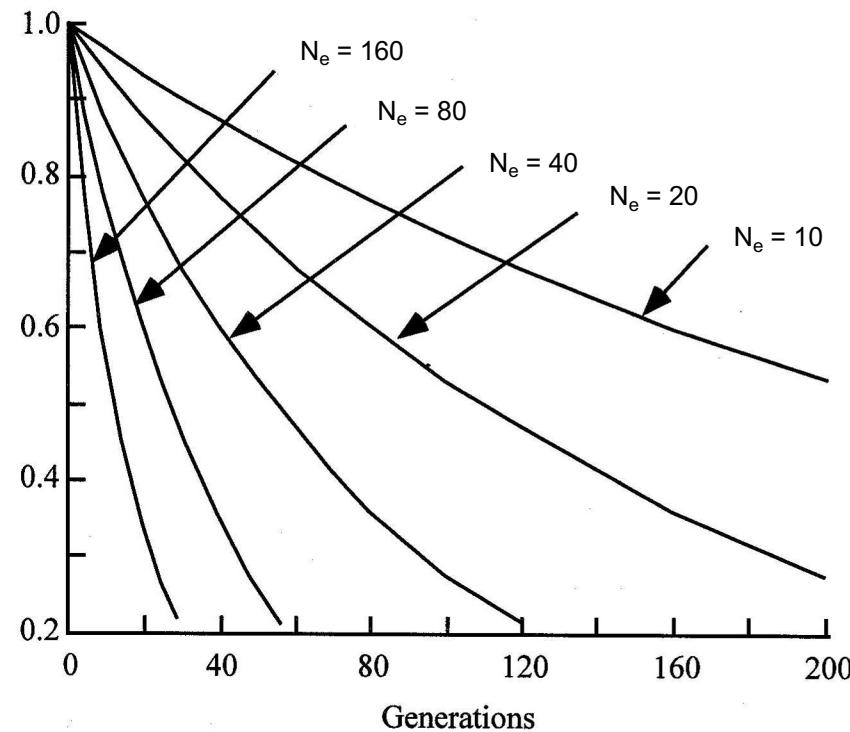


Spatial Patterns of Falciparum Malaria Genetic Relatedness Driven by Human Movement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Nicholas F. Brazeau, William H. Weir, Amy Wesolowski, Ozkan Aydemir,
Oliver J. Watson, Andrew P. Morgan, Molly Deutsch-Feldman, Jeff A. Bailey,
Azra C. Ghani, Jonathan J. Juliano, **Steven R. Meshnick & Robert Verity**

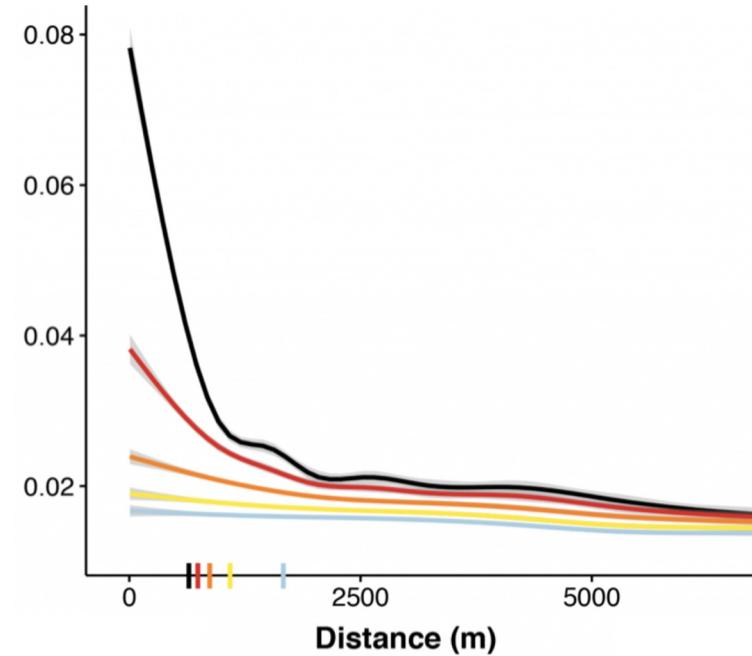
Background on Relatedness

Population Size (i.e. Inbreeding, Genetic Drift)



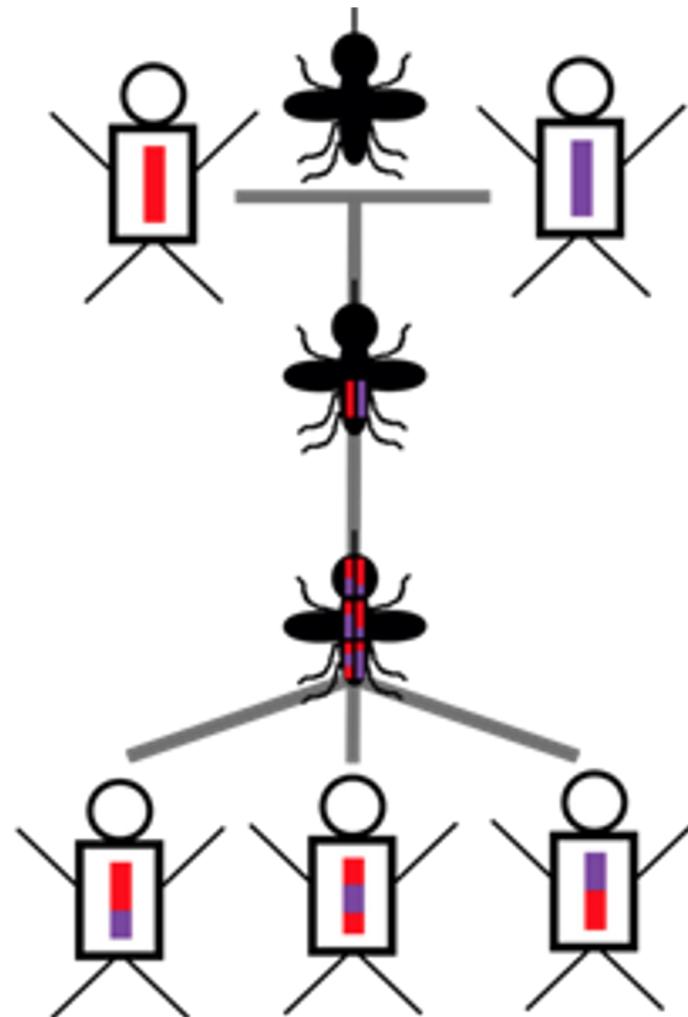
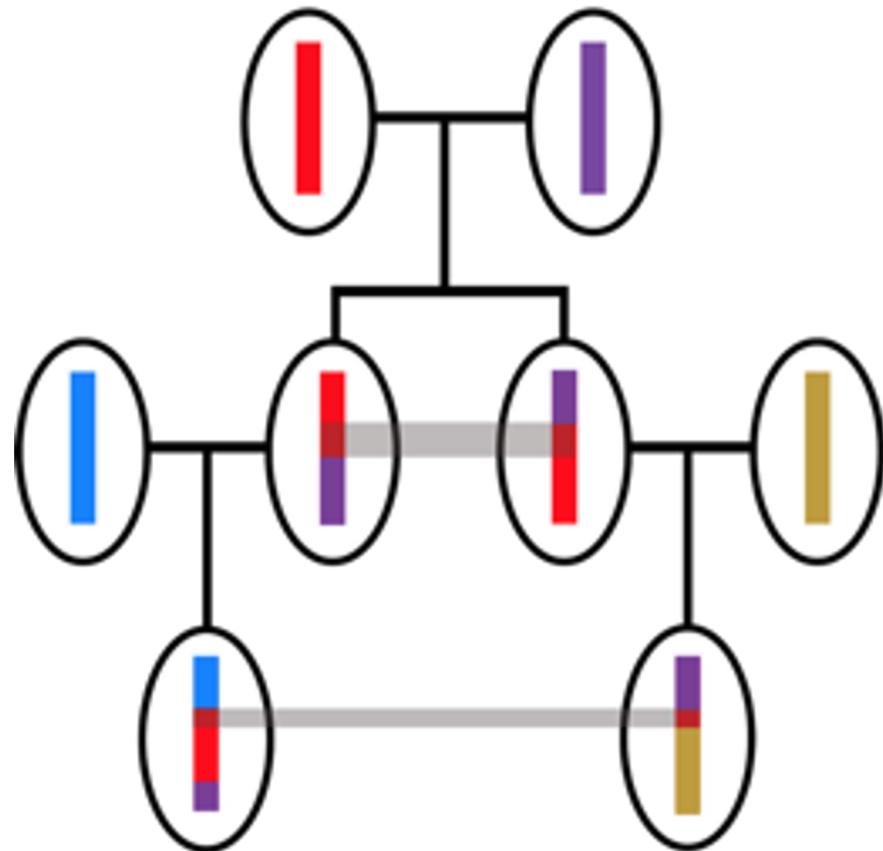
Wright, 1931
Kimura, 1968

