Conceptual Agent-Based Modeling: Vaccinations

Supplemental Lecture | GEOG 510 GIS & Spatial Analysis in Public Health

Varun Goel

Outline

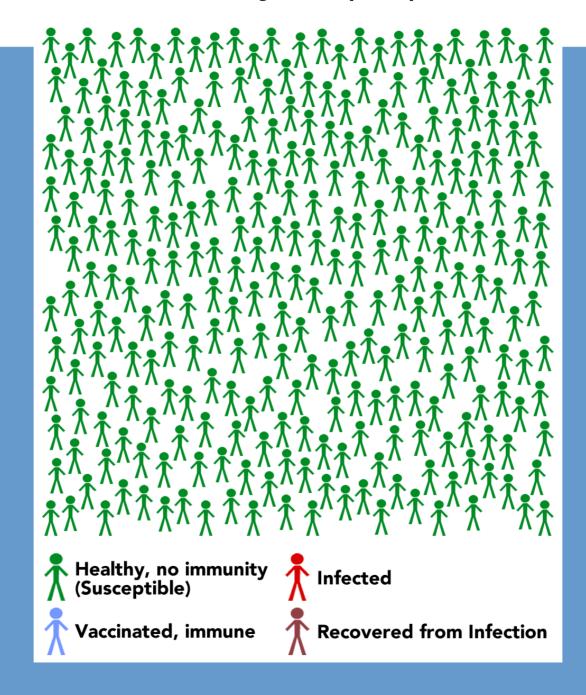
- Vaccines
- Herd Immunity
- Agent-Based Modeling: Intuition

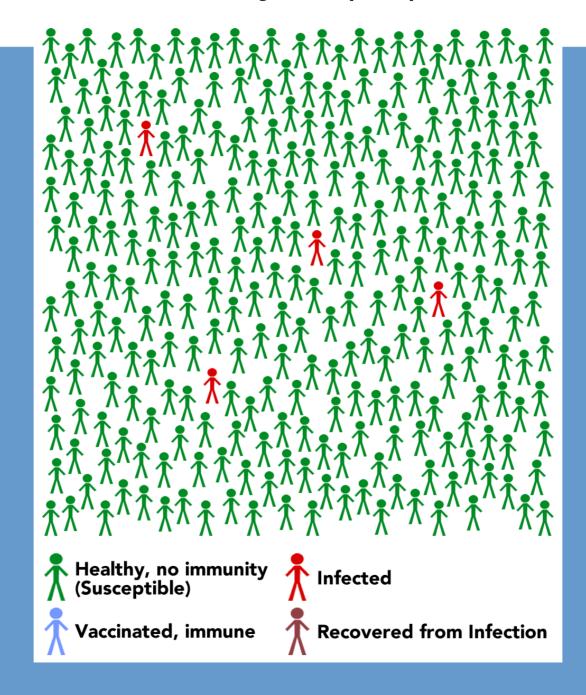
Vaccines

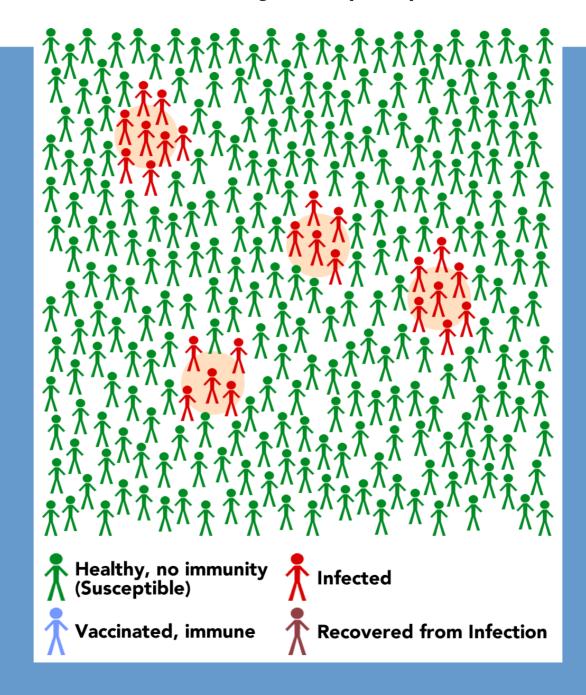
- Provide immunity
 - Triggers an immune response
 - Learned by the body
- Individual Immunity
 - Vaccines not 100% effective
 - Human bodies not 100% effective
 - Some cannot be vaccinated
 - Immunocompromised or allergic

