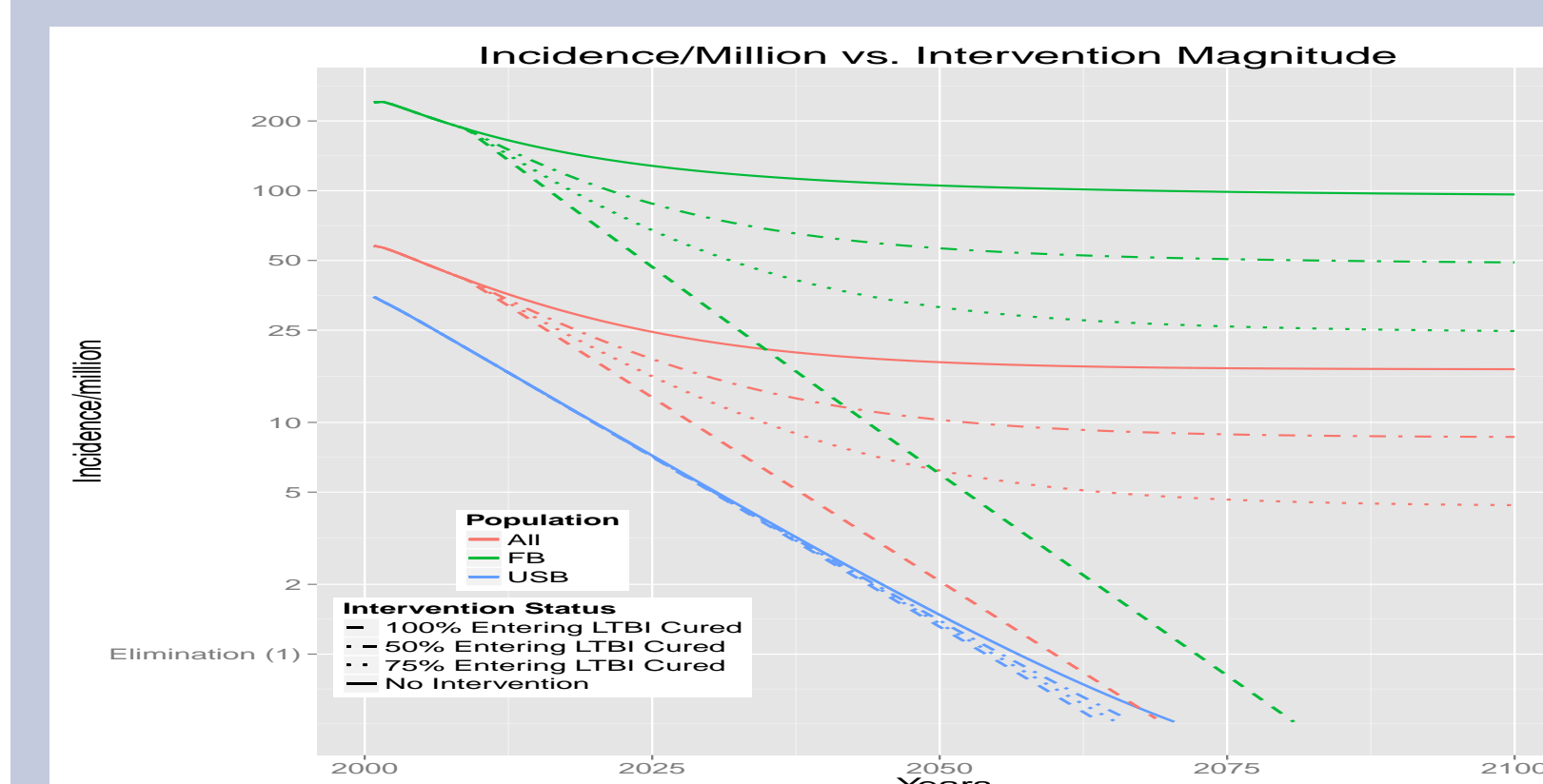


Figure : Incidence/million in USB, FB, and total populations, given 0%, 50%, 75%, or 100% treatment of incoming LTBI

