

This presentation is made available through a Creative Commons Attribution license.

Details of the license and permitted uses are available at

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/



#### © 2010 Dr. Juliet Pulliam

Title: Introduction to Infectious Disease Dynamics, Part I Attribution: Dr. Juliet Pulliam, Topics in Biomedical Sciences

Source URL: <a href="http://lalashan.mcmaster.ca/theobio/mmed/index.php/Honours Course">http://lalashan.mcmaster.ca/theobio/mmed/index.php/Honours Course</a>

For further information please contact Dr. Juliet Pulliam (juliet.mmed.clinic@gmail.com).

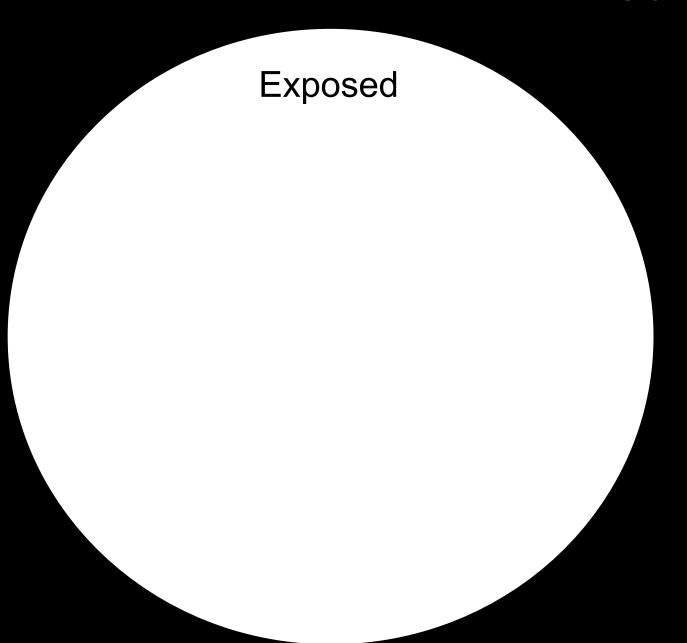


# Introduction to infectious disease dynamics I

Dr. Juliet Pulliam
RAPIDD Program
Division of International Epidemiology
Fogarty International Center
National Institutes of Health (USA)

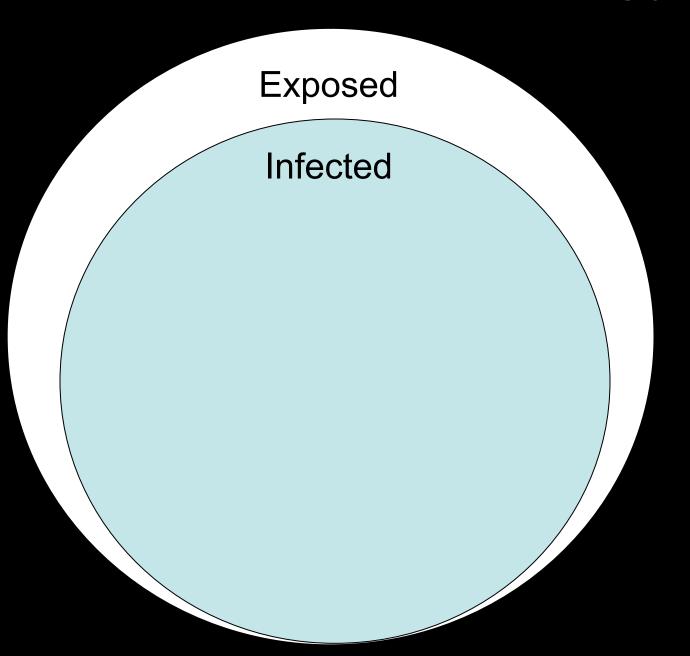
Introduction to Biomedical Sciences
BSc Honours Course in Biomathematics
African Institute for the Mathematical Sciences
Muizenberg, South Africa
17 May 2010

# Terminology



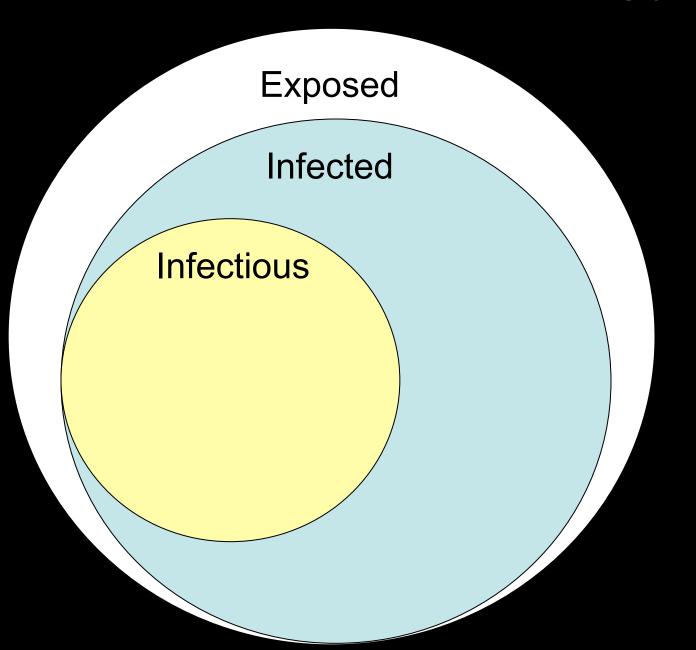
Exposure potentially
infectious
contact between
a parasitic
organism and a
potential host

