

# Can comparing models of measles introductions into New Zealand and Ebola virus outbreaks in West Africa lead to better control of both?

David Hayman

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Saving bats. Conserving ecosystems



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<sup>m</sup>EpiLab

 MASSEY  
UNIVERSITY  
TE KUNENGĀ KI PŪREHUROA  
UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND

VETERINARY,  
ANIMAL AND  
BIOMEDICAL  
SCIENCES

# Talk outline

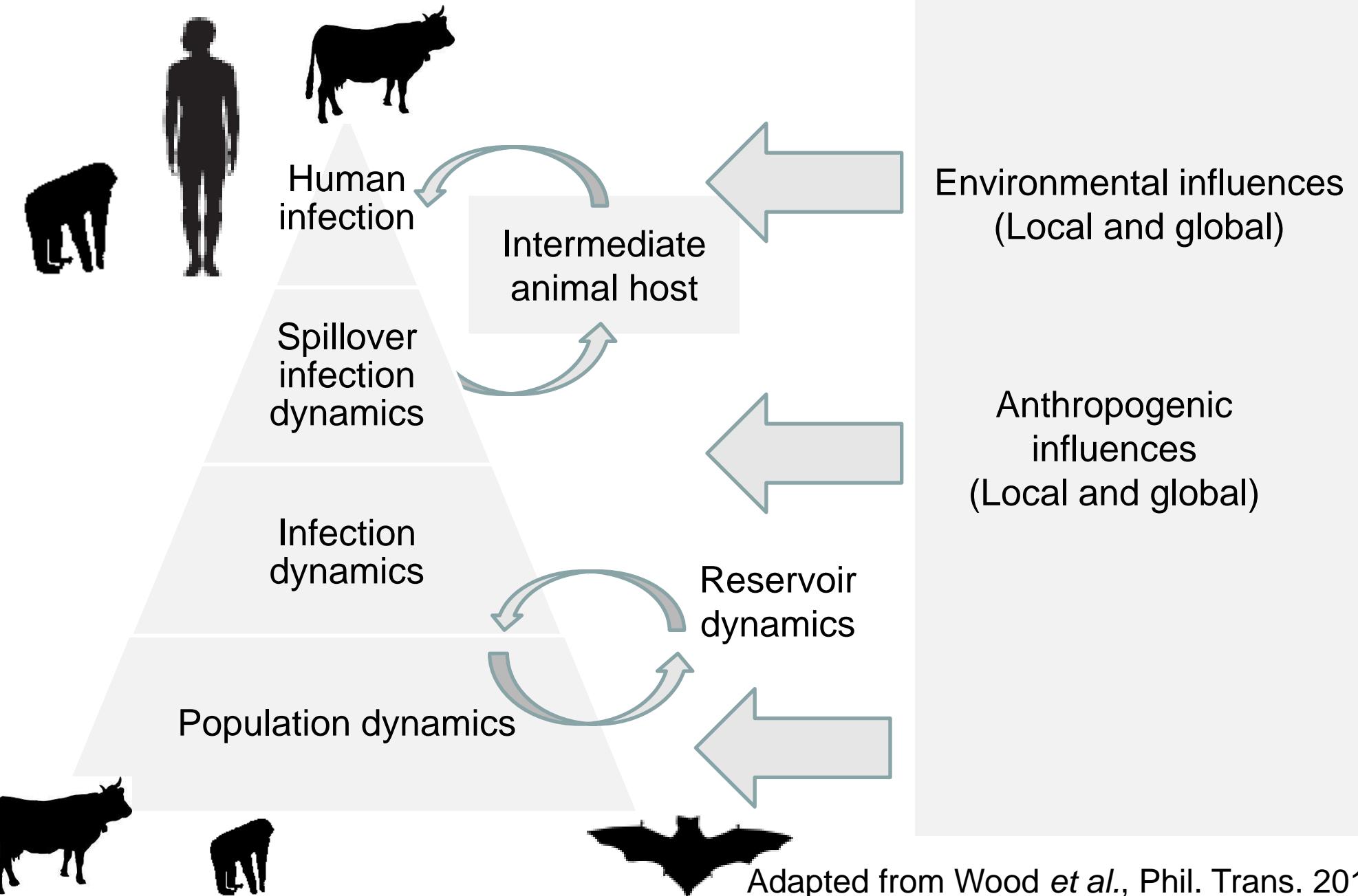
- A framework for (zoonotic) infection studies
- Outbreak case study 1: Ebola virus in W Africa
- Outbreak case study 2: Measles in New Zealand
- Viral phylogeny – what ‘history’ tells us

# Framework

# Directly transmitted infections only



# Zoonotic transmission



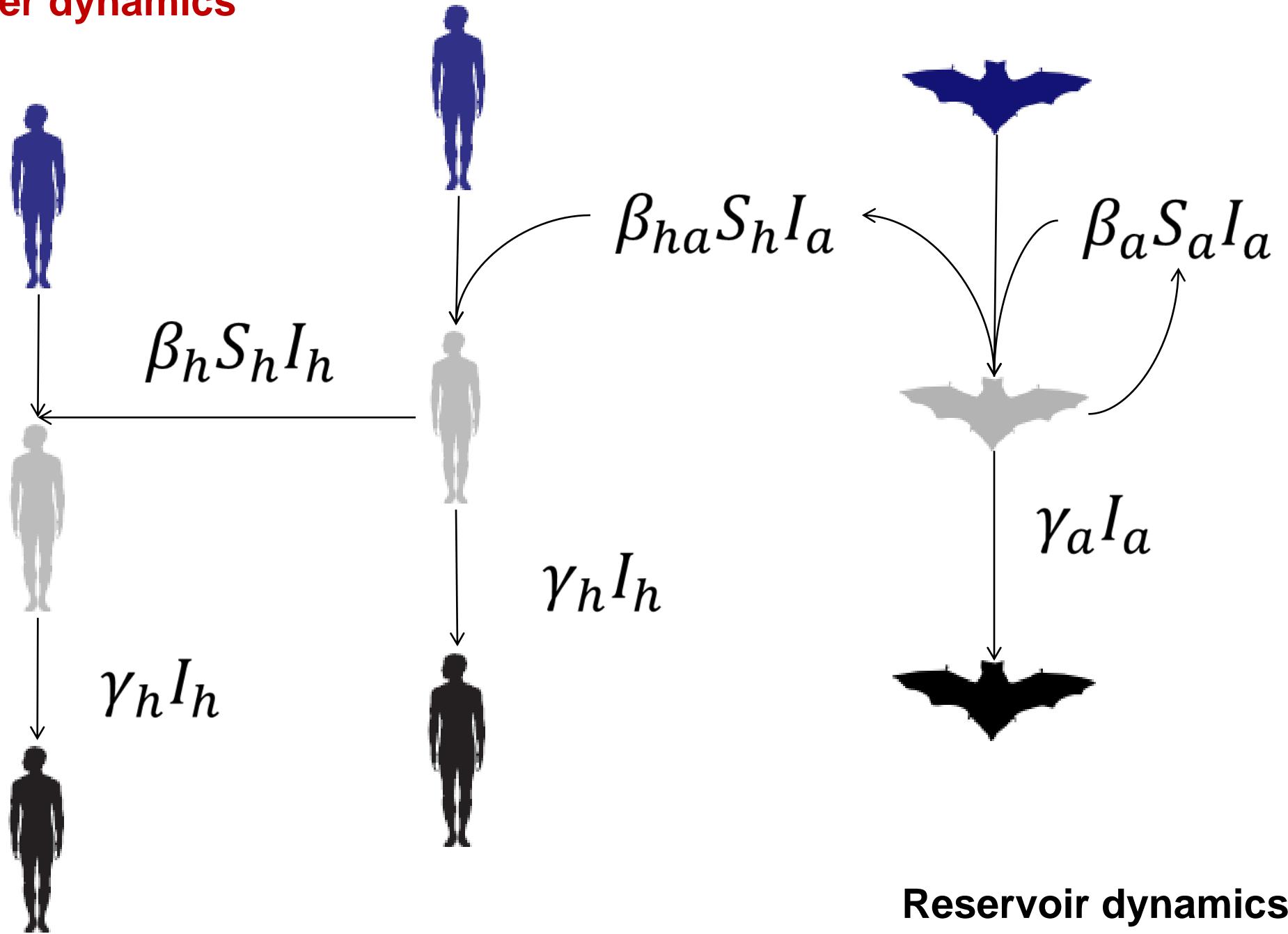
Adapted from Wood *et al.*, Phil. Trans. 2012

# Terminology

- $\beta$  (beta) : transmission coefficient
- $\gamma$  (gamma) : recovery rate
- $S$  : susceptible
- $I$  : infected
- $_a$  : animal
- $_h$  : human

# Ebolavirus transmission pathways

## Spillover dynamics



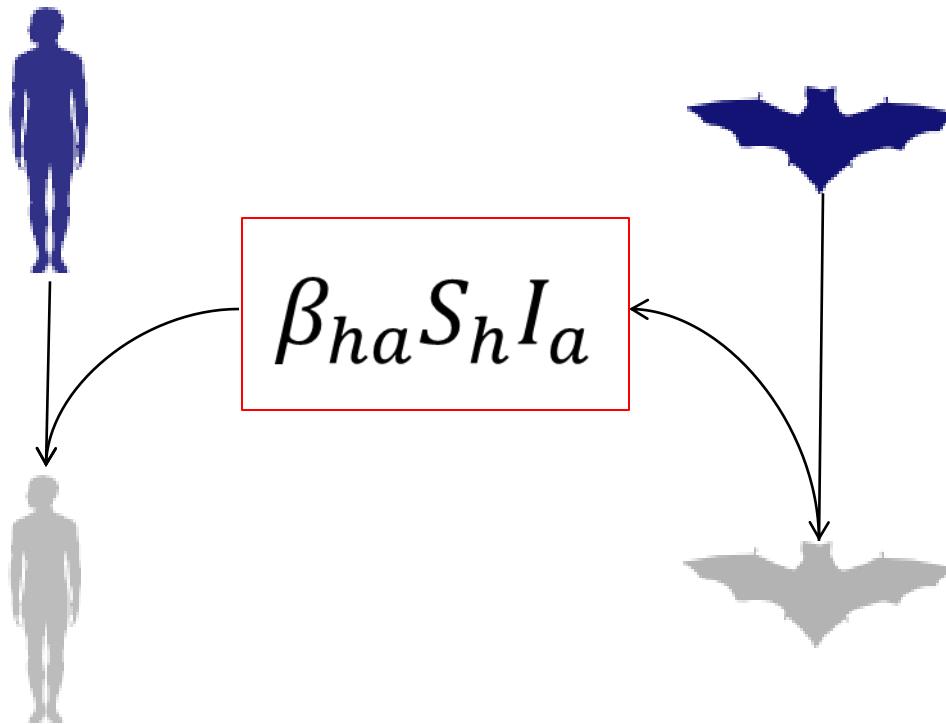
## Reservoir dynamics

# *Ebolavirus* transmission pathways

## Spillover dynamics

Probability of infection

- Immunity
- Dose & duration of exposure
- Pathogen genotype
- Duration and proximity of contact
- Practices (e.g. hand washing)



Contact rates

- Transmission mechanism
- Reservoir abundance
- Spatial overlap
- Human risk behaviours

Prevalence in populations

- 1 or more species
- Host dynamics
- Transmission dynamics and mechanism
- Environmental and agricultural influences

## Reservoir dynamics

Adapted from Lloyd-Smith *et al.*, Science, 2009

# Ebola

## Ebola outbreak in Guinea: 5 things you should know

Ebola hemorrhagic fever has up to 90 per cent fatality rate

CBC News Posted: Mar 24, 2014 3:16 PM ET | Last Updated: Mar 25, 2014 9:34 AM ET



Some residents in western Uganda say they are too scared to go shopping in local markets, visit churches freely for fear of catching the Ebola virus, which has already killed 16 people. (Edward Echwalu/Reuters)

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25 March 2014 Last updated at 16:49