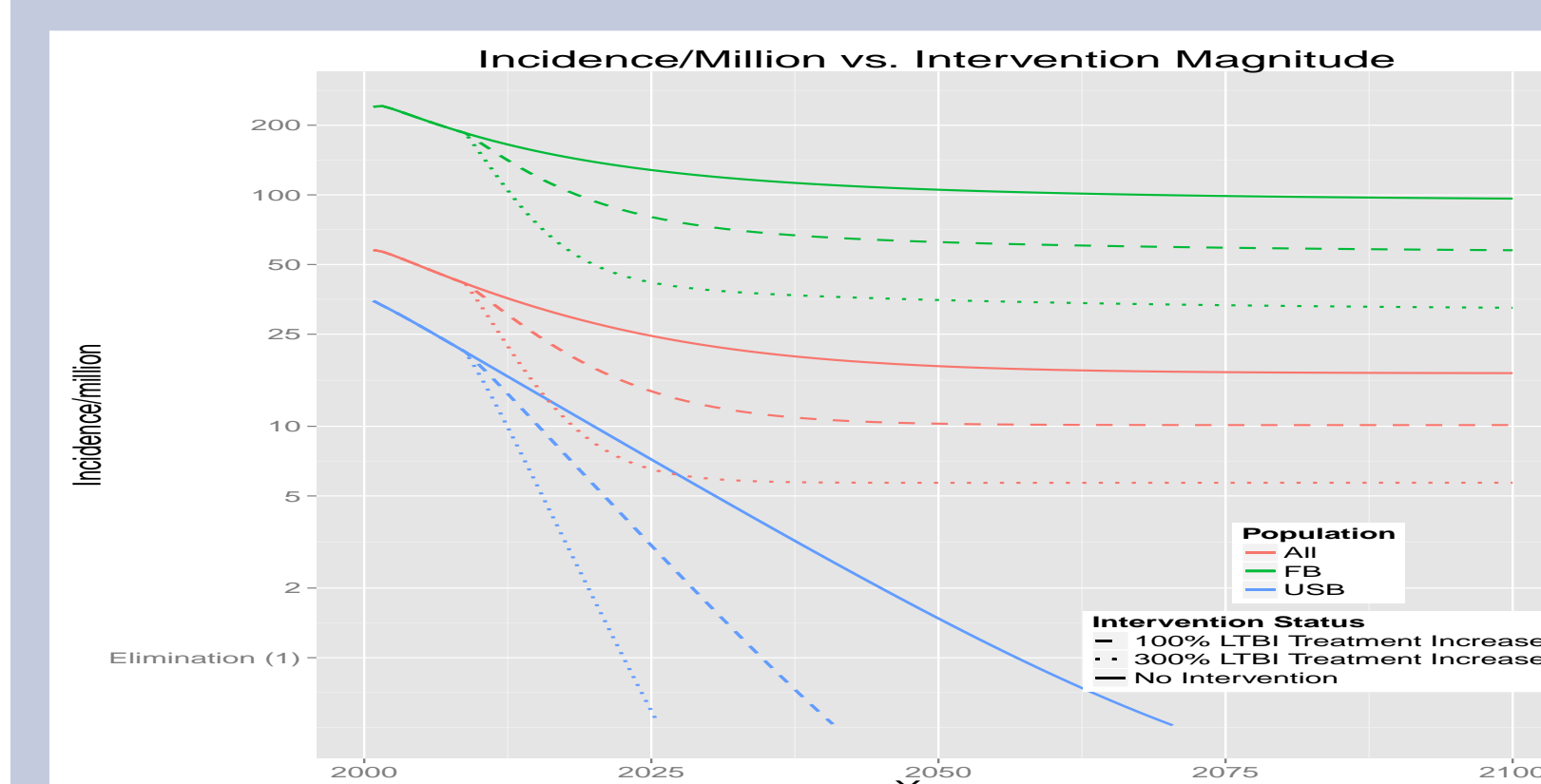


Figure : Incidence/million in USB, FB, and total populations, given 0%, 100%, or 300% LTBI treatment increase

## Economic Modeling

- Tracks treatment costs for various disease states
- Estimates implementation cost of intervention

