

SEMINARIOS LECTURA PAPERS COVID19

Expositor: Héctor Ramírez, (DIM-CMM, U. de Chile).

Título: "Tiempo óptimo para activar medidas de mitigación no farmacéuticas"

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Optimal, near-optimal, and robust epidemic control

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Objetivos:

- Estudiar intervenciones en tiempo limitado para reducir los peaks de contagiados/infectados
- Comparar intervenciones óptimas con otras más prácticas pero sub-óptimas
- Estudiar el tiempo óptimo para comenzar una intervención
- Lo anterior se hace para un modelo SIR (susceptible, infectado, recuperado)

Modelo SIR

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta SI$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \beta SI - \gamma I$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma I$$

$$S(t) + I(t) + R(t) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{R}_0 = \frac{\beta}{\gamma}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_e = \frac{\beta}{\gamma} S(t)$$

Modelo con intervención

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -b(t) * \beta SI$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = b(t) * \beta SI - \gamma I$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma I$$

If the intervention is initiated at some time $t = t_i$, it must stop at time $t = t_i + \tau$.

$$b(t) = 1 \text{ if } t < t_i \text{ or } t > t_i + \tau$$

Intervención óptima (mantener y luego suprimir):

- **Problema:** Dadas las tasas y el período de intervención, elegir la intervención óptima $(t_i, b(.))$ que minimice el peak de contagiados.

- **Resultado:**
$$b_{\text{opt}}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\gamma}{\beta S}, & t \in [t_i, t_i + f\tau) \\ 0, & t \in [t_i + f\tau, t_i + \tau] \end{cases}$$

Así, en el primer intervalo: $\mathcal{R}_e = 1$ y se **mantiene** los infectados igual a $I(t_i^{\text{opt}})$

mientras que en el segundo: $\mathcal{R}_e = 0$ y se **suprimen**/recuperan los infectados

=> Se contagian primero los susceptibles y luego se recuperan los infectados

La efectividad, comienzo y "balance" (f) de la intervención depende de su duración

Intervenciones sub-óptimas:

- **Controles fijos:**

$$b_{fix}(t) = \sigma, t \in [t_i, t_i + \tau]$$

Tiene un comportamiento e impacto muy similar a la intervención óptima

As τ increases, the optimal σ decreases

- **Intervenciones con cuarentenas (extremadamente) estrictas:**

$$b_0(t) = 0, t \in [t_i, t_i + \tau]$$

Caso límite de las dos intervenciones anteriores

Luego, tiene un comportamiento similar para intervenciones cortas (y es preferible!)