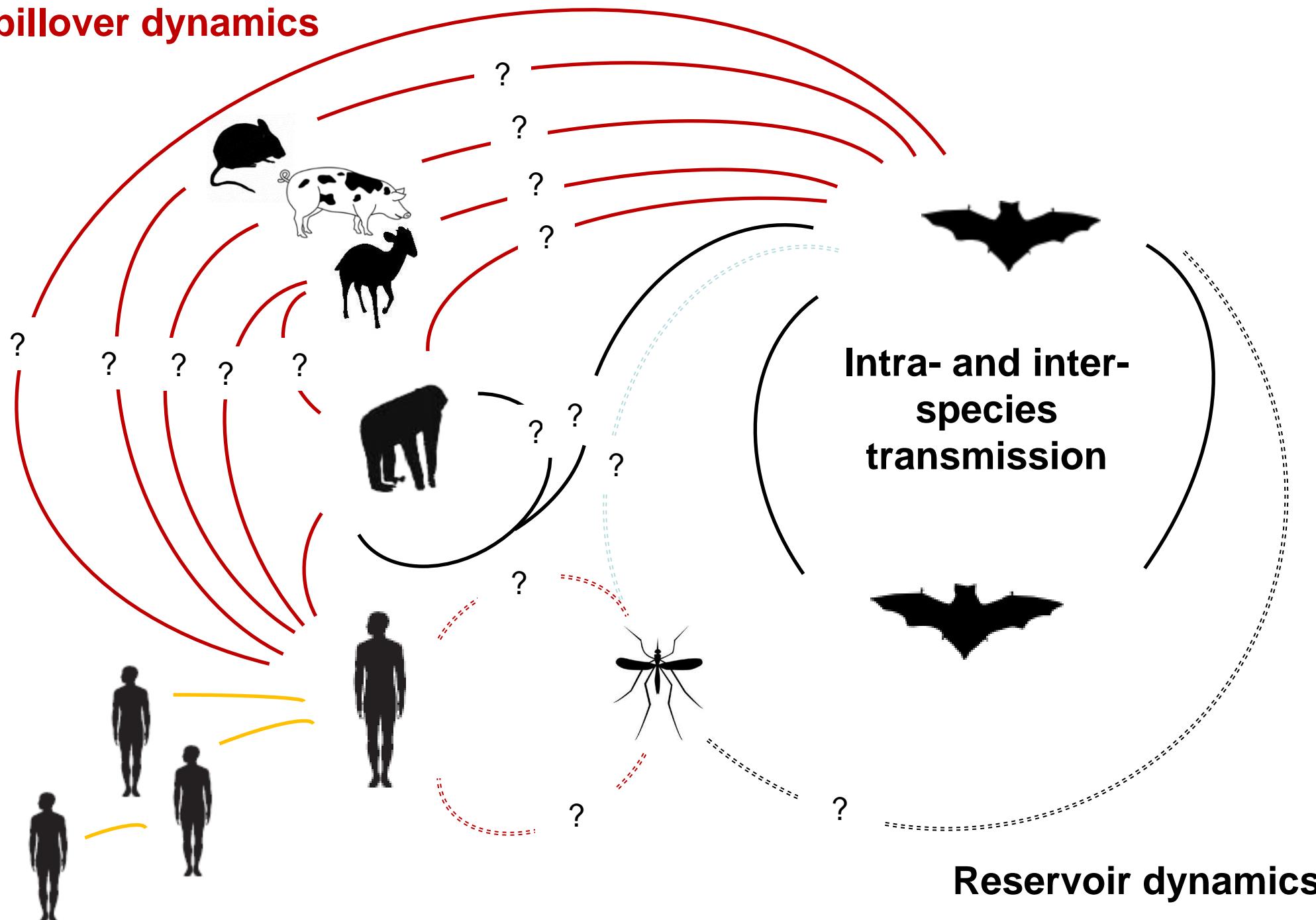
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## Guinea Ebola outbreak: Bat-eating banned to curb virus



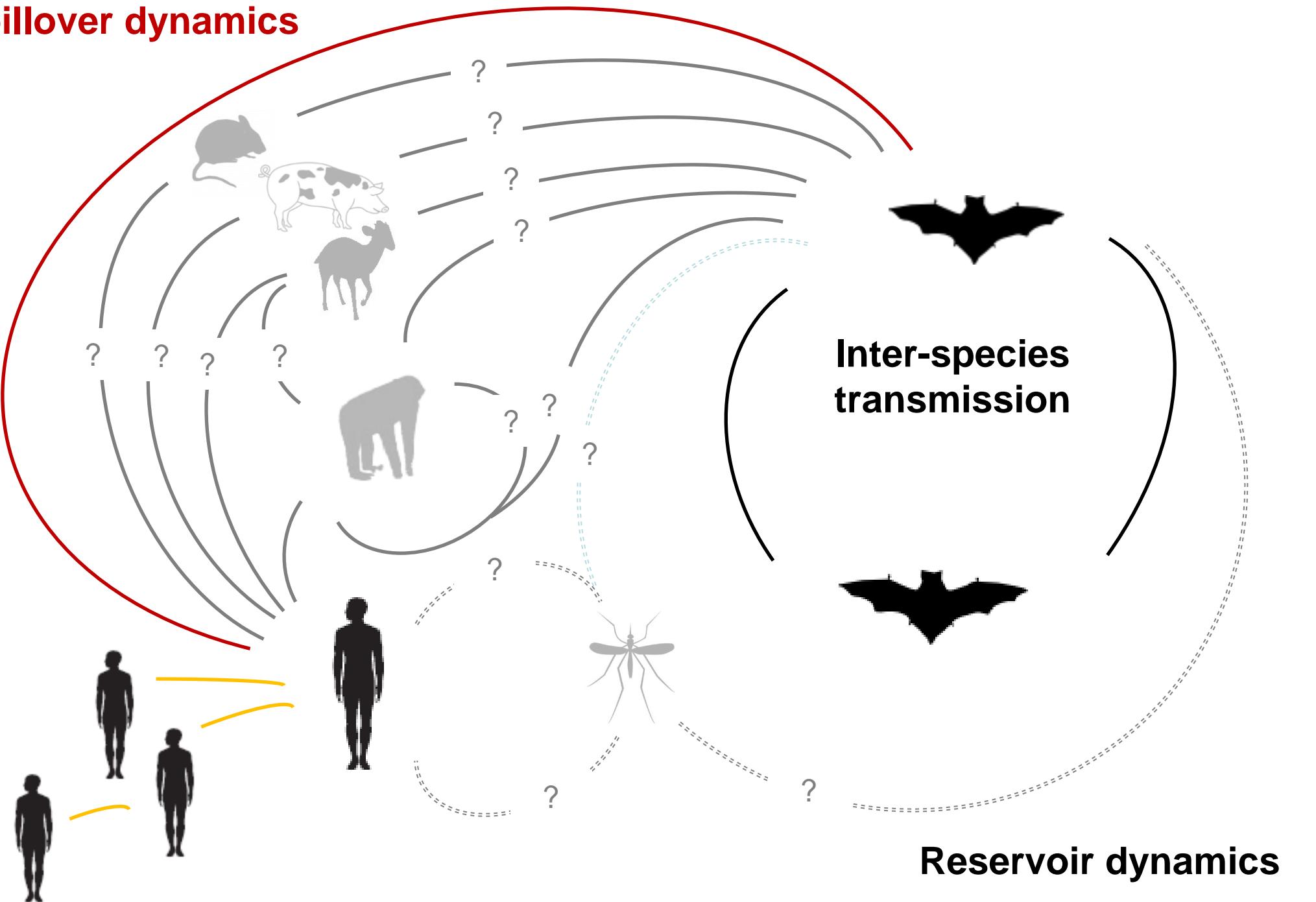
# *Ebolavirus* transmission pathways

## Spillover dynamics



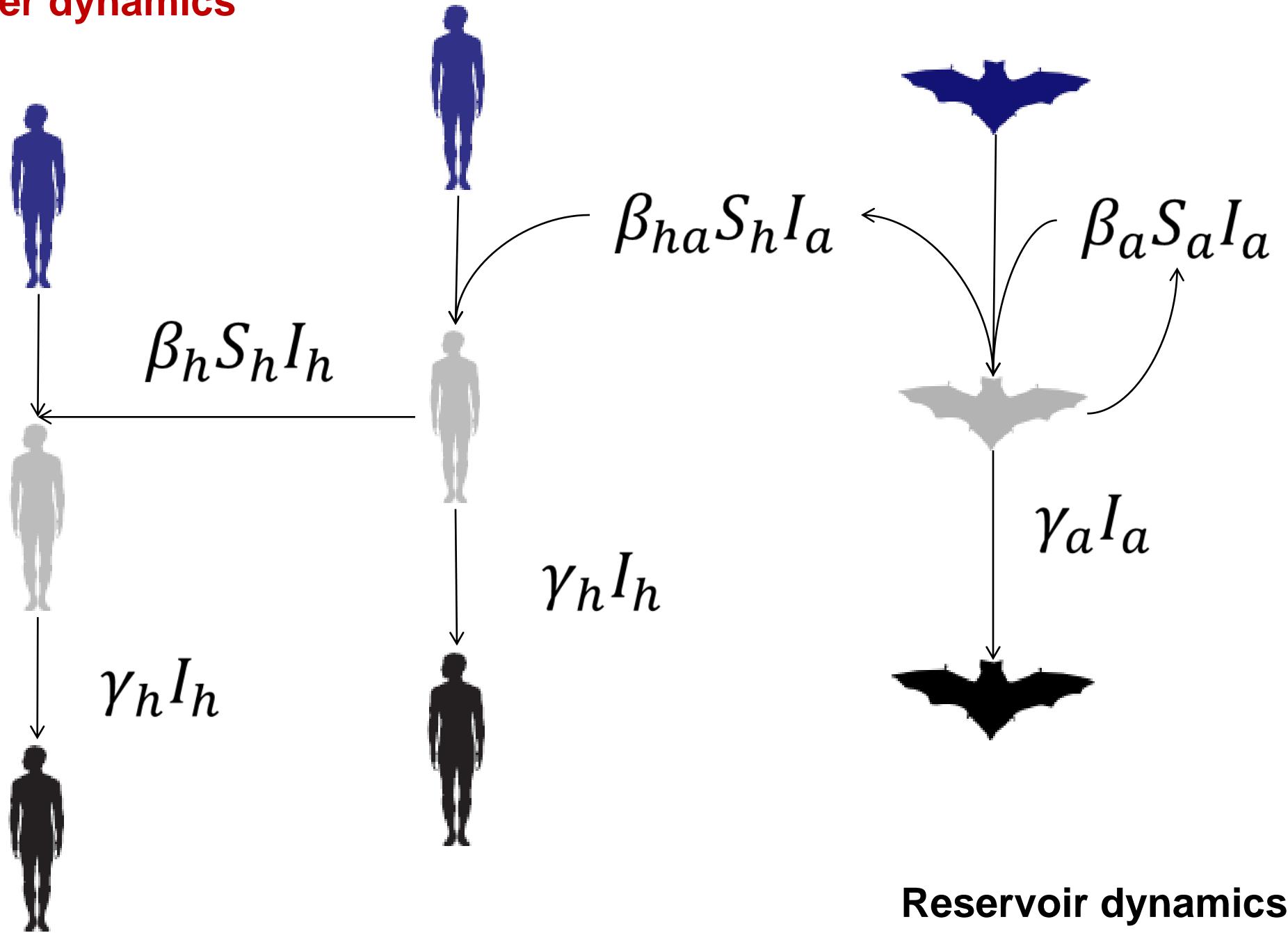
# *Ebolavirus* transmission pathways

## Spillover dynamics



# Ebolavirus transmission pathways

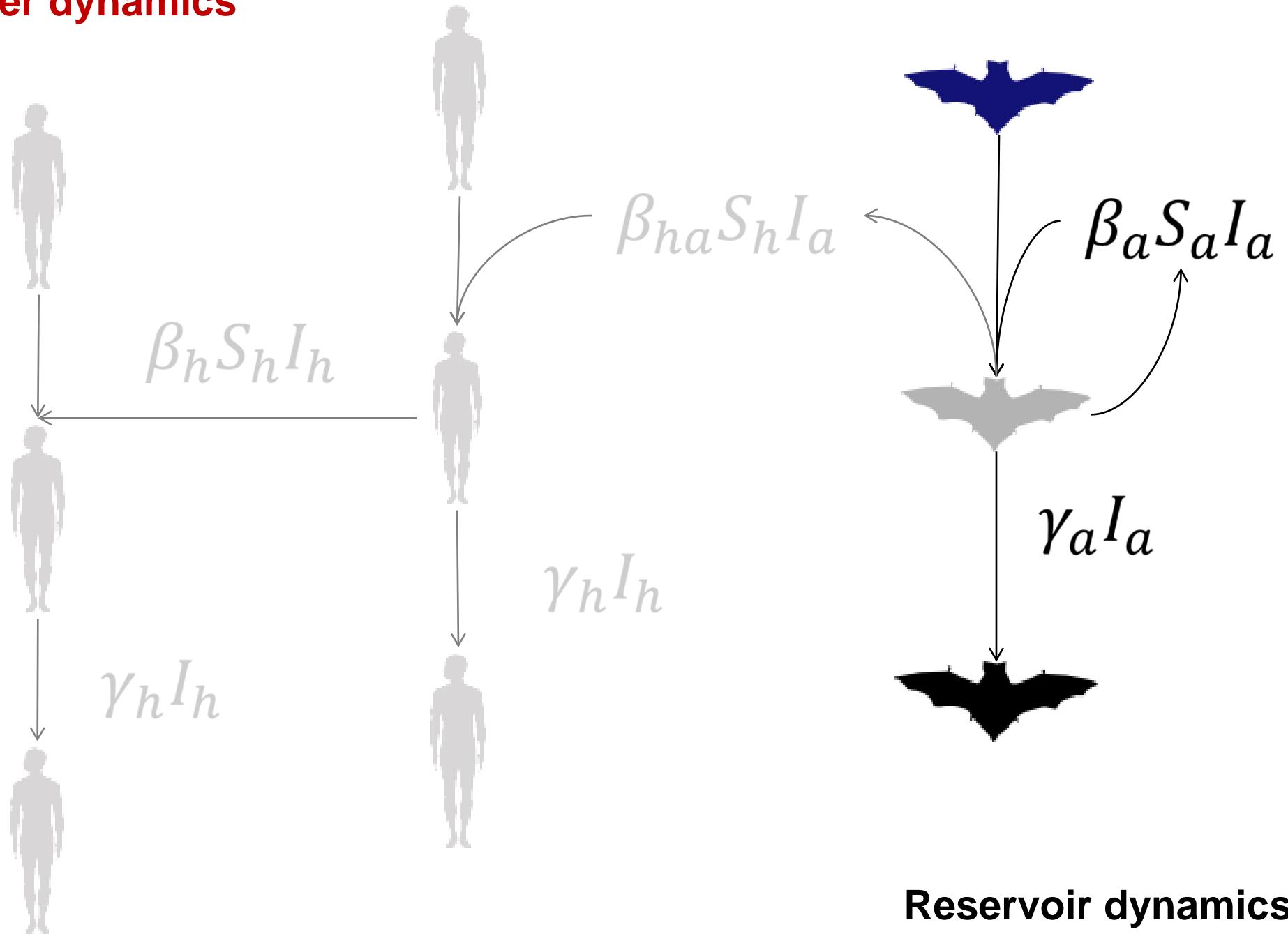
## Spillover dynamics



## Reservoir dynamics

# Ebolavirus transmission pathways

## Spillover dynamics



## Reservoir dynamics

# SIR compartmental models

deterministic

$$\frac{dS_j}{dt} = b(t)(N_a) - \beta S_j(I_j + I_a) - \delta S_j \left( \frac{N}{K} \right) - \varepsilon S_j$$