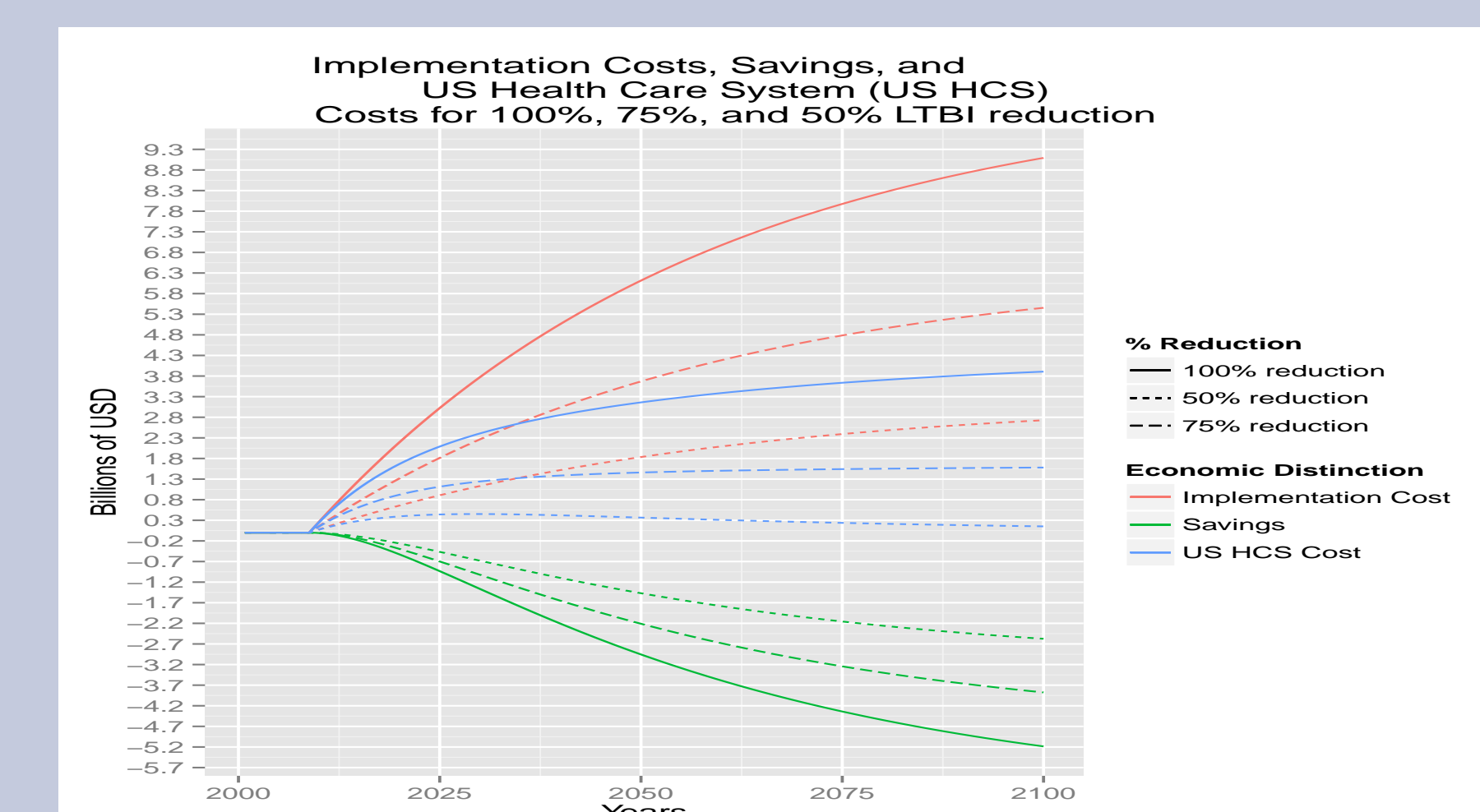


Figure : Cumulative implementation costs, US HCS savings, and net US costs of LTBI arrival cure rates. Cost/case cured was \$600, \$800, and \$1000 for 50%, 75%, and 100% cured

