

Documentation of the R package epiphylo

Xavier Didelot

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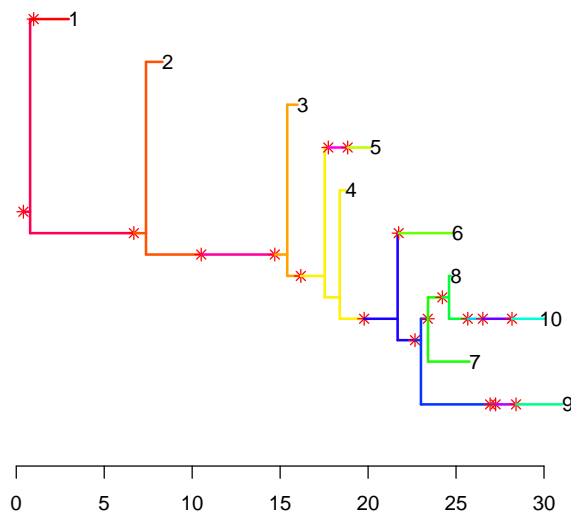
1 Simulation

A pathogen has an effective within-host population size of $N_e = 100$ and a generation time $g = 1$ day, so that $N_e g = 100/365$ years. The basic reproduction number is $R = 1$. To following command simulates an outbreak of this pathogen:

```
> simu <- simulateOutbreak(R=1,neg=100/365,pi=0.5)
```

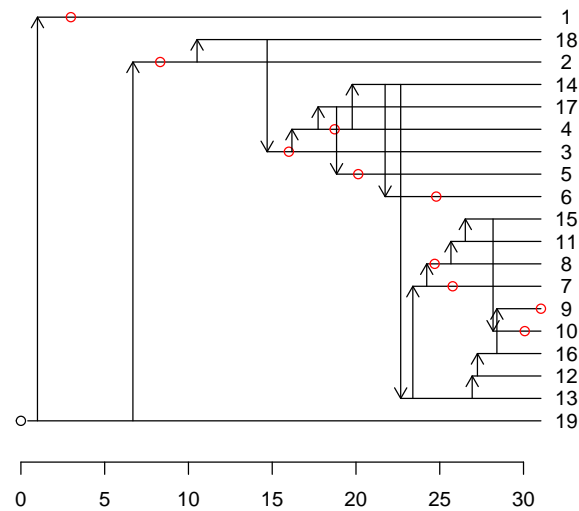
This simulation contains both the transmission tree between infected hosts and the within-host phlogenetic tree of each host. This can be visualised as a colored phlogenetic tree, where each host is represented by a unique color:

```
> plotBothTree(simu)
```



The transmission tree can be extracted and plotted separately from the phylogeny:

```
> ttree<-ttreeFromFullTree(simu)
> plotTTree(ttree)
```

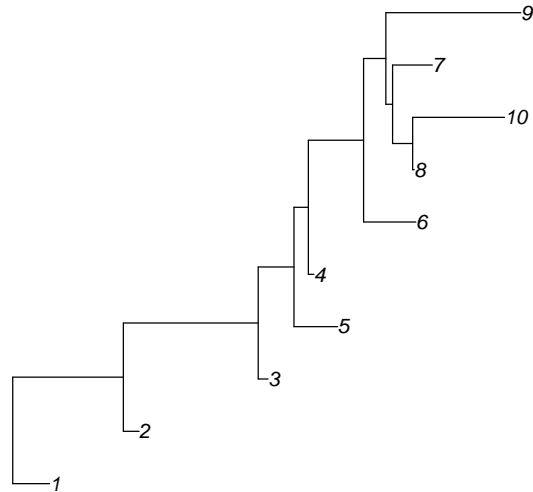


The phylogenetic tree can be extracted and converted into a phylo object from the ape package:

```
> library(ape)
> ptree<-ptreeFromFullTree(simu)
> p<-phyloFromPtree(ptree)

[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 11 14 15 16 17 18 19

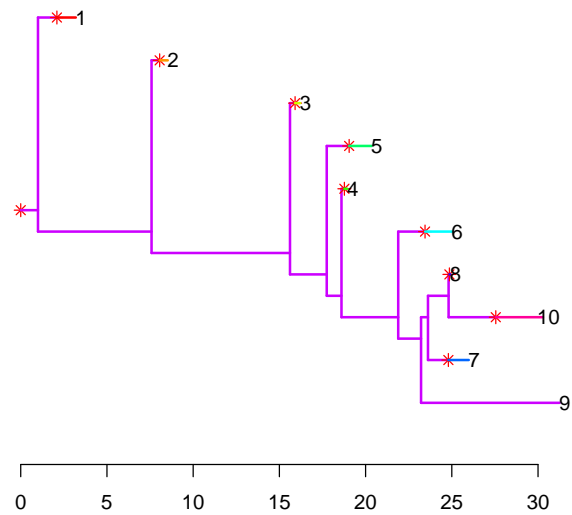
> plot(p)
```



2 Inference of transmission tree given a phylogeny

A phylo object can be turned into a phylogenetic tree and complemented with a wild guess at the transmission tree in order to provide the starting point of the MCMC procedure:

```
> ptree<-ptreeFromPhylo(p)
> full<-makeFullTreeFromPTree(ptree)
> plotBothTree(full)
```



The MCMC procedure to infer the transmission tree given the phylogenetic tree can be run as follows:

```
> record<-inferTTree(ptree,mcmcIterations=100)
```

This returns a record of all MCMC iterations. Let's see what the transmission tree looked like at the end of the MCMC:

```
> lastIteration<-record[[length(record)]]
> plotBothTree(lastIteration$tree)
```