$$\frac{dS_a}{dt} = -\beta S_a(I_j + I_a) + \varepsilon S_j - \mu S_a \left( \frac{N}{K} \right)$$

$$\frac{dE_j}{dt} = \beta S_j(I_j + I_a) - \varepsilon E_j - \delta E_j \left( \frac{N}{K} \right) - \sigma E_j$$

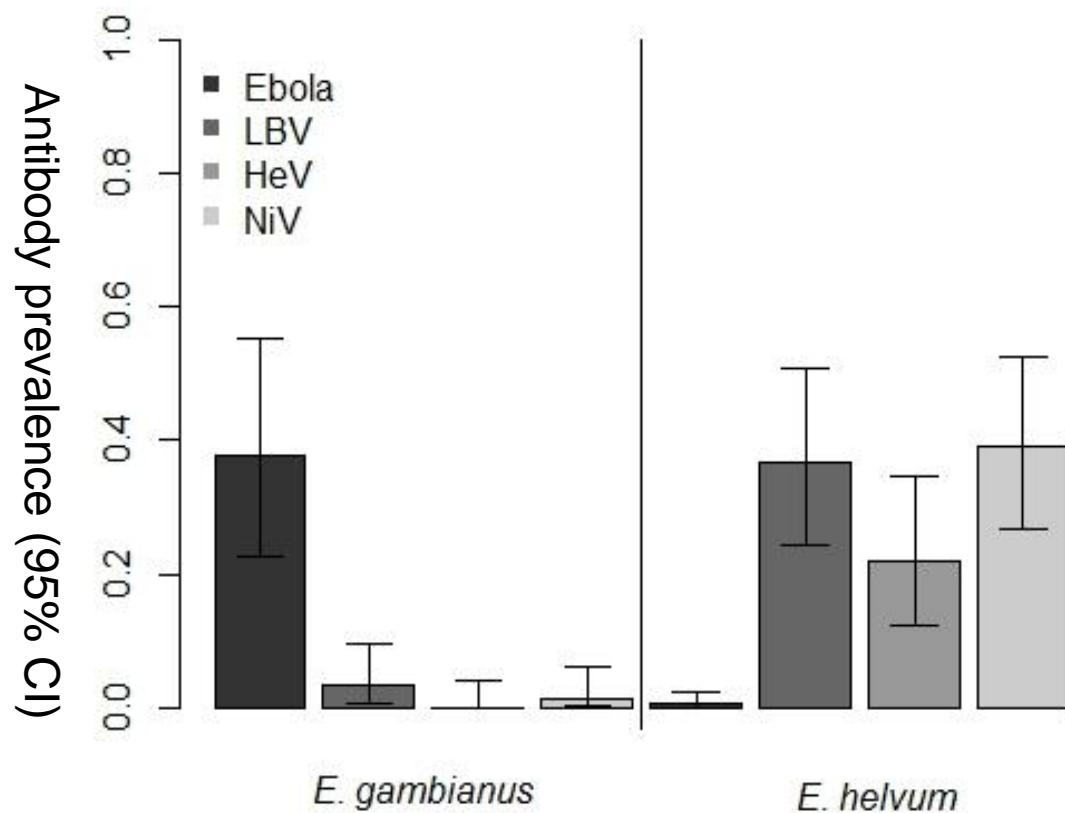
$$\frac{dE_a}{dt} = \beta S_a(I_j + I_a) + \varepsilon E_j - \mu E_a \left( \frac{N}{K} \right) - \sigma E_a$$

$$\frac{dI_j}{dt} = \sigma E_j - \tau I_j - \varepsilon I_j - \delta I_j \left( \frac{N}{K} \right)$$

stochastic

$$(N - \sum_{i=1}^k \Delta n_i, \Delta n_1, \dots, \Delta n_k) \sim multinomial(N; p_0 p_1, \dots, p_k),$$

# Not all bats are equal



# Seasonality and birth pulses

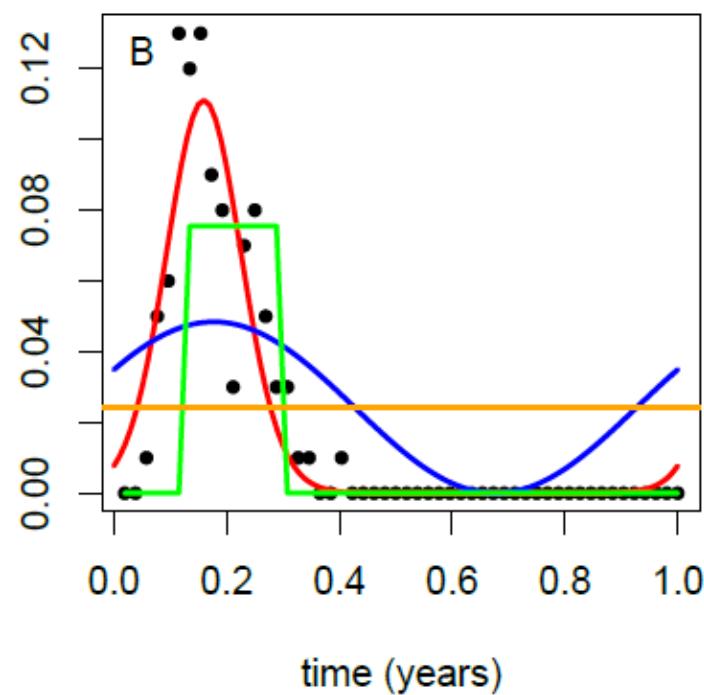
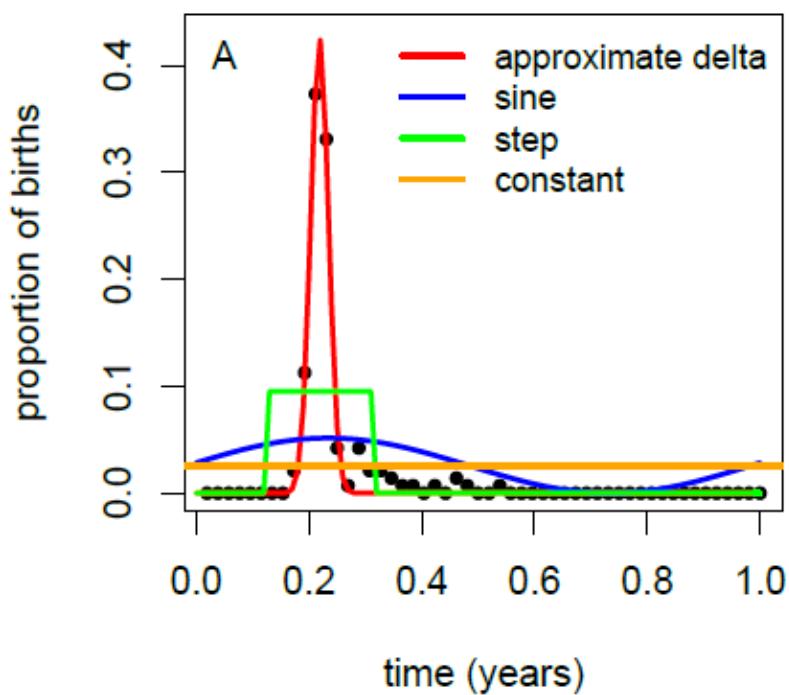
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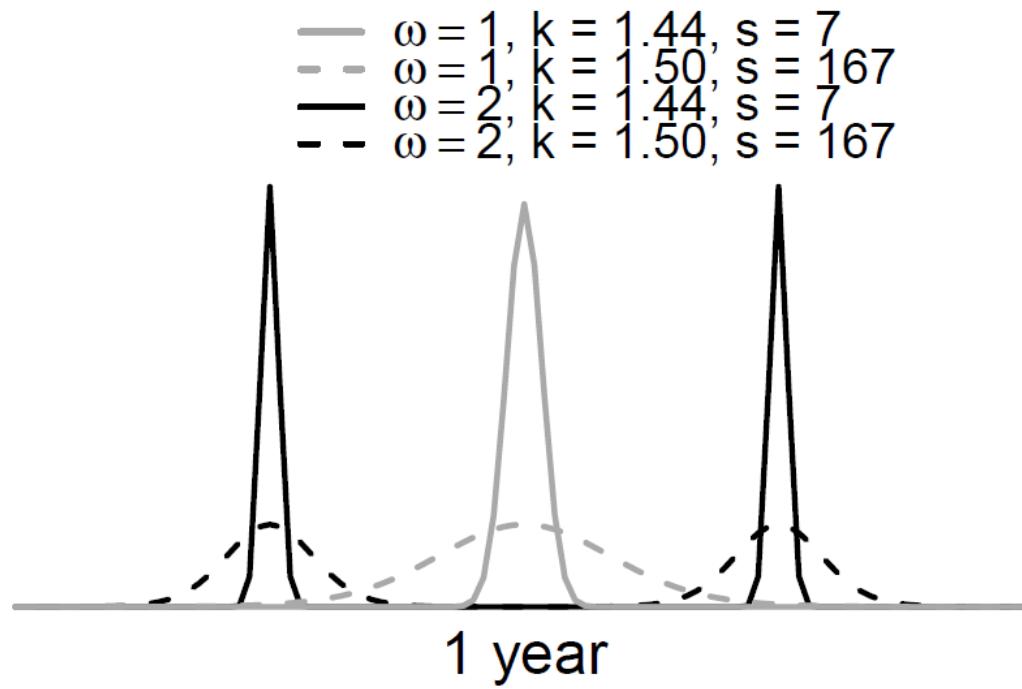
## Seasonal Pulses of Marburg Virus Circulation in Juvenile *Rousettus aegyptiacus* Bats Coincide with Periods of Increased Risk of Human Infection

Brian R. Amman<sup>1</sup>, Serena A. Carroll<sup>1</sup>, Zachary D. Reed<sup>1</sup>, Tara K. Sealy<sup>1</sup>, Stephen Balinandi<sup>1</sup>, Robert Swanepoel<sup>2</sup><sup>✉a</sup>, Alan Kemp<sup>2</sup>, Bobbie Rae Erickson<sup>1</sup>, James A. Comer<sup>1</sup>, Shelley Campbell<sup>1</sup>, Deborah L. Cannon<sup>1</sup>, Marina L. Khristova<sup>3</sup>, Patrick Atimnedi<sup>4</sup>, Christopher D. Paddock<sup>5</sup>, Rebekah J. Kent Crockett<sup>6</sup>, Timothy D. Flietstra<sup>1</sup>, Kelly L. Warfield<sup>7</sup>, Robert Unfer<sup>7</sup>, Edward Katongole-Mbidde<sup>8</sup>, Robert Downing<sup>9</sup>, Jordan W. Tappero<sup>9</sup>, Sherif R. Zaki<sup>5</sup>, Pierre E. Rollin<sup>1</sup>, Thomas G. Ksiazek<sup>1</sup><sup>✉b</sup>, Stuart T. Nichol<sup>1</sup>, Jonathan S. Towner<sup>1\*</sup>