Base HCS

Costs:

Active TB:

\$14,014.90

LTBI:

\$403.45

## 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++.

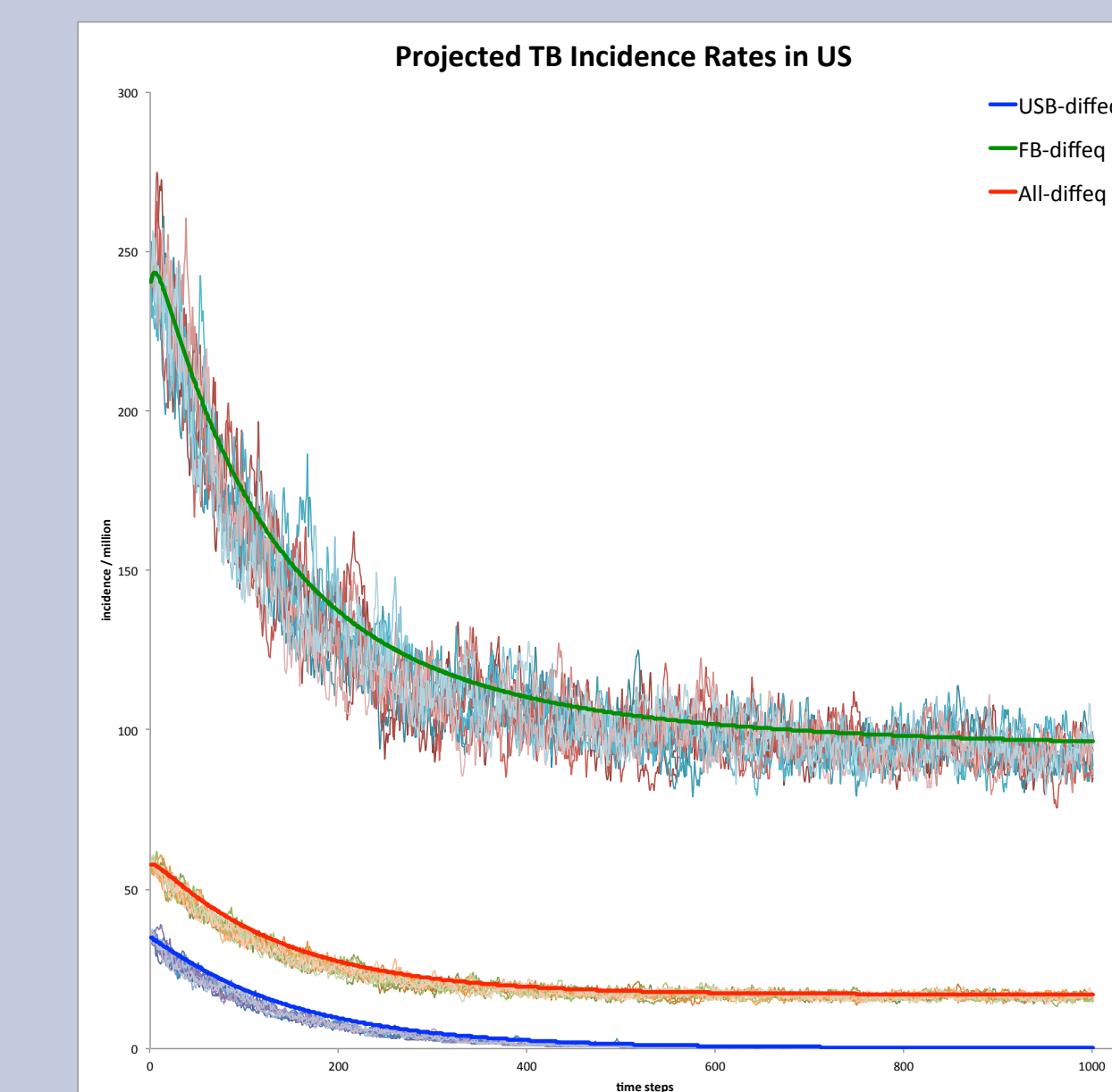


Figure : Incidence/million for R and NetLogo models (12 runs,  $\Delta t = 0.1$ , popConst = 100)

