The effect of time dependent vaccination protection (SIR-model)

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250070 SE Seminar Applied PDE (2022S)

Master of Computational Science

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Agenda

- Introduction & Motivation
 - Concept SIR-model
- Model design
 - Assumptions, Equations
- Results & Discussion
- Conclusion & Outlook

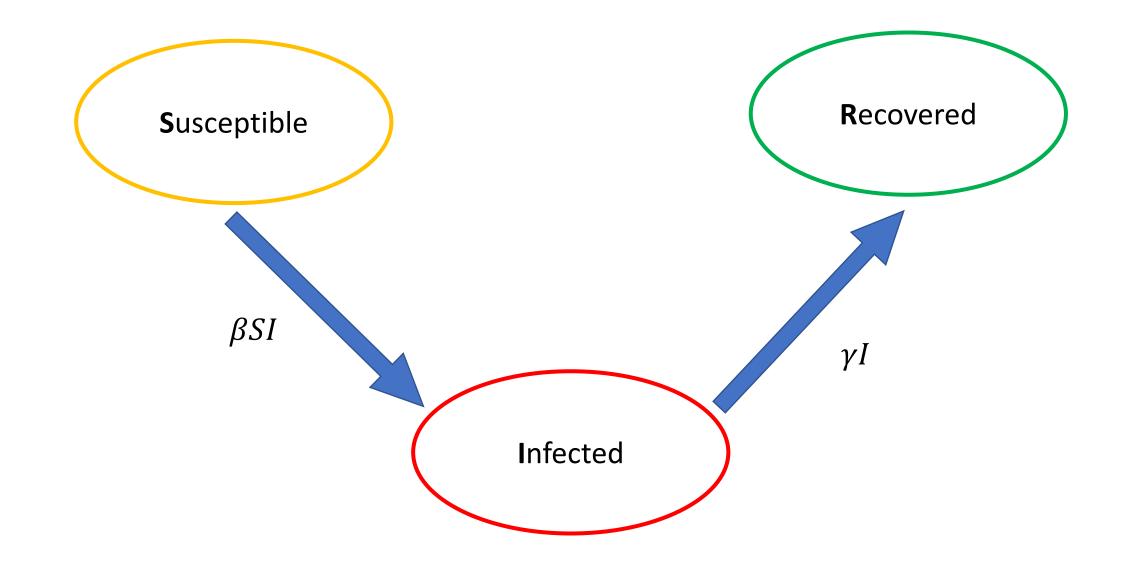
Introduction & Motivation 1

- End of August 2021 the Austrian *COVID Prognose Konsortium* published a policy brief
- Predict the upcoming pandemic development until December 2021
- 1 of the 3 models: SIR-X-model
 - Very simple
 - Prone to input errors
 - One assumption: Covid-19 vaccines would maintain full protection over effective period

Introduction & Motivation 2

- *Problem*: vaccination protection would not decrease, and consumers would become de facto immune (max. level is 80%)
- Result: severe misprediction, strong winter wave
- Question: In how far does this simple assumption change the model's prediction?

