

Mathematical Modeling of Early Detection of Infectious Disease Outbreaks

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MSR

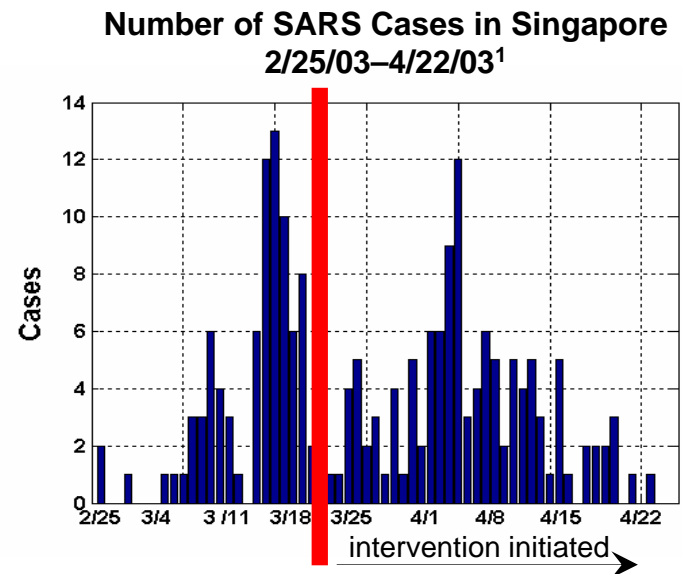
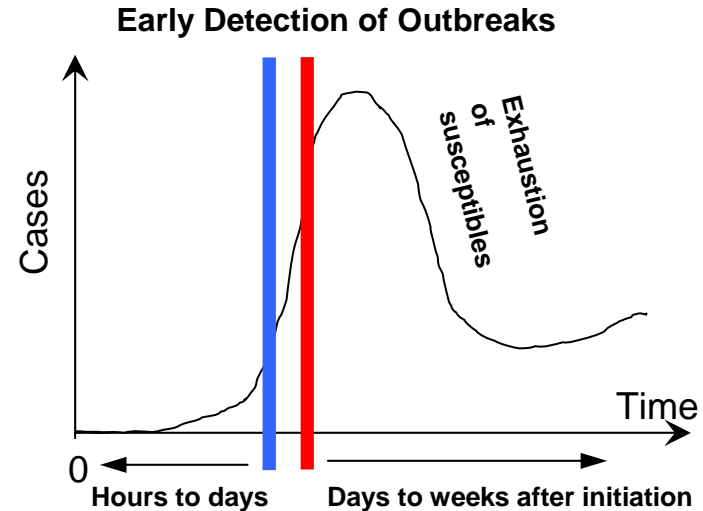
 MITRE
Technology
Program

Problem

- **Current surveillance systems cannot detect new outbreaks in real time with low false positives**
 - Art of surveillance remains disconnected from the science of infectious disease dynamics
- **Goals of the technology**
 - Detect outbreaks in hours to days
 - Focus limited resources in critical areas
 - Mitigate deadly consequences of biothreats and naturally occurring outbreaks

Background

- CDC defines surveillance as “the ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of health-related data to reduce morbidity, mortality and to improve health.”
 - Real-time data
 - Time lag of minutes
 - Real-time hospital admission data acquisition is in place in major cities
 - Real-time interpretation
 - Time lag of hours to days – communicable diseases
 - State of the art in detection is primitive – high false positives



¹Source: Science, May 2003

Objectives

- **Develop mathematical and computational models for early detection of infectious disease outbreaks**
- **Coordinate with the Harvard Medical School (HMS) and its affiliated hospitals to manage, integrate, and test models against HIPAA-compliant real datasets**
- **Transition models to real-time surveillance systems**
- **Transition new technology to MITRE's sponsors**

Activities

■ Transients in Time (FY 05)

- Develop temporal models of early detection, apply models to time series data, and validate

■ Transients in Time and Space

- Develop spatio-temporal models of early detection, apply to spatio-temporal data, and validate