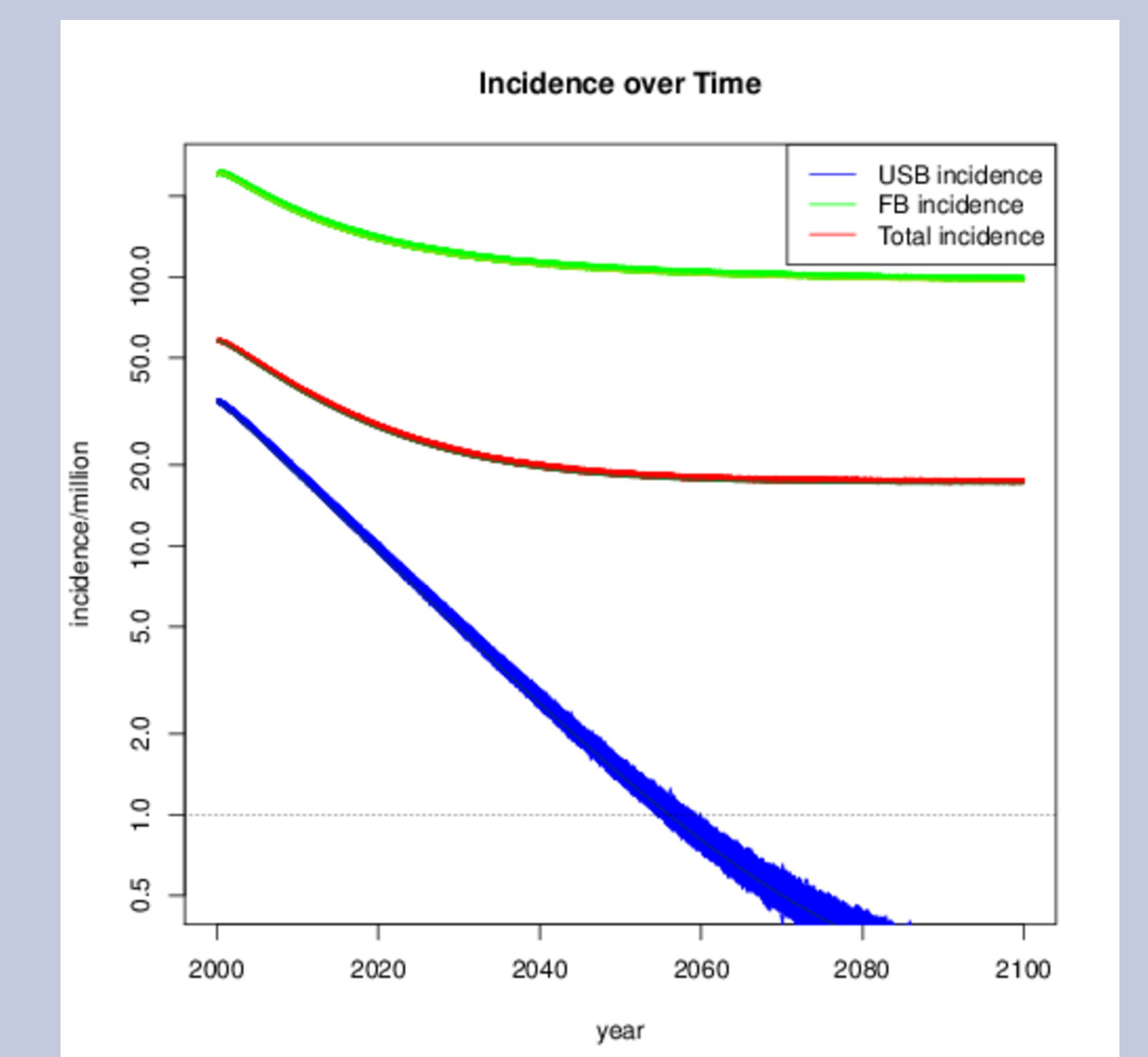


Figure : Incidence/million for R and C++ models (2100 runs,  $\Delta t = 0.01$ , popConst = 1)