# Terminology



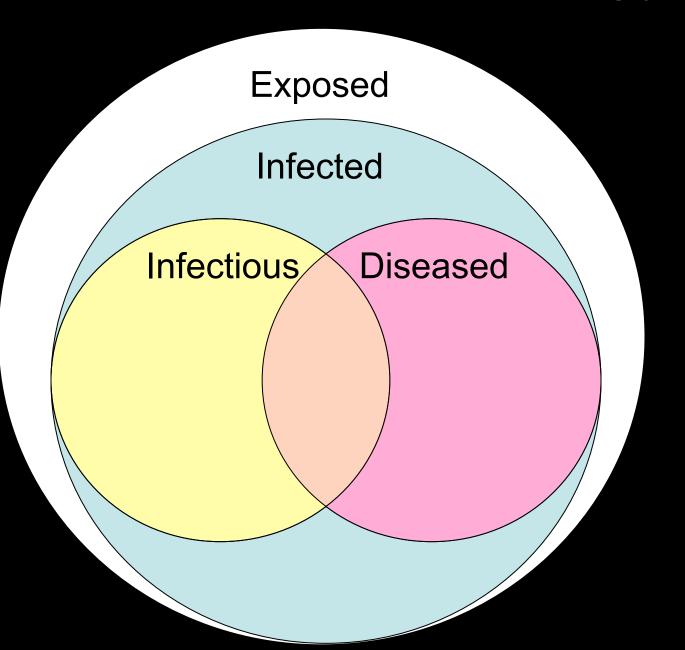
Infection - a parasitic organism enters a host

# Terminology



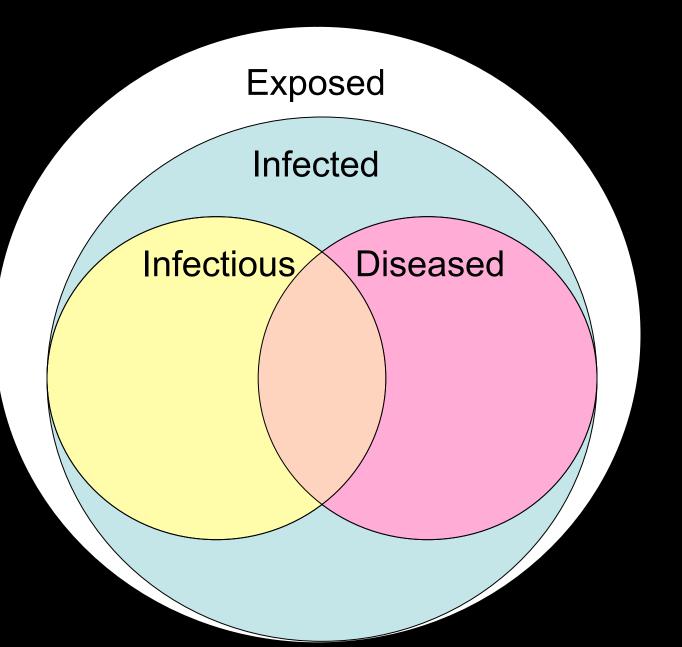
Transmission - a parasitic organism replicates within an infected host, and the infected host sheds infectious individuals (the host is said to be "infectious" or "transmitting")

# Terminology

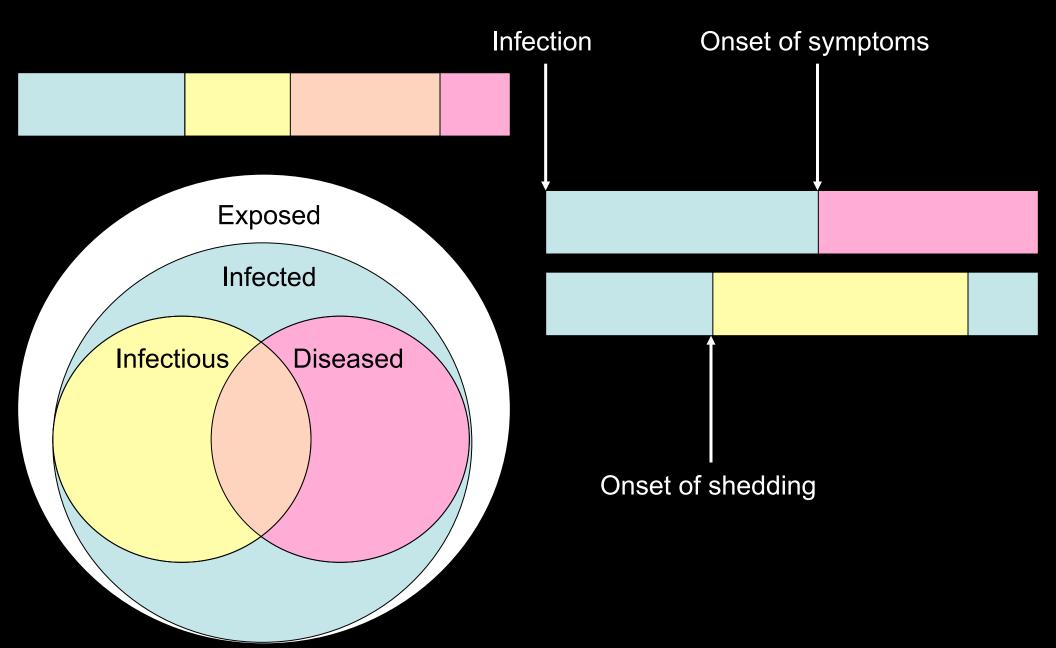


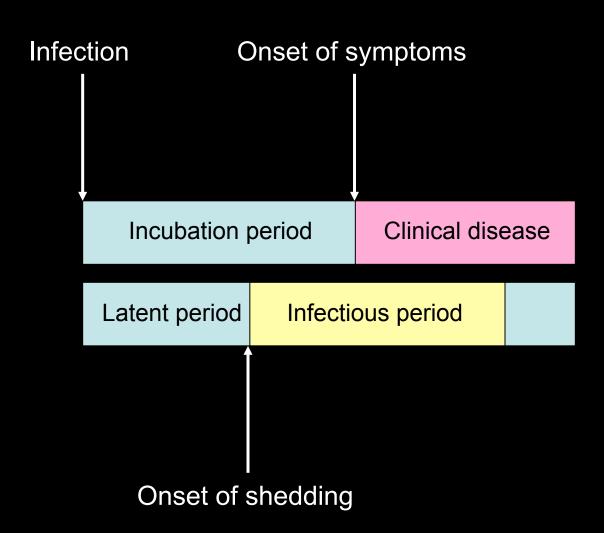
Pathogenesis a parasitic organism causes changes in the physiology of an infected host, affecting survival and/or reproduction (the host is said to be "diseased")