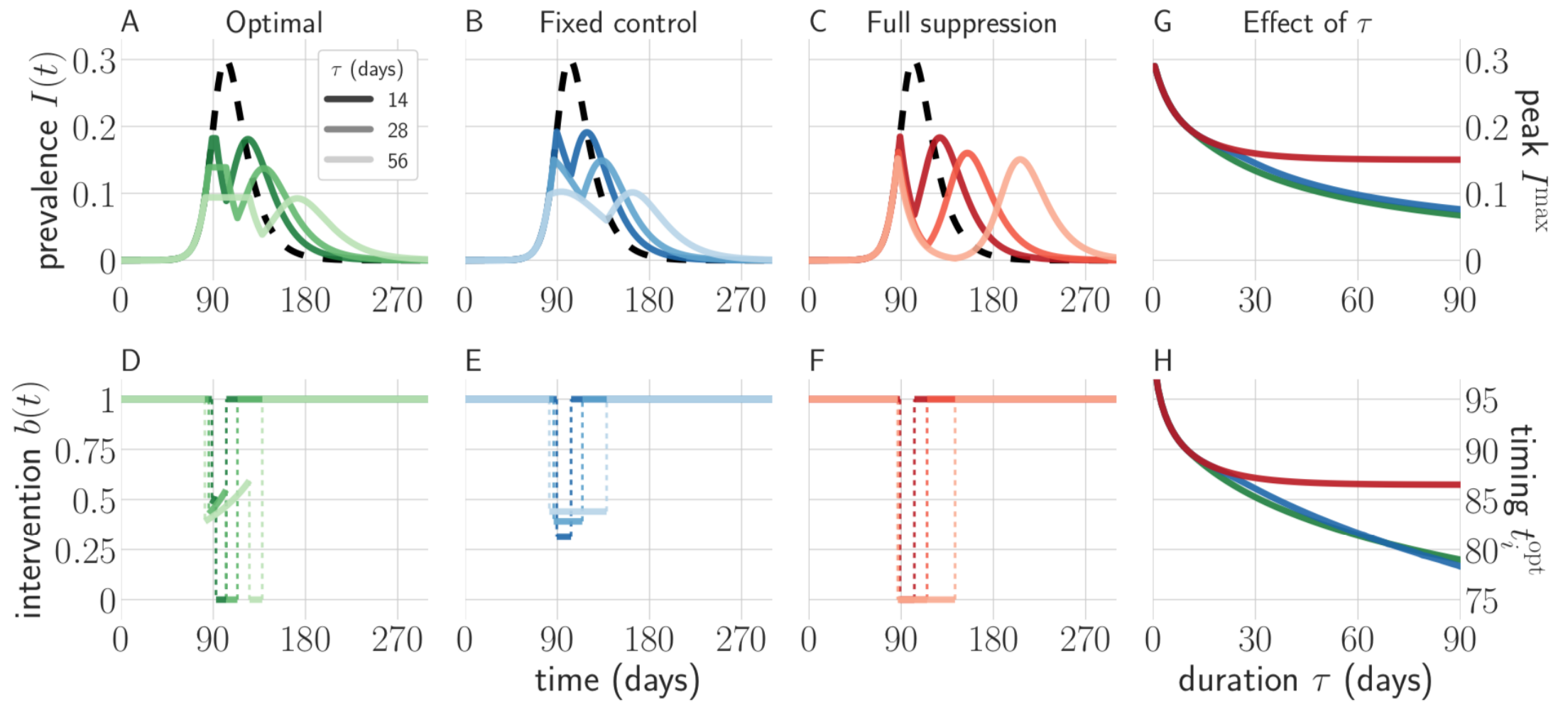
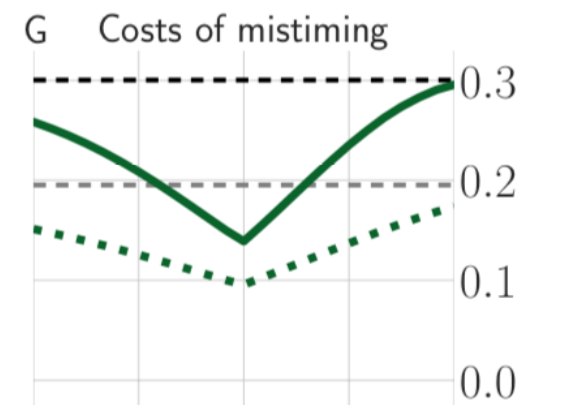
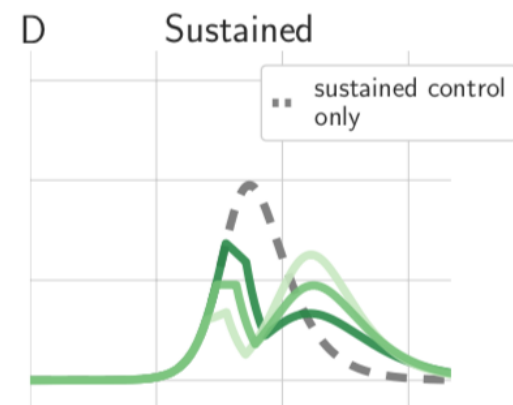
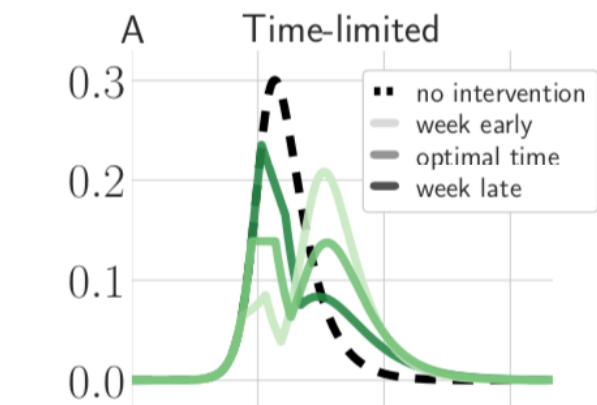


Figure 1: (A–F) Timecourses of epidemics under optimal (A), fixed control (B), and full suppression (C) interventions with three different values of τ : 14 days (dark lines), 28 days (intermediate lines), and 56 days (light lines), and their respective intervention functions (D–F). (G, H) Effect of the duration τ on the infectious prevalence peak (G) and intervention starting times (H) for the optimal intervention (green), the optimized fixed control intervention (blue), and the optimized full suppression intervention (red). Parameters as in Table 1.