Model design: Simple SIR-model



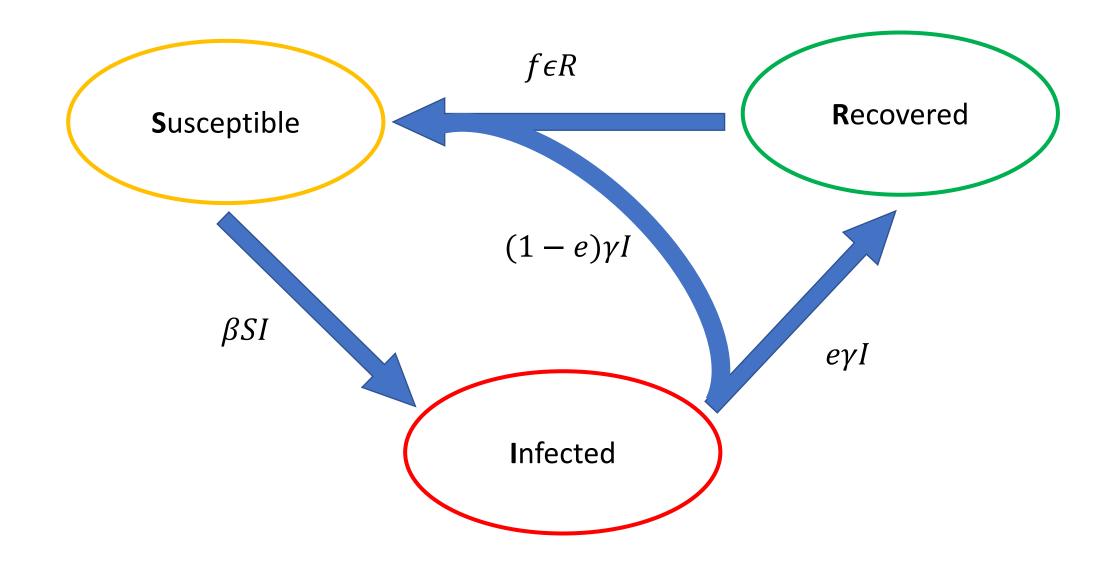
Model design: Assumptions 1

- The average convalescence period of a Covid-19 infection is 10 days
- The maximum level of immunity e = 80% on average
- There are no new vaccinations during the modelled time period
 - Naive approach was tried (bonus slides)

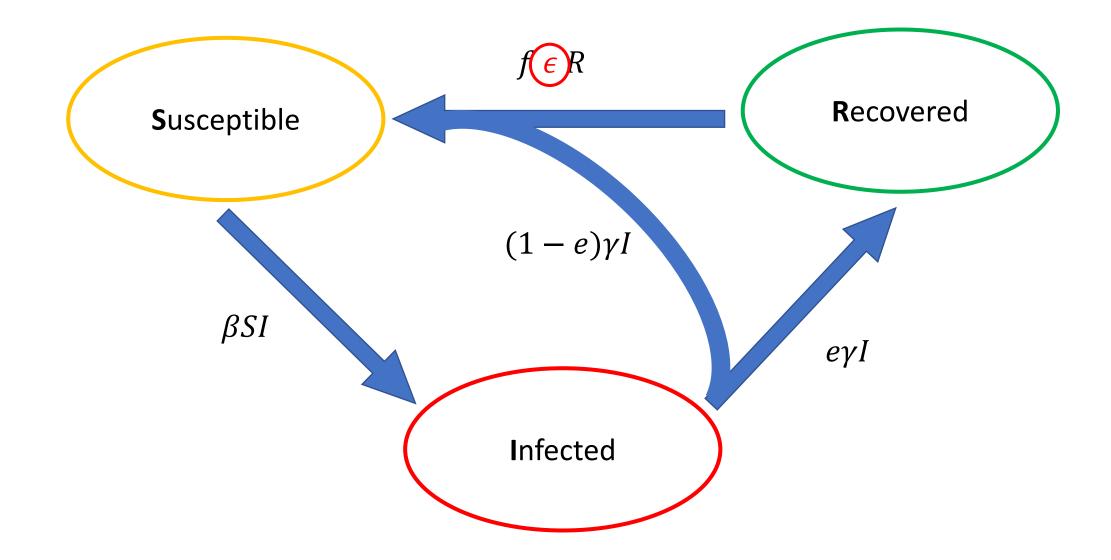
Model design: Assumptions 2

- No data / knowledge from the future, just calibration:
 - $R_0 \rightarrow$ fully vaccinated 58% + ~30% which are protected by other means
 - Transmission rate $\beta = 1.07$ (initial effective reproduction rate)
 - Daming factor f=0.01 to calibrate the effect of the central model B assumption (decay function ϵ)
- September 1st, 2021 until January 31st, 2022