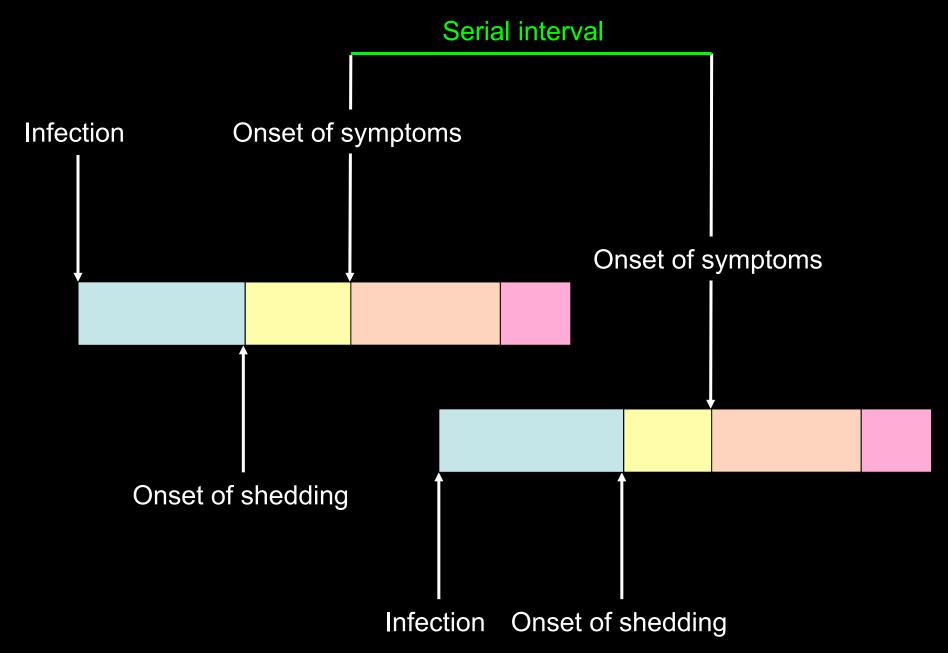
# Terminology



Infectious disease dynamics are determined -- to a large extent --by the duration of these states, as well as the degree and timing of overlap







# Transmission

### Mode of transmission

**Direct transmission** 

Direct contact

**Droplet spread** 

**Indirect transmission** 

Airborne

Vehicle-borne (fomites)

Vector-borne (mechanical or biological)

Portal of entry

Portal of exit

# Immunity

### Active immunity

Requires stimulation of antibody production
Response to many infections
Induced by most vaccines
Long-lasting

# Passive immunity

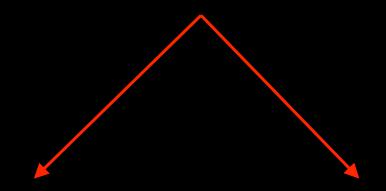
Presence of antibodies without stimulating production

Maternal antibodies

Immunoglobulin injections

Transient

# Infectious disease dynamics



Traditional epidemiology
Outbreak investigation
Disease surveillance
On-the-ground management

Mathematical epidemiology
General principles
Explanation of patterns
Prediction of spread and control
Assessment of necessary data

# Terminology

Endemic level of disease ("hyperendemic")