# Seasonality and birth pulses

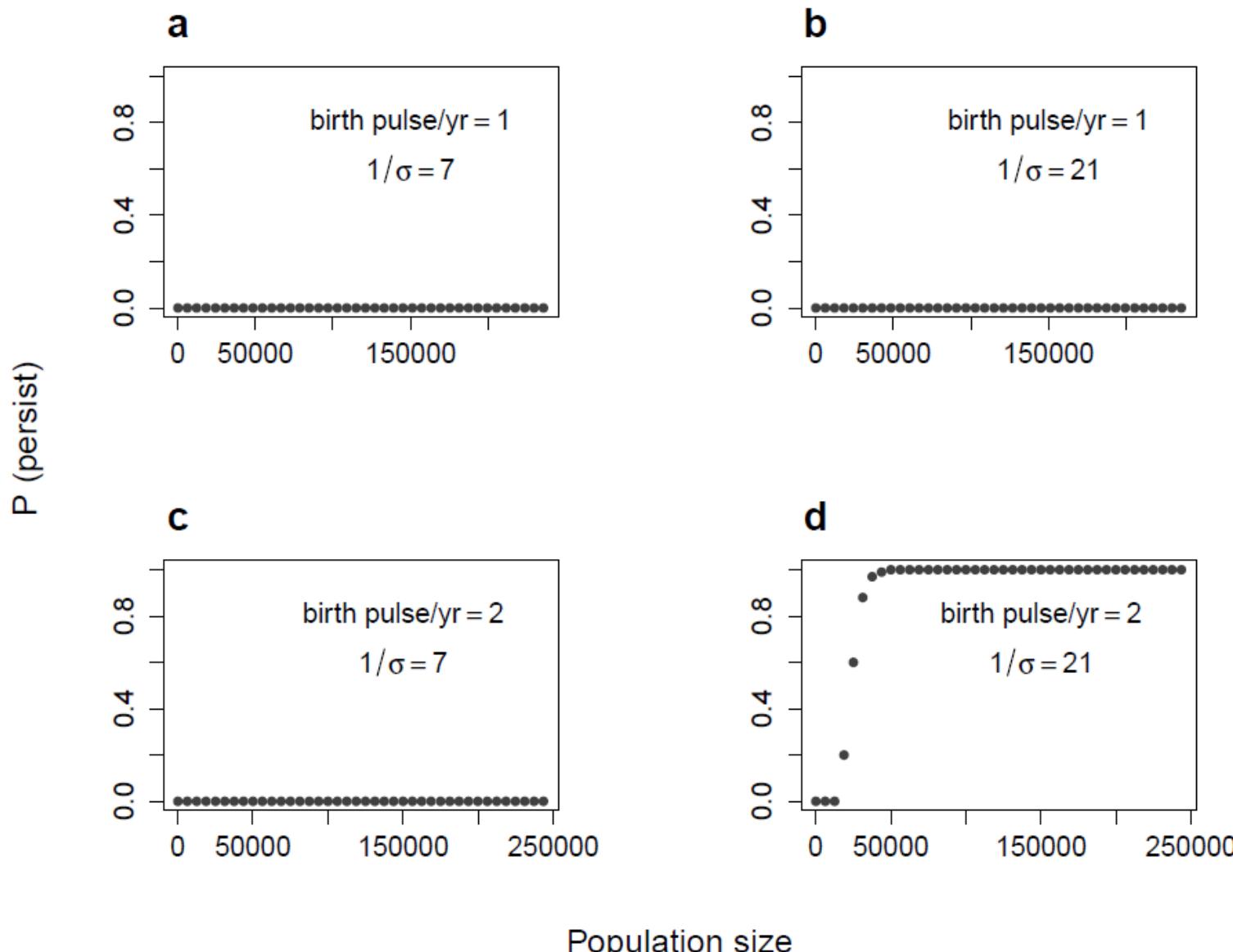


# Modelling bat birth pulses



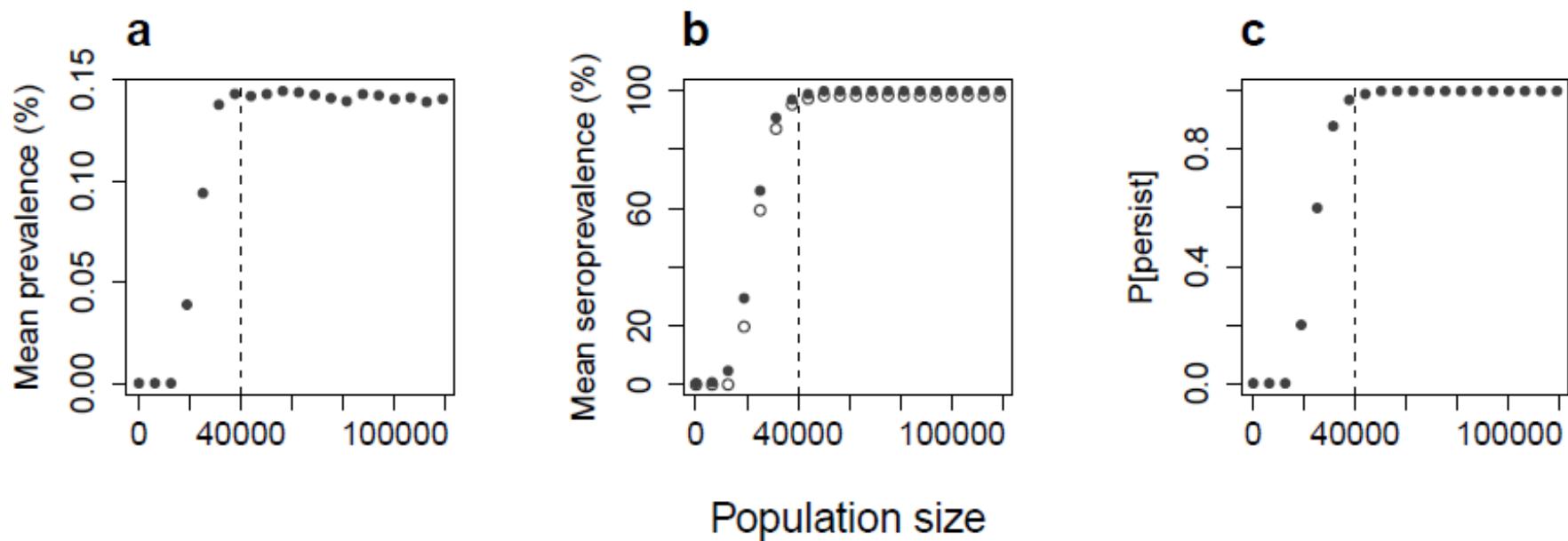
1 birth per female bat per year

# Birth pulses might matter

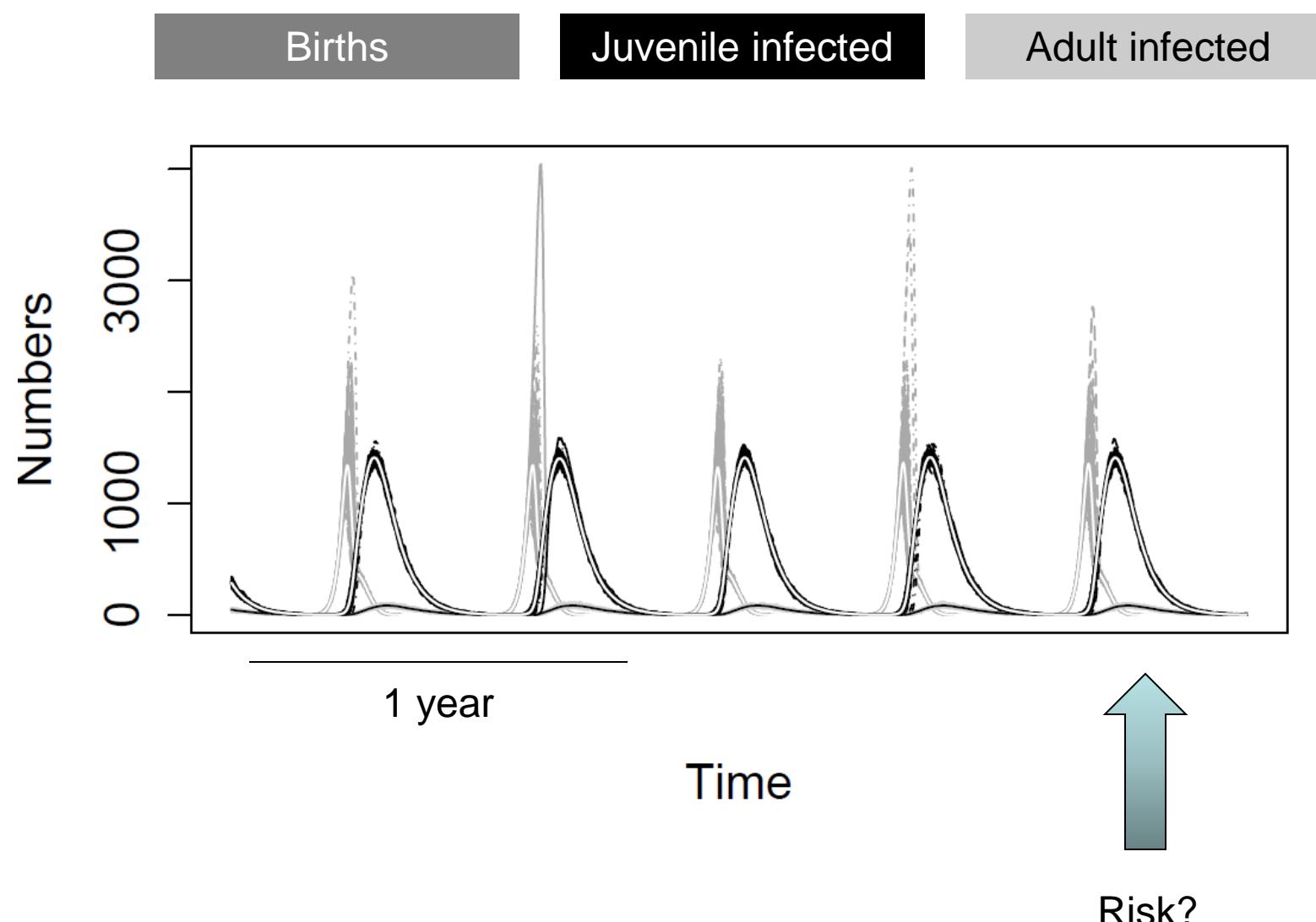


# All models are wrong, but some are useful...

George E. P. Box FRS (18 October 1919 – 28 March 2013)



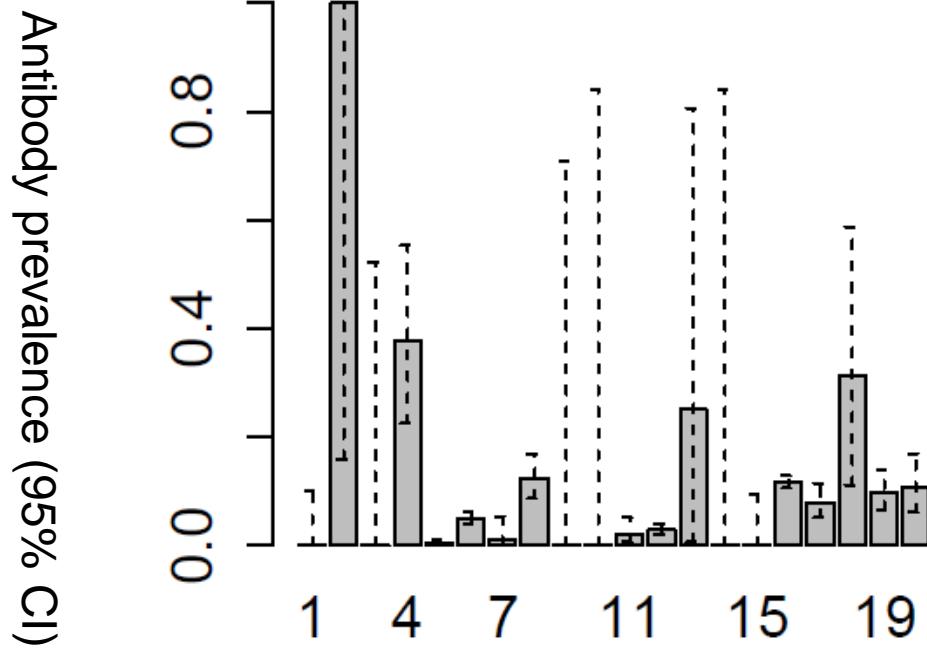
# Infection dynamics when infection persists