■ Transients in Time, Space, and Social Networks

- Develop socio-spatio-temporal models of early detection, apply to social network data, and transition models to real-time surveillance systems

Highlight

Multi-Syndromic Analysis of Transients

$\mathbf{X}_{n \times m}$: n observations (samples), m variables, $n > m$

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{t}_1 \mathbf{p}'_1 + \mathbf{t}_2 \mathbf{p}'_2 + \dots + \mathbf{t}_k \mathbf{p}'_k, \quad k \leq \min\{m, n\}$$

\mathbf{p}_i : eigenvectors of the covariance matrix

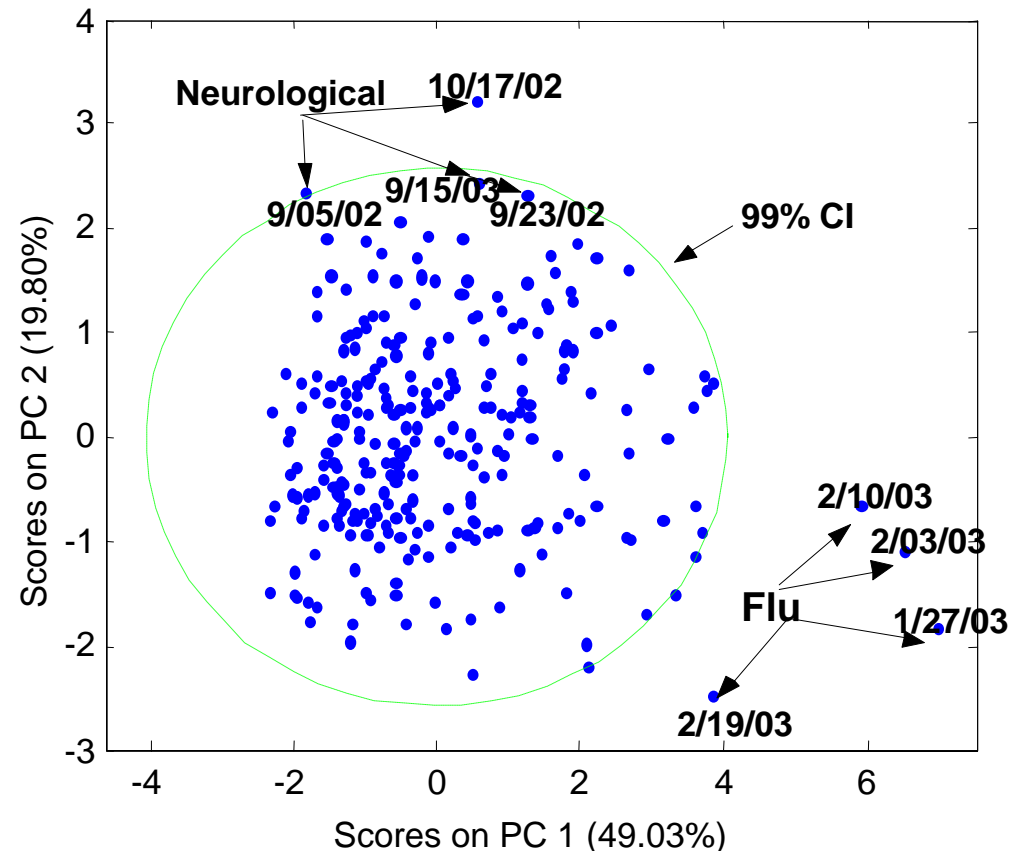
\mathbf{t}_i : vector of scores on principal component i

$$\mathbf{X} \mathbf{p}_i = \mathbf{t}_i \quad (\text{projection of } \mathbf{X} \text{ onto the } \mathbf{p}_i)$$

