

DISTRIBUTED-DELAY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL MODELS AND HOW TO INFORM THEM WITH OPEN DATA

WHAT WE LEARNED IN 3 YEARS OF MONITORING COVID-19 IN BOLOGNA.

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ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
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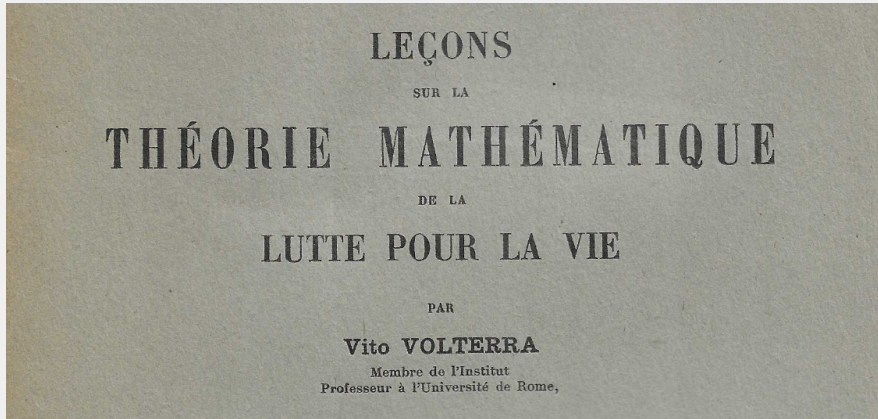
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- We focus on the diffusion of the disease **among individuals** in a population.

COMPARTMENTAL MODELS

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A Contribution to the Mathematical Theory of Epidemics.

By W. O. KERMACK and A. G. McKENDRICK.

(Communicated by Sir Gilbert Walker, F.R.S.—Received May 13, 1927.)

(From the Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.)

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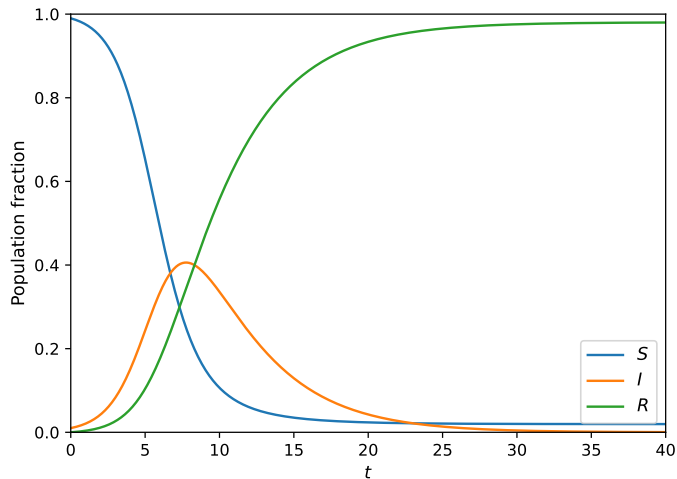
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- $S + I + R = N$ total population (no demography),
- $\beta > 0$ at-risk contact rate (probability/unit time),
- $\mu > 0$ healing rate,
- can be regarded as a mean-field model for a stochastic process.

EXAMPLE TRAJECTORY



- $\beta = 1,$
- $\mu = 1/4,$
- $S_0 = 9.9 \times 10^{-1},$
- $I_0 = 1 \times 10^{-2}.$

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Identifying $\gamma E(t) = \varphi_{\text{in}}(t)$ *incoming flow*, the ODE for I becomes

$$\dot{I}(t) = \varphi_{\text{in}}(t) - \mu \int_{t_0}^t d\tau e^{-\mu(t-\tau)} \varphi_{\text{in}}(\tau).$$

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$$\dot{l}(t) = \varphi_{\text{in}}(t) - \mu \int_{t_0}^t d\tau e^{-\mu(t-\tau)} \varphi_{\text{in}}(\tau).$$

- Balance equation: *outgoing flow* $\varphi_{\text{out}}(t) = (\rho * \varphi_{\text{in}})(t)$,
- $\rho(t)$ is an **exponential delay kernel** with rate μ .
- each subject remains in compartment l for a random time τ drawn from $\rho(\tau)$.