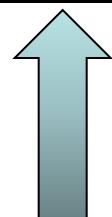
# Data support model results

Odds ratio 4.4, 95% confidence interval 2.5-8.7

a

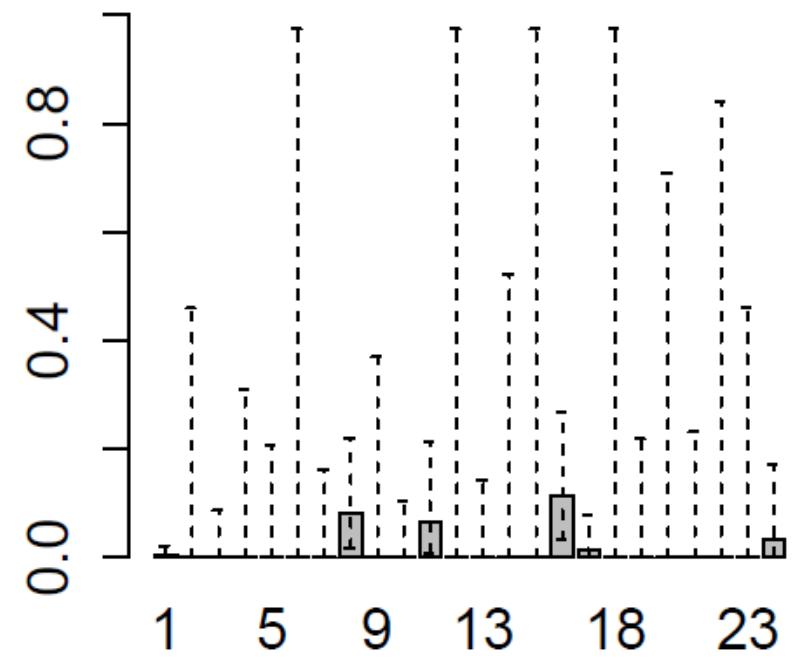


Two birth pulses



Risk?

