Epidemix

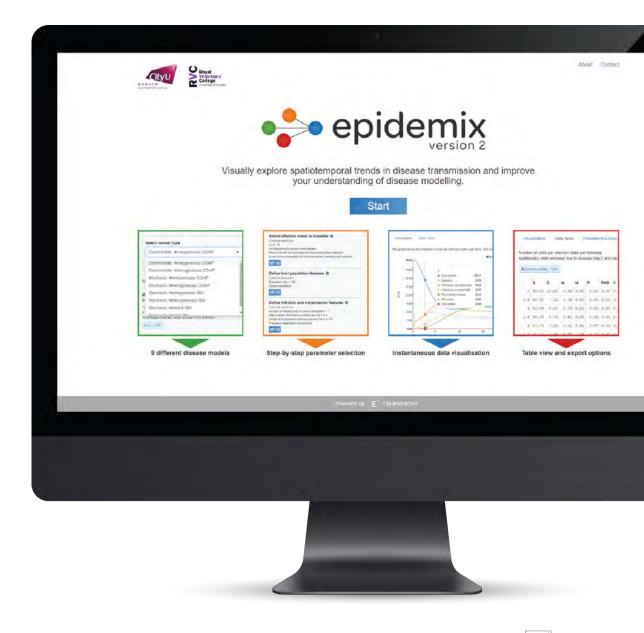
An online tool to make modelling more accessible

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Communicating model outcomes

- Negative perception of utility of models for guiding policy or research
 - Limited appreciation of assumptions
- Subject to unrealistically high expectations
 - Not in line with what models can deliver









Purpose

- To learn about
 - Key concepts of infectious disease dynamics and control
 - Impact of modelling assumptions on disease patterns
- To develop hands-on practicals for students and non-specialists









Principles

- Easy-to-use
- Knowledge in mathematics: not a pre-requisite
- Step-by-step model specification
 - no need to read a user manual
 - conditionality
- Interactive interface and output visualization









Implementation

- RStudio Shiny
- Separation between interface and model computation
- Extended using JavaScript and CSS
 - Dynamic graph outputs







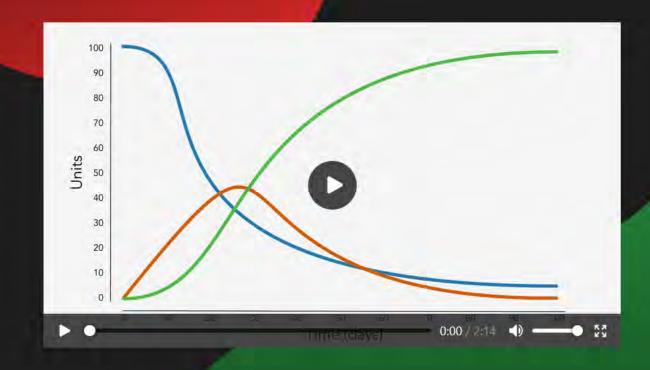






Epidemix is a free web application that allows users from different backgrounds to improve their understanding of mathematical disease modelling. Use Epidemix to explore key concepts of disease dynamics and control, and to explore how different types of models can be used to examine the spread of diseases in different populations.

Access Epidemix

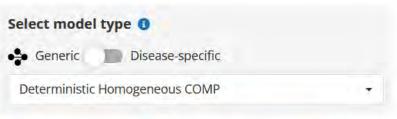




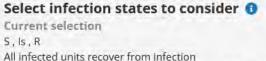












Removed units are not replaced (closed population selected)

A unit which recovered from infection remains immune until removed

☑ Edit

Define host population features ()