## Stochastic Models as a Measure of Variability

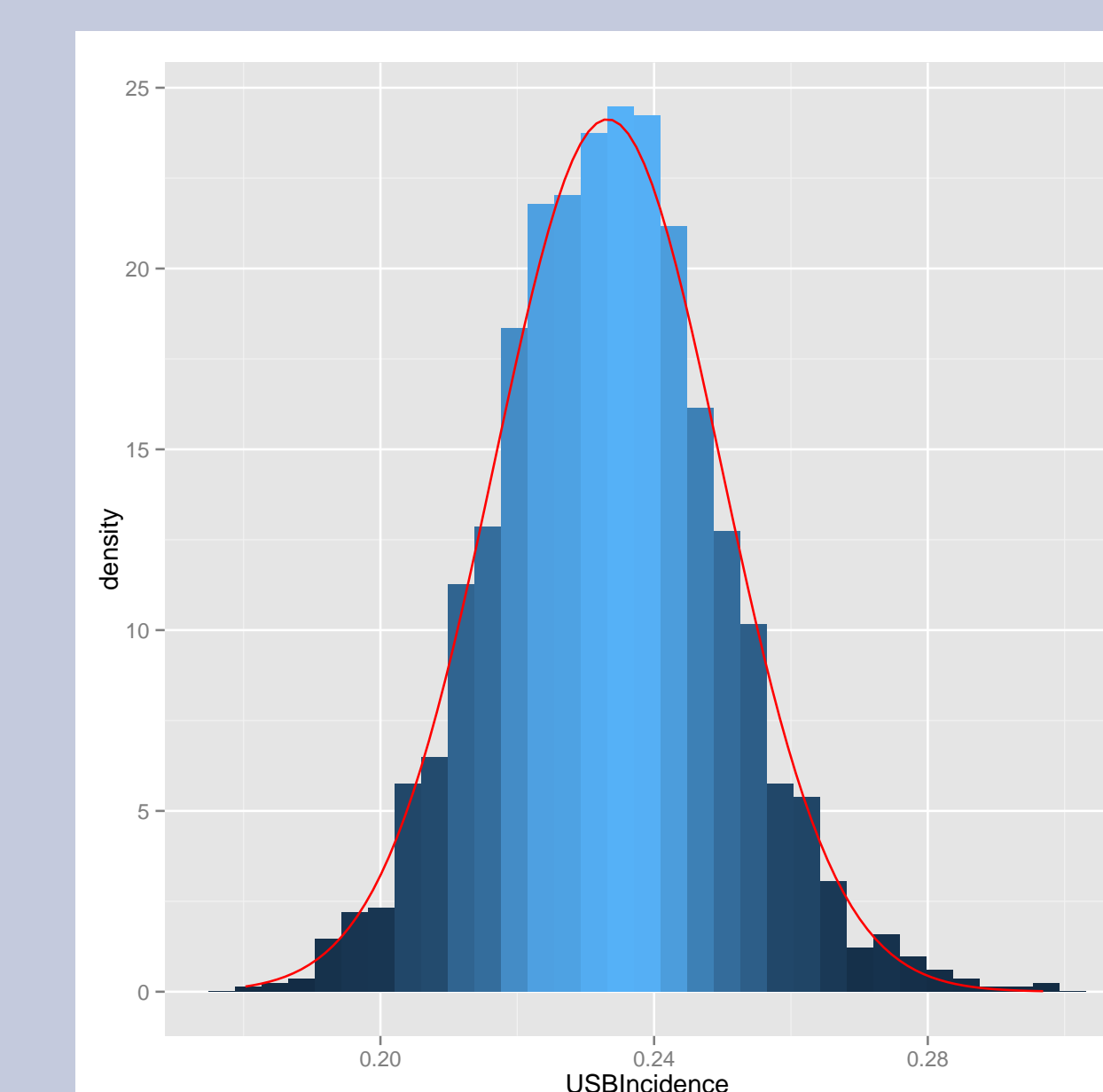


Figure : Distribution of USB Incidence (C++) with fitted Normal curve

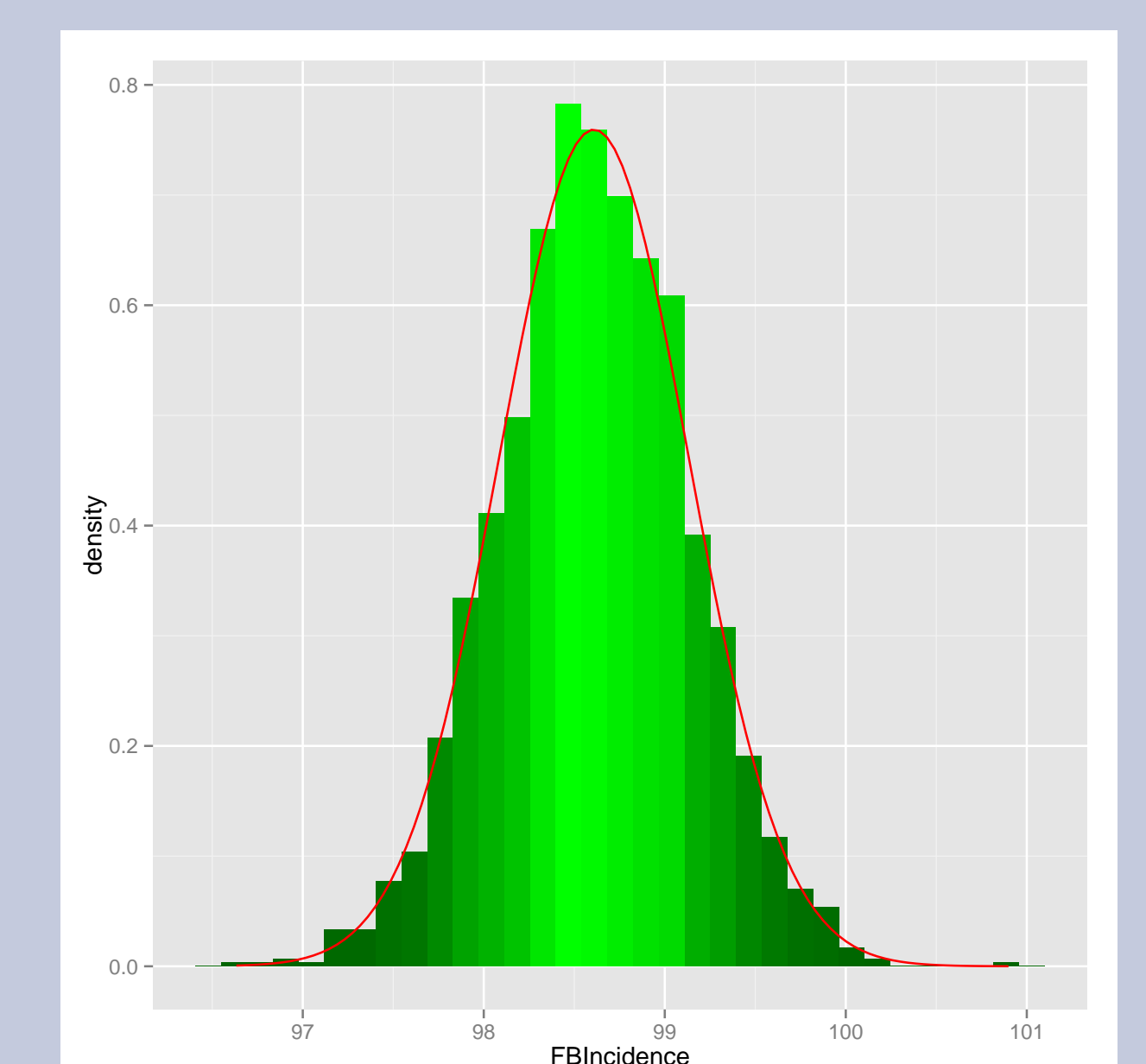


Figure : Distribution of FB Incidence (C++) with fitted Normal curve

## References

Hill, A. N., Becerra, J. E., & Castro, K. G. (2012). Modelling tuberculosis trends in the USA. *Epidemiology and infection*, 140(10), 1862.