b

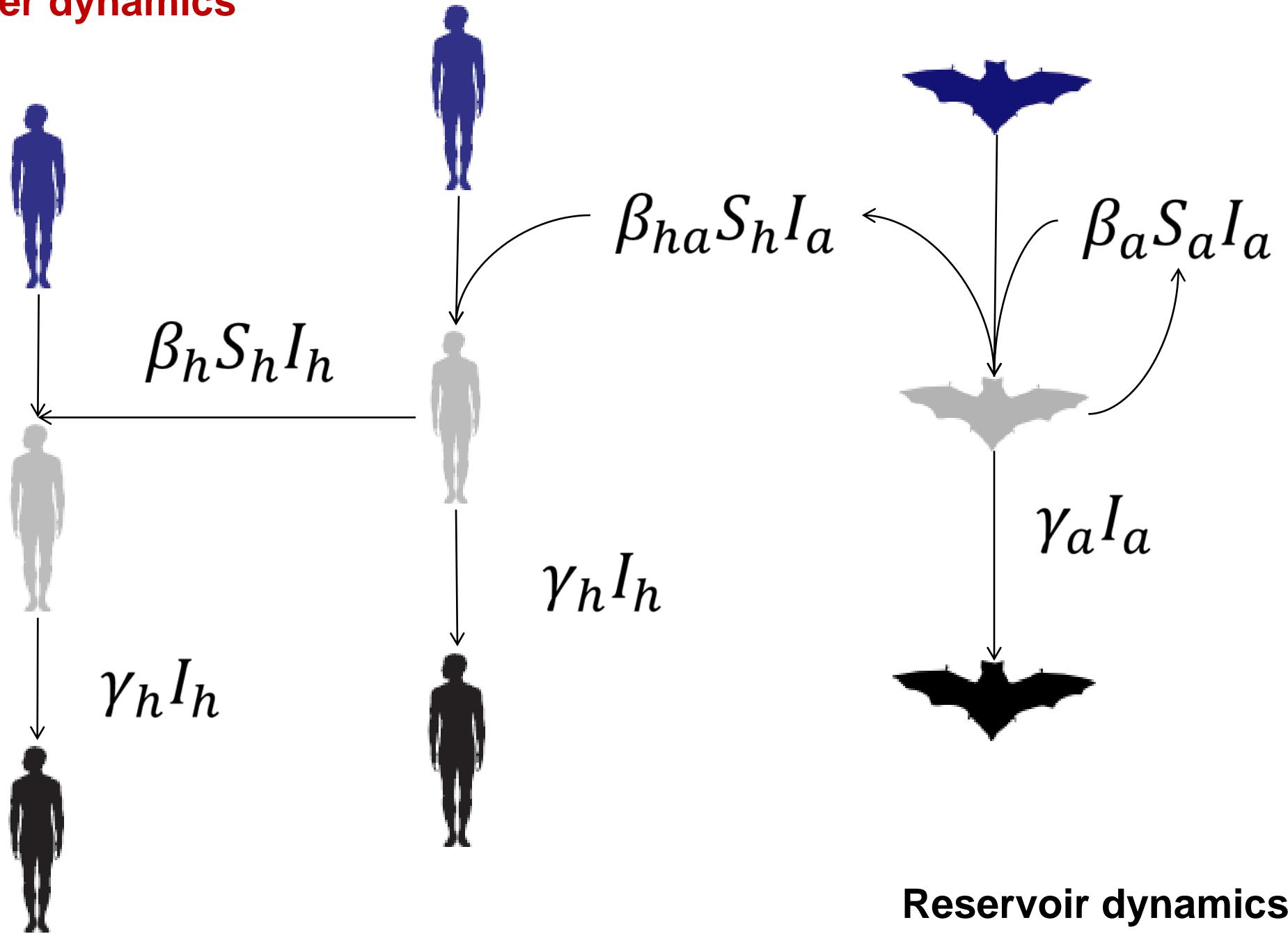


One birth pulse

Hayman, in revision

# Ebolavirus transmission pathways

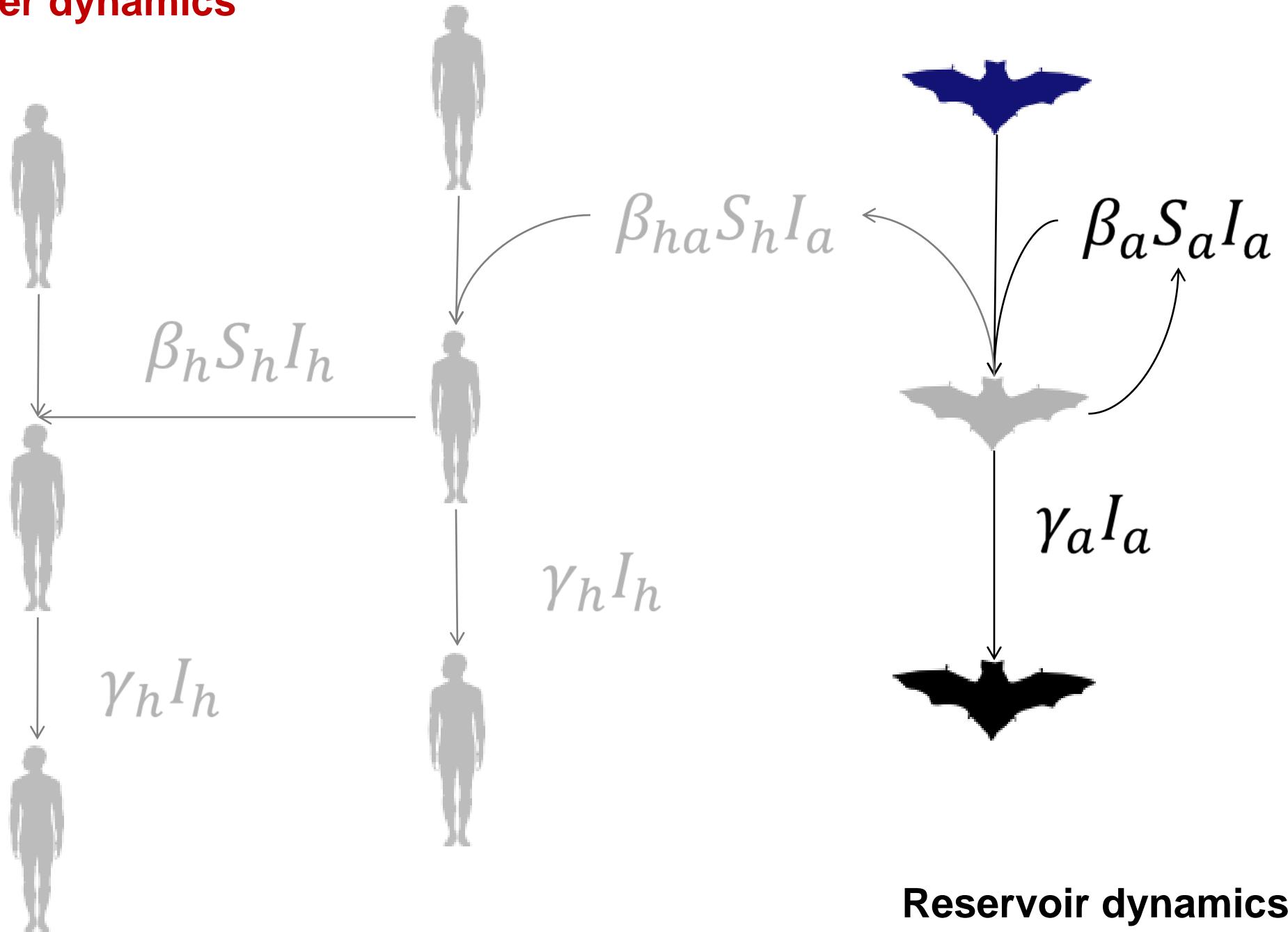
## Spillover dynamics



## Reservoir dynamics

# Ebolavirus transmission pathways

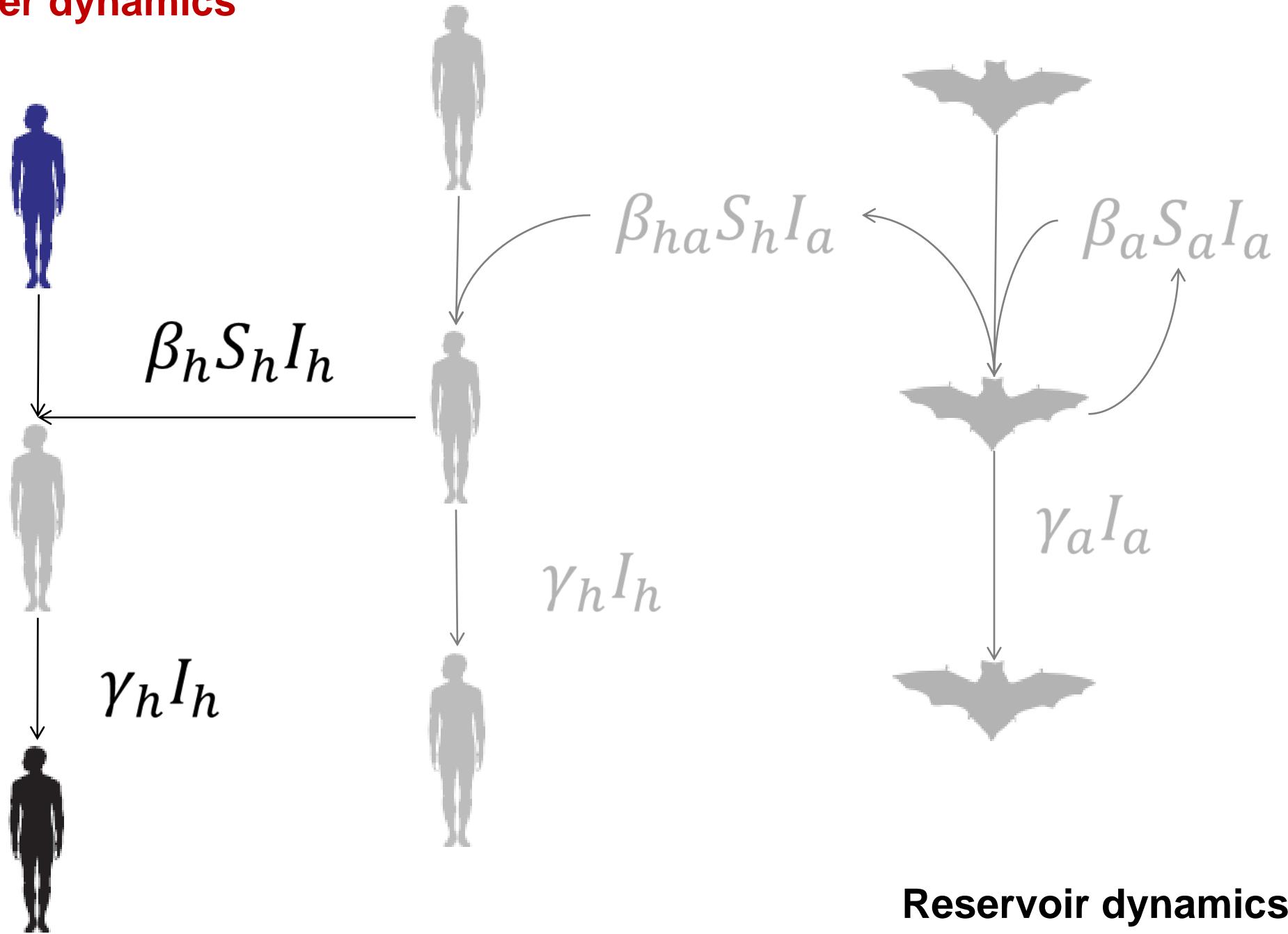
## Spillover dynamics



## Reservoir dynamics

# Ebolavirus transmission pathways

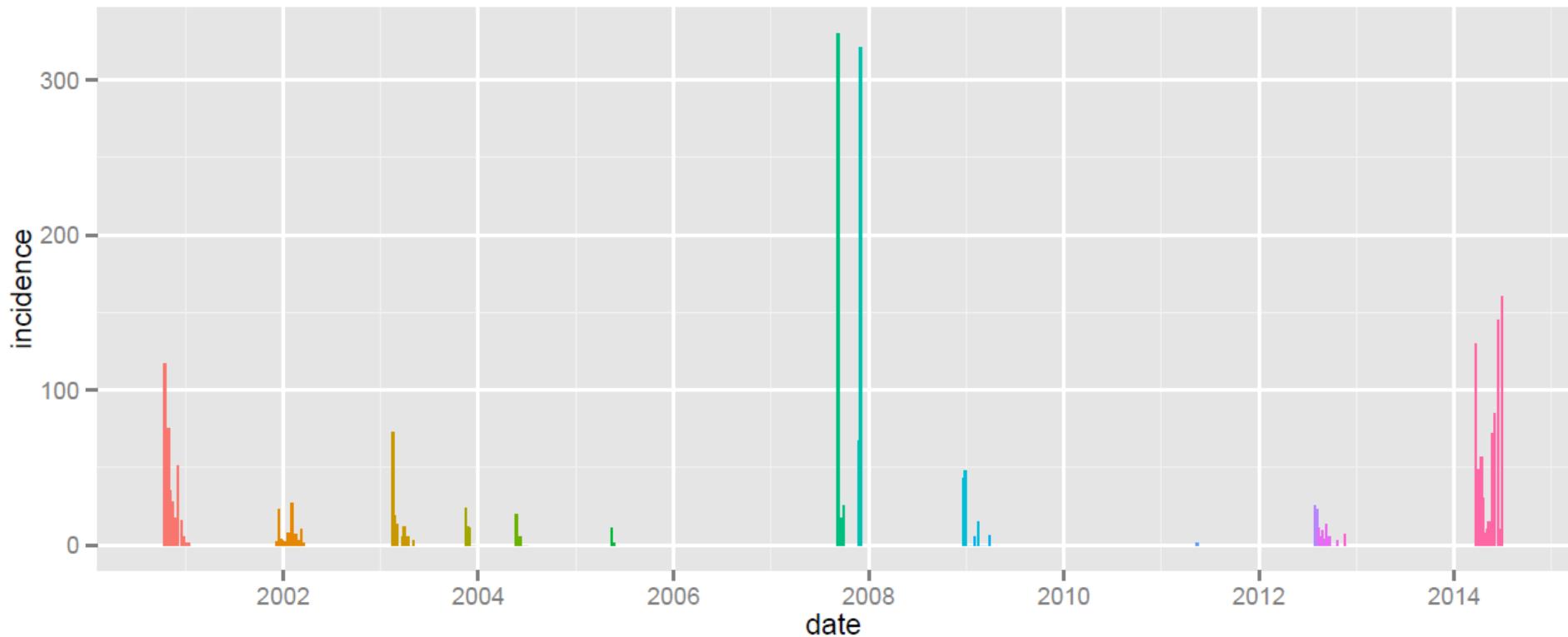
## Spillover dynamics



## Reservoir dynamics

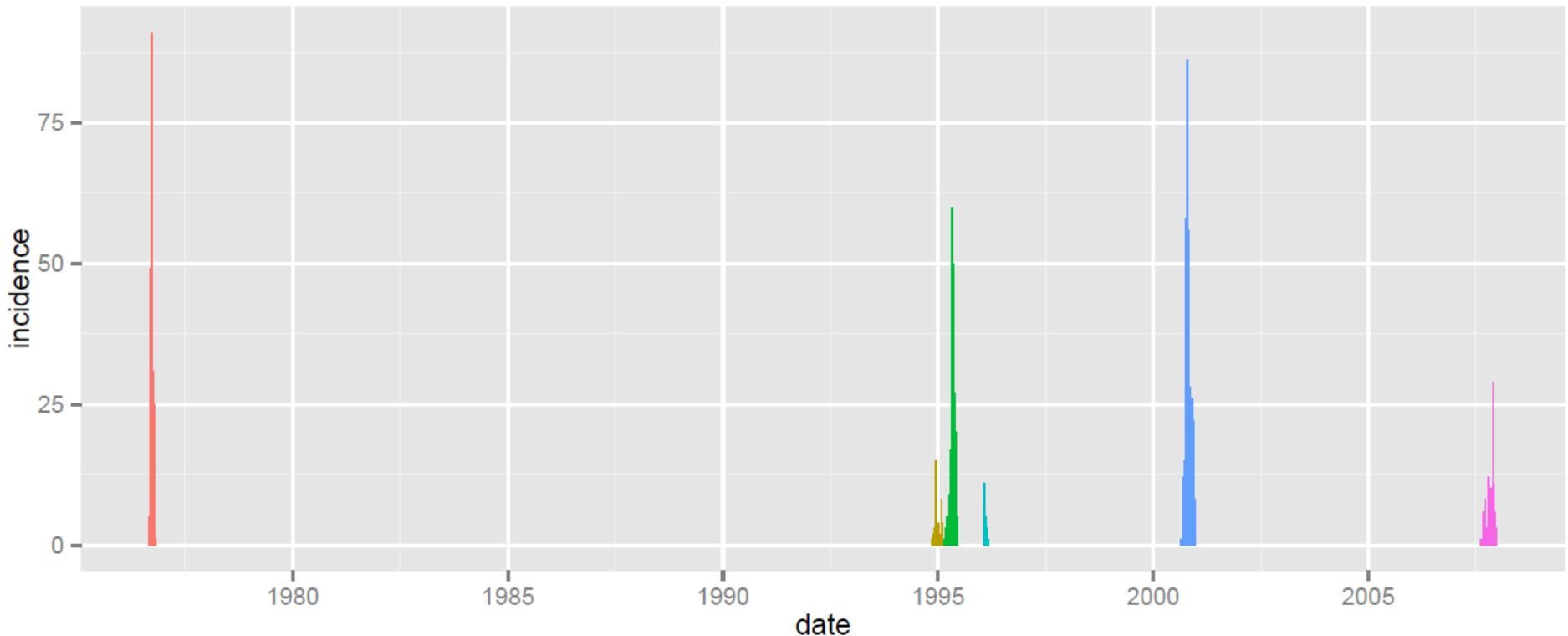
# *Ebolavirus outbreaks - WHO*

Weekly incidence reported



# *Ebolavirus* outbreaks - published

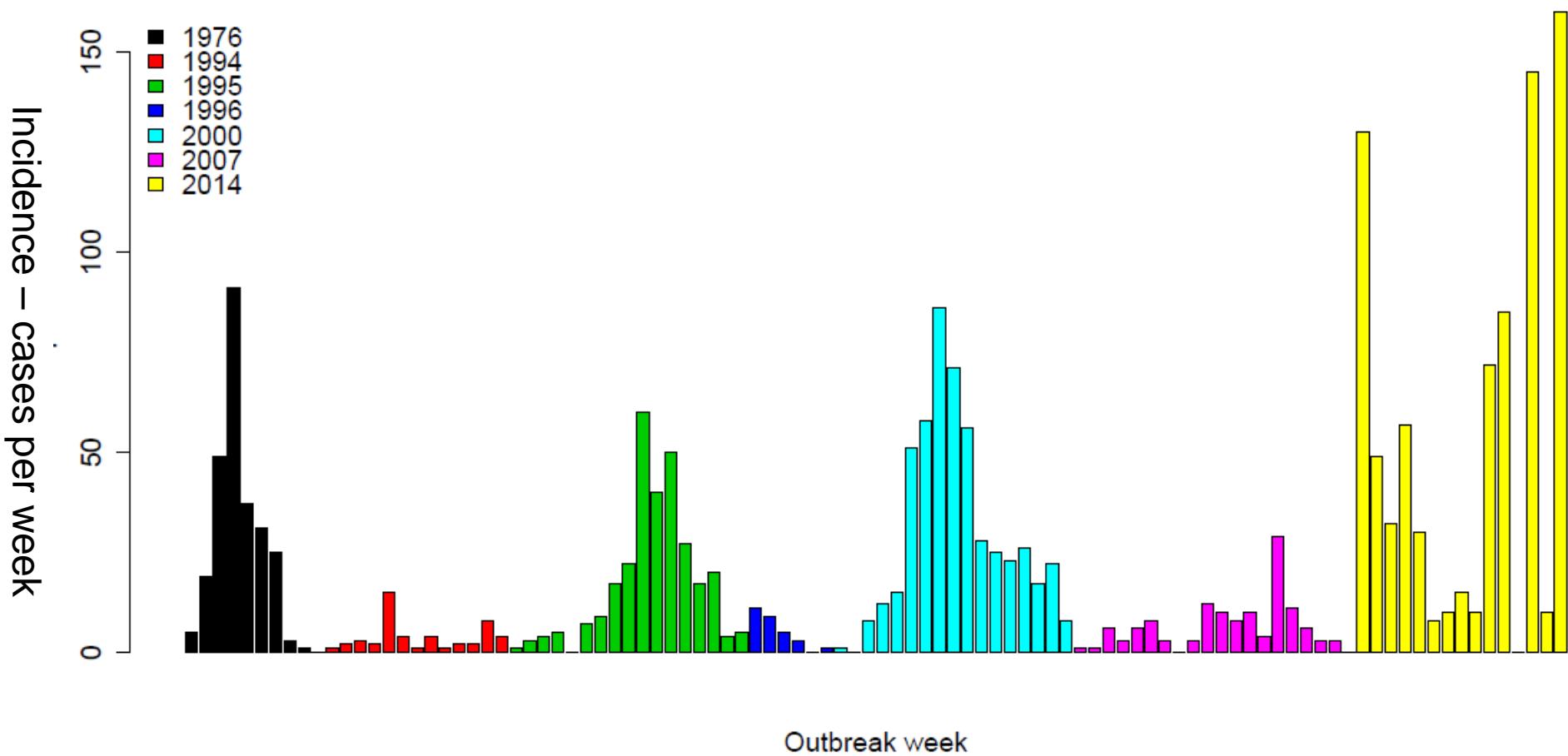
Weekly incidence reported



WHO Bulletin 1976; MacNeil *et al.*, JID 2011; Okware *et al.*, TMIH 2002; Georges *et al.*, JID 1999;