**Epidemic** 

Disease outbreak

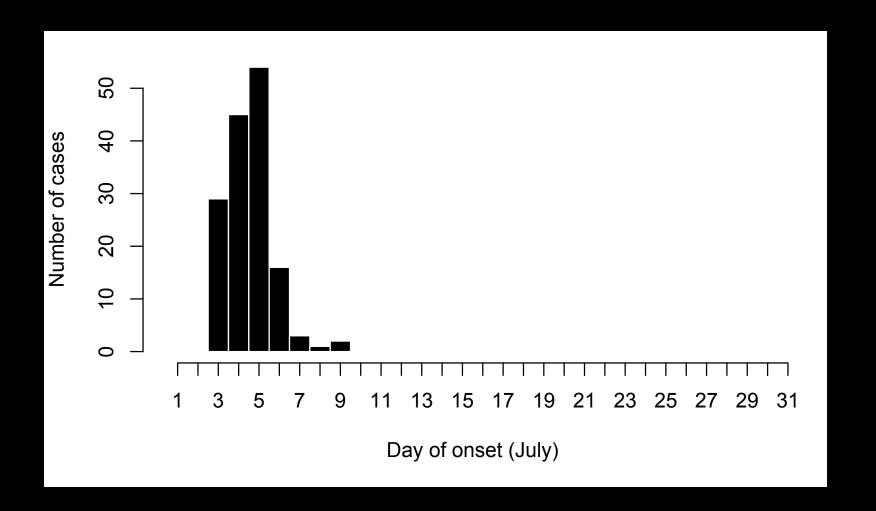
**Pandemic** 

Sporadic cases and clusters

# Epidemic curves

### Common source epidemics

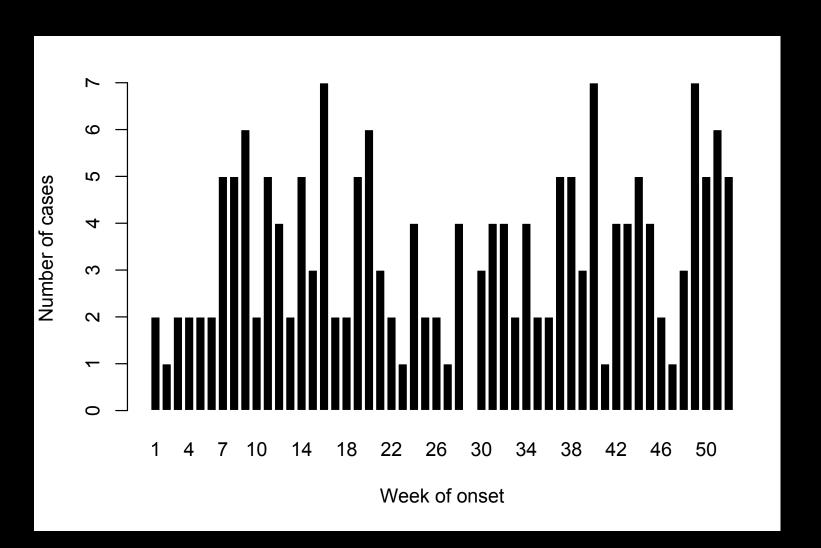
point source exposure



# Epidemic curves

# Common source epidemics

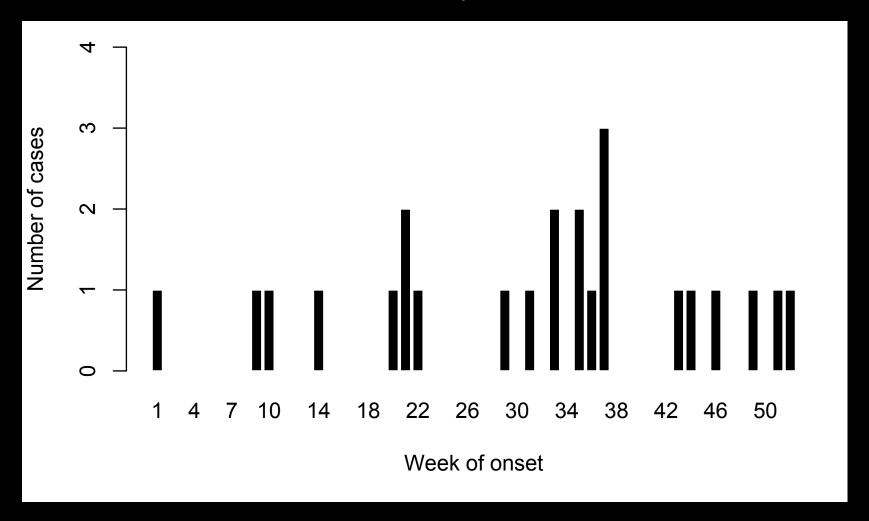
continuous exposure



# Epidemic curves

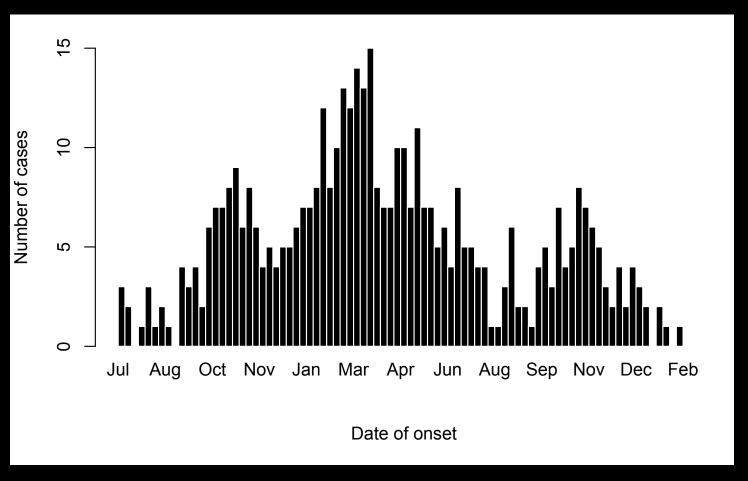
### Common source epidemics

intermittent exposure



# Epidemic curves

### Propagated epidemics





This presentation is made available through a Creative Commons Attribution license.

Details of the license and permitted uses are available at

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/



#### © 2010 Dr. Juliet Pulliam

Title: Introduction to Infectious Disease Dynamics, Part II Attribution: Dr. Juliet Pulliam, Topics in Biomedical Sciences

Source URL: <a href="http://lalashan.mcmaster.ca/theobio/mmed/index.php/Honours Course">http://lalashan.mcmaster.ca/theobio/mmed/index.php/Honours Course</a>

For further information please contact Dr. Juliet Pulliam (juliet.mmed.clinic@gmail.com).

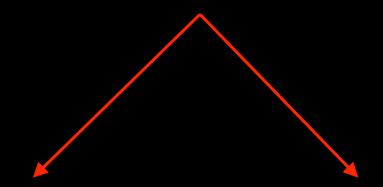


# Introduction to infectious disease dynamics II

Dr. Juliet Pulliam
RAPIDD Program
Division of International Epidemiology
Fogarty International Center
National Institutes of Health (USA)

Introduction to Biomedical Sciences
BSc Honours Course in Biomathematics
African Institute for the Mathematical Sciences
Muizenberg, South Africa
17 May 2010