Model design: Refined SIR-model

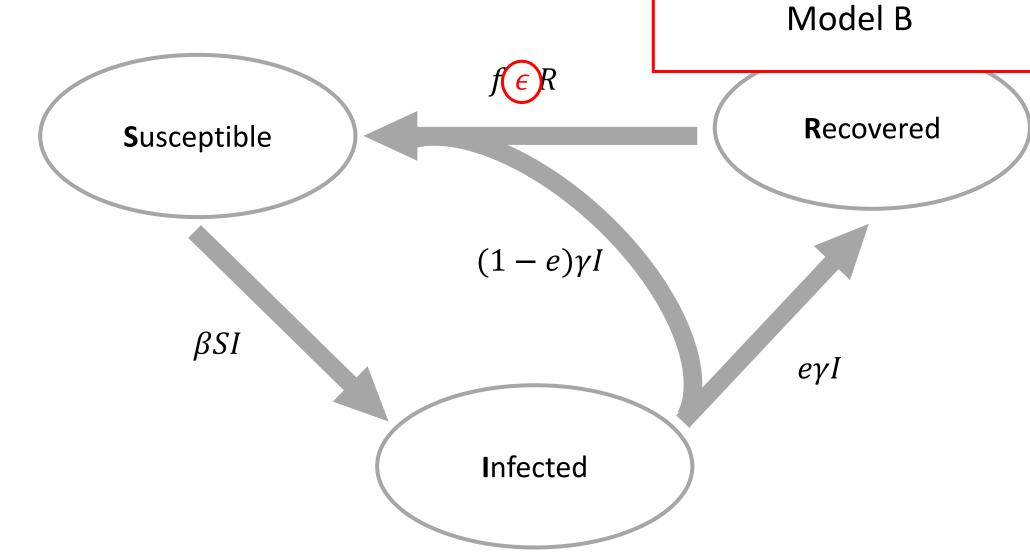


Model design: Refined SIR-model



Model design: Refined SIR-mod

Model A



Model design: Equations

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta SI + f\epsilon_{A,B}R + (1 - e)\gamma I \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \beta SI - \gamma I \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = e\gamma I - f\epsilon_{A,B}R\tag{3}$$

Model design: Equations

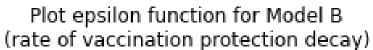
$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta SI + f \epsilon_{A,B} R + (1 - e) \gamma I \tag{1}$$

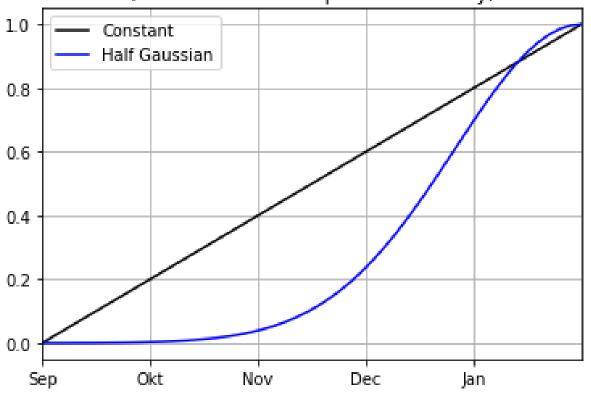
$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \beta SI - \gamma I \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = e\gamma I - f\epsilon_{A,B}R \tag{3}$$

Model design

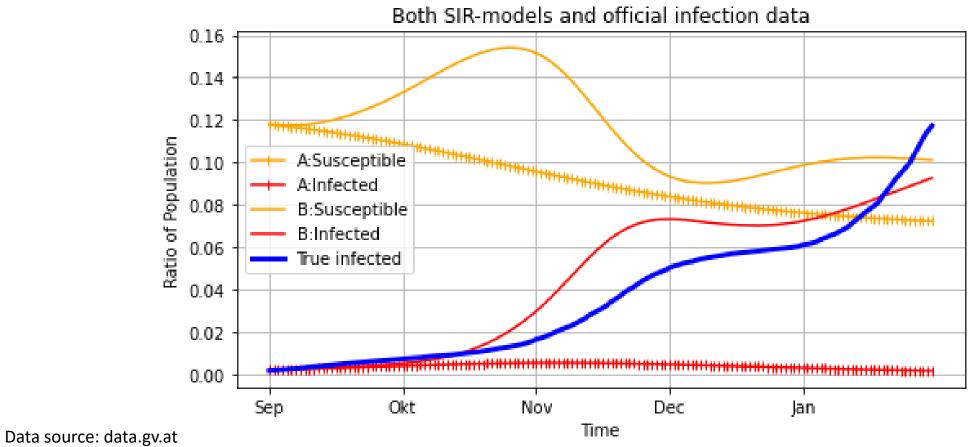
- Two functions considered for central model assumption ϵ of vaccination protection decay for model B
- Scaled by factor f = 0.01





