E²M²: Ecological and Epidemiological Modeling in Madagascar

Welcome!

What are we doing here?



January 13 – January 22, 2016 Centre ValBio Ranomafana National Park, Madagascar

Thanks to our sponsors!









PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



ICI3D: International Clinics on Infectious Disease, Dynamics, and Data http://www.ici3d.org/

MMED: Clinic on the Meaningful Modeling of Epidemiological Data

May-June 2018, Cape Town, South Africa



DAIDD: Clinic on Dynamical Approaches to Infectious Disease Data

December 2018, Florida, USA



ICI3D: International Clinics on Infectious Disease, Dynamics, and Data

South African Center for Epidemiological Modeling and Analysis (SACEMA), Director Dr. Juliet Pulliam University of Stellenbosch



ICI3D, Program Director Dr. Steve Bellan University of Georgia



Types of Models



Mathematical



 $\frac{\partial a}{\partial a} \ln f_{a,\sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{(\xi_1 - a)}{\sigma^2} f_{a,\sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \int T(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x,\theta) dx = M\left(T(\xi) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\xi,\theta)\right) \int_{\infty}^{\theta} \pi d\theta$

Concepts in the

Generally, the idea of the model is to recapitulate the data







Generally, the idea of the model is to recapitulate the data

But, sometimes, data are complex!



Models

Data

Claudius Ptolemey, AD 90-168



Model:

All planets and moons in the solar system cycle around the Earth ("epicycles")

Forged data to support his model!



Nicolaus Copernicus, 1473-1543



Model:

All celestial bodies orbit the sun.

But he didn't have any data!



Tycho Brahe, 1546-1601



Collected very a large amount of precise data but still remained loyal to the Ptolemaic model.

Compromised -**Adapted Model:** The sun and the moon orbit the Earth but everything else orbits the sun



Johannes Kepler, 1571-1630



Used Brahe's data to fit Copernicus' model

New Paradigm:

All celestial bodies orbit the sun.



Johannes Kepler, 1571-1630



Used Brahe's data to fit Copernicus' model

New Paradigm:

All celestial bodies orbit the sun.

A model becomes paradigm when it is overwhelmingly accepted as fact.



The Utility of Models



- "All models are wrong, but some are useful."
 George Box
- We use models to predict, but also to explain.

If we can get the model to recapture the data, then maybe the model can help explain what's going on in the data







If we can get the model to recapture the data, then maybe the model can help explain what's going on in the data



Model Fitted to Data

Road Map

schedule and materials live at: https://carabrook.github.io/E2M2.html

Road Map

- Lectures
- Tutorials/Activities
- Independent Work

Sunday: "Thinking About Data"

- Models and Data
- Linear regression & simple stats
- Exploring and Visualizing Data in R
- Basic statistical modeling in R
- Student introductions & presentations

Wednesday: "Fitting Models to Data"

- Model Fitting in Practice the Basic Concept
- Alternative Approaches to Model Fitting
- Epidemic Cards
- Model Fitting with Epidemic Cards
- Model Telephone

Monday: "Deeper Thinking About Data"

- Intro to Mixed Modeling
- Intro to Occupancy Modeling
- Mixed modeling in R
- Occupancy modeling in R
- Formulating research questions

Tuesday: "Thinking About Mechanism"

- Intro to Compartmental Models & Differential Equations
- Building mechanistic models in R
- Dynamical Fever
- Refining research questions for modeling
- Defining a model world

Thursday: "Refining Your Work"

 Modeling Extensions: Metapopulation Theory, Including Heterogeneity, etc.

- Intro to Network Modeling
- Intro to Spatial Modeling
- Intro to Network Modeling
- Spatial Modeling & Statistics in R
- Final research plans

Friday: "Putting it All in Perspective"

- Model Evaluation and
 Comparison
- Modeling in Practice: The Lifecycle of a Modeling Project
- Model Selection with Age-Prevalence Data
- Research plan work time

Monday: "Sharing Your Work"

• Final student presentations