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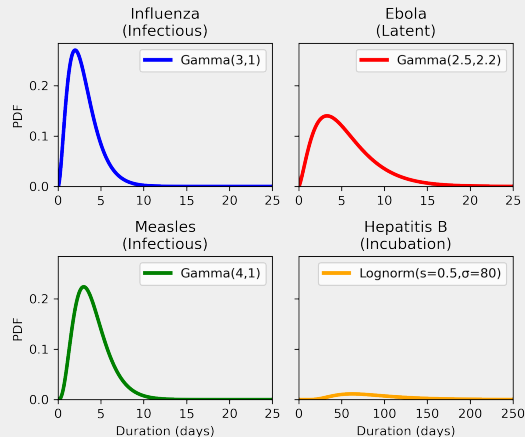
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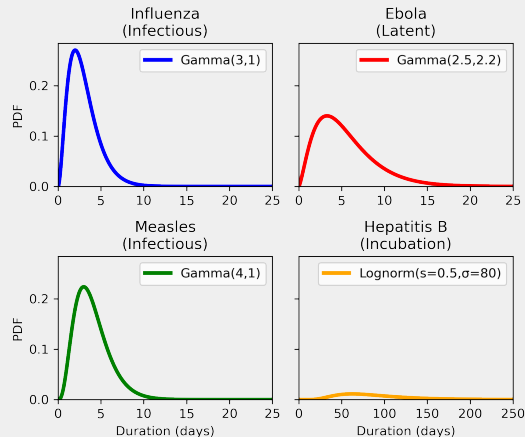
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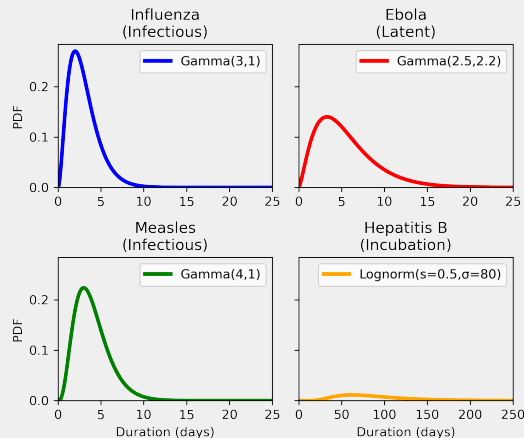
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 $\rho(t) \neq \mu \exp(-\mu t)$
→ **Distributed-delay models.**



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Ordinary Differential Equations

Delay Differential Equations

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Form

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t))$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = f\left(x(t), \int_0^t ds K(t, s)x(s)\right)$$

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Numerical solution	textbook algorithms	computationally expensive & fewer algorithms

DDEs can be more **realistic models** for complex phenomena, but require **specific approaches**.

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Weekly forecast of the new COVID-19 cases within the Metropolitan City of Bologna (population $\approx 9 \times 10^5$) using



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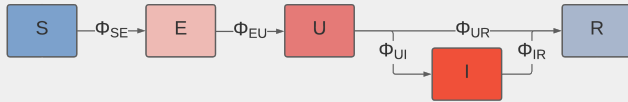
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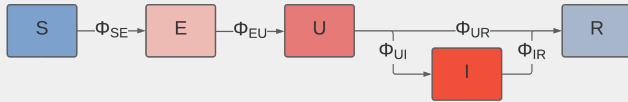
Support the **readiness** of local hospitals with an estimate of necessary **ICU** and **ordinary ward** beds.