Herd Immunity

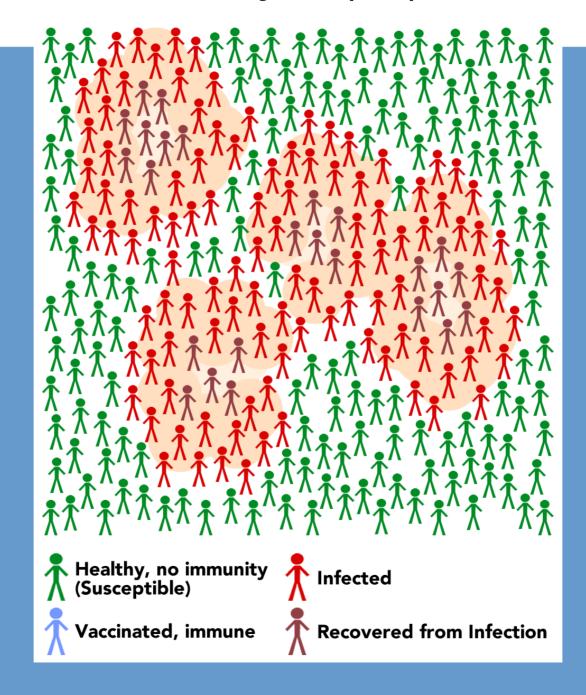
- Indirect protection of those without immunity
 - High vaccination coverage in a population
 - Interruption of disease transmission via reduced probability of susceptible person coming into contact with an infectious person