# Infectious disease dynamics

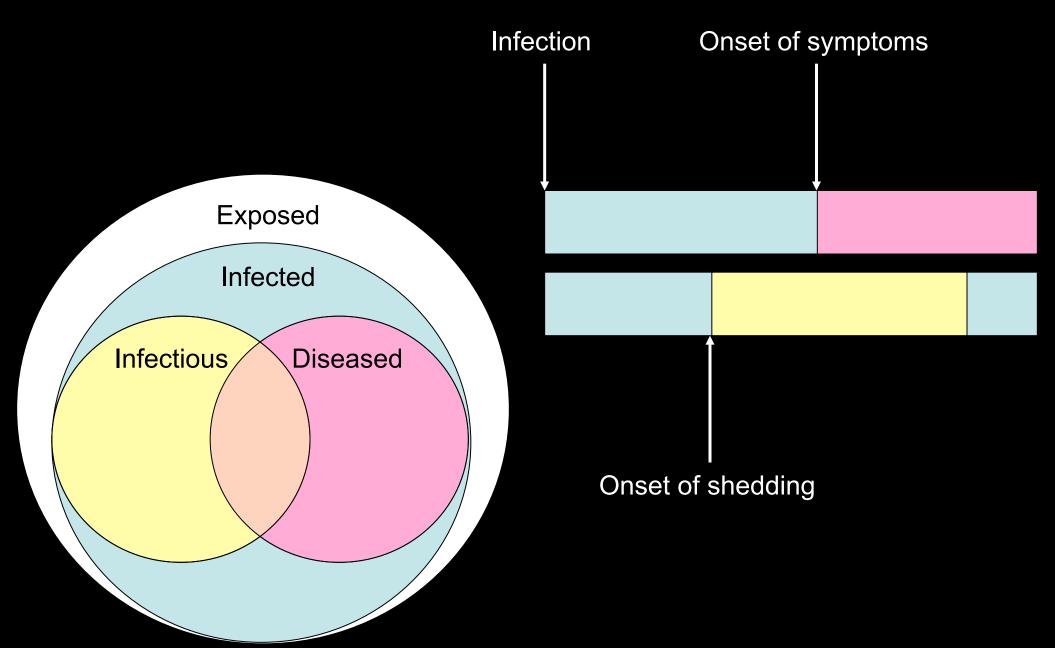


# Traditional epidemiology

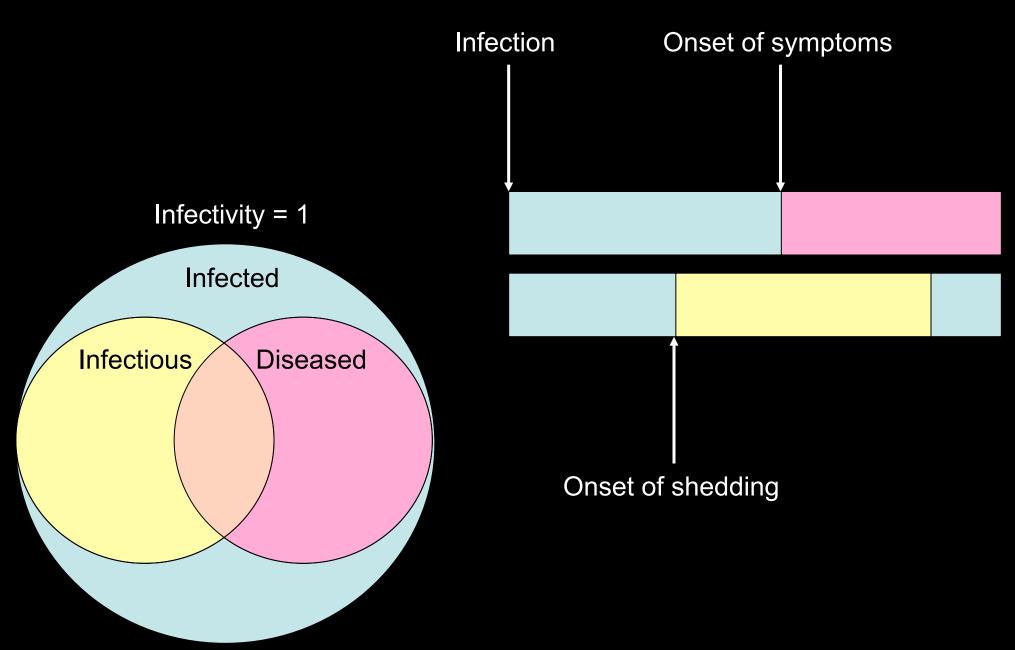
Outbreak investigation
Disease surveillance
On-the-ground management

### Mathematical epidemiology

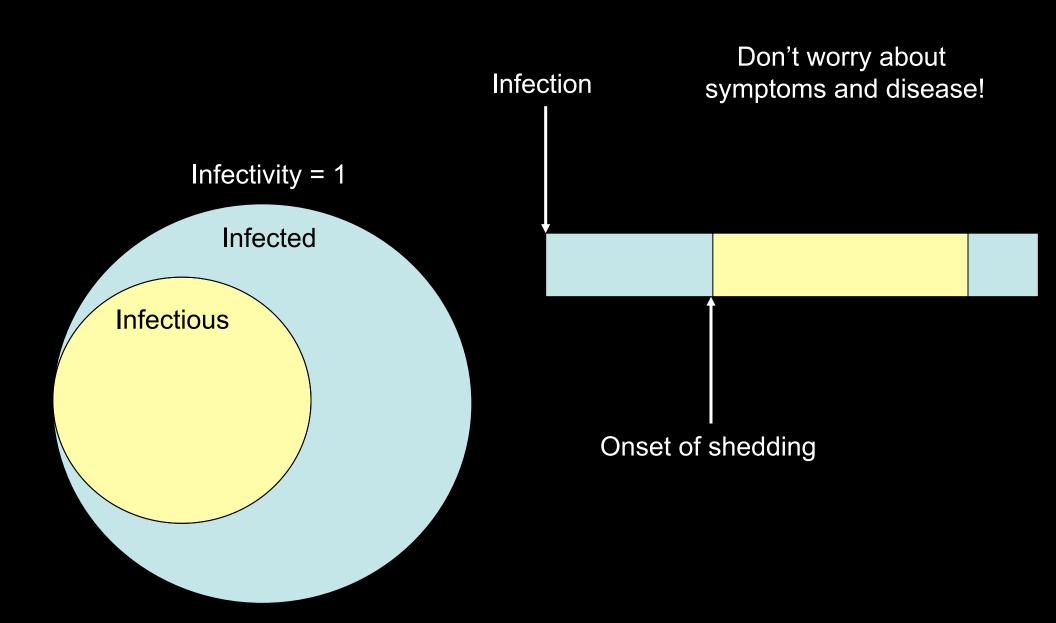
General principles
Explanation of patterns
Prediction of spread and control
Assessment of necessary data



