

Disease Modelling and Visualization with GIS

Joseph Gendreau

UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine-Cooperative Extension Poultry
Laboratory

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My Background

- Grew up in Corona/Norco, around animals
- Major in electrical engineering
 - Focus on computer and digital systems
 - Undergraduate research at UC Davis pastured poultry farm
 - Lighting and door closer automation, student project engineer
- Before academia: consulting engineer
- Research focus:
 - Food safety, zoonotic diseases, poultry epizootics
 - Newcastle Disease (vND) and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in particular
 - Poultry production in developing countries
 - Cybersecurity in agriculture
 - Enabling small scale agriculture
 - Disaster preparedness



Experience and science and engineering first principles go a long way



- Research Data Analyst in the UC Davis Cooperative Extension Poultry Lab
 - Planning and executing experiments
 - Writing code to support projects in the lab (Python, R, etc.)
 - Planning and creating solutions for data management and availability (databases, git repositories)
 - Project data analysis
 - Excel to geospatial analysis with GIS
 - Creating tools that communicate results to stakeholders (the public, veterinarians, farmers, state & federal gov't agencies)
 - Mobile apps, dashboards, ArcGIS maps & apps, reports



“All models are wrong, some are just less wrong than others”



- Disease – abnormal condition that adversely affects an organism (in this case, caused by a pathogen)
- Epizootic – Outbreak of an infectious disease in which a greater number of individuals than normal have the disease
- Pathogen – a disease-causing organism (virus, bacterium, fungus, prion, protozoan)
- Population – all of the same type of individuals in a geographic area (commercial poultry, backyard poultry, etc.)
- Pathogenicity – ability of a pathogen to produce disease in a host
- Virulence – the degree to which a pathogen is able to produce disease, often correlate with its ability to replicate in the host
- Prevalence – Proportion of a population that is infectious at a given time
- Immune – Unable to become infectious



Disease Modelling Basics

- **Goal: create a model that accurately represents the spread of disease throughout a population over time.**
- How?
 - Identify...
 - Pathogen of concern, disease history
 - Populations affected
 - For vND: Commercial poultry, backyard poultry, gamefowl, non-poultry birds, humans
 - Transmission process
 - E.g. Respiratory transmission, food and water transmission, oral, etc.
 - Interactions between populations
 - Density and location of populations affected
 - Compare to observed data
 - Adjust model
 - Test mitigation strategies with finished model

SEIR(S) Model



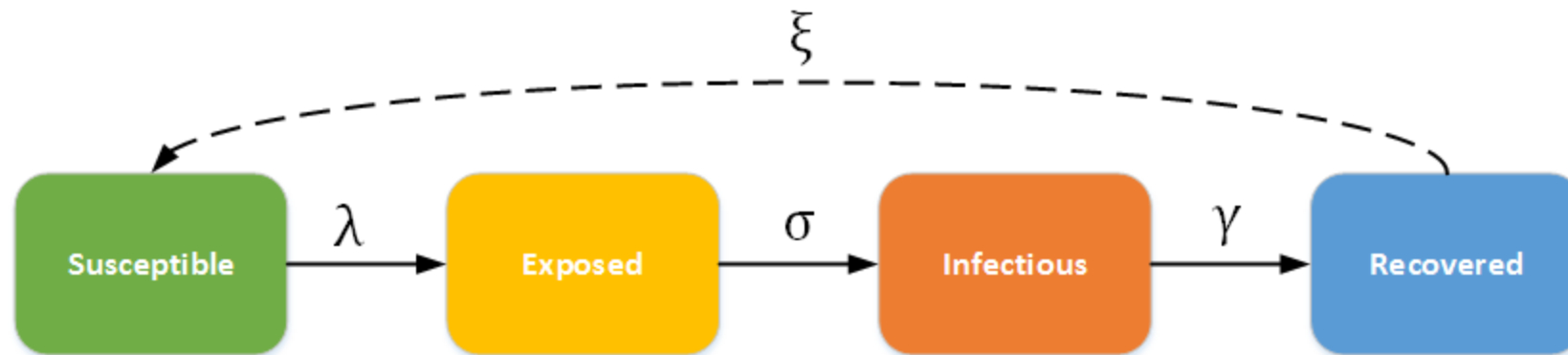
Susceptible – individual able to become infected

Exposed – individual is infected, but not yet infectious due to incubation period