Infected 190

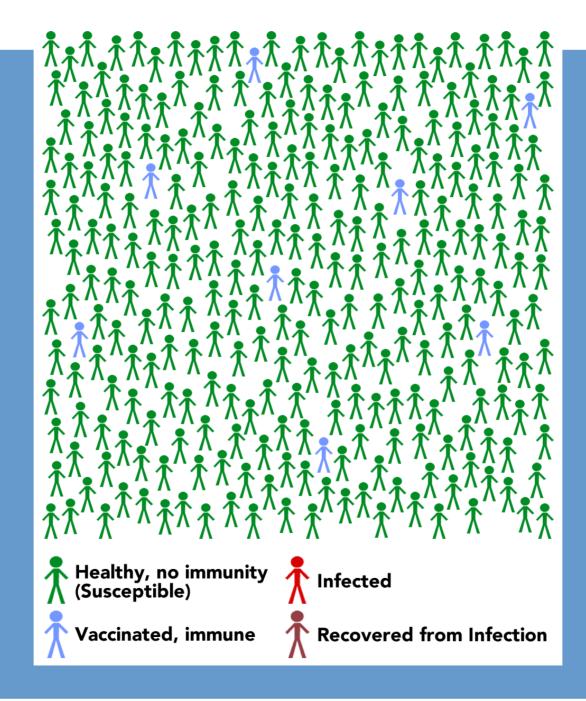
Vaccinated

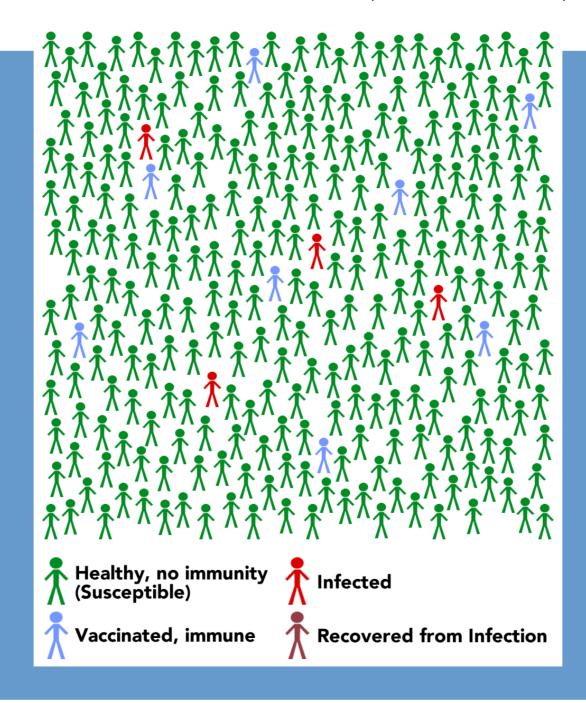
0

Indirectly Protected

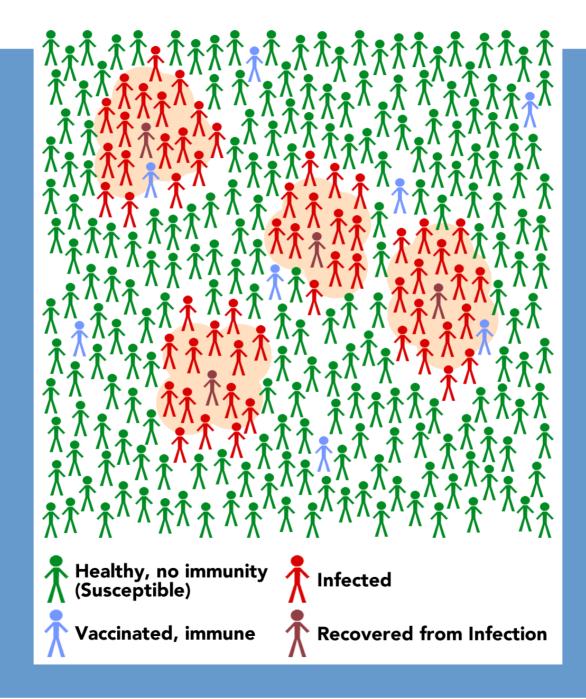
0%

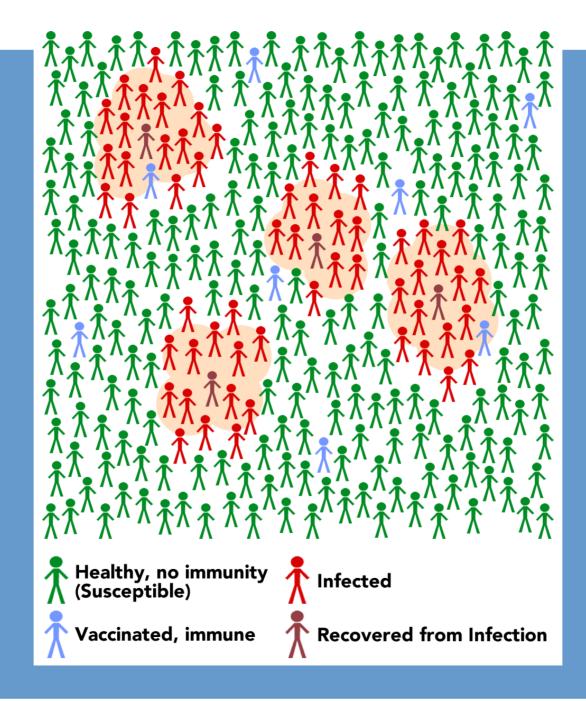














Infected 184

Vaccinated

4

Indirectly Protected

1%



Infected 190

Vaccinated

Indirectly Protected

0%















Infected 33

Vaccinated

96

Indirectly Protected

65%



Infected 190