Results & Discussion

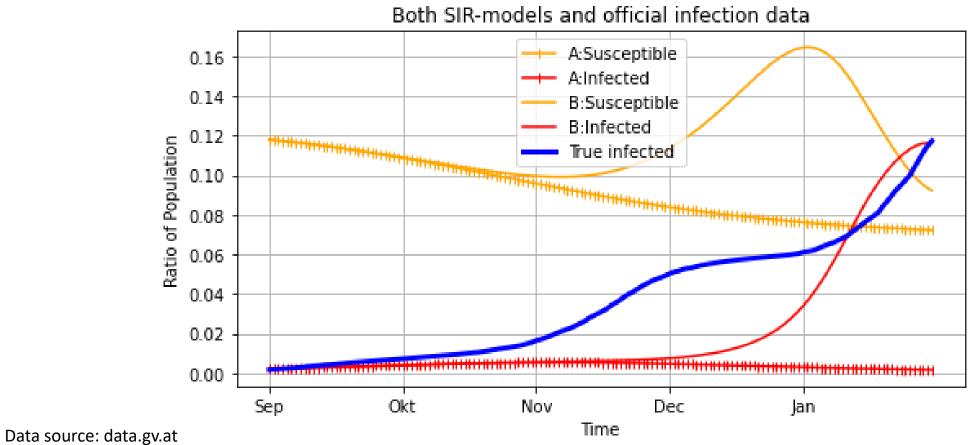
Model A and best model B with constant decay function



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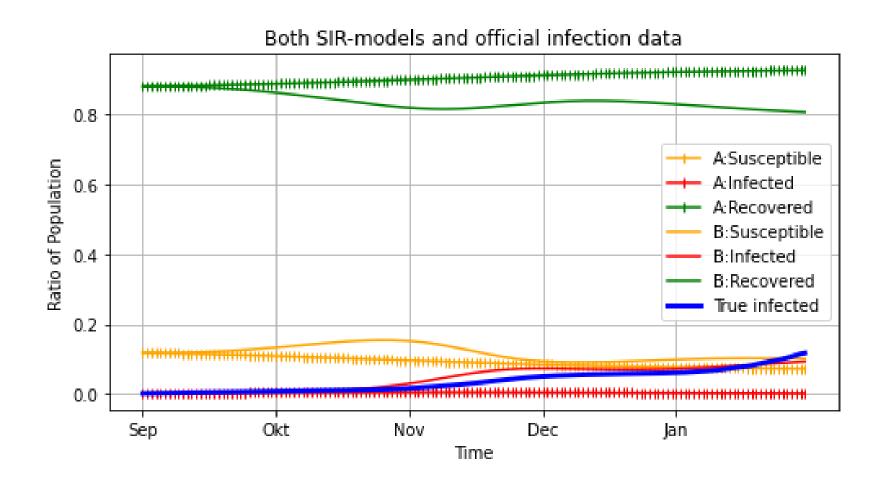
Results & Discussion