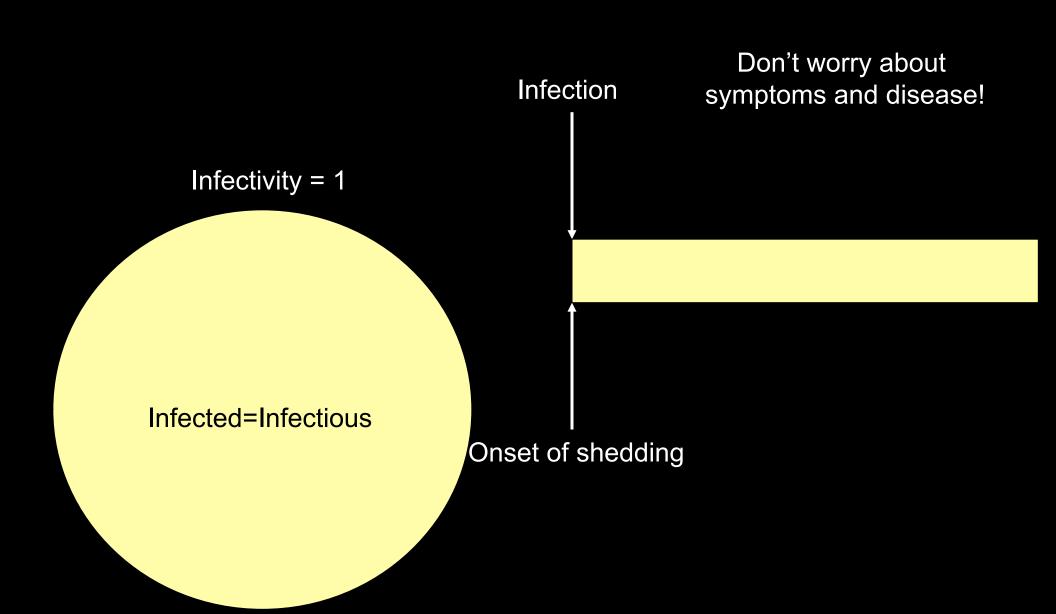
# A simpler view of the world



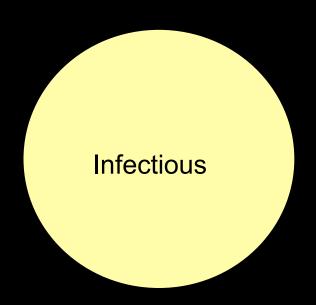
# A simpler view of the world



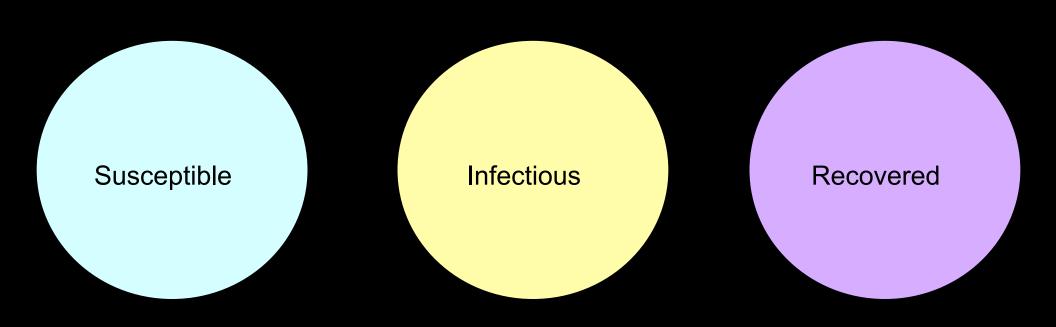
# Infectious diseases much! A simpler view of the world



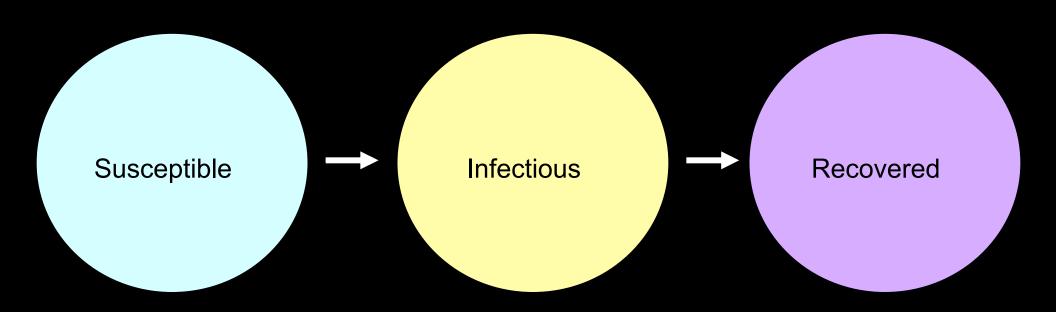
# Infectious diseases much! A simpler view of the world