THE MODEL

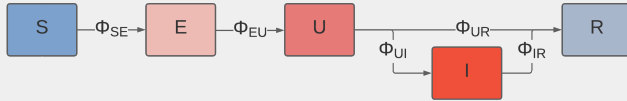


THE MODEL



Intermediate compartments:

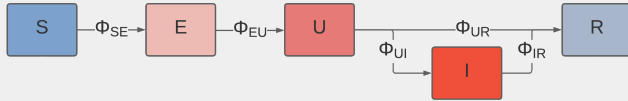
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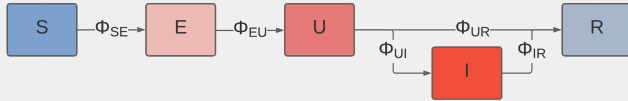
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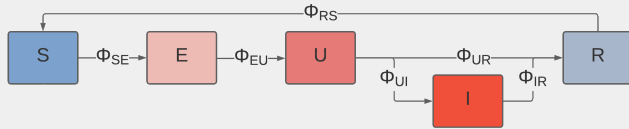
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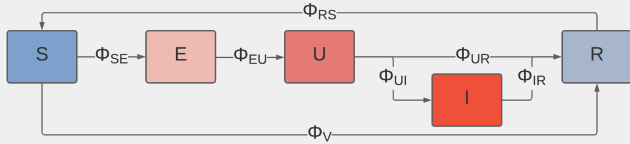
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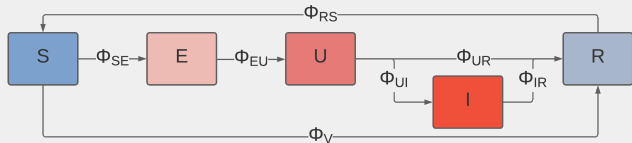
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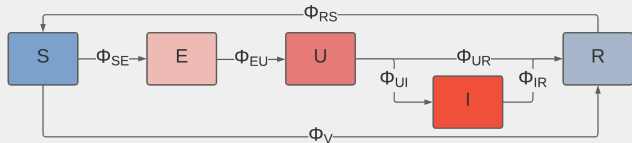
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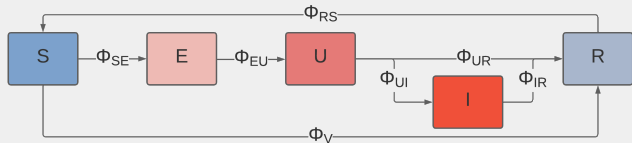
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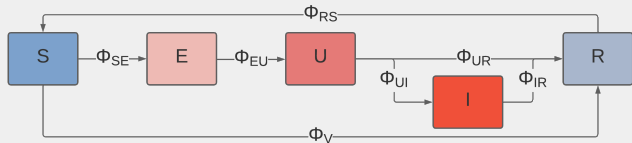
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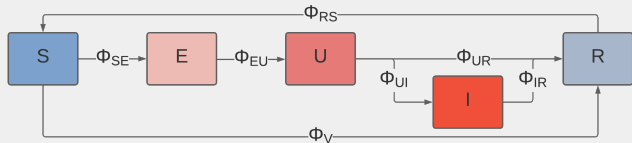
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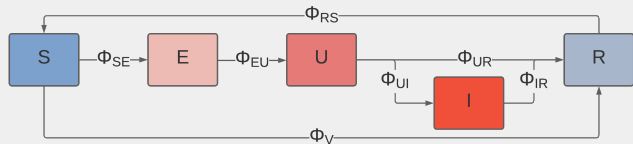
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Intermediate dynamics

$$\dot{E} = \Phi_{SE} - \int_0^\infty ds \Phi_{SE}(t-s) \rho_E(s; T_E, \sigma_E)$$

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α : symptomatic fraction

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- ▶ Dirac δ for the other compartments.