Khan *et al.*, JID 1999

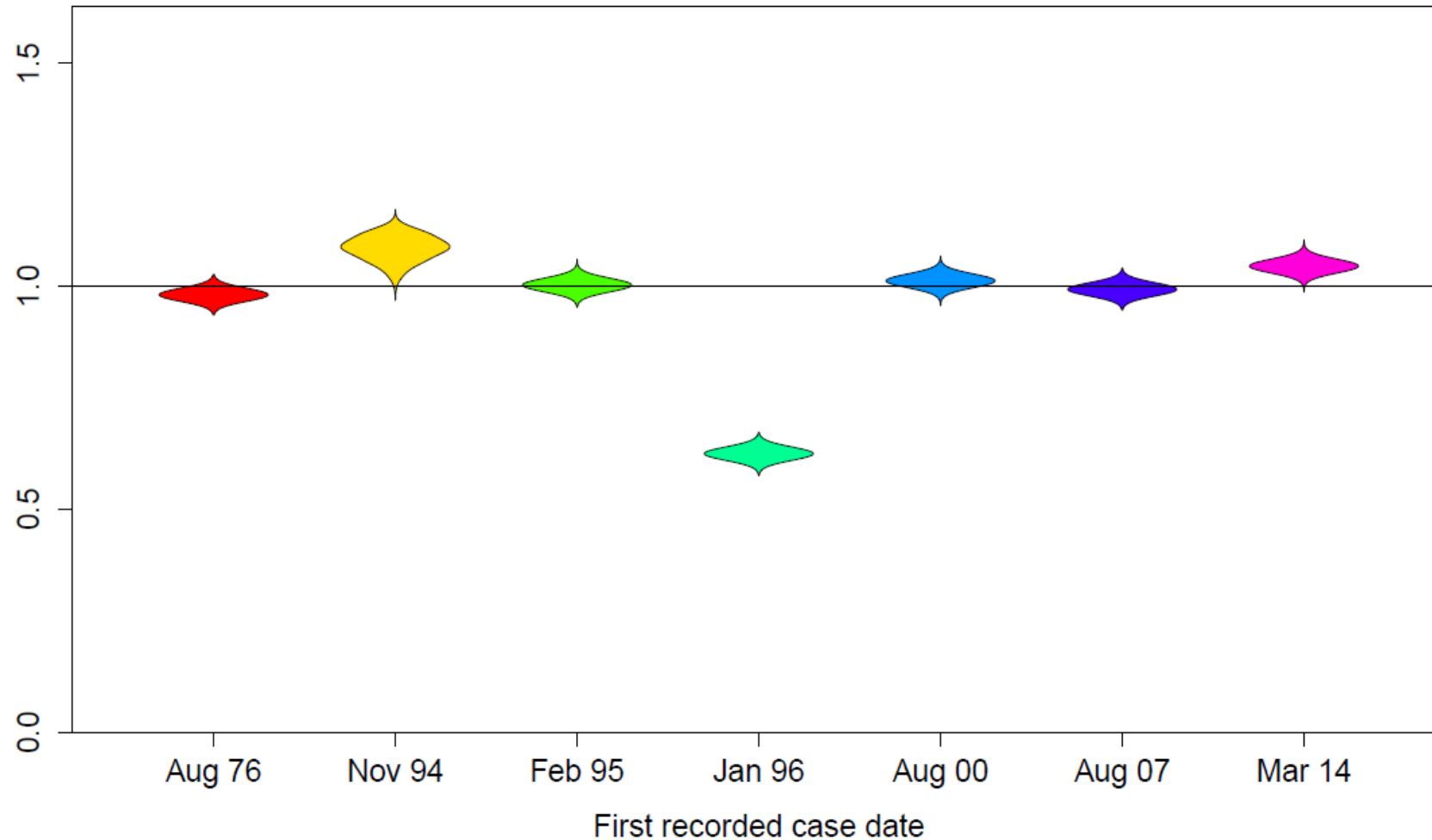
# *Ebolavirus* outbreaks



Hayman *et al.*, unpublished

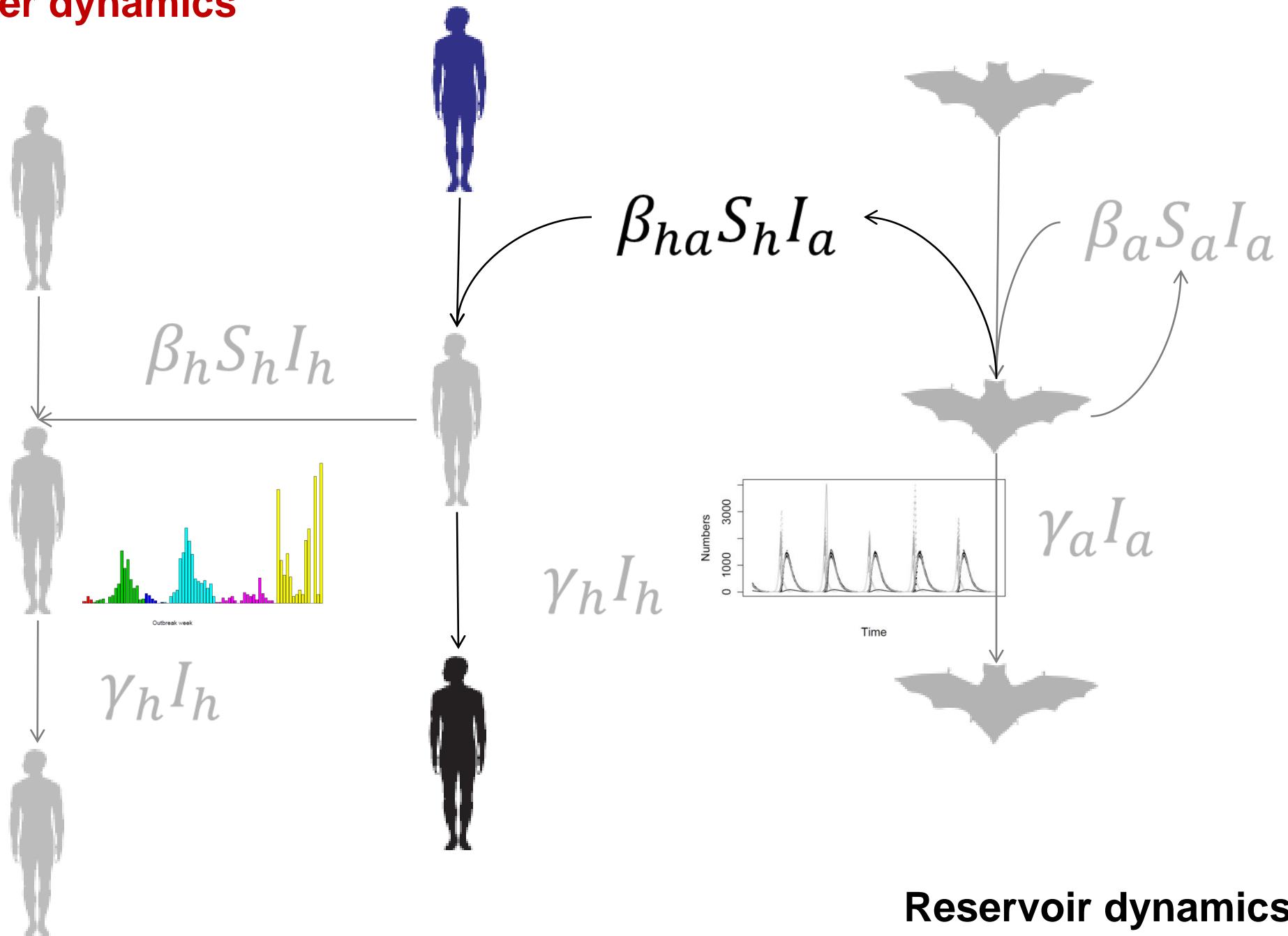
# Human ebolavirus epidemics: $R_0$

$R_0$  – average number of secondary cases  
in a susceptible population



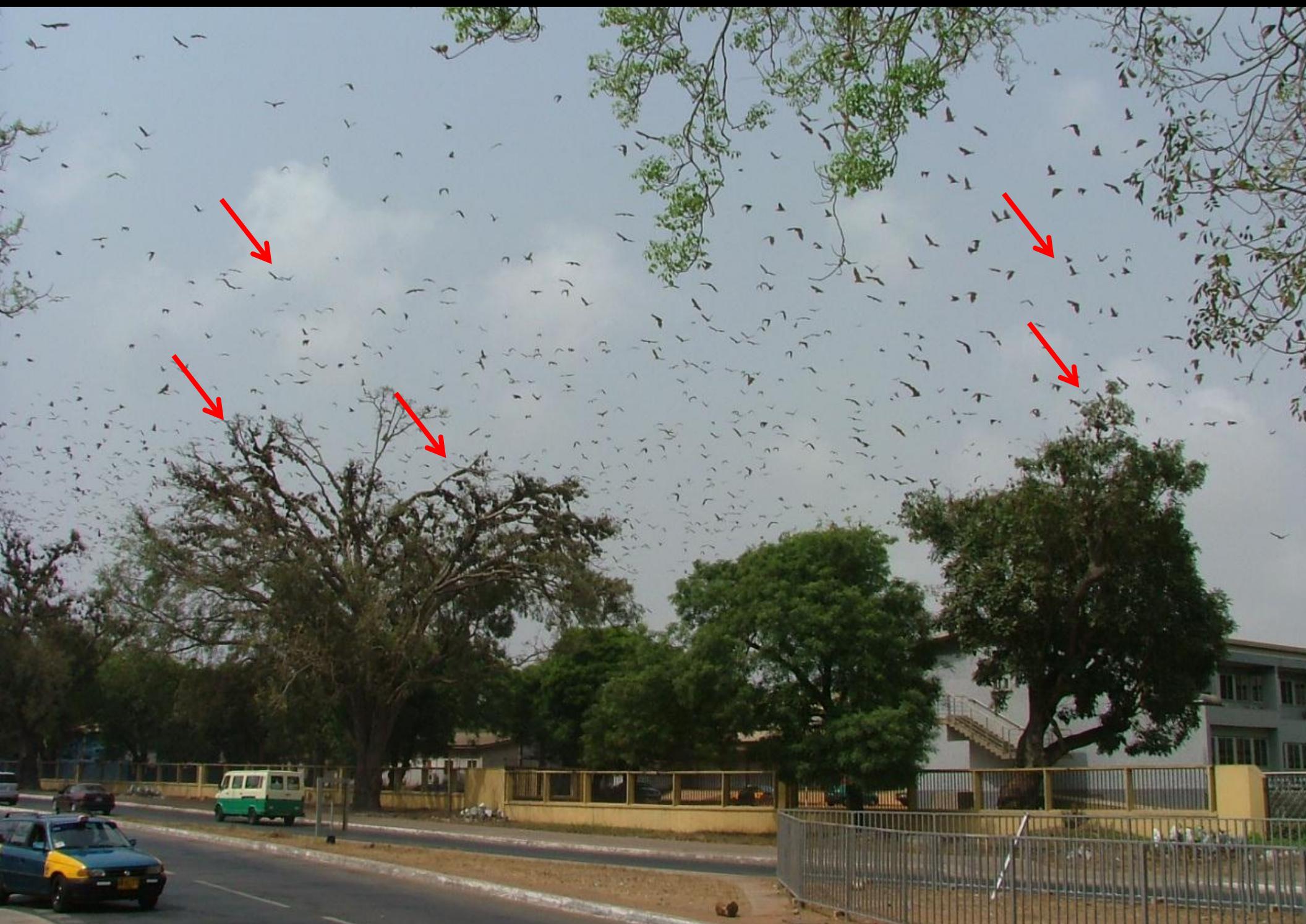
# Next challenge...

## Spillover dynamics



## Reservoir dynamics

# Ghana – '37' Military Hospital



# Bats as bushmeat



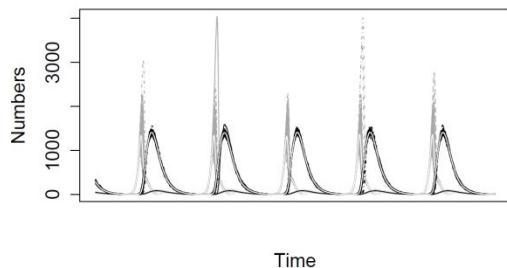
Fresh



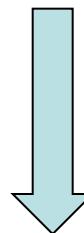
Smoked

# Contact rates through bushmeat

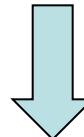
Seasonality in prevalence



Synchrony or  
asynchrony?



Strong seasonality in hunting



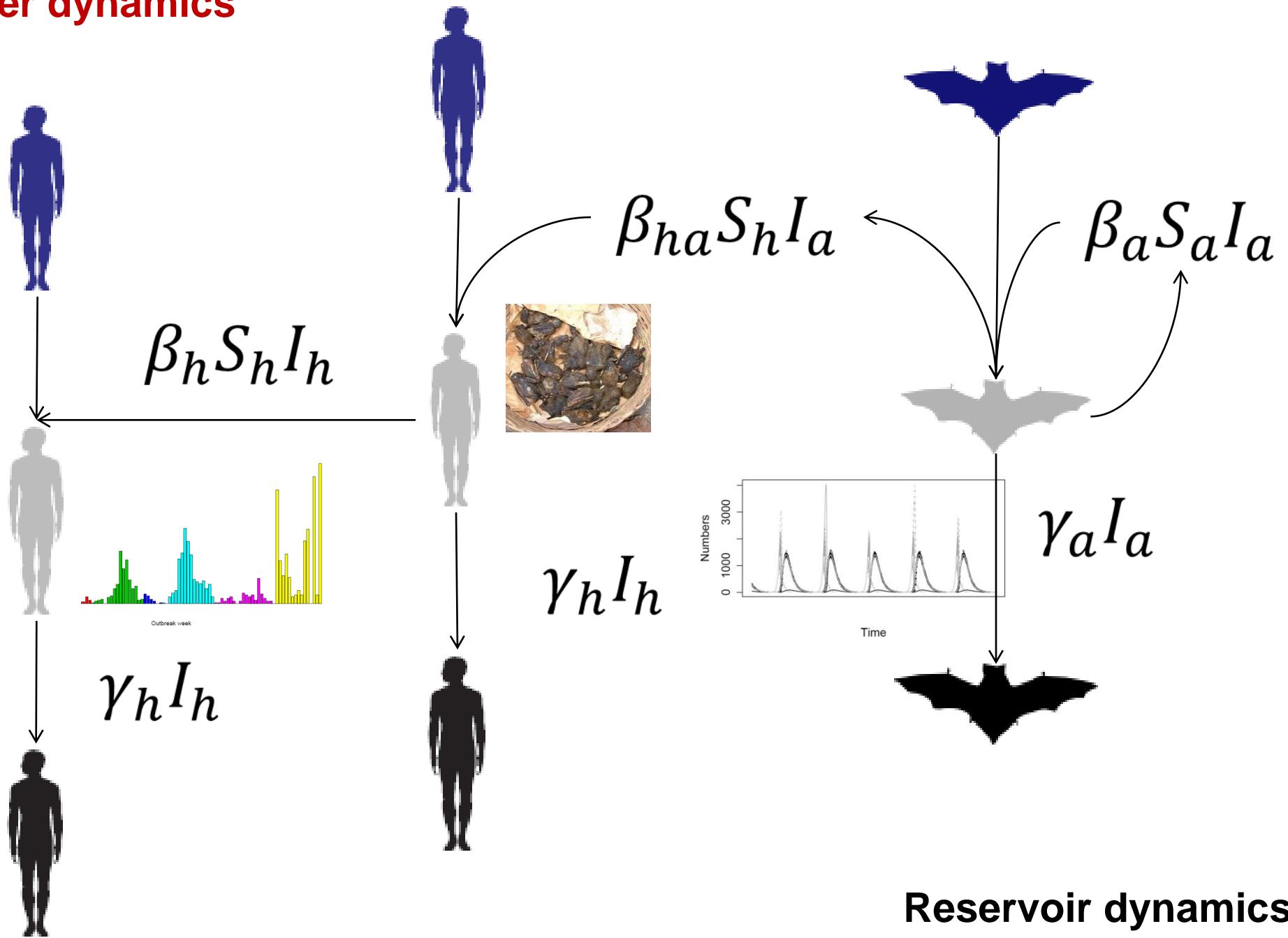
Large numbers

**Table 2**  
Estimated characteristics of bat sales by the interviewed vendors in the five study sites.

Study site	Mean number of selling days per month	Mean number of bats sold per vendor per selling day	Mean number of months selling per year	Total number of bats sold per year
Accra	16.8	72.6	4.3	38,452
Kumasi	6.25	26.3	5.5	5920
Nkawkaw	10.4	320	3	55,555
Volta	4.2	510	2	28,480
Overall	8.9	280	3.6	128,407