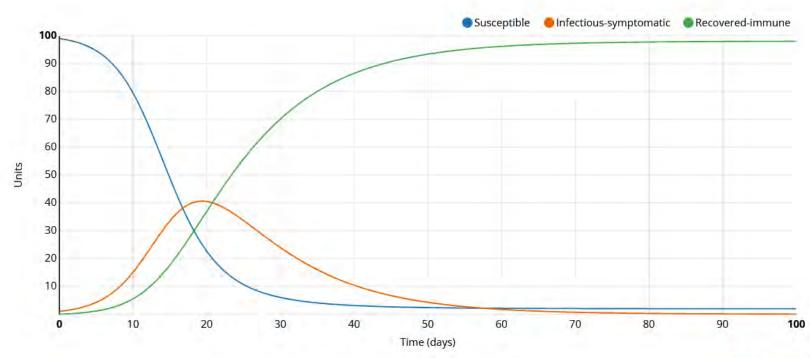
Current selection Population size = 100 Closed population

☑ Edit



The graph shows the number of units in each infection state over time. The time is expressed in days on the x-axis. Click on the infection states below to select or unselect them.

Roll over the lines to get the number of units per infection state for a given time.



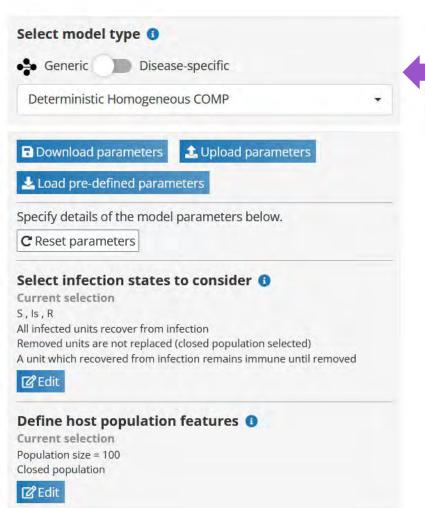












Model selection – 9 models

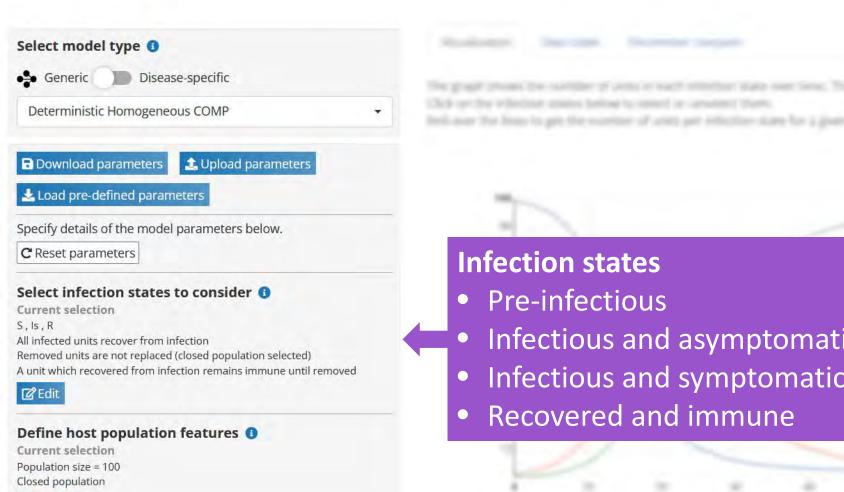
- Deterministic vs Stochastic
- Compartmental vs Individual-based
- Random vs Heterogeneous mixing (two-groups, meta-population, network, spatial)