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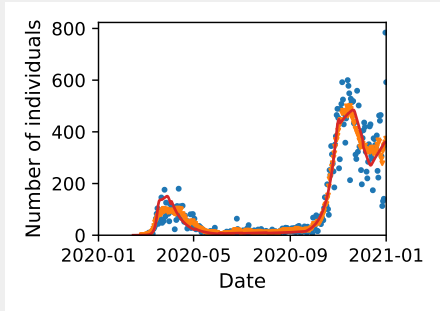
■ $\alpha = 0.14$: symptomatic fraction from literature.

MAKING PREDICTIONS

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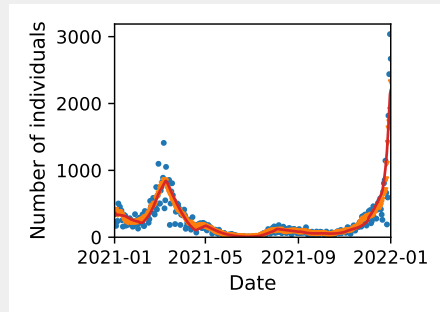
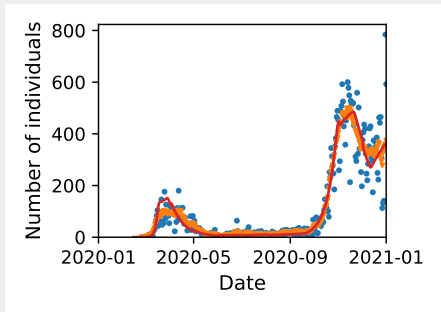
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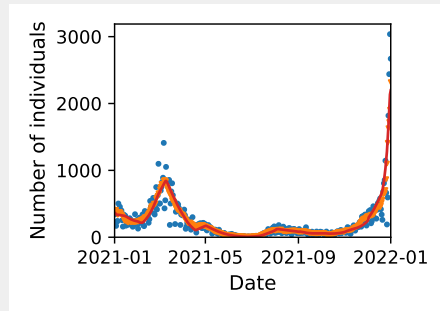
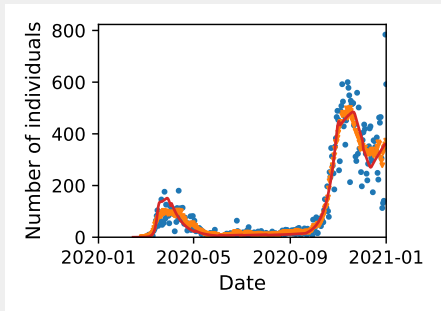
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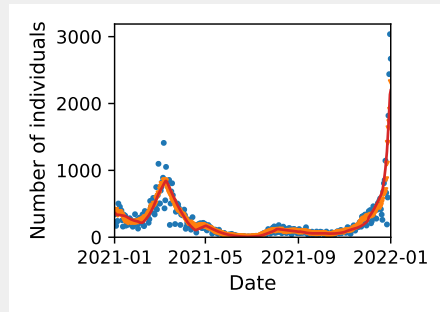
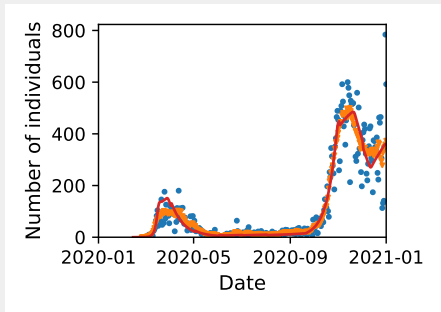
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How sensitive is our prediction to changes in s ?

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Looking for a solution in the form $U(t) = U(t_0)e^{\lambda(t_0)(t-t_0)}$ we get

$$\frac{\lambda(t_0)}{\beta n_0 s} = \left(1 - \frac{b^a}{(\lambda(t_0) + b)^a} \right) e^{-T_E \lambda(t_0)}$$

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$$\frac{\mu}{T_U S(t_0) \beta n_0} = \left(1 - \frac{a^a}{(\mu + a)^a} \right) \exp \left(-\frac{T_E}{T_U} \mu \right) = F(\mu),$$

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where $r(s) = T_U \beta s n_0$ can be shown to be the *effective reproduction number* $\mathcal{R}_{t_0}$.