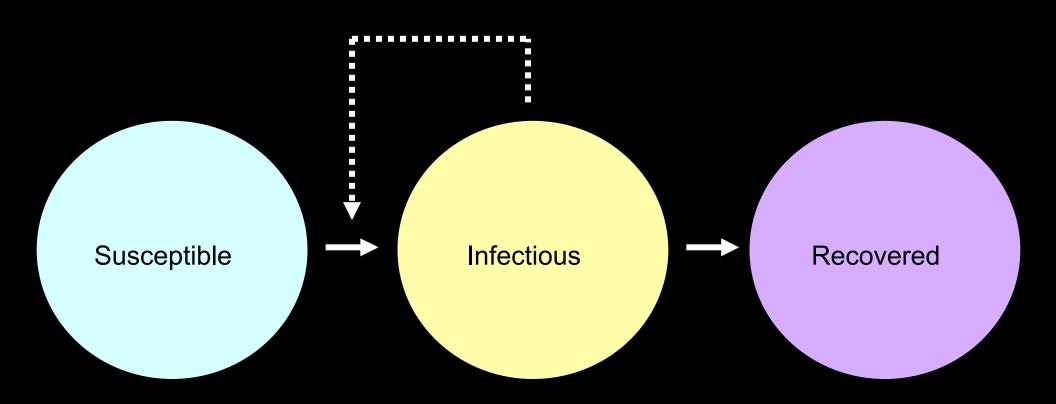
# A simple view of the world



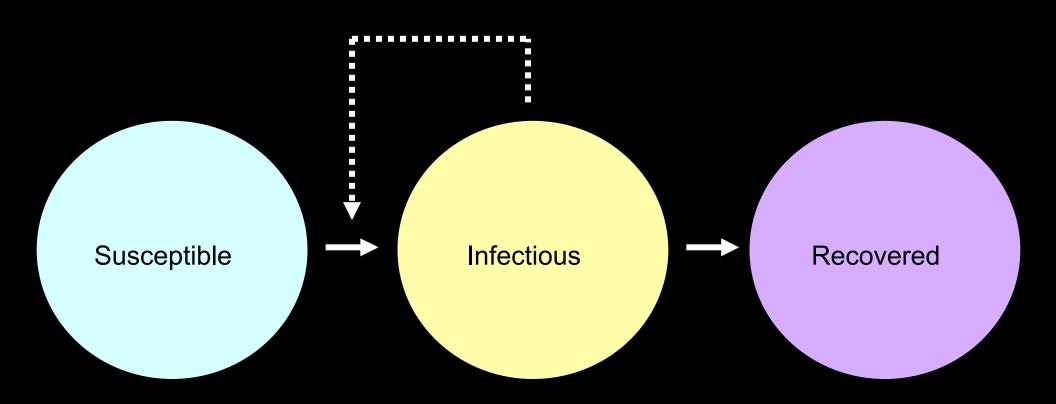
# A simple view of the world



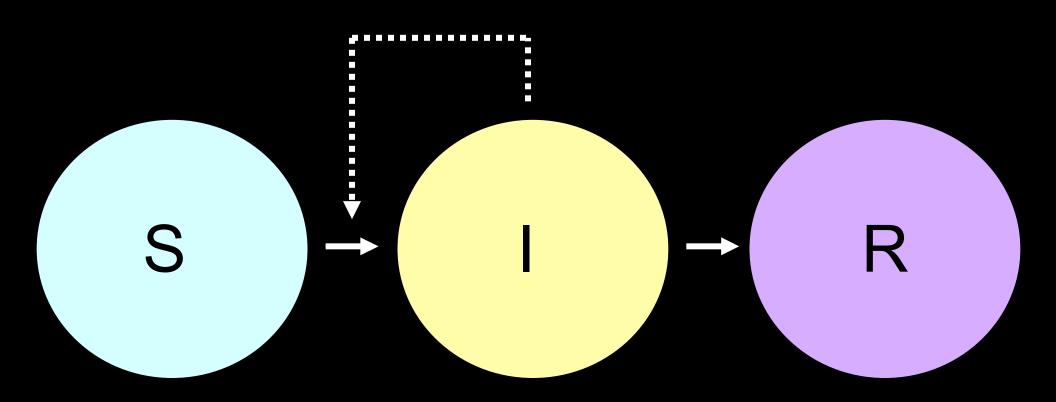
# A simple view of the world



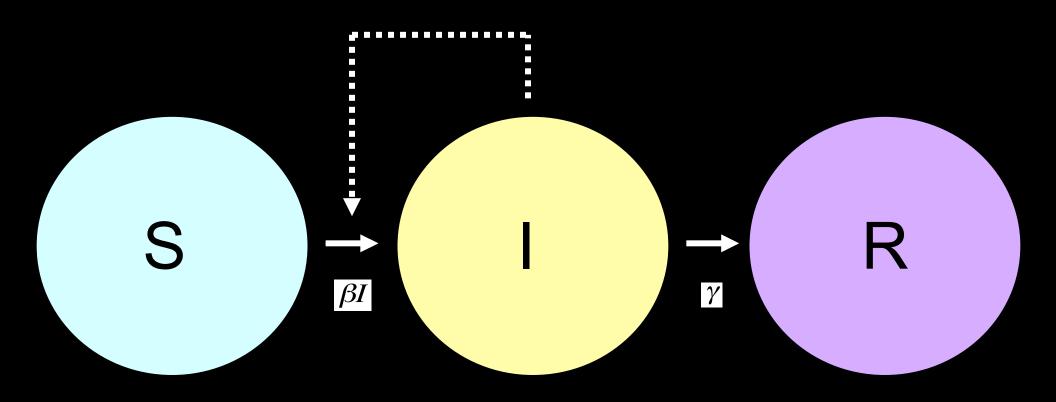
# Health-related states

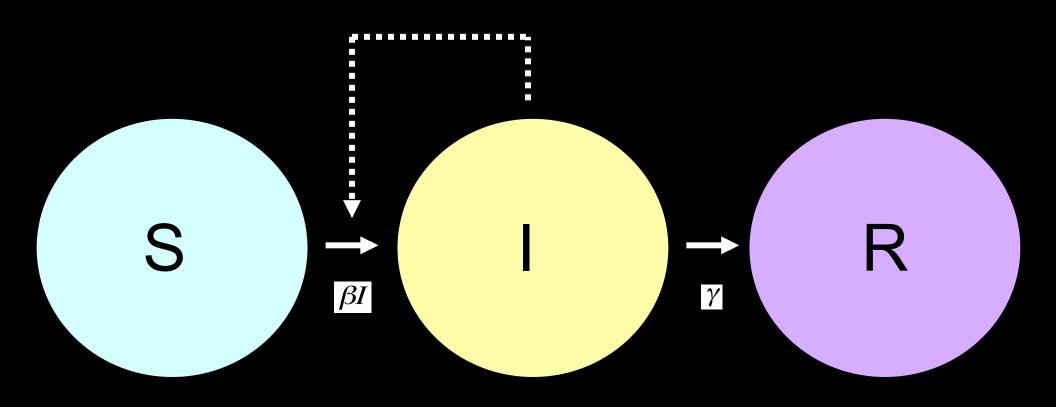


# State variables



# Transition rates

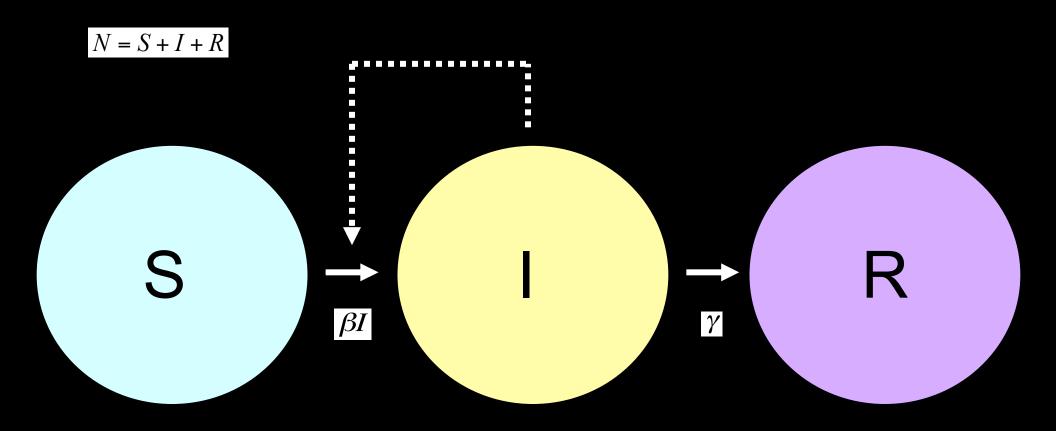




$$\frac{dS}{d\tau} = -\beta SI$$

$$\frac{dI}{d\tau} = \beta SI - \gamma I$$

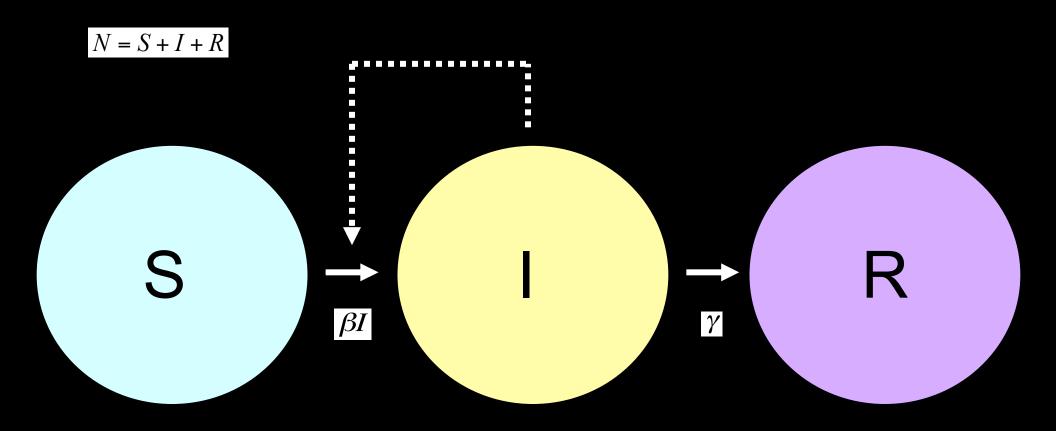