$$\mathbf{t}'_i \mathbf{t}_j = 0, \quad i \neq j \quad (\text{orthogonal})$$

$$\mathbf{p}'_i \mathbf{p}_j = 0, \quad i \neq j \quad (\text{orthonormal})$$

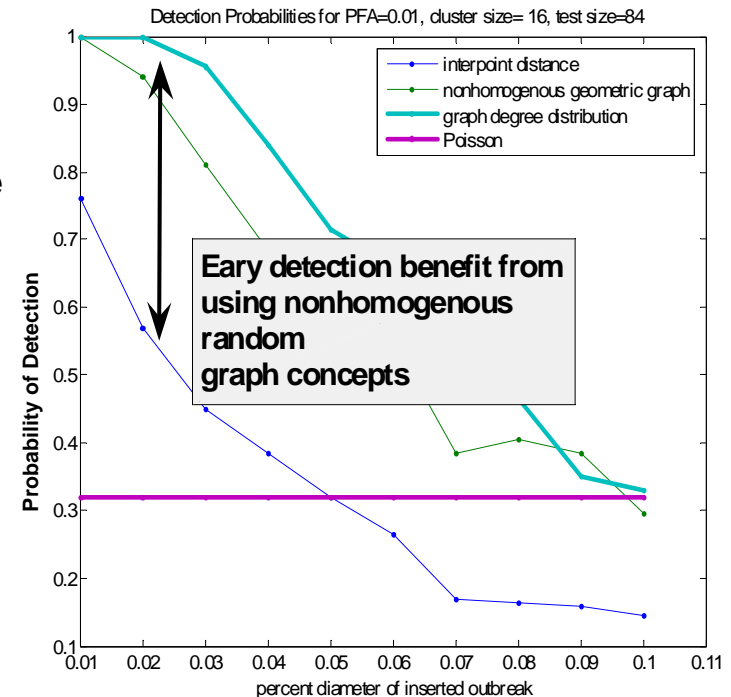
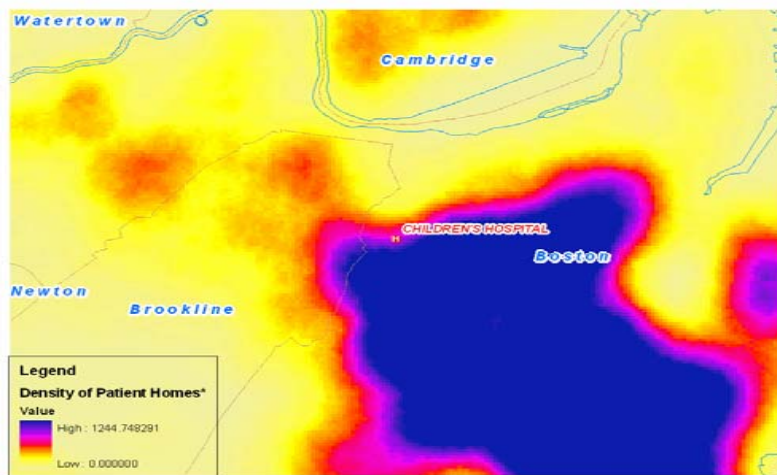
Transients in Influenza and Neurological Syndromes



Highlight

Spatial Detection Based on Random Geometric Graphs

- Approach:
 - Choose a time window
 - Choose a set of interpoint distance thresholds $d_1 < d_2 < \dots < d_n$
 - For each interpatient distance d_k , F_k = fraction of interpoint distances $\leq d_k$
 - This cumulative distribution vector is the test statistics
 - Historical data is used to calculate thresholds



$$S = \left(\vec{D} - E(\vec{D}) \right)' COV(\vec{D})^{-1} \left(\vec{D} - E(\vec{D}) \right)$$

