DTU Compute
Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science

Automated and Early Detection of Disease Outbreaks
AEDDO

Master Thesis

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AEDDO

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By
Kasper Schou Telkamp

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Approval

This thesis has been prepared over six months at the Section for Dynamical Systems, Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science, at the Technical University of Denmark, DTU, in collaboration with Epidemiologisk Forskning / Modelgruppen at Statens Serum Institut, SSI, in partial fulfilment for the degree Master of Science in Engineering, MSc Eng., Quantitative Biology and Disease Modelling.

It is assumed that the reader has a basic knowledge in the areas of statistics.

Kasper Schou Telkamp - s170397

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Signature

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Date

Abstract

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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Jan Kloppenborg Møller, Associate Professor, Technical University of Denmark
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1 Introduction

This chapter is an overview of the methods that we propose to solve an **important problem**.

instruction	expectation	rating
good	high	25
good	high	0
good	high	-16
good	high	5
good	high	11
good	high	-6

2 Literature

Here is a review of existing methods.

Farrington et al. (1996) was improved in Noufaily et al. (2013)

and Salmon, Schumacher, and Höhle (2016)

Yang, Santillana, and Kou (2015) and **Ning_2029** uses Google Search terms to predict influenza-like ilness (ILI).

Vega, Jose Eugenio Lozano, et al. (2013) introduces the *Moving Epidemic Method* (MEM), which is used to compare the intensity level of ILI's in Vega, José E. Lozano, et al. (2015).

An analysis of ILI spread in Sweden showed that, rates in some large countries could vary considerably from one region to another Skog et al. (2014).

Different methods for monitoring influenza surveillance using only recent data is presented in Cowling et al. (2006)

Hutwagner et al. (1997) applied cumulative sums (CUSUM), to detect Salmonella outbreaks in US.

Costagliola et al. (1991) implement a simple regression model and calculates a 95% CI for a non-epidemic curve and use this threshold to alert when an epidemic begins.

Stern and Lightfoot (1999) discusses an automated algorithm to detect disease outbreaks with salmonella in Australia

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