2 Edit

Infection states

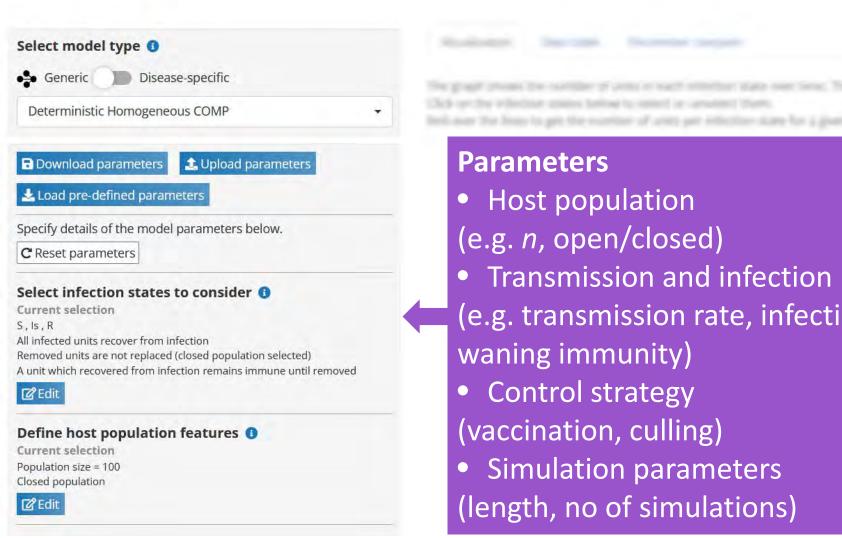
- Pre-infectious
- Infectious and asymptomatic
- Infectious and symptomatic
- Recovered and immune











Parameters

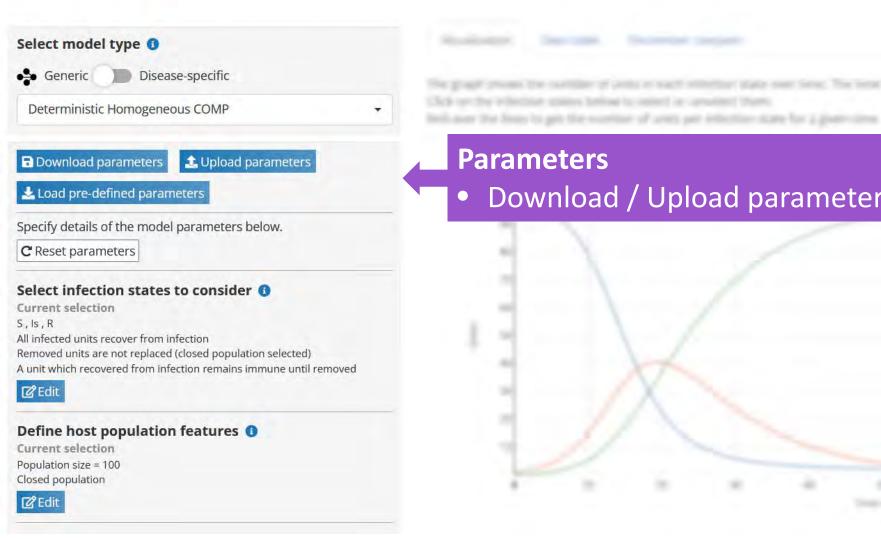
- Host population (e.g. *n*, open/closed)
- Transmission and infection (e.g. transmission rate, infectious period, waning immunity)
- Control strategy (vaccination, culling)
- Simulation parameters (length, no of simulations)





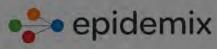


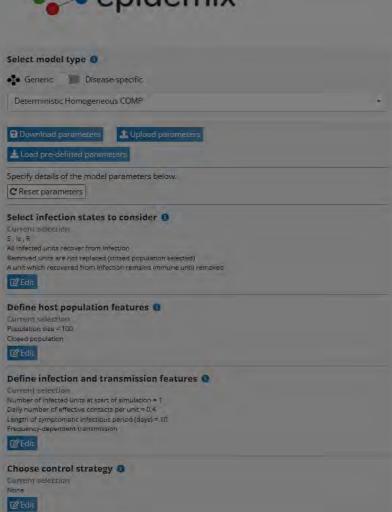




Parameters

Download / Upload parameter sets





Which infection states would you like to consider?

Specify the sequence of infection states through which a host unit can pass:

- Susceptible [S]: The unit is not infected but can become infected.
- . Infected (latent) [E]: The unit is infected but incapable of transmitting the infection.
- . Infectious and asymptomatic [la]: The unit is infected and capable of transmitting the infection but does not show clinical signs of the disease.
- . Infectious and symptomatic [Is]: The unit is infected, capable of transmitting the infection, and shows clinical signs of the disease.
- . Recovered and immune [R]: The unit has recovered from infection, is no longer infectious, and has become immune to the disease.