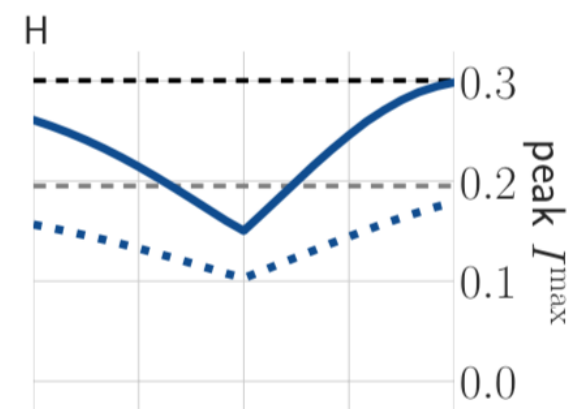
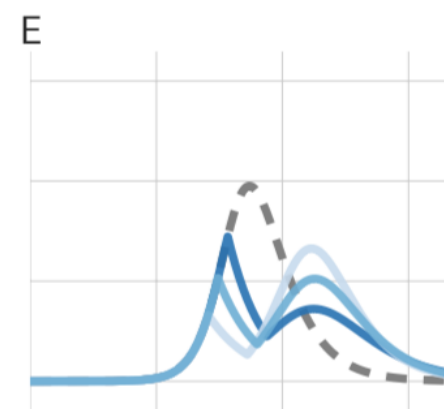
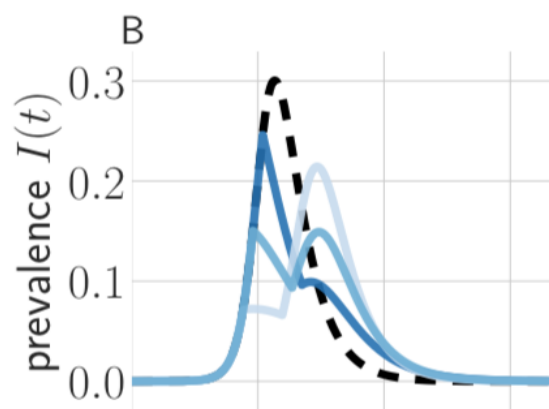
Intervenciones a destiempo:

- Dada la dificultad de estimar e intervenir exactamente en el tiempo óptimo, se analiza las consecuencias de comenzar la intervención antes o después de este
- Se concluye que es **mejor actuar antes** para evitar el primer peak
- Intervención demasiado temprana produce un segundo peak que puede ser muy alto, sin embargo, siempre es peor actuar demasiado tarde
- Una intervención tardía lleva a un primer peak inmediato, mientras que una temprana postpone la ocurrencia del peak
- Se estudia la combinación con **intervenciones sostenidas** en el tiempo ($0.25^* \mathcal{R}_0$)
 - ☐ Destiempo de una semana es peor que solo aplicar la estrategia sostenida
 - ☐ Ambas intervenciones combinadas disminuyen la sensibilidad al destiempo