Isolation by Distance

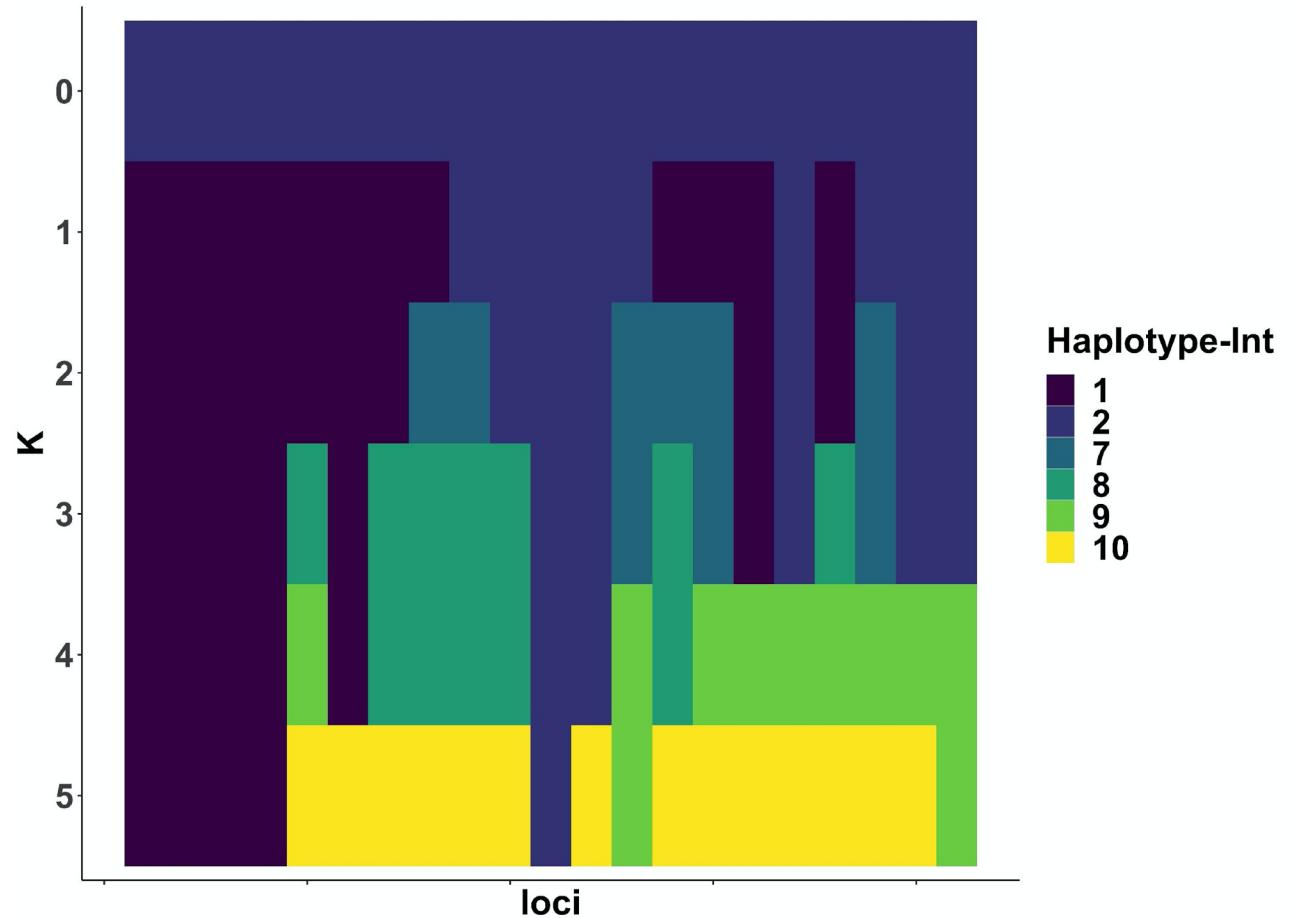
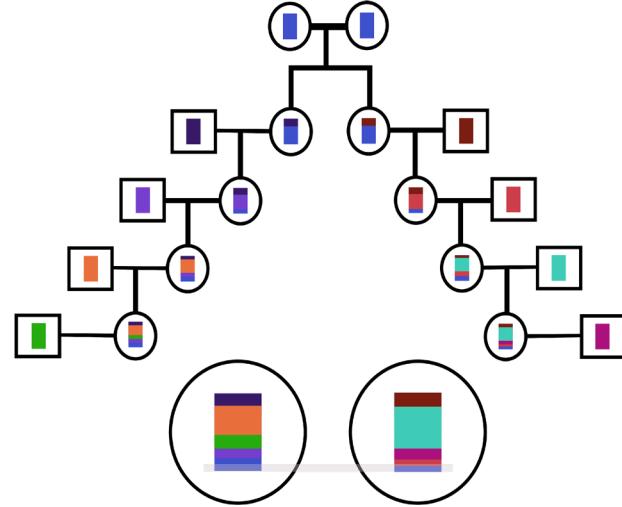