If you do not select [R], you can specify the fate of infectious units at the end of their infectious period:

All units become susceptible again.

The graph

Click on the

Roll over t

- . Just some are susceptible again, others are removed (e.g. an individual or an animal dying from an infection, a farm being depopulated following infection).
- · All units are removed from the population.

If you select [R], you can specify the proportions of infectious units recovering and being removed from the population:

- . All units recover: All infectious units will recover from infection.
- . Some units recover: Some infectious units recover from infection while other units do not recover and are removed from the population (e.g. an individual or an animal dying from an infection, a farm being depopulated following infection).

If all or some infectious units are removed (i.e. do not recover) from the population at the end of their infectious period, you can decide between the following options:

- · Removed units are not replaced in the population.
- · Removed units are immediately replaced with susceptible units.
- · Removed units are replaced with susceptible units after a specified period of time (e.g. depopulated farms are permitted to repopulate after a given period of

Choose "open" population under the "Define host population features" tab to select one of these options.

You can specify whether recovered units [R] remain immune until they are removed or define the length of the immune period (see infection and transmission features). At the end of the immune period, units become susceptible again.









Set simulation parameters 0 Length of a simulation (days) = 100





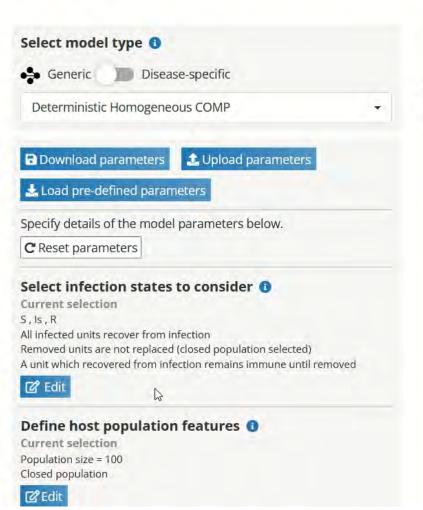








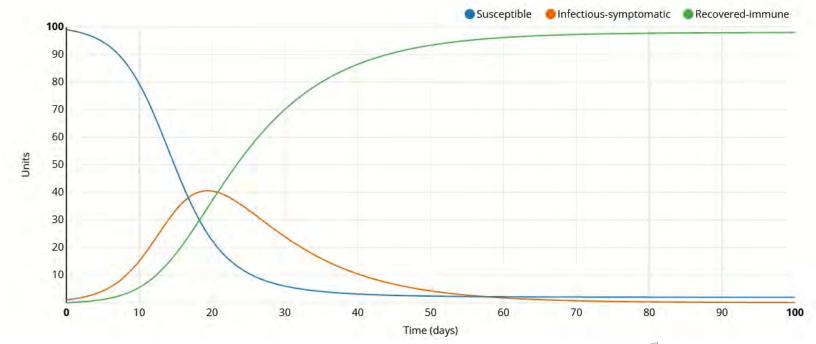






The graph shows the number of units in each infection state over time. The time is expressed in days on the x-axis. Click on the infection states below to select or unselect them.

Roll over the lines to get the number of units per infection state for a given time.

