Finite resources, choices & infectious disease models

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- ► How can we represent changing behaviour in epi models?
- ► How can we represent finite resources in epi models?
- ► I mean *explicitly* represent...





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- ► Modelling entities: more than just people
- ► Focus on *interactions*





Rule-based modelling

- Used in molecular biology
- ► Generalisation of reaction-based models
- ► Transparent: explicit sytax for writing models
- ► Expressive: captures a large class of interesting models
- ► Scalable: keeps a lid on combinatorial explosion
- ► Composable: models can be easily combined





COMPARTMENTAL MODELS







REACTION MODELS

$$S + I \xrightarrow{k_1} E + I \tag{1}$$

$$\stackrel{k_2}{\longrightarrow} I$$
 (2)

$$I \xrightarrow{k_3} R \tag{3}$$





AN EPIDEMIC OF MASKS

$$P_{M+} + R \longrightarrow P_{M-} + R$$
 (5)





AGENTS

By analogy with *reagents*, RBM has *agents*:

```
// An person has a state describing the disease as
// well as receptors for vaccines and messages
%agent: P(covid{s e i r} vax msg)
// A vaccine can bond to a person
%agent: Vax(p)
// A message can be positive or negative
%agent: Msg(s{pos neg})
```





```
// An person has a state describing the disease as
// well as receptors for vaccines and messages
%agent: P(covid{s e i r} vax msg)
```

```
P() // any person
```





```
// An person has a state describing the disease as
// well as receptors for vaccines and messages
%agent: P(covid{s e i r} vax msg)

P(covid{i}) // an infectious person
```





```
// An person has a state describing the disease as
// well as receptors for vaccines and messages
%agent: P(covid{s e i r} vax msg)

P(vax[.]) // an unvaccinated person
P(vax[_]) // a vaccinated person
```





```
// An person has a state describing the disease as
// well as receptors for vaccines and messages
%agent: P(covid{s e i r} vax msg)

// an unvaccinated, susceptible person
P(covid{s}, vax[.])
```





```
// An person has a state describing the disease as
// well as receptors for vaccines and messages
%agent: P(covid{s e i r} vax msg)
// A message can be positive or negative
%agent: Msg(s{pos neg})
// an with a positive opinion about vaccines
P(msg[1]), Msg(s[1]{p})
```



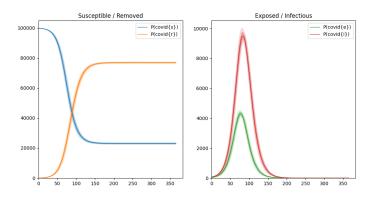


Rules: infection dynamics





Baseline: just SEIR







Rules: Production and Degradation of Vaccine





Rules: immunisation

```
// People with positve sentiment about vaccines 

// get immunised -- bound to a vaccine 

'immunisation'  Vax(p[.]), P(vax[.], msg[1]), Msg(s[1]{pos}) \rightarrow Vax(p[2]), P(vax[2], msg[1]), Msg(s[1]{pos}) @ vax
```





Rules: influence and forgetting





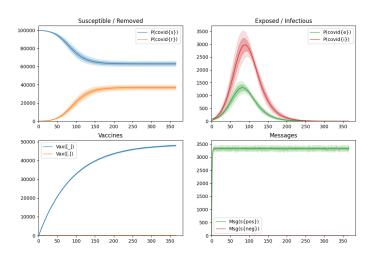
Rules: Promotional Campaign

```
// Some global promotion of vaccines -- perhaps
// an advertising campaign
'promotion' . -> Msg(s{pos}) @ promo
```





Promotional Campaign





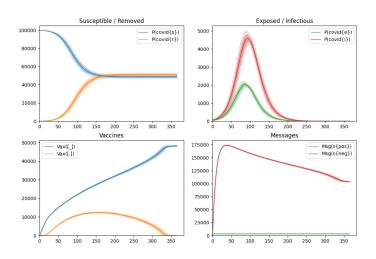


Rules: antivaxxers





Antivaxxers





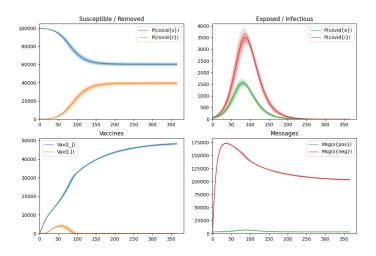


Rules: the voice of experience





THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

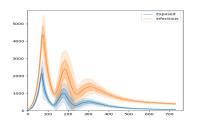


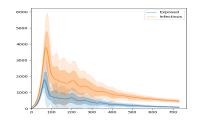


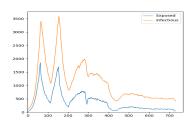


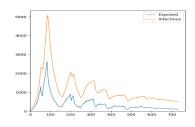
Trajectories and averages

SURVEILLANCE TESTING WITH TRIGGERS (FIND LMIC WORK)













William Waites, Matteo Cavaliere, David Manheim, Jasmina Panovska-Griffiths, and Vincent Danos. *Scaling up epidemiological models with rule-based modelling*. June 2020. arXiv: 2006.12077 [q-bio.PE]

This model:

https://git.sr.ht/~wwaites/icms-modresp (82 lines)

Kappa Language: https://kappalanguage.org

Thank you

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