Malécot, 1948/1973
Wright, 1931/1942

Identity by Descent



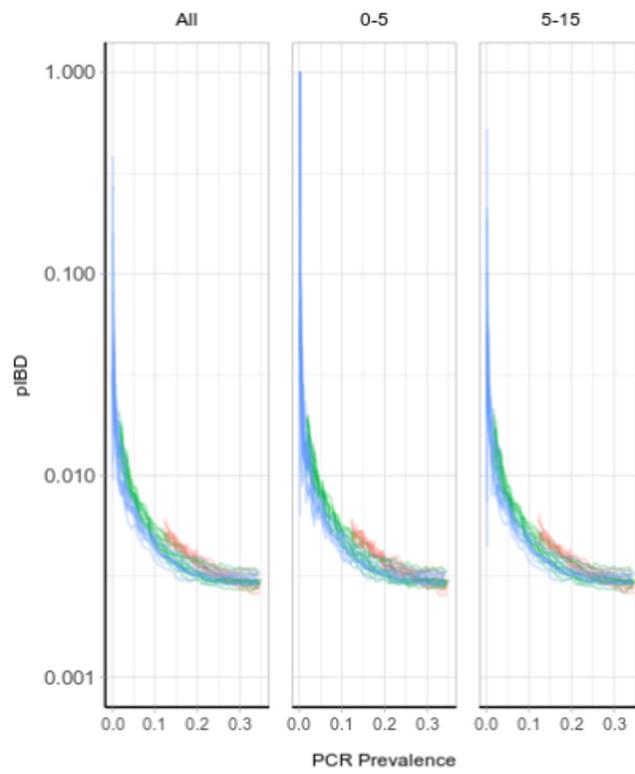
Identity by Descent



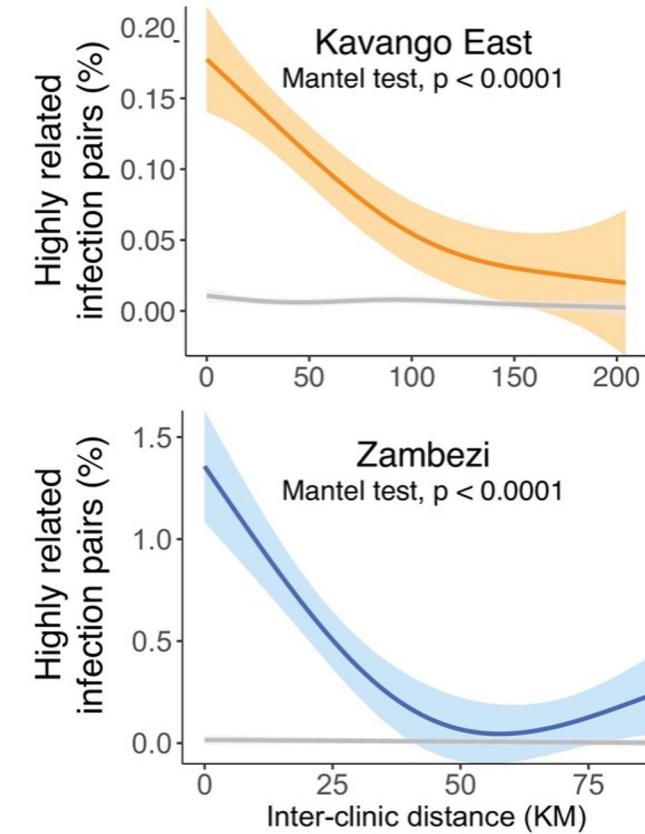
Strong, ephemeral signals

Identity by Descent (Malaria)

Population Size (i.e. Inbreeding, Genetic Drift)



Isolation by Distance



Watson *et al.*, 2019 (BioRxiv)
Zhu *et al.*, 2019, *ELife*

Tessema *et al.*, 2019, *ELife*
Chang *et al.*, 2019, *ELife*

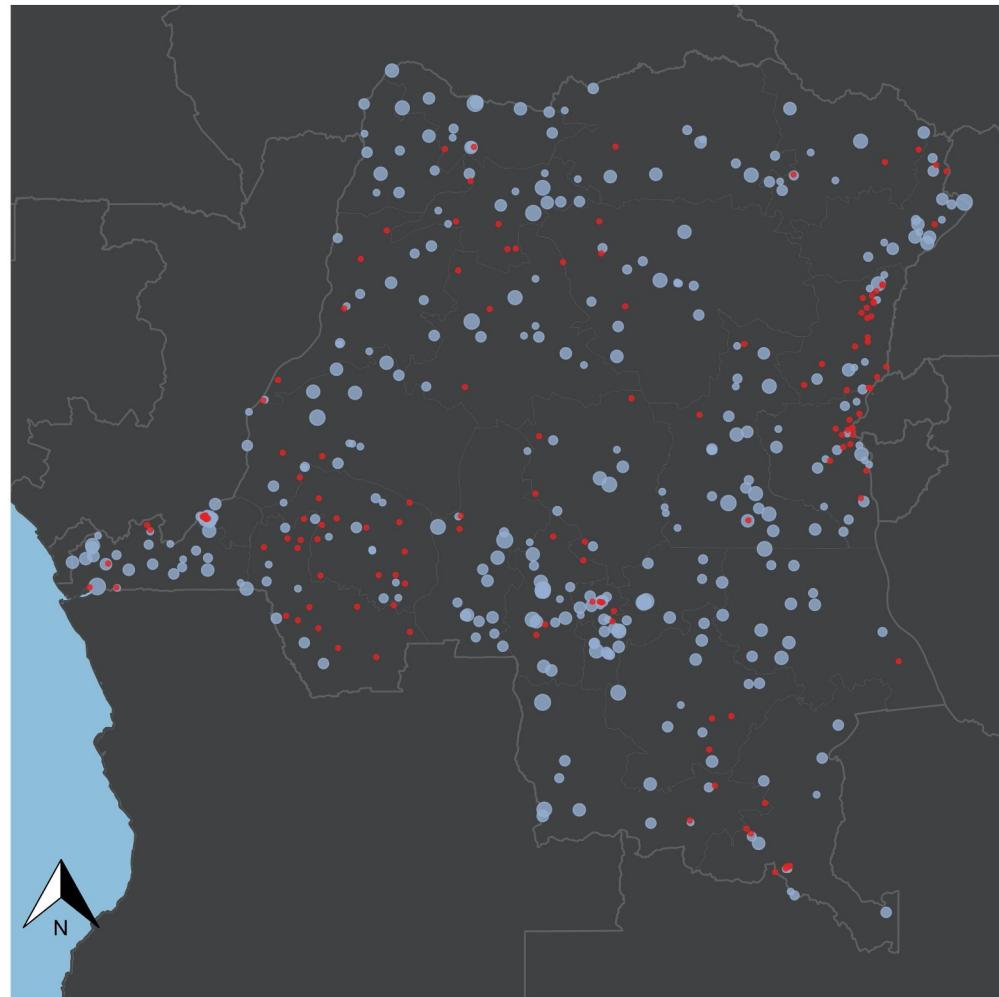
Takeaway:

1. IBD is useful for public health
2. ***IBD reflects:***
 1. Transmission Intensity
 2. Spatial Patterns (isolation-by-distance)

Genomic Epidemiology DRC-DHS



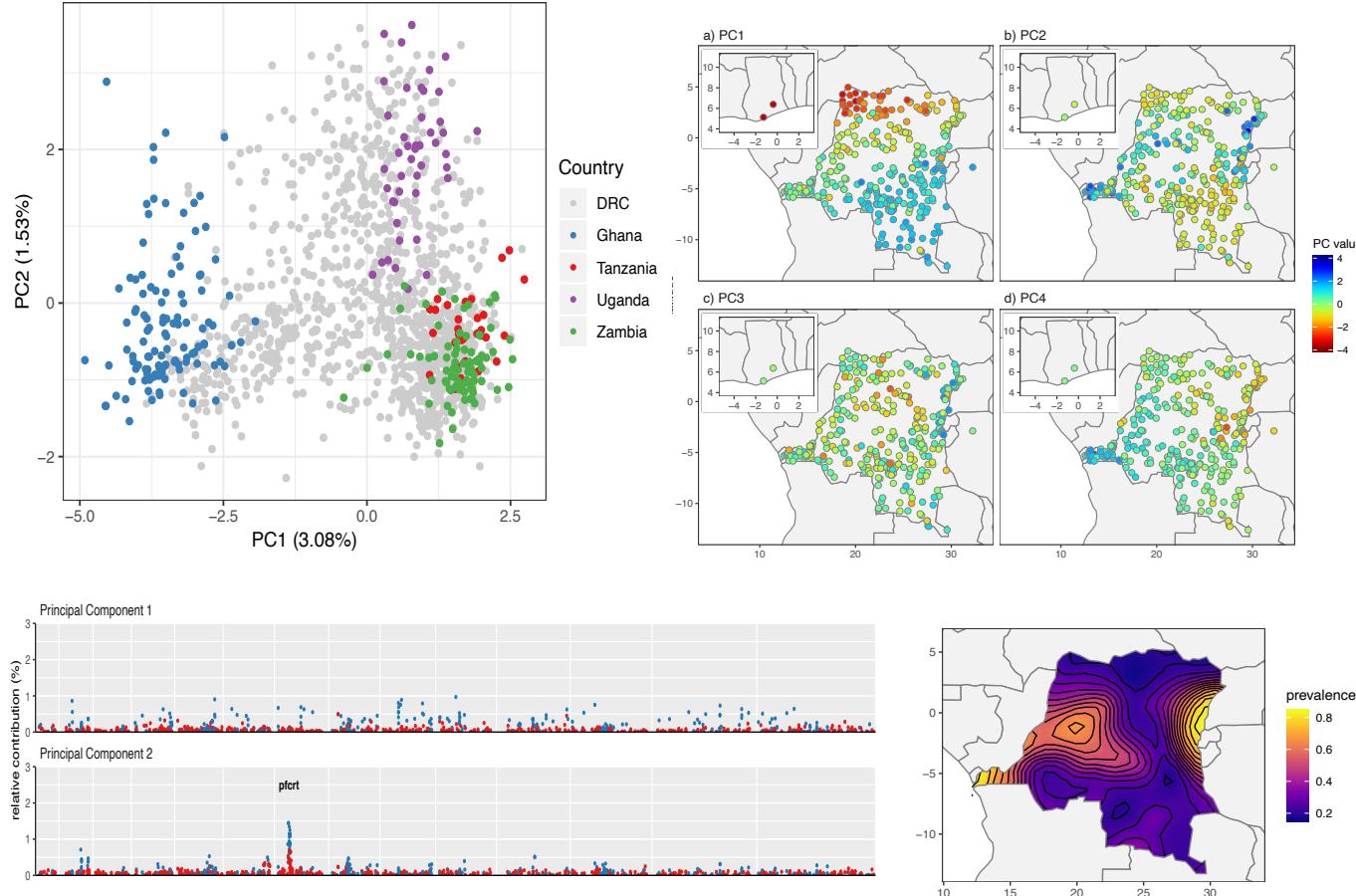
Imperial College London



- **Falciparum Malaria in the DRC using the 2013-14 DHS**
- **1,111 isolates across 351/492 clusters in the CD2013**
 - » Cluster Size Range: 1 – 11 sequenced hosts
- **Genetic “Barcode” (1,079 sites)**

IDEEL
@CAROLINA Bailey & Juliano

Genomic Epidemiology DRC-DHS

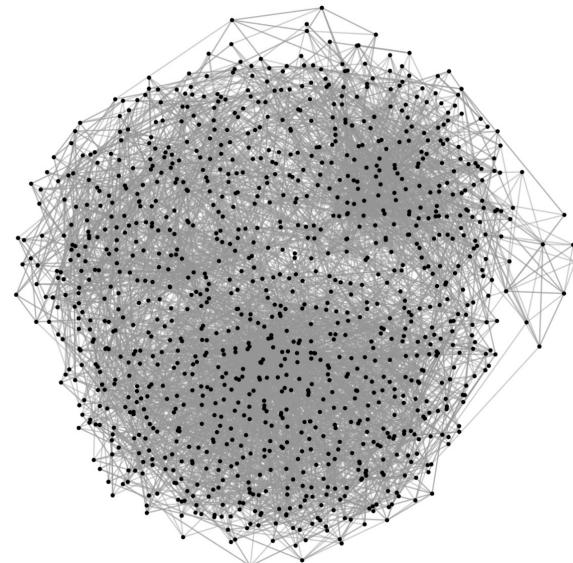


Takeaways:

1. High burden in DRC
2. Watershed region between East & West Africa
3. Genetic sub-structuring due to antimalarial resistance ("historic")

Follow-Up Questions/Approach

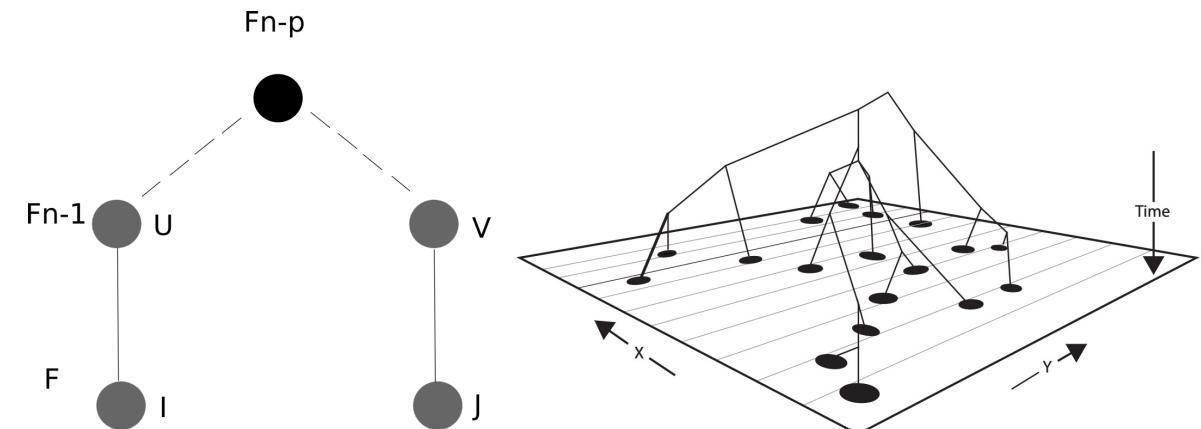
- Can we leverage information on space to infer patterns of genetic relatedness and potentially transmission



- i.e. Can we find signal in this hairball?

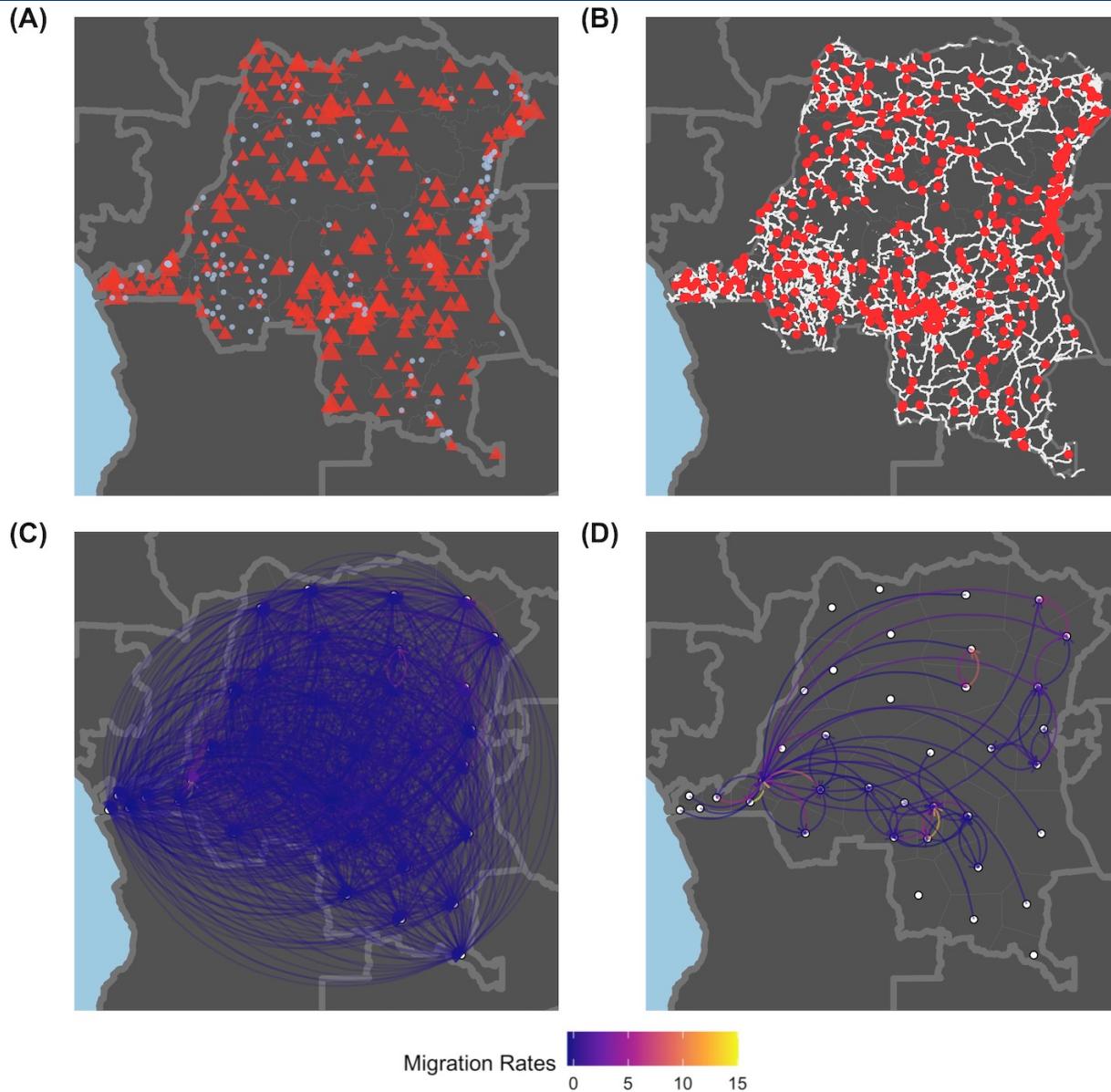
Deme Inbreeding Coefficient

$$r_{ij} = \left(\frac{f_i + f_j}{2} \right) \exp \{-d_{ij}M\}$$



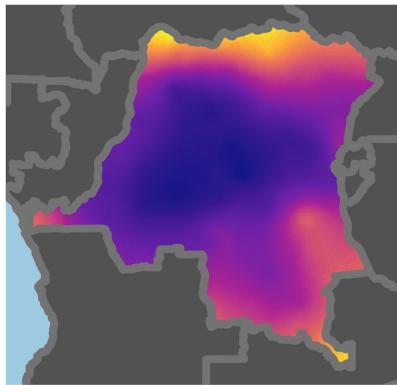
Based on Malécot, 1973

Oh, the places you'll go!