$$\frac{dR}{d\tau} = \gamma I$$



$$\frac{dS}{d\tau} = -\beta SI$$

$$\frac{dI}{d\tau} = \beta SI - \gamma I$$

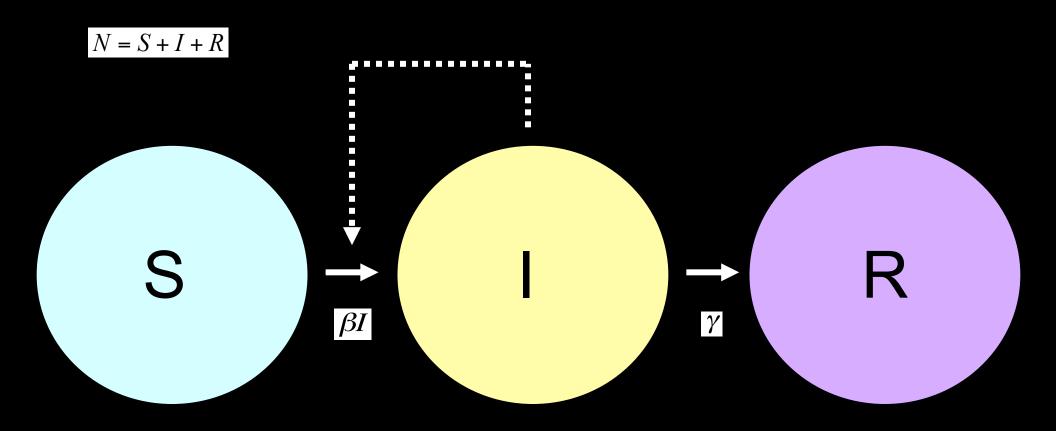
$$\frac{dR}{d\tau} = \gamma I$$



$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\frac{\beta SI}{\gamma}$$

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

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = I$$



$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\frac{\beta SI}{\gamma}$$

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