Model A and B but with half Gaussian distribution function for decay

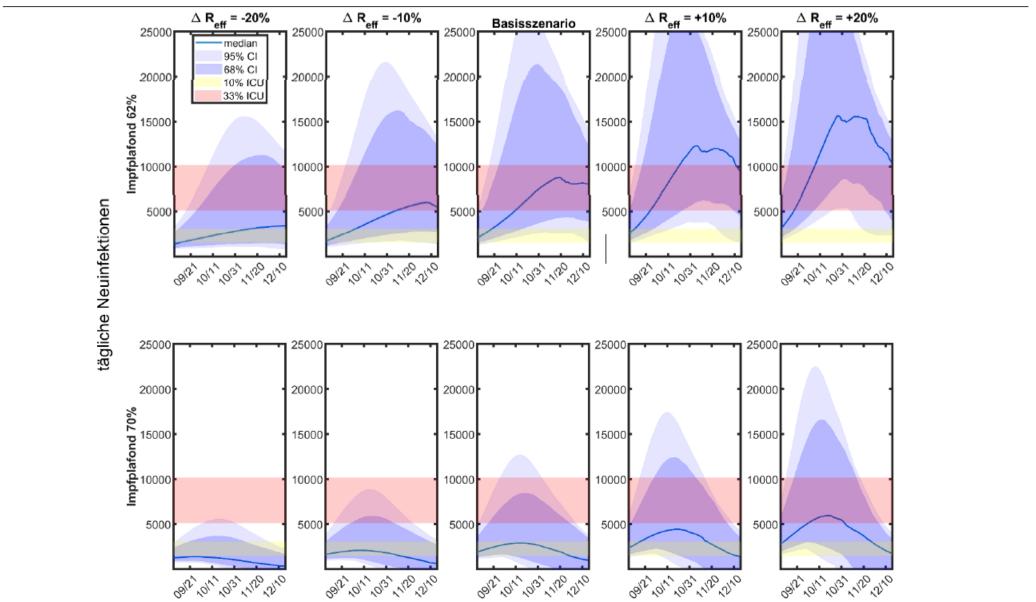


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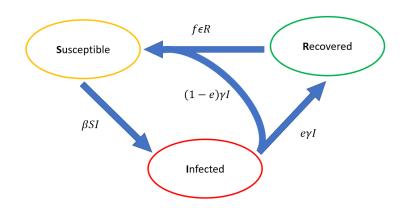
Results & Discussion Model A and B and all phase lines



How did the model of the COVID Prognose Konsortium perform?



Conclusion



- The model presented today is very simple
- Central model assumption of immunity decay has the strongest influence
- No data / knowledge from the future was used, only some calibration
- Predicts second wave, unlike the policy brief

Outlook

- Model expansion
 - More compartments
 - New vaccinations
 - Covid-19 policies
- Note: the number of infected does not reflect on the virulence and the virus' development over 2 years (!)
 - Scaling by number of severe cases deemed reasonable

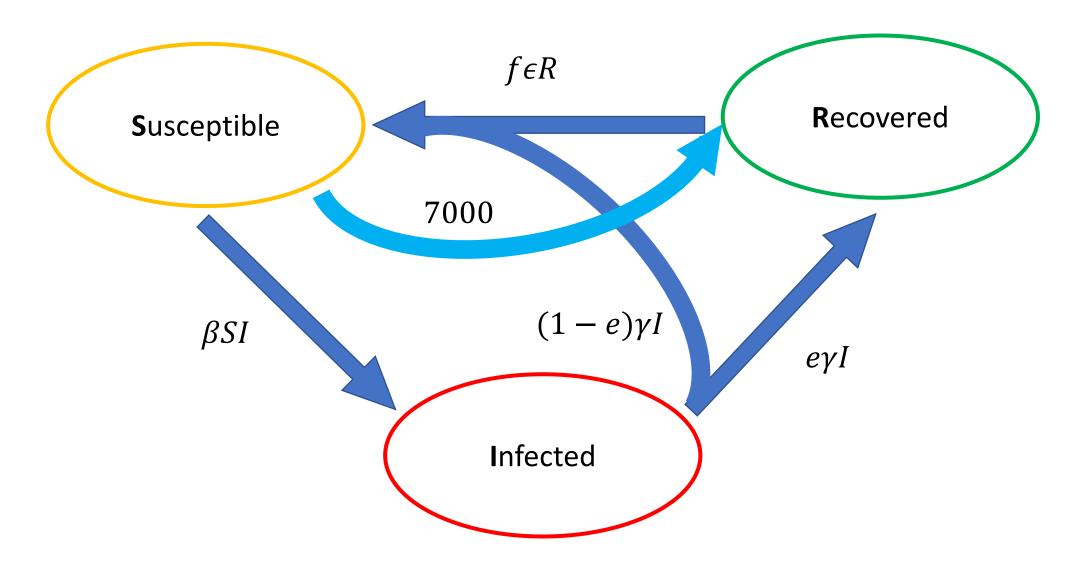
Sources

- BMSGPK, 2021. www.data.gv.at/katalog/dataset/. [Online] Available at: https://www.data.gv.at/katalog/dataset/9723b0c6-48f4-418a-b301-e717b6d98c92 [Accessed 2022 June 16.].
- COVID_Prognose_Konsortium, 2021. Sozialministerium. [Online] [Download] Available at: https://www.sozialministerium.at/dam/jcr:8847f88c-b314-4d86-9d2b-3f169e047b0e/Policy Brief Update 20210831.pdf [Accessed 11. Juni 2022].
- ORF.at, 2022. ORF.at/Corona/Daten/Österreich. [Online] Available at: https://orf.at/corona/daten/oesterreich [Accessed 07. June 2022].
- I published the simulation source code on my online repository: https://github.com/wagerc97/SIR-model