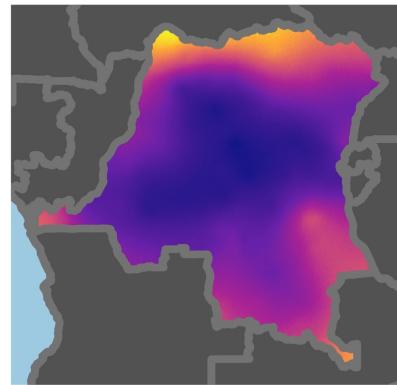


Space	Disperser
Greater Circle (A)	Mosquito
Roads (B) <i>Open Street Map</i>	Human
Migration Rates (C-D) <i>WorldPop</i>	Human

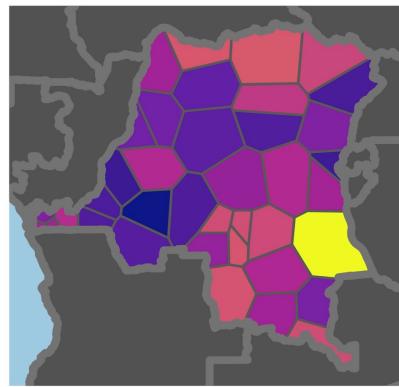
Spatial Modeling



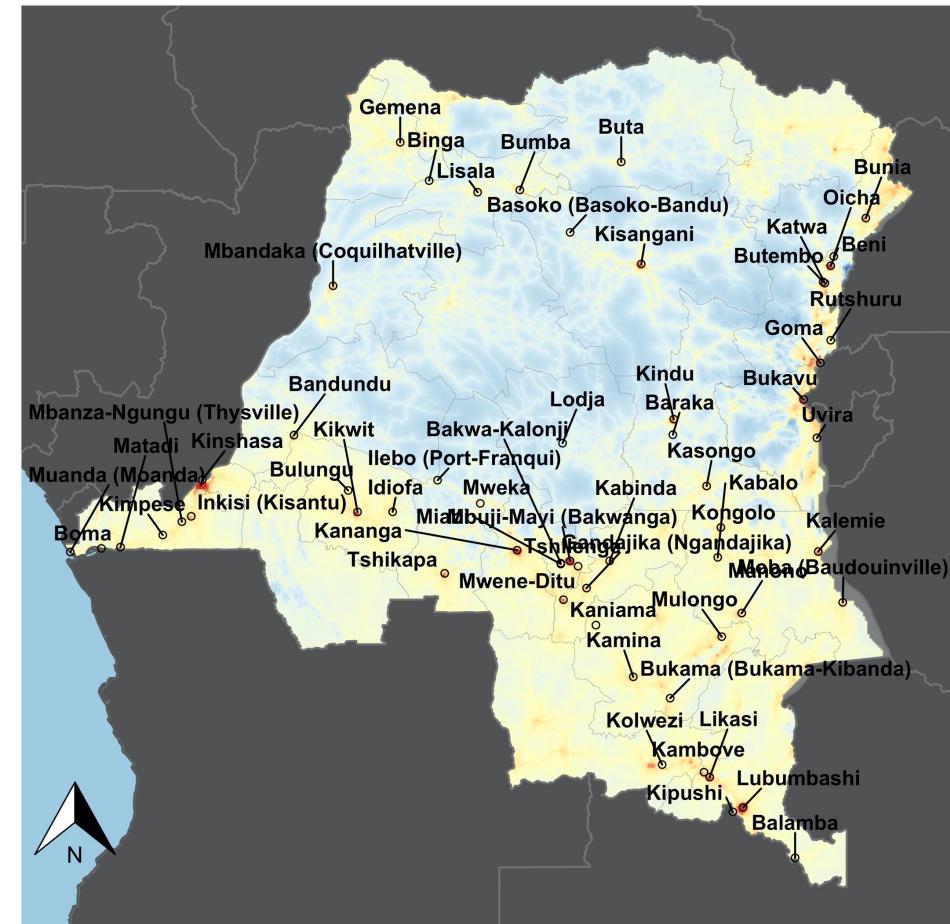
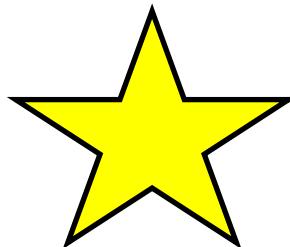
Inbreeding
0.08
0.06
0.04



