

Two simulation models for COVID-19 epidemic dynamics and some related aspects

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Updated version based on: R. German, A. Djanatliev, Lisa Maile, P. Bazan, H. Hackstein: Modeling Exit Strategies from COVID-19 Lockdown with a Focus on Antibody Tests, Preprint, MedRxiv, April 2020, doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.14.20063750.



Extended SEIR Model

Formulated as System Dynamics/ODE/Compartment Model*



* all equations are given in the paper

- counts persons in health states and transitions between them, e.g., by infection, recovery, etc.
 - allows to model
 - disease dynamics
 - interventions: isolation, hygienic measures, adaptive repetitive lockdowns, AB tests (with sensitivity)
- solution
 - just ODE solver
 - very sensitive to parameters (e.g., infectious period)



Realization:



with simulation software AnyLogic, www.anylogic.com



Fit the Parameters

https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/478220a4c454480e823b17327b2bf1d4





Fit the Parameters

Lockdown starting on Monday 23.03.2020

Screenshot: 25.05.2020



Assuming that RKI only captures symptomatic cases -> model maps real data

large number of unkown cases





Repetitive Lockdowns with AB Tests



- 2020/06/1

- test capacity 100.000/day
- remove hygienic measures
- assume immunity if AB test is positive
- assume that symptomatics get ABs and will get immune
- apply tests randomly on others
- ca. 4.5 millions **additionally** excluded from last intervention
- up to ca. 12 millions with improved testing strategies



Seasonality

- second peak in winter 2021
- ca. 5.5 millions **additionally** excluded from last intervention

2.5

2

1.5

0.5

0

0

200

400





Agent-Based Model

- individuals with health states, contacts, and infections
- in family, leisure, work, hospitals
- configuration of interventions

Configuration dashboard:

DOTID ID. Agei	nt buacu	unnanar			extrapolate results	1	no lockdown	
Population Population Number 8300		AB Test Daily Tests 20		Durations (per day)		 only hospitals and sys-rel working configurable lockdown 		
Medical Staff System-Relevant Staff NOT System-Relevant Staff Household Size (minimax) moder 2 Leisure Rate (per day) Resources Hospitals Number Systemically Relevant	start Testing 20.0 Senativity 0.9 Specificity 0.9 © no AB test AB test: strategy 1b Lackdown Settings		Latency 3 Prodomal Parks Asymptomic parks Duration tel Kop 4 Duration tel Kop 4 D					
		L		famil	y quarantine			
Disease Initially Infected	1 Conta	ct Rates	Initially with AB	0	ABprobAfterDisease	0.8		
Inf. Prob. Family 0	.49 Family	1.8	contag. prodromal	1.0	Death Prob. Home	0.001		
Inf. Prob. Work 0	.35 Work	2.0	manifestation	0.1	Death Prob. Hospital	0.081		
nf. Prob. Leisure 0	.25 Leisure	1.0	Prob. severe	0.045	Death Prob. ICU	0.22		
nf, Prob. Patients	0.3 Patients	0.5	Prob. ICU	0.25	Insert infections after	1	Total LeisureCollSize	726.8

Animation:



with simulation software AnyLogic, www.anylogic.com



Agent-Based vs. System Dynamics Model

Calibration: all agents in leisure, match contact rates and infection probabilities







Digital Tracing

- digital contact tracing instead of traditional manual tracing scales to population size and gives signals instantaneously
- it thus promises to control an epidemic without lockdown
- tradeoff between privacy issues, health benefits, and social effects
- in agent-based model: every agents records its contacts of the recent period (e.g., 14 days)
- results: suppression of disease, number of false alarms (= unnecessary quarantines), etc.
- first example results (not yet credible):





Family Sizes 2.67



Conclusions & Further Work

- System dynamics model
 - can be extended in many ways
 - e.g., PCR tests, relaxation of implicit exponential assumption, sub-populations, sensitivity and specifity of all tests, ...
 - however, there seems to be a modeling limit in complexity and consistency (not for the solution)
- Agent-based model
 - can better include such extensions
 - e.g., can show effects of digital tracing
 - but parameterization more challenging
- Open to collaboration
 - medical/virological/epidemiological expertise, data, parametrization
 - methodology for parametrizing agent-based model
 - generalization of SD model to integral equations to better model timing effects



Appendix Parameters



=,

=_ 61

= 41

=,

=,

=,

=,

=_ 0

=,

=,

0.7

16500

9500

0.95

0.8

0.6

131

▼ Population				
totalPopulation:	=_ 83000000		es	▼ Intervention/Isolation
initialInfections:	=_1	probHospitalICU:	0.75//0.333	percIntervention:
initialImmunizationPerc:	: _ 0	manifestationIndex:	0.1666	startIntervention:
infectionsFromOutsideN	lormal: = 2	probSickHospital:	0.14	durationIntervetion:
ectionsFromOutsideRe	:duced: = 1			interventionThreshold
rom clipboard		probDeathICU:	0.28	intervention meshola.
		probDeathSevere:	0.081	interventionThresholdMin:
Reproduction		probDeathMild:	0.001	perclsolationHospital:
reproductionNumberAv	rg: = 1.7 // 2.3	problmmunity:	= 1	nerclsolationHome:
reproductionNumberVa	r: =, 0.7	Paste from clipboard		
Paste from clipboard				percisolationward:
		✓ Antibody Tests		hygienicLevel:
 Duration/Periods 		An a Com An Alian Am	-	stopHygienicMeasures:
latencyPeriod:	3	testcapAntibody:		
prodromalPeriod:	=2	testABStart:	= 132	Paste from clipboard
percProdVSSymp:	= 1.1	testSensitivity:	0.95	
asympPeriod:	=_ 9	percABTest_Prod:	0.2	
mildPeriod:	= 0	percABTest_Susc:	=_ 0.05	
sympToHospPeriod:		percABTest_Expo:	=, 0.2	
hospPeriod:	= 10	percABTest_WasSymp:	0.000000001	
ICUPeriod:	= 10	percABTest_Asymp:	=_ 0.2	
hospTolCUPeriod:	= 1	percABTest_WasAsymp:	=1-(this.percABTest_Sus	
	-		<	
delayForRegeneration:	=4	Paste from clipboard		
 Paste from clipboard 				