

Vector-borne disease outbreak control via instant vector releases

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Joint work with C. Rebelo (Universidade de Lisboa)

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Aedes mosquitoes: A public health problem

- *Aedes* mosquitoes transmit: Dengue fever, Zika, Chikungunya, Yellow fever, West Nile fever...

Aedes mosquitoes: A public health problem

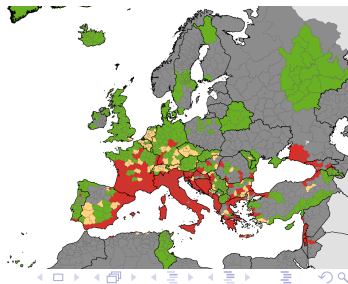
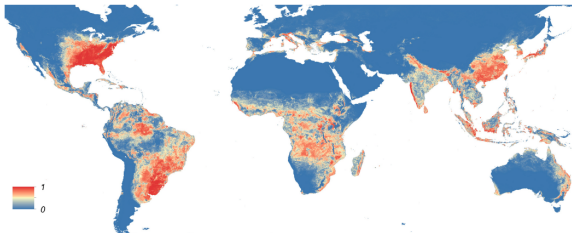
- *Aedes* mosquitoes transmit: Dengue fever, Zika, Chikungunya, Yellow fever, West Nile fever...
- Up to 400 million infections every year and 3.9 billion people at risk in 129 countries for Dengue alone.

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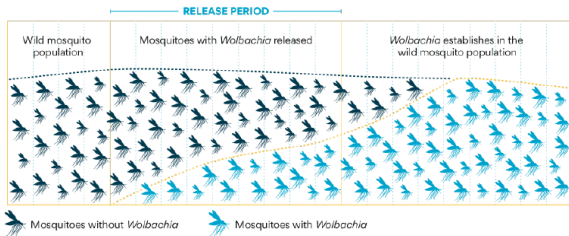
- *Aedes* mosquitoes transmit: Dengue fever, Zika, Chikungunya, Yellow fever, West Nile fever...
- Up to 400 million infections every year and 3.9 billion people at risk in 129 countries for Dengue alone.
- No efficient vaccine, nor antiviral drugs.
- Expansion of vector's habitat (trade, global warming, reduction of predator populations ...)



How to fight it? Two methods

● *Wolbachia* method

- Reduction of the vector capacity.
- Cytoplasmic incompatibility.
- *Wolbachia* vertical transmission.
- Population replacement.



Source: <http://www.eliminatedengue.com/our-research/Wolbachia>

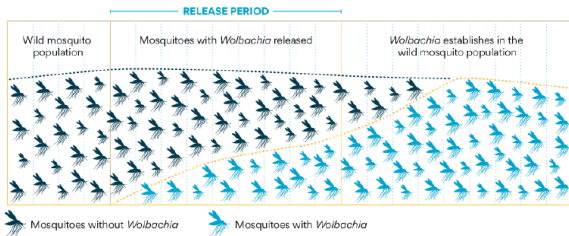
♀\♂	Infecté	Sain
Infecté	I	I
Sain	×	S



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● Sterile insect technique

- Population suppression.
- Recurrent intervention

The model

$$S'_H = b_H H - \frac{\beta_M}{H} I_M S_H - b_H S_H$$

$$E'_H = \frac{\beta_M}{H} I_M S_H - \gamma_H E_H - b_H E_H$$

$$I'_H = \gamma_H E_H - \sigma_H I_H - b_H I_H$$

$$M' = b_M M \left(1 - \frac{M}{K}\right) - d_M M$$

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Impulsive control: $u(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \delta(t - t_i)$ **Constraint:** $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i = C$

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Impulsive control: $u(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \delta(t - t_i)$ **Constraint:** $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i = C$

Goal: Minimise $J(u)$ during an outbreak

$$J(u) := \int_0^T I_H(t) dt$$

Numerics

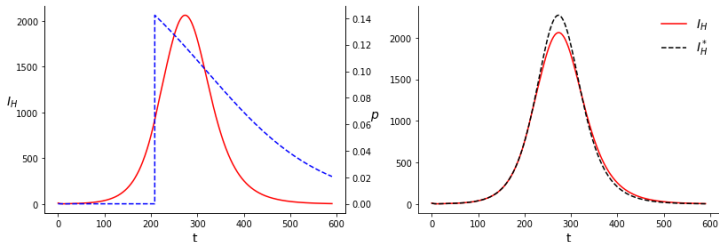
We compute $\frac{\delta J(u)}{\delta t_i}$ and $\frac{\delta J(u)}{\delta c_i}$ and we implement a numerical algorithm.