Inbreeding
0.08
0.06
0.04

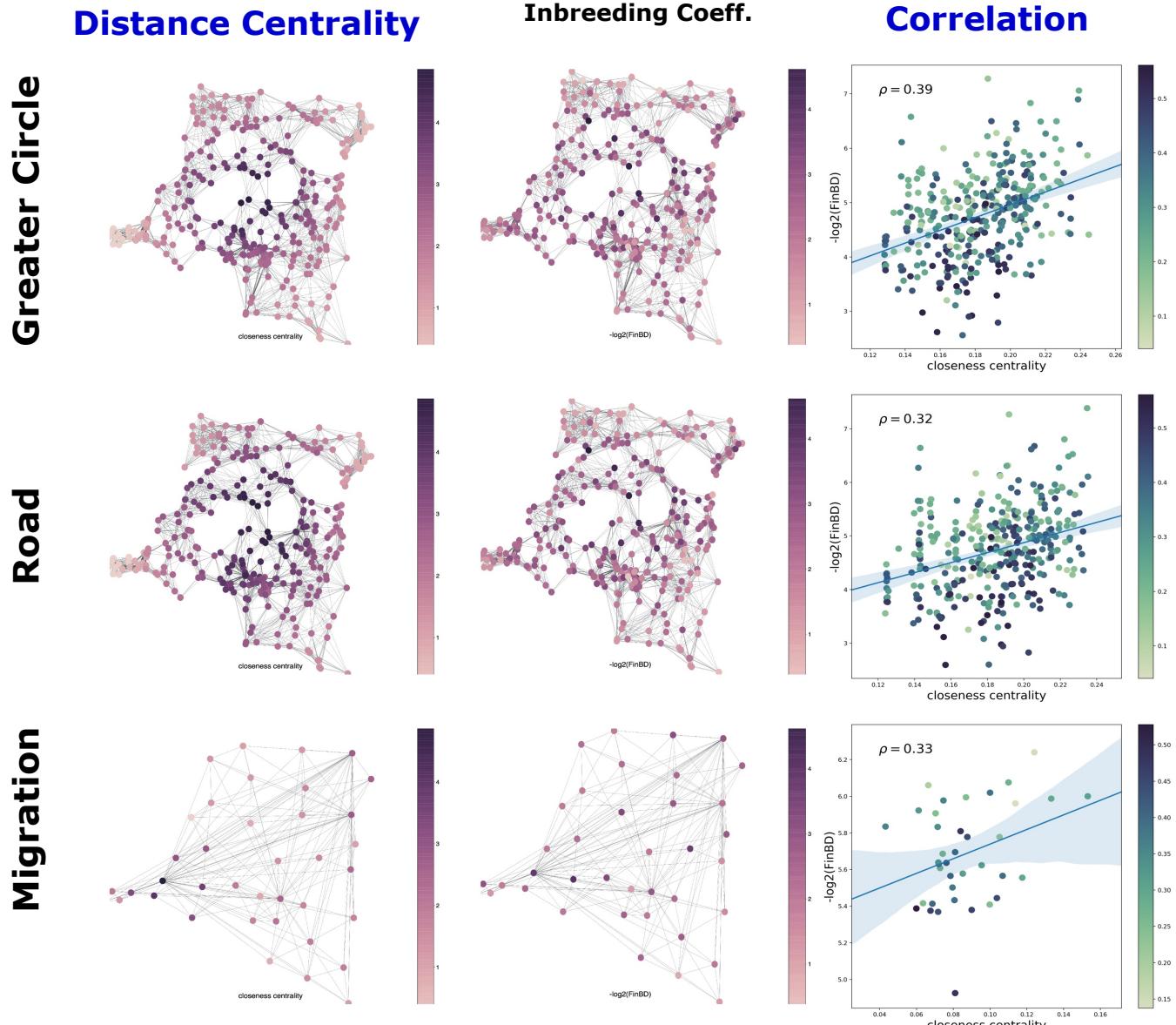


Inbreeding
0.030
0.025
0.020
0.015



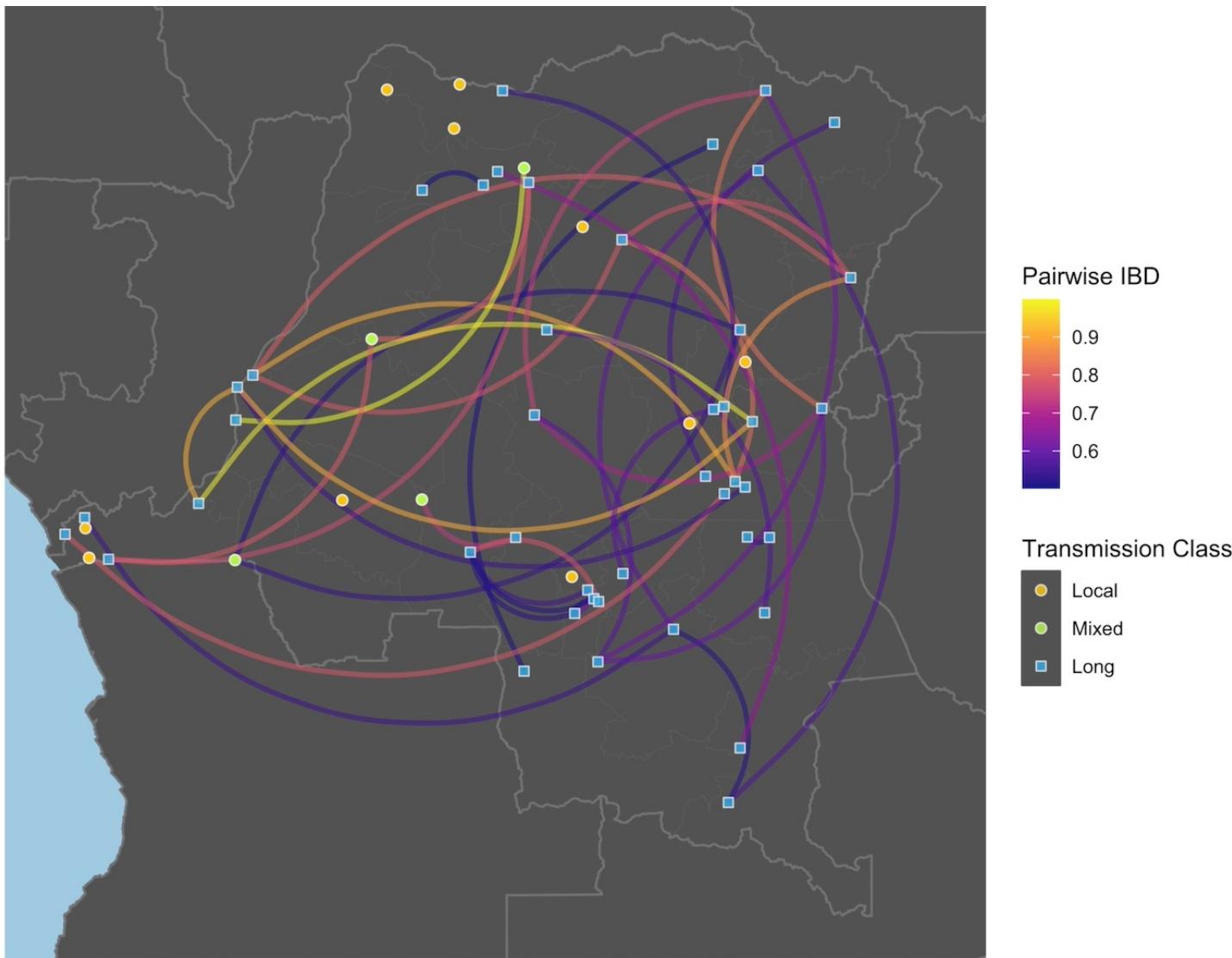
Urbanicity
7.5
5.0
2.5
0.0
-2.5
-5.0

Community Detection Algorithms



Community detection
algorithms reveal that more
central locations have less
inbreeding