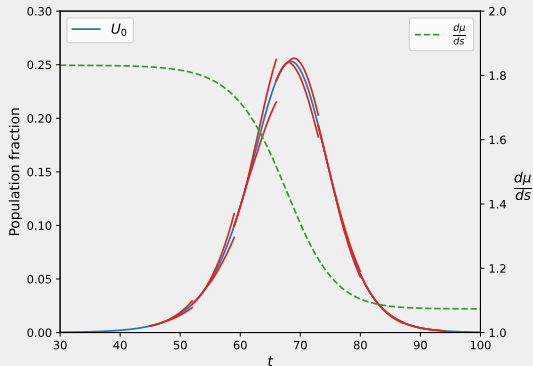
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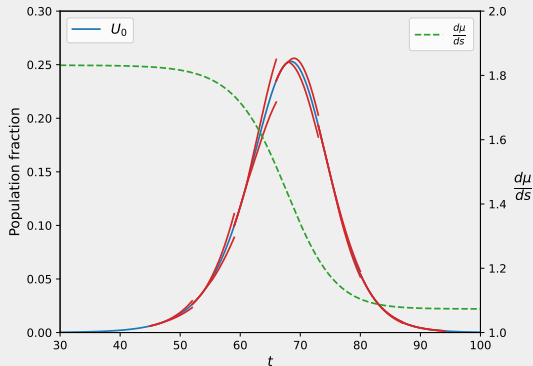
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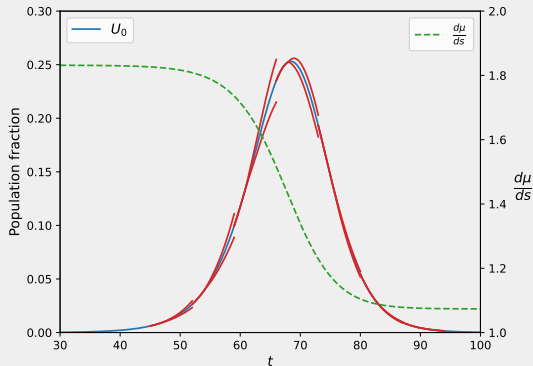
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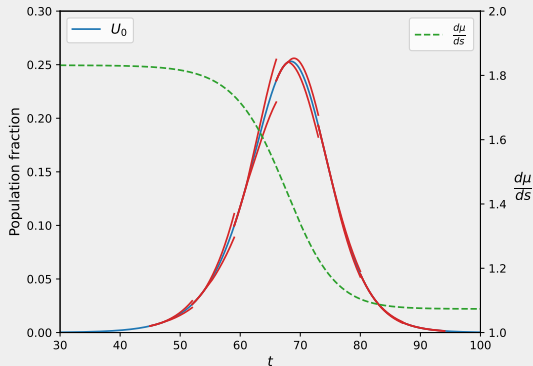


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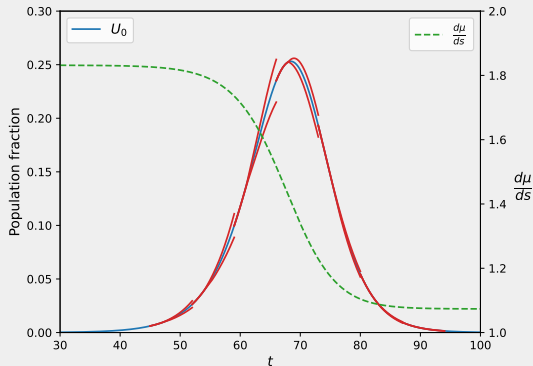