Vaccinated

0

Indirectly Protected

0%









Infected

O

Vaccinated

176

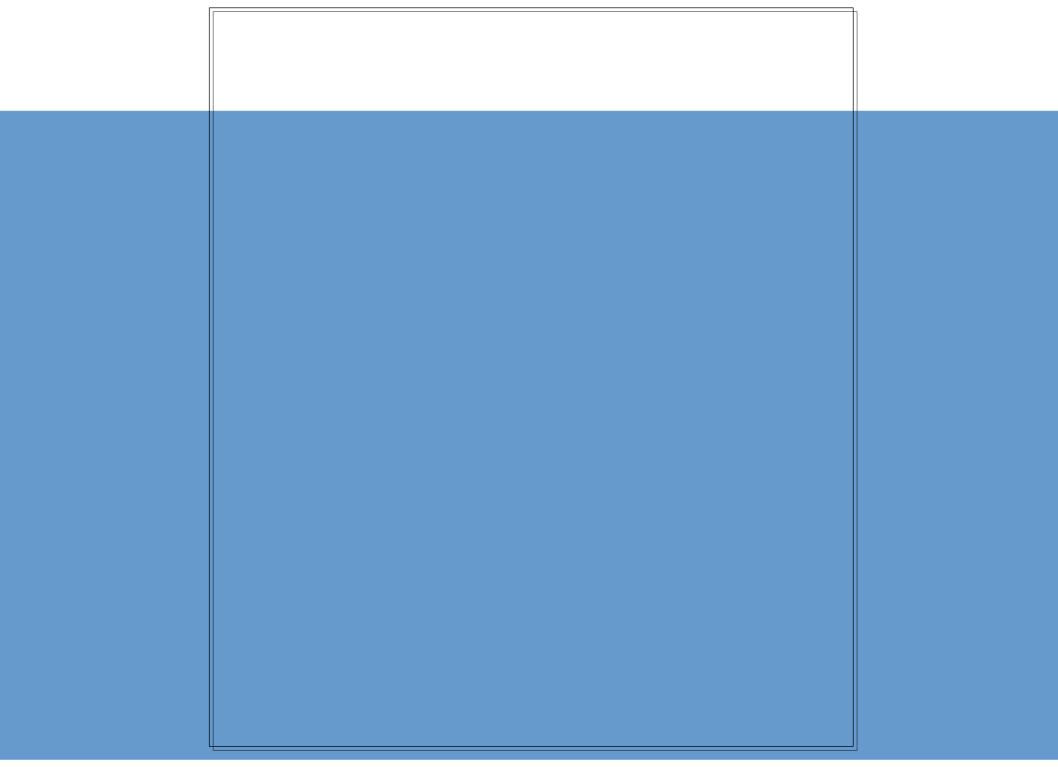
Indirectly Protected

100%



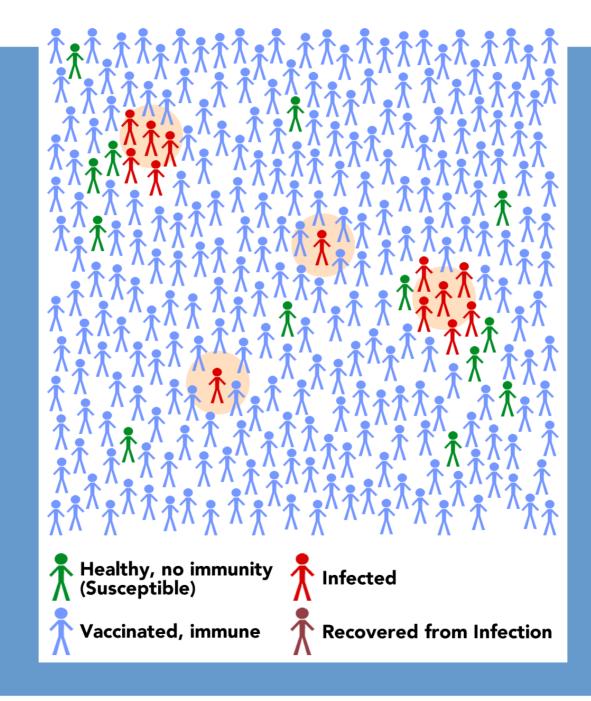
Vaccination in the US

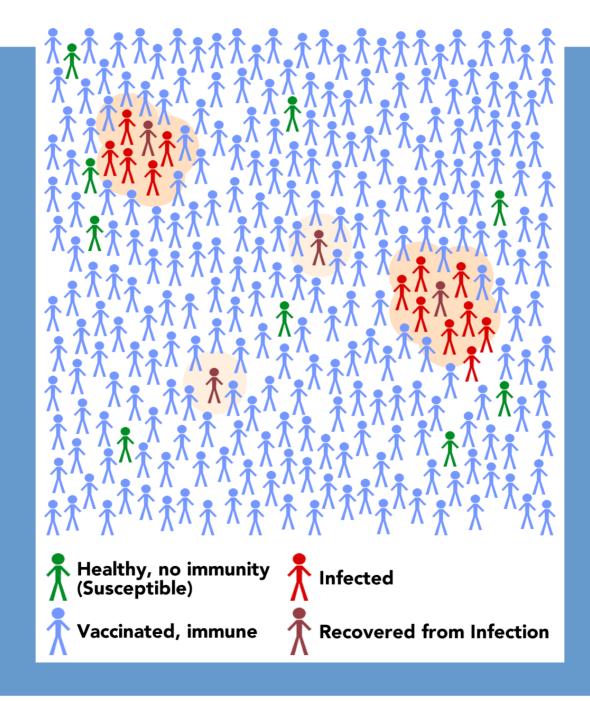
- Non-medical Exemptions from Vaccination
 - Increasing in many places
 - People that choose this option tend to cluster in space
 - Threat to people without immunity

