

Keeling et al. 2004), a mesoscale (the spatial scale determined by the aggregation of hosts into communities) and a macroscale (the regional spatial scale defined by set of communities, Keeling et al. 2004, and the connections among them).

In conjunction with the characterization of the spatial scales, the dynamics of the disease also depends on a precise metapopulation description. The parameterization of a metapopulation model consist of estimation of: patch areas, including their spatial location; pairwise distances between them; presence and absence of the species under study; distribution of migrating distances; colonization ability and critical patch area. Each of these parameters may be mapped to epidemiological variables, in particular the critical patch area can be easily linked to the critical community size (Keeling, 1997). The patch areas, distances and distribution of migrating distances, however, are strongly dependent on the transmission of the disease, and the study of the spatial patterns formed during epidemics may provide empirical evidence to determine their realistic values.

In order to find accurate parameter values for spatially explicit model for cholera dynamics, different methodological approach may be used including Point Pattern Analysis, Geostatistical Analysis, and determination of the Critical Community Size, among others

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Core Modal Overuse

Inflected Genitive Underuse

Phrasal Verb Underuse

Pronominal Argument Overuse

Passive Voice Overuse

Consider using phrasal modals in place of certain core modals. Read these resources for information on the subtle semantic differences between core modals and phrasal modals:

<http://www.esl-helper.com/core-modals>

<http://www.esl-helper.com/phrasal-modals>

<http://www.esl-helper.com/future-tense>