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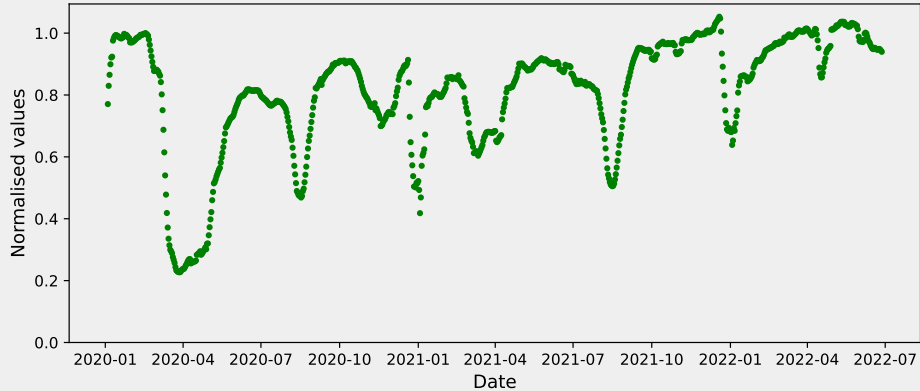
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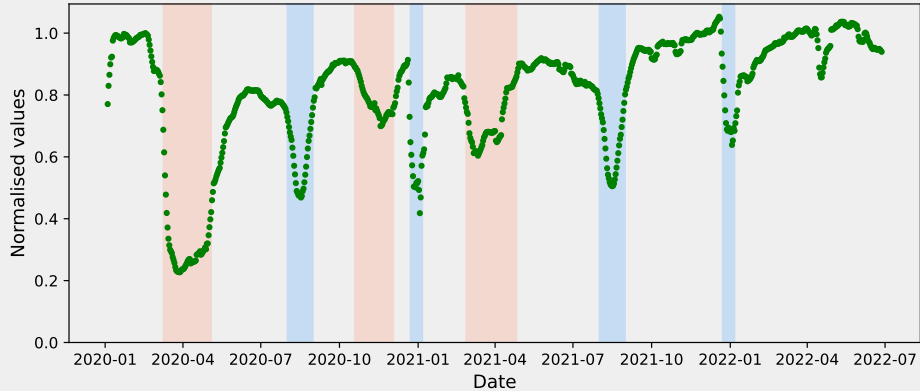
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Mobility data from magnetic coils.