Infectious – individual is infected and able to infect others

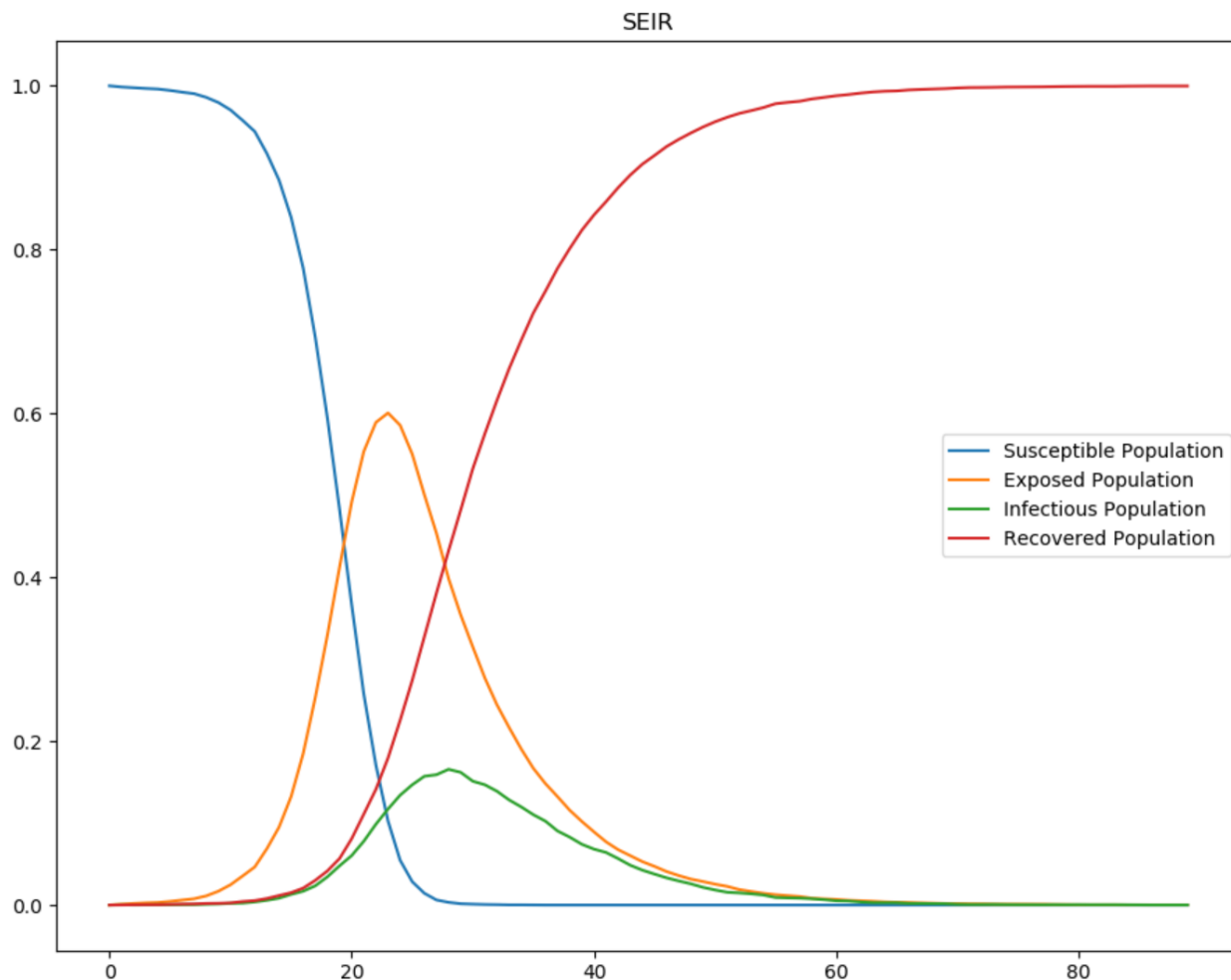
Recovered – individual is no longer infectious, or removed from population

(S)usceptible – individual able to become infected again



This flowchart shows the progression of an individual infected in an SEIR(S) model. *Institute for Disease Modelling 2024.*

SEIR(S) Model



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dS}{dt} &= \mu N - \nu S - \frac{\beta SI}{N} \\ \frac{dE}{dt} &= \frac{\beta SI}{N} - \nu E - \sigma E \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= \sigma E - \gamma I - \nu I \\ \frac{dR}{dt} &= \gamma I - \nu R\end{aligned}$$

Where $S+E+I+R$ is the total population N .

β = infectious rate
 σ = incubation rate
 γ = recovery rate (1/duration of infection)
 ν = death rate
 μ = birth rate

Underlying SEIR model differential equations.
Institute for Disease Modelling 2024.