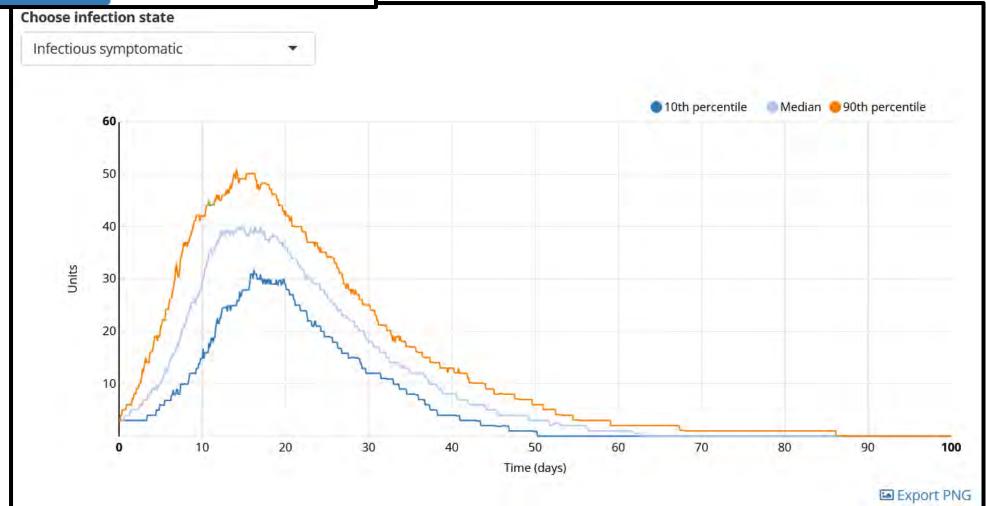




















Upload edgelist (csv file) (1)