Thank you for your attention

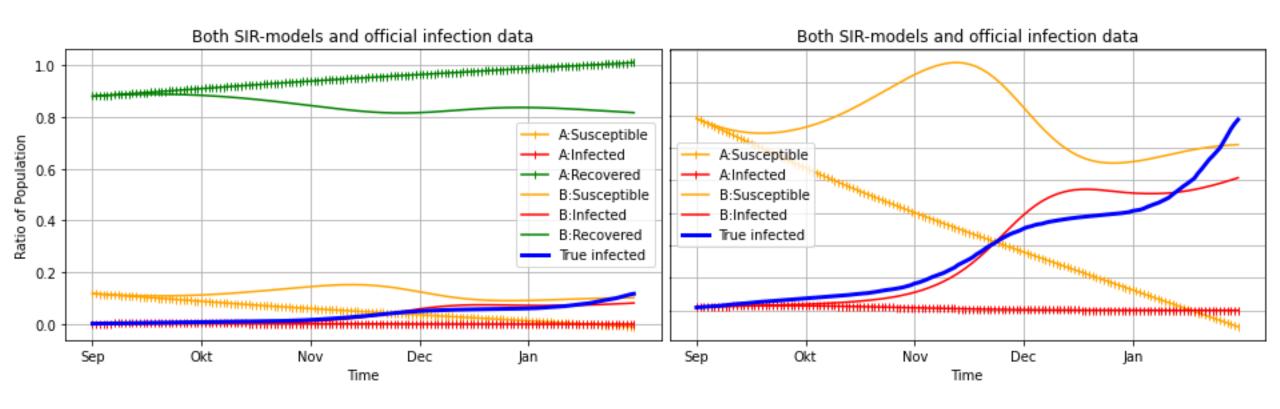
Bonus model design: Refined SIR-model

+ constant vaccination rate



Bonus plot 1

Naive attempt with daily new vaccinations and constant epsilon

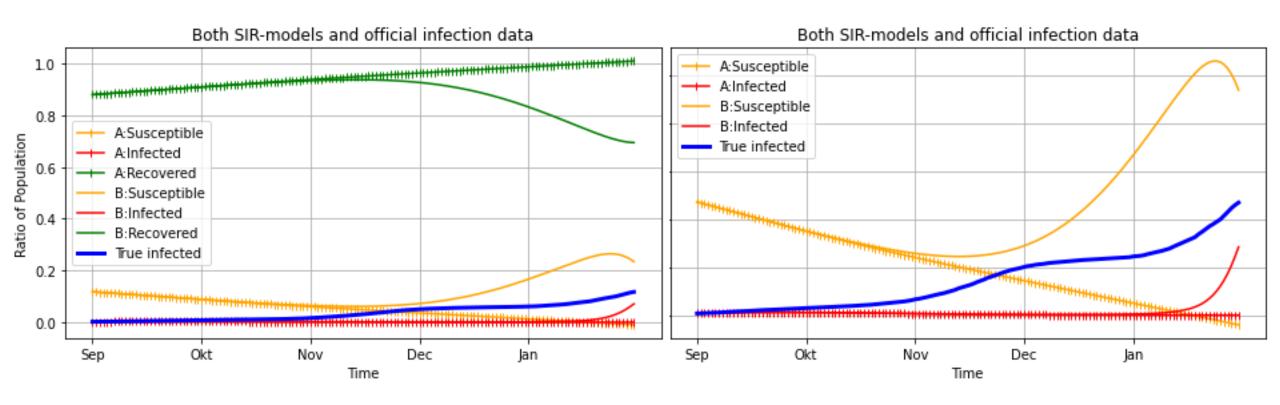


new_vaccinations_per_day = 7000

Note: Susceptibles turn negative if immunity does not decay over time!

Bonus plot 2

Naive attempt with daily new vaccinations and half_Gauss_epsilon



new_vaccinations_per_day = 7000

Note: Susceptibles turn negative if immunity does not decay over time!

End