# Ebolavirus transmission pathways

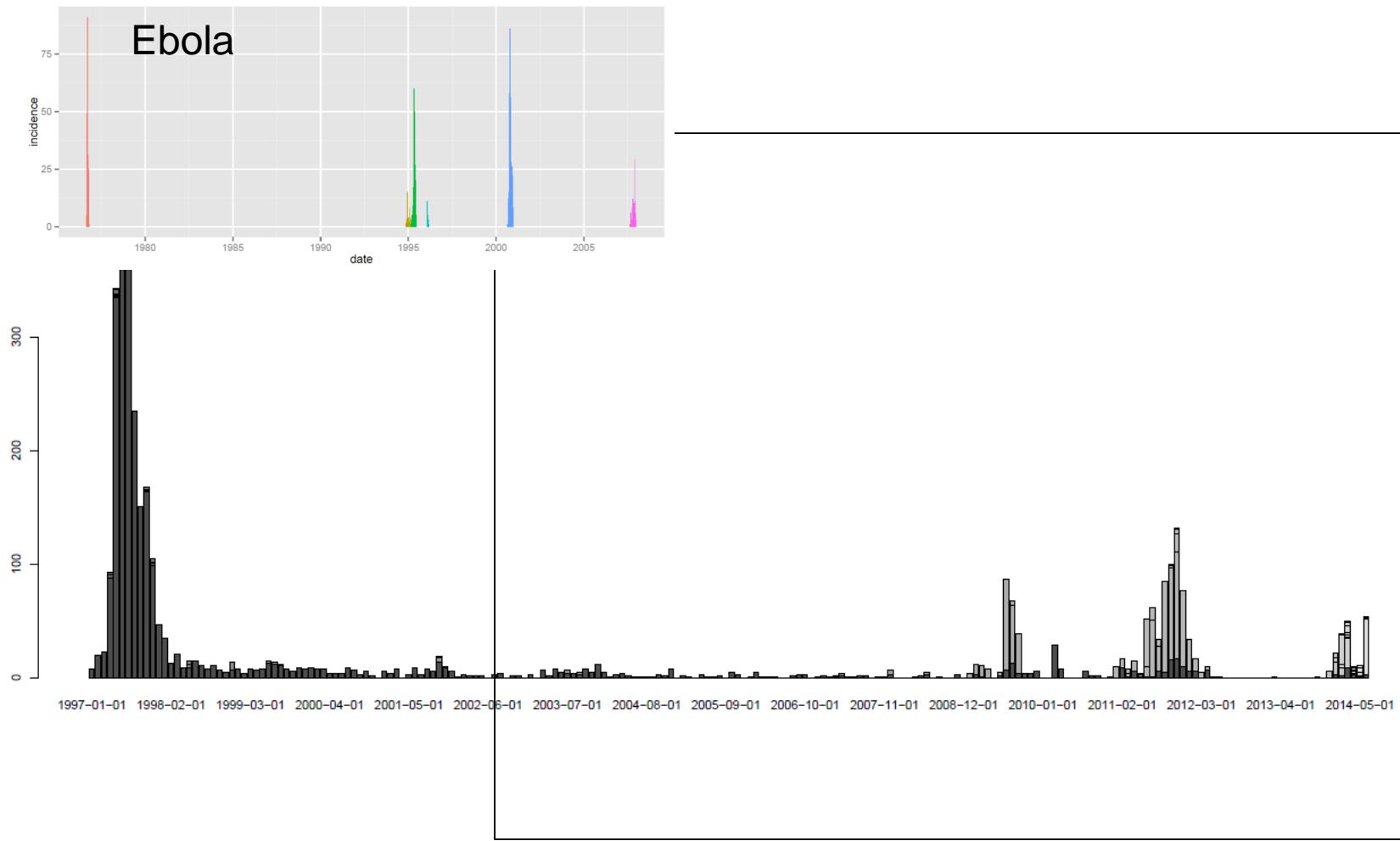
## Spillover dynamics



## Reservoir dynamics

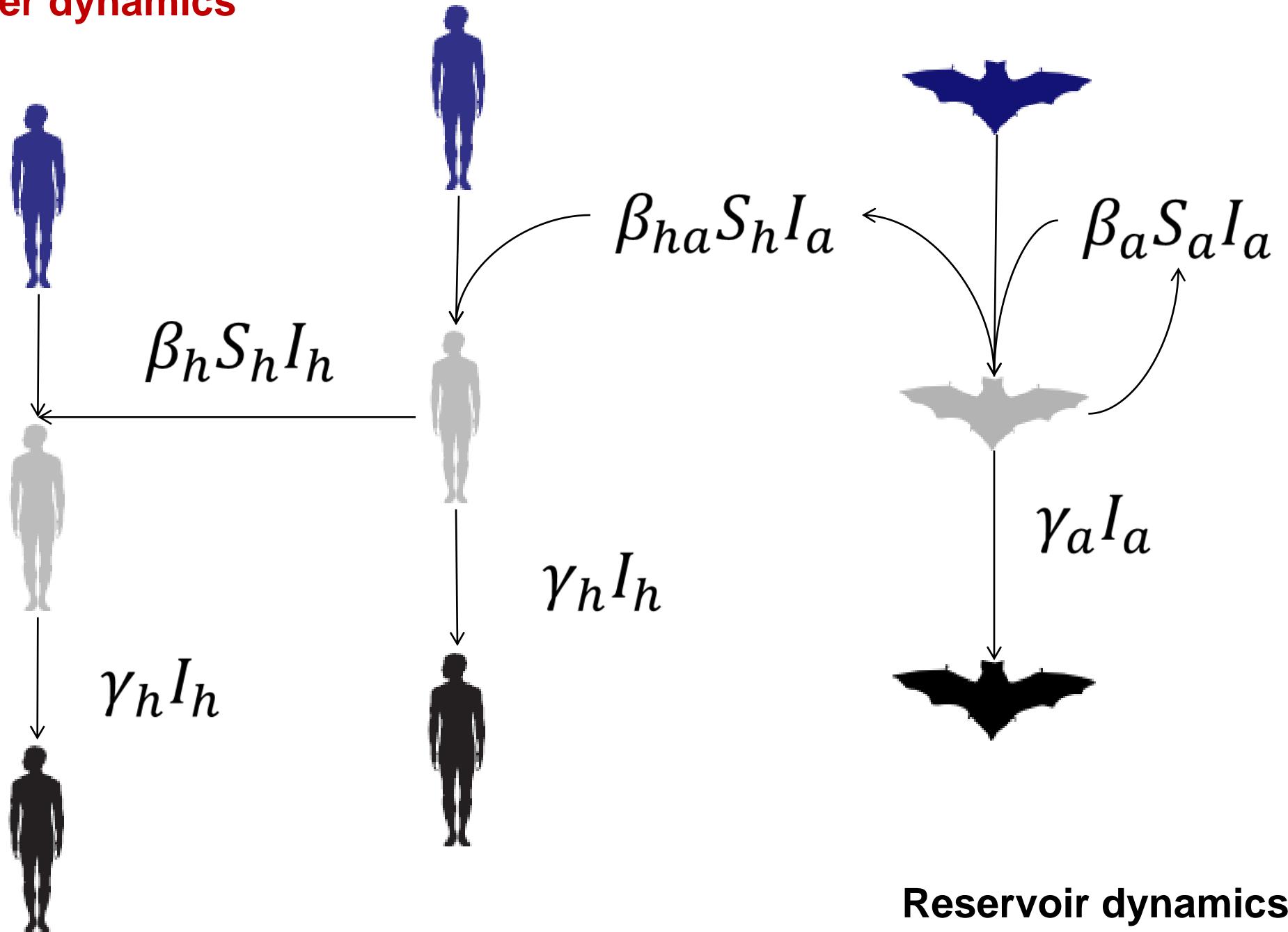
# Measles

# New Zealand measles incidence



# Ebolavirus transmission pathways

## Spillover dynamics



## Reservoir dynamics

# Measles transmission pathways

## Spillover dynamics

Probability of infection



Contact rates

$$\beta_{world:NZ} S_{NZ} I_{world}$$

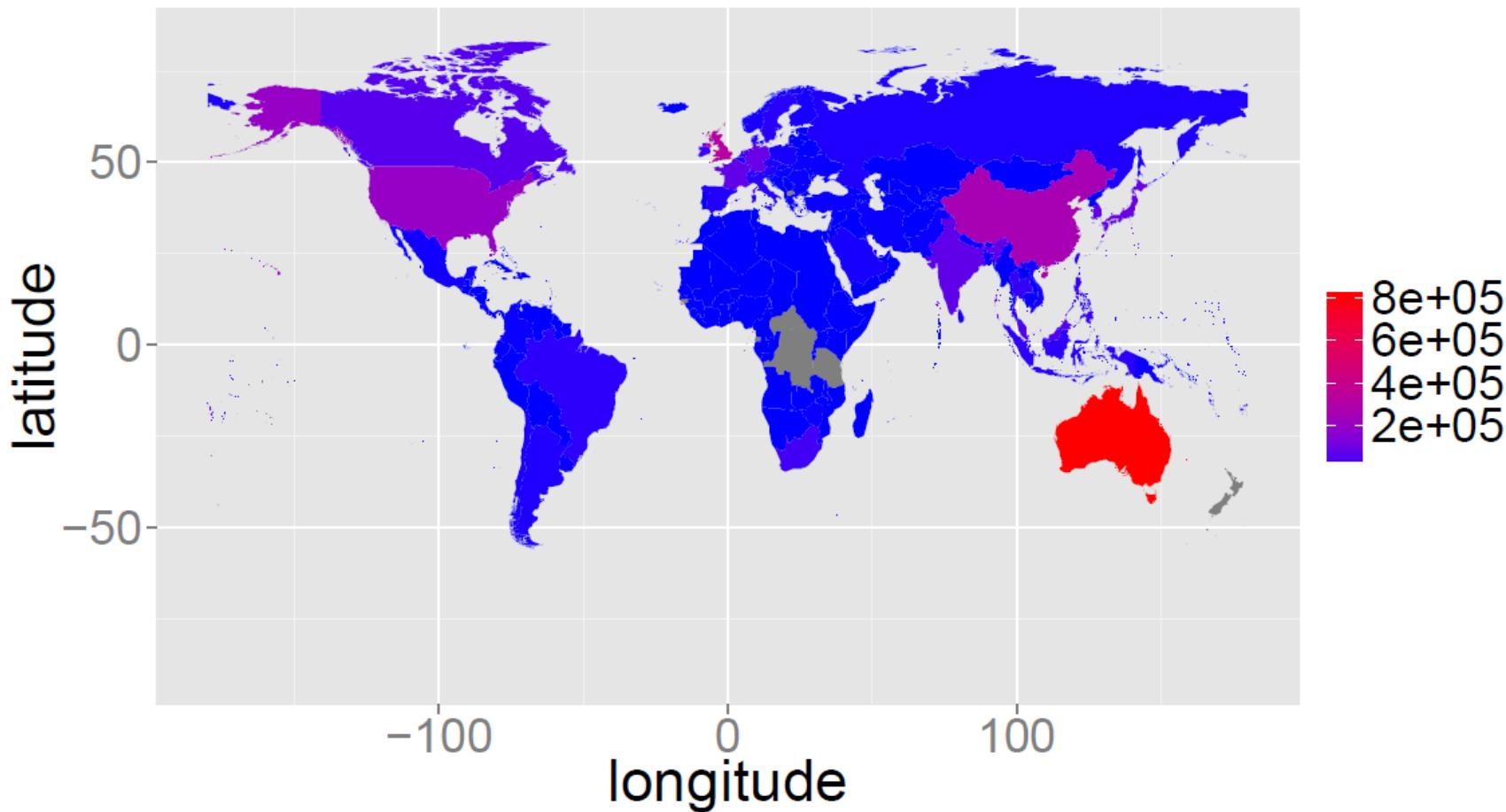


Prevalence in populations