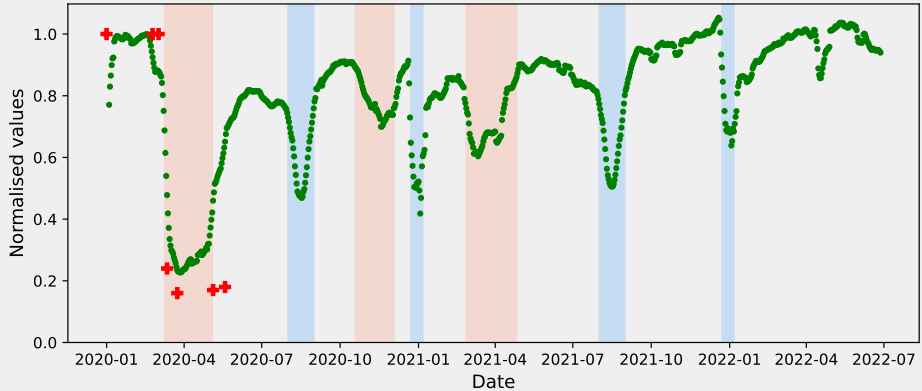
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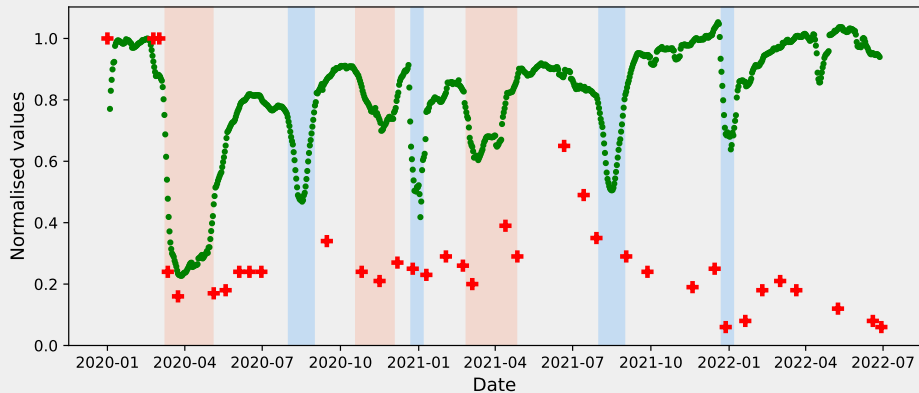
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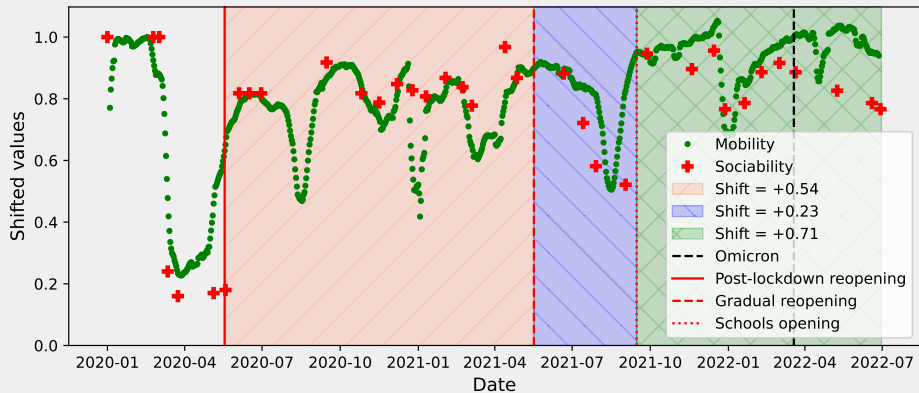
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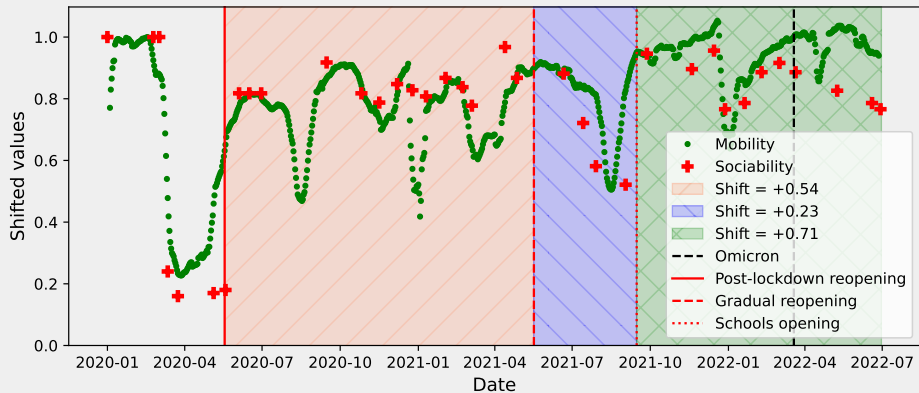
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We can realign the time series by performing a few shifts
→ match variations in the two time series.

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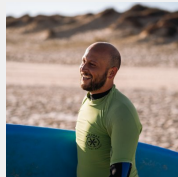
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Find our
paper
here!

WORKING GROUP

- Dr. Enrico Lunedei
- Dr. Francesco Durazzi
- Prof. Armando Bazzani
- Prof. Daniel Remondini
- Prof. Gastone Castellani
- Bologna MODELS4COVID Group



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- opportunity to **provide ground** for many **useful procedures**, and **automate them**, still quite new for this type of equation.

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THANK YOU!

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ANY QUESTIONS?