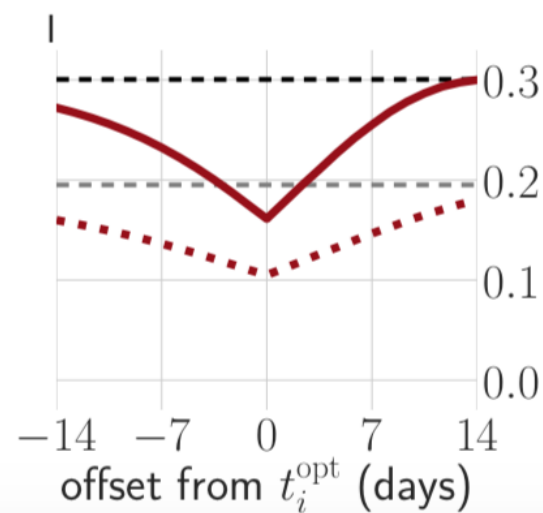
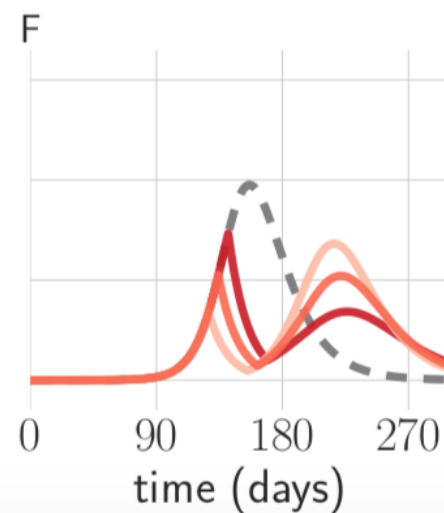
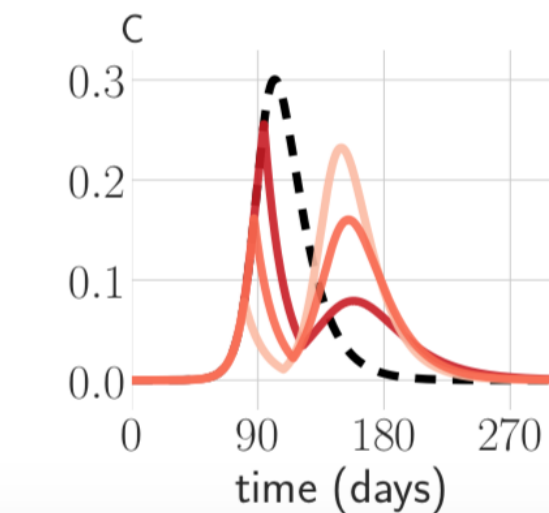
Optimal



Fija



Estricta



8.1 Principle 1: act early

There is an asymmetry between reacting “too early” and reacting too late. The optimal intervention time t_i^{opt} is poised at a cliff’s edge. As γ increases that cliff only steepens; there is an sharper transition between doing optimally and doing terribly (Fig. 3 B). The costs of being early increase more slowly with the degree of error. Moreover, while we do not model this, early action leaves time for a course correction if it is too strong, and delays the higher second peak that it permits. Finally, our analysis shows that early intervention is to a degree self-correcting: the higher-than-expected stock of susceptibles when the intervention begins permits the epidemic to grow more or less rapidly up to the intended $I(t_i)$.

8.2 Principle 2: slow things down

It is easier to time a less steep exponential. Implementing moderate physical distancing measures can slow case growth, which allows for robustly timed aggressive interventions when they are needed. We also suspect that slowing the growth curve will make the inference of epidemiological parameters easier and more accurate, improving one’s chance of hitting t_i^{opt} even as it reduces the costs of missing it. We will study this in future work.

8.3 Principle 3: when all seems lost, bear down

The remarkable success of the crude full suppression interventions in reducing peaks and delaying what they cannot reduce suggests that a policymaker who has evidence that they may be acting late should bear down as soon as possible with a policy as close to full suppression as is achievable. For a disease like COVID-19, in which today’s case data is in fact a snapshot of the situation one to two weeks earlier, what feels right on time may in fact be too late, and what feels late may be disastrously late. With that in mind, a policymaker looking to salvage matters should take a full suppression approach. In fact, full suppression is good as any other strategy at minimizing I^{max} whenever $t_i > t_i^0 > t_i^{\text{opt}}$, where t_i^0 is the

Discusión y problemas abiertos:

- El problema no ha sido escrito, ni menos resuelto, como uno de control óptimo
- Lo anterior permitiría entender mejor la solución obtenida y su robustez
- Si bien el modelo estudiado permite controlar indirectamente el peak de demanda de camas, las **intervenciones óptimas estudiadas no minimizan necesariamente el total de personas-días sobre la capacidad hospitalaria**
- No se mencionan en ningún momento los **asintomáticos**, que parecen ser de gran importancia para el Covid19.
- Lo anterior podría justificar extender este estudio a otros modelos tipo SIR.

Table 1: Model parameters, default values, and sources/justifications

Parameter	Meaning	Units	Value	Source or justification
$\mathcal{R}_0$	basic reproduction number	unitless	3	Estimates for COVID range from 2 to 3.5 [8, 9]
γ	recovery rate	1/days	$\frac{1}{14}$	Infectious period for COVID of approximately 1–2 weeks [12]
β	disease-causing contact rate	1/days	$\mathcal{R}_0\gamma$	calculated
τ	duration of a time-limited intervention	days	28	Approximately a month