▲ Upload edgelist

Click here to download a csv template

Infection states

- Susceptible
 - Infectious symptomatic
- Recovered and immune

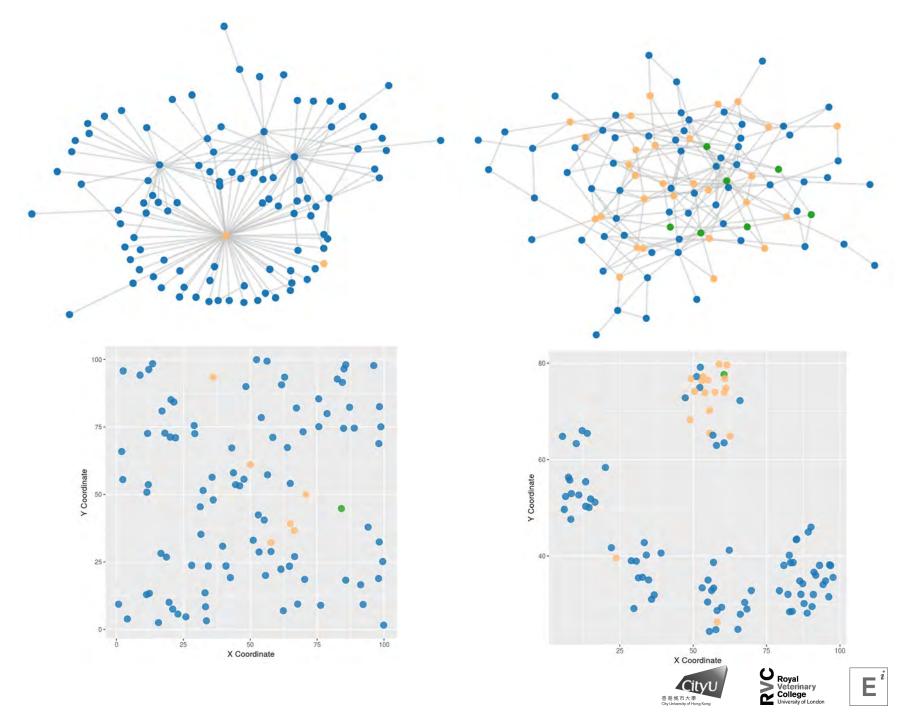
Upload spatial coordinates (csv file) 1

Longitude/Latitude

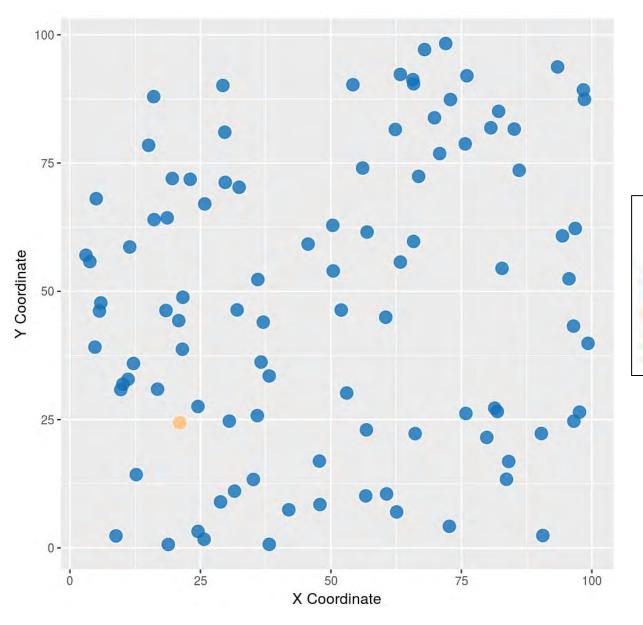
X/Y in Grid

₫ Upload coordinates

Click here to download a csv template

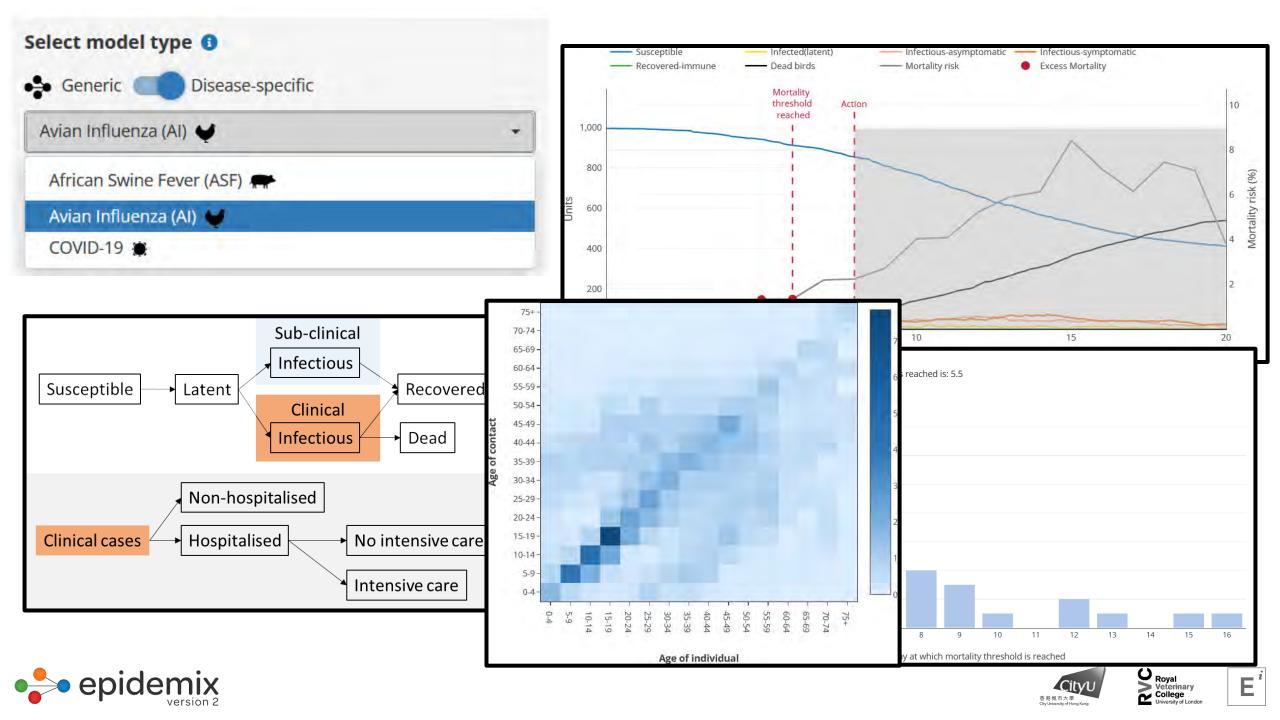






Infection states

- Susceptible
 - Infectious symptomatic
- Recovered and immune



Next steps

- Expanding model library/functions
- Improving performance
- Tutorials

• Errors, please get in touch



About

Resources

FAQ







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