SEIR model for an outbreak with an 8-day incubation period. *Institute for Disease Modelling 2024.*



Modelling Tools

Sections

- ContactLocations
 - ContactLocations1
- TimePeriodTrigger
 - TimePeriodTrigger1
 - TimePeriodTrigger2
 - TimePeriodTrigger3
 - TimePeriodTrigger4
- EpidemicHistory
- SetState
- MovementType
- Route
- FixedRoute
- LocalSpread
 - LocalSpread1
 - LocalSpread2
 - LocalSpread3
 - LocalSpread4
 - LocalSpread5
 - LocalSpread6
- AirborneSpread
 - AirborneSpread1
- Infectivity
- Zone
- HumanResource
- Resource
- Depopulation
- Vaccination
 - Vaccination1
 - Vaccination2
 - Vaccination3
- Surveillance

Vaccination1

Key	Value
ControlName	backyard_chickens_vax
ActivationOption	time_period
TimePeriodTrigger	SimulationStart
FarmSelectionOption	zone
SelectionZone	Zone_California
SelectionZoneFarmSortOrder	randomise
SelectionProb	0.1
AllowDuplicates	
FarmClasses	backyard_chickens
FarmStates	Idepopulated chickens Vaccination
AnimalTypes	
ActionResource	
SharedResourcePriority	
WaitingFarmState	
ProcessingFarmState	
CompletedFarmState	vaccinated
DelayedFarmState	
TimePeriodToDelayedState	
SurveillanceControl	
RemoveDetectedFarms	Yes
ImmunityFunction[AnimalType]	
PartialImmunityFunction	Table 1,2,7,21,90,180,365,0,0,5,0,2,0,2,0,4,0,8,1
TimeOfImmunity	
TimeOfImmunity[AnimalType]	

Vaccination
Vaccination information, one section per vaccination control strategy.

ControlName
A unique name for the vaccination control strategy, eg Buffer_Vaccination. Spaces are not allowed. This item is required.

Ready | Control file requires validation | Available memory: 20,828 MB | CAPS | NUM | 11/19/20

For our model, we use InterSpread PLUS by EpiSoft which is specifically designed for disease transmission between farms. Alternatives exist, including USDA CEAH's Animal Disease Spread Model (ADSM), which is free on Github, and various disease specific models available at idmod.org



- Premises
 - Includes type of animal
- Contact rate – average number of contacts between individuals that allow for disease transmission in a given period
- Probability of transmission – the probability that an infectious individual will transmit infection to a susceptible individual
- Movement restriction – quarantine zones and compliance with quarantines
- Vaccination rates
 - Immunity functions and partial immunity
- Depopulation
- Human resources
 - Important for how quickly depopulation and vaccination can be achieved



Time period 1



Data

Required Data
[Load Shape file](#)
[Load Farm file](#)
[Load Infection file](#)

Optional Data
[Load Detection file](#)
[Load Depopulation file](#)
[Load Vaccination file](#)

Analyse Data
[Analyse iterations](#)
Selected Iteration:
 Display All Farms
[Load All Movements](#)
 Display Movements

Map Layers

- Detected
- Infected



Time period 2



Data

Required Data

- [Load Shape file](#)
- [Load Farm file](#)
- [Load Infection file](#)

Optional Data

- [Load Detection file](#)
- [Load Depopulation file](#)
- [Load Vaccination file](#)

Analyse Data

[Analyse iterations](#)

Selected Iteration:

Display All Farms

[Load All Movements](#)

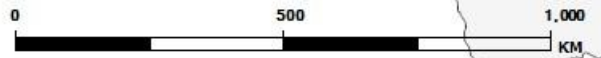
Display Movements

Map Layers

- Detected
- Infected



Time period 4



Data

- Required Data**
- [Load Shape file](#)
 - [Load Farm file](#)
 - [Load Infection file](#)

- Optional Data**
- [Load Detection file](#)
 - [Load Depopulation file](#)
 - [Load Vaccination file](#)

Analyse Data

[Analyse iterations](#)

Selected Iteration:

Display All Farms

[Load All Movements](#)

Display Movements

Map Layers

- Detected
- Infected



Time period 8



Data

- Required Data**
- [Load Shape file](#)
 - [Load Farm file](#)
 - [Load Infection file](#)

- Optional Data**
- [Load Detection file](#)
 - [Load Depopulation file](#)
 - [Load Vaccination file](#)

Analyse Data

[Analyse iterations](#)

Selected Iteration:

Display All Farms

[Load All Movements](#)

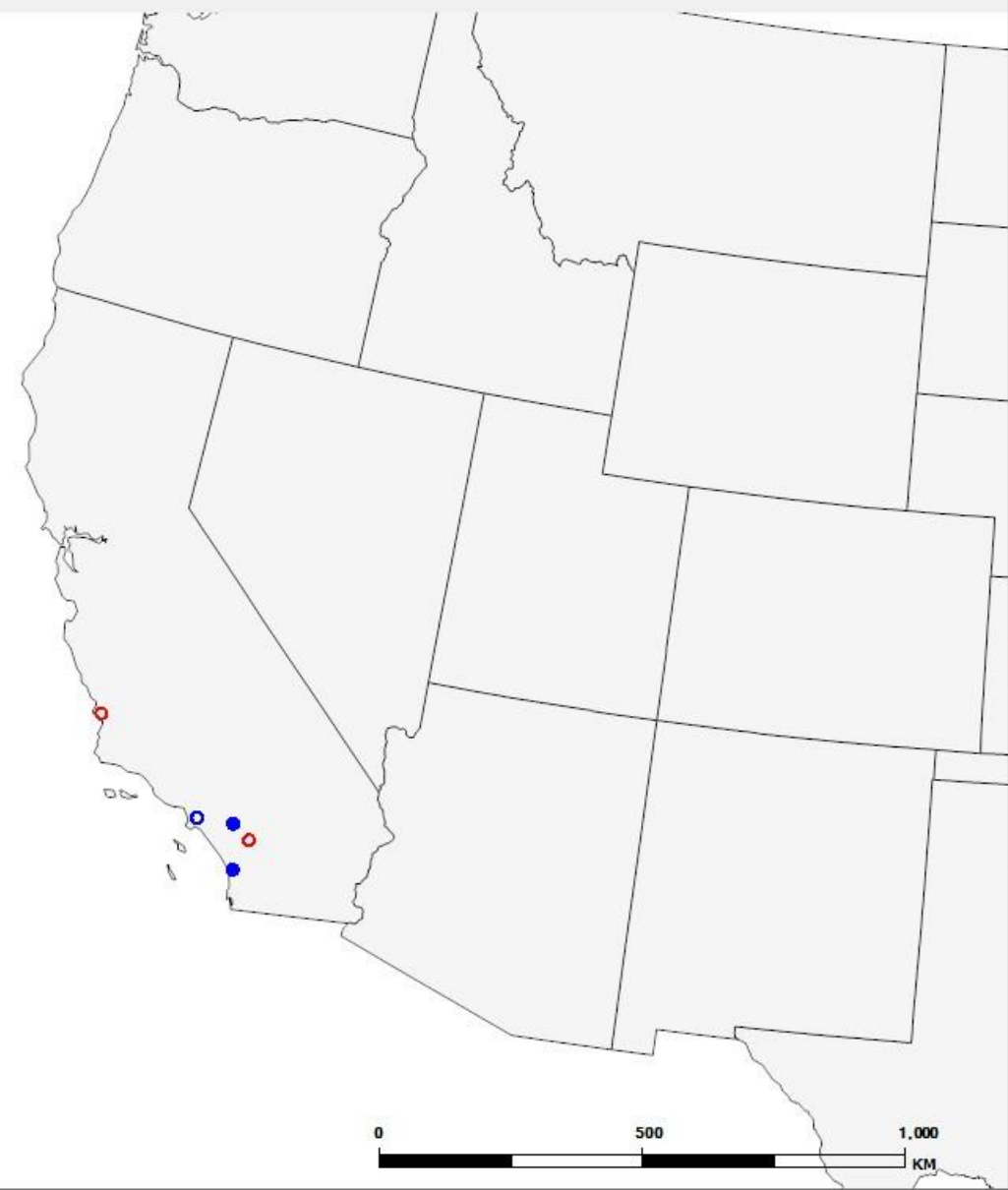
Display Movements

Map Layers

- Detected
- Infected



Time period 11



Data

- Required Data**
- [Load Shape file](#)
 - [Load Farm file](#)
 - [Load Infection file](#)

- Optional Data**
- [Load Detection file](#)
 - [Load Depopulation file](#)
 - [Load Vaccination file](#)

Analyse Data

[Analyse iterations](#)

Selected Iteration:

Display All Farms

[Load All Movements](#)

Display Movements

Map Layers

- Detected
- Infected



How Is This Used

- Outbreak response
- Policy changes
- Economic modelling