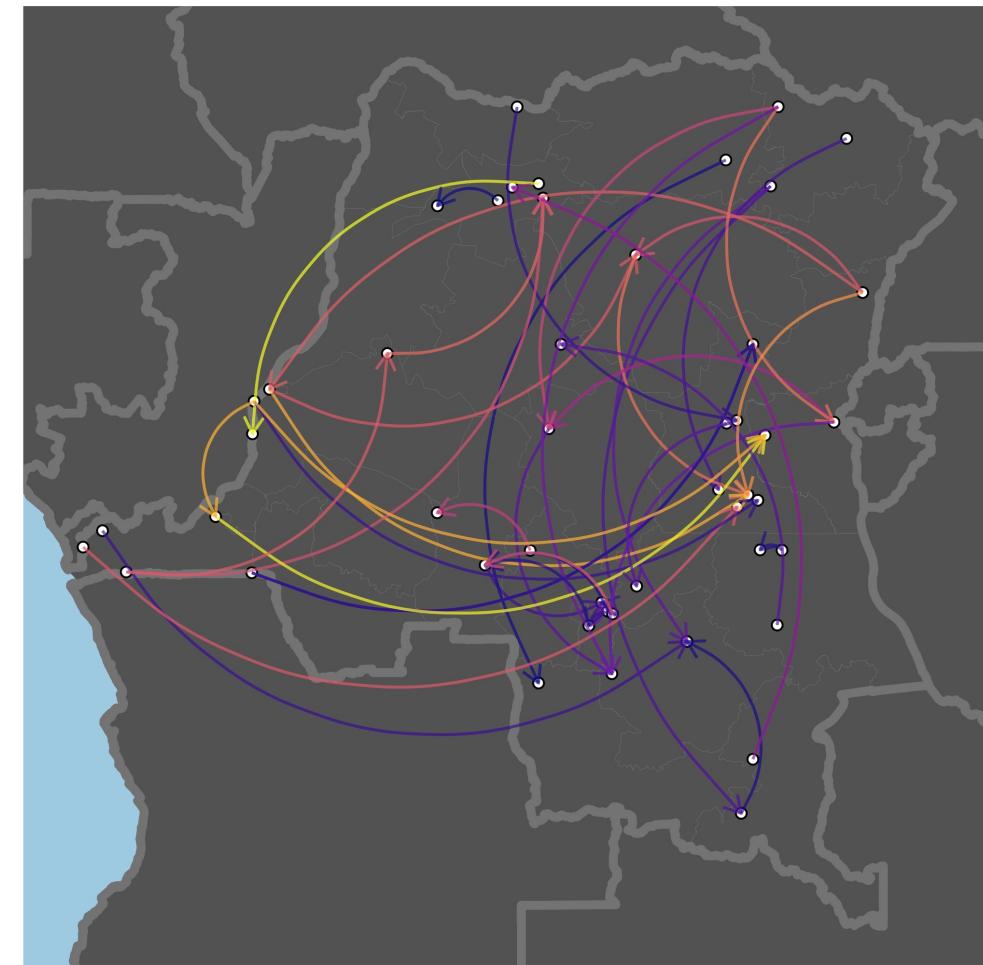
Highly Related Pairs



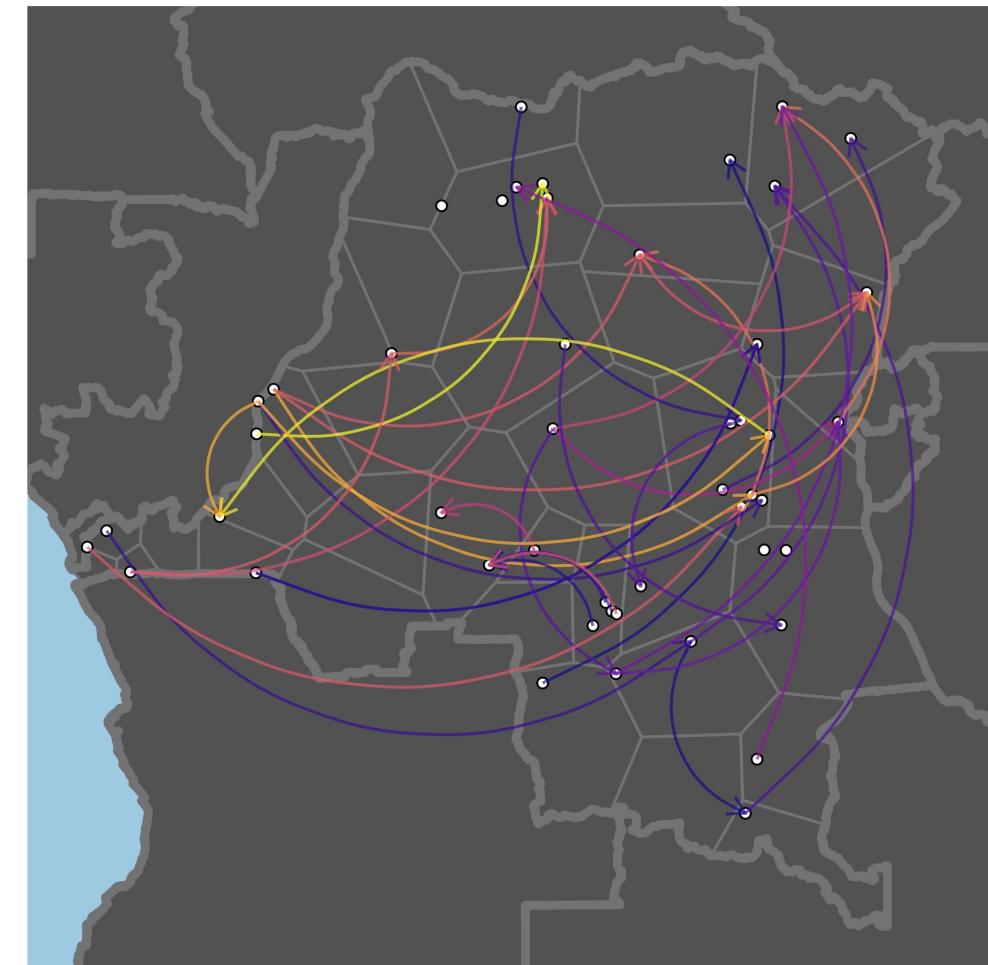
- Connections exceed expected mosquito flight lengths
- Transmission not limited to “local silos”

Diffusion Assumption

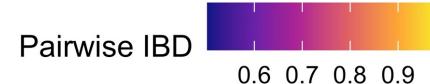
(Road) Genetic "Flow"



(B)



Migration "Flow"



Limitations:

1. Boundary effects
2. Mobility data (e.g. mobile phone data)
3. Relatedness measures and complexity of infection

Takeaways:

1. Human movement driving parasite dispersion in DRC
2. Cities are (likely) hubs

Relevance for Control:

1. Target hubs/Screen coming into hub
2. Understand gene flow in the DRC

Acknowledgements



Imperial College London

University of North Carolina

- *Steven Meshnick*
- *Jonathan Juliano*
- *William Weir*
- *Andrew Morgan*
- *Molly Deutsch-Feldman*
- *Kara Moser*

Imperial College London

- *Bob Verity*
- *Azra Ghani*
- *OJ Watson*
- *Keith Fraser*

Brown University

- *Jeff Baily*
- *Ozkan Aydemir*

John Hopkins University

- *Amy Wesolowski*
- *Sophie Berube*

ASTMH In Memoriam



Funding

- **Imperial College London**
- *F30AI143172*
- *R01TW010870*
- *K24AI13499*



National Institute
of Allergy and
Infectious Diseases

Reproducibility & Data Availability

- Analyses: *nickbrazeau/Space_the_Final_Miptier*
- Genetic Data: Upon Request



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@NFBrazeau