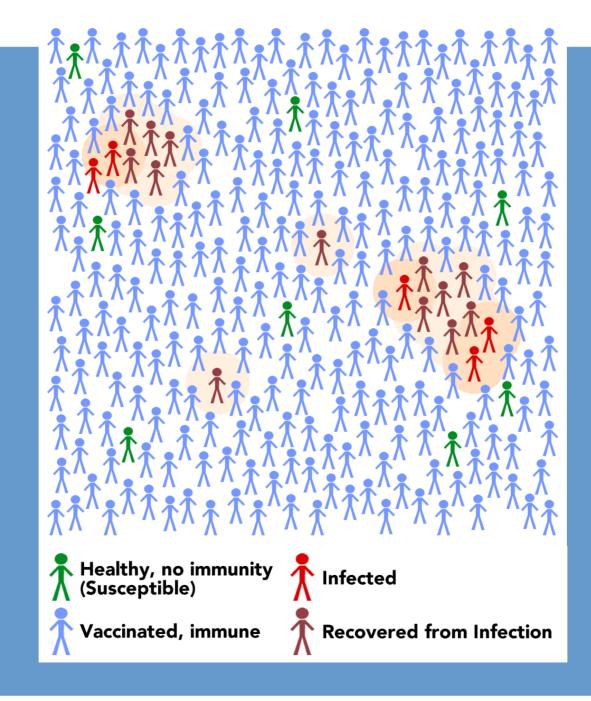




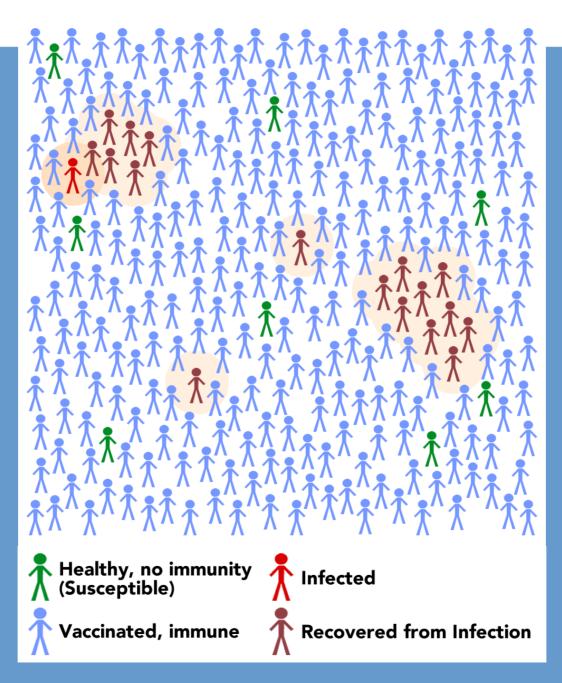








Infected 14

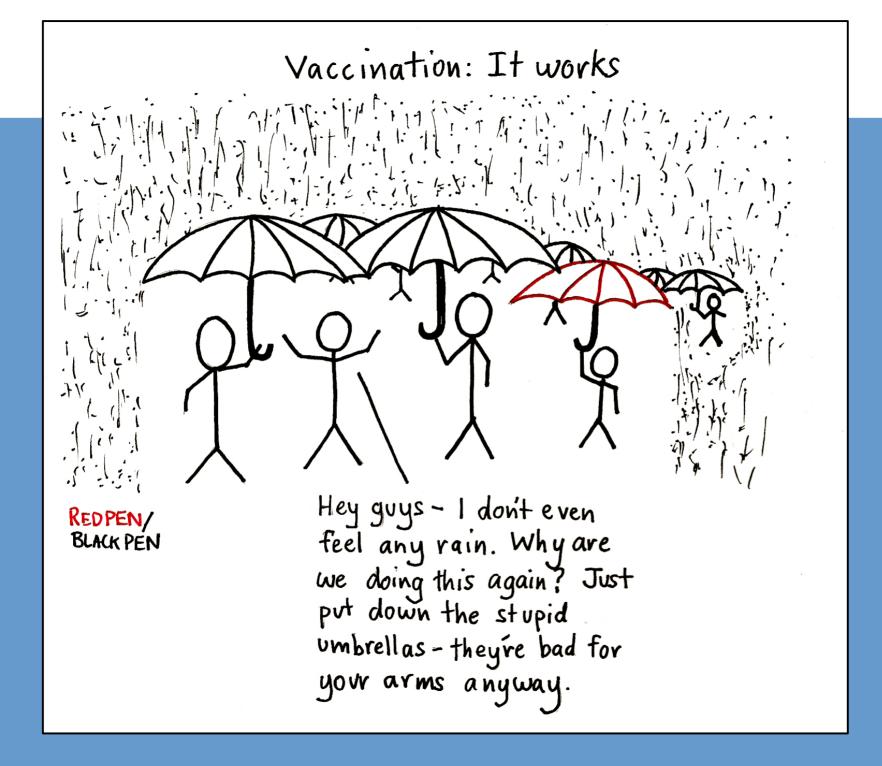


Vaccinated

168

Indirectly Protected

36%



Modeling Diffusion

- Simulation models
 - Agent-based, spatially aware models
 - Agents are independent actors
 - Generally, local in scale
 - Simulate individuals movement through space and time
 - Chance of interaction and disease transmission
 - Eg. https://fred.publichealth.pitt.edu/measles