Population catchment area of Children's Hospital, Boston

Impact

Biodefense

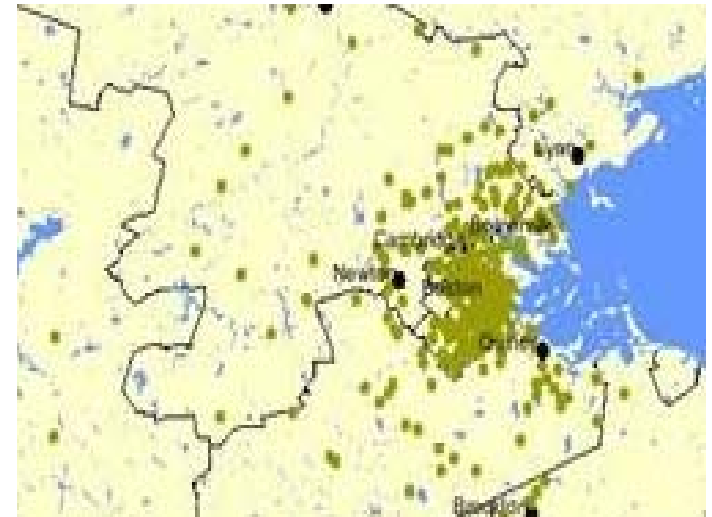
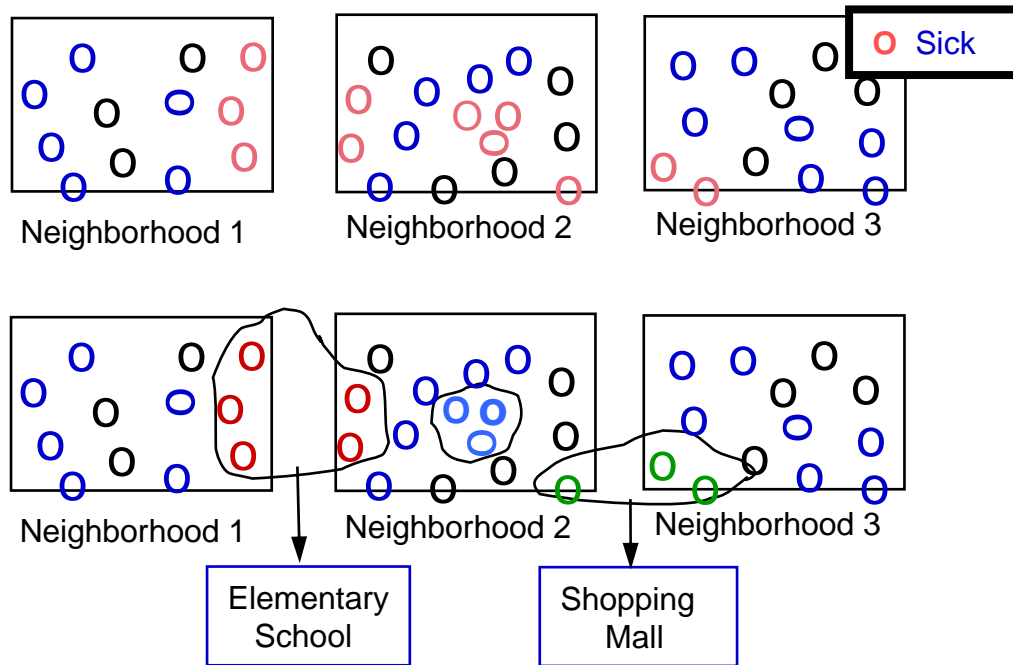
- Strengthens biosecurity
- Saves lives (military and civilian)
- Reduces cost of post-epidemic management
- Reduces economic loss in productivity
- Improves public health surveillance both in the short term and long term

MITRE

- Relevant to MITRE sponsors
- Opportunity to model real data and validate models against real data
- Collaboration with leading academic and medical institutions
- Enhances MITRE expertise and leadership in disease modeling and surveillance

Future Plans

Signatures of social contacts are embedded in spatial data!



Source: Children's Hospital, Boston

Transients in Time, Space, and Social Networks

Develop social network models of spread of disease, apply to HIPAA-compliant social contact data from public health communities, and transition to real-time surveillance systems

Transients in Time and Space

Develop spatio-temporal models of early detection, apply to HIPAA-compliant data, validate, and transition to real-time surveillance systems