- For the t_i : Gradient descent
- For the c_i : Uzawa algorithm to deal with the constraint $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i = C$.

Results: Wolbachia

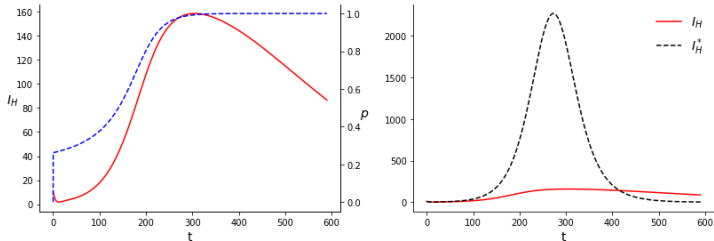
- $C < G(\theta)$: release before the outbreak reaches its peak.
- $C > G(\theta)$: Release at $t = 0$.

$C = 10000$
Reduction:
2.0%



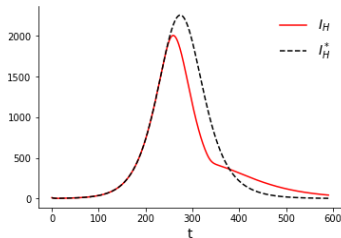
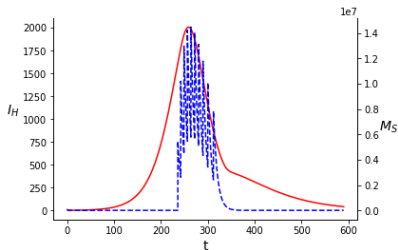
$C = 20000$
Reduction:
80.3%

$G(\theta) \approx 14800$

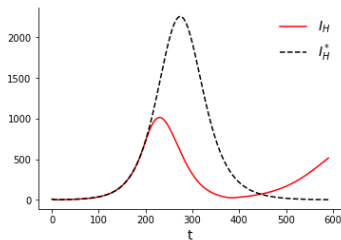
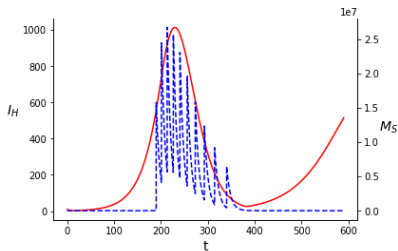


Results SIT: 10 releases

$C = 7.5 \cdot 10^7$
Reduction:
12.3%

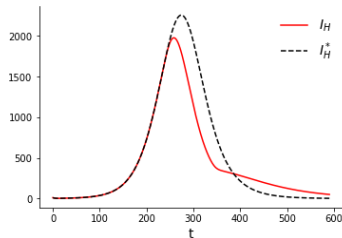
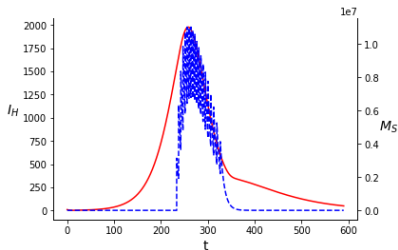


$C = 1.5 \cdot 10^8$
Reduction:
49.1%

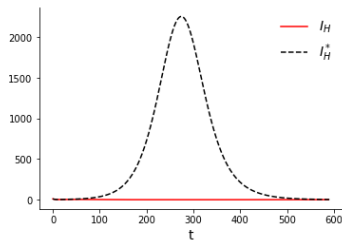
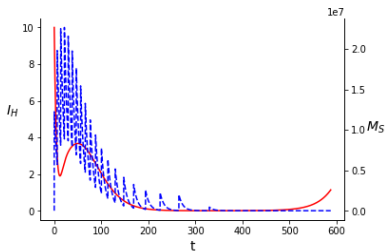


Results SIT: 20 releases

$C = 7.5 \cdot 10^7$
Reduction:
13.9%



$C = 1.5 \cdot 10^8$
Reduction:
99.9%



Conclusions

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 - Optimal strategy: One single release
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 - Strategy and results depend highly on the number of jumps at first.
 - After ~ 20 jumps almost no improvement.
 - With few mosquitoes: spaced releases around the peak.
 - With a lot of mosquitoes: spaced releases from the beginning.

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Thank you for your attention