

BACKGROUND: VIRUSES, DRUG TREATMENTS, AND COMPUTATIONAL MODELS

Viruses such as HIV and H1N1 represent a significant challenge to modern medicine. One of the reasons that they are so difficult to treat is their ability to evolve.

As you may know from introductory biology classes, the traits of an organism are determined by its genetic code. When organisms reproduce, their offspring will inherit genetic information from their parent. This genetic information will be modified, either because of mixing of the two parents' genetic information, or through mutations in the genome replication process, thus introducing diversity into a population.

Viruses are no exception. Two characteristics of viruses make them particularly difficult to treat. The first is that their replication mechanism often lacks the error checking mechanisms that are present in more complex organisms. This speeds up the rate of mutation. Secondly, viruses replicate extremely quickly (orders of magnitude faster than humans) - thus, while we may be used to thinking of evolution as a process which occurs over long time scales, populations of viruses can undergo substantial evolutionary changes within a single patient over the course of treatment.

These two characteristics allow a virus population to acquire genetic resistance to therapy quickly. In this problem set, we will make use of simulations to explore the effect of introducing drugs on the virus population and determine how best to address these treatment challenges within a simplified model.

Computational modeling has played an important role in the study of viruses such as HIV (for example, see [this paper](#), by MIT graduate David Ho). In this problem, we will implement a highly simplified stochastic model of virus population dynamics. Many details have been swept under the rug (host cells are not explicitly modeled and the size of the population is several orders of magnitude less than the size of actual virus populations). Nevertheless, our model exhibits biologically relevant characteristics and will give you a chance to analyze and interpret interesting simulation data.

SPREAD OF A VIRUS IN A PERSON

In reality, diseases are caused by viruses and have to be treated with medicine, so in the remainder of this problem set, we'll be looking at a detailed simulation of the spread of a virus within a person. We've provided you with skeleton code in `ps3b.py`.

[Show Discussion](#)[New Post](#)



EdX offers interactive online classes and MOOCs from the world's best universities. Online courses from MITx, HarvardX, BerkeleyX, UTx and many other universities. Topics include biology, business, chemistry, computer science, economics, finance, electronics, engineering, food and nutrition, history, humanities, law, literature, math, medicine, music, philosophy, physics, science, statistics and more. EdX is a non-profit online initiative created by founding partners Harvard and MIT.

© 2014 edX, some rights reserved.

[Terms of Service and Honor Code](#)

[Privacy Policy \(Revised 4/16/2014\)](#)

About & Company Info

[About](#)

[News](#)

[Contact](#)

[FAQ](#)


[edX Blog](#)


[Donate to edX](#)


[Jobs at edX](#)

Follow Us

 [Twitter](#)

 [Facebook](#)

 [Meetup](#)

 [LinkedIn](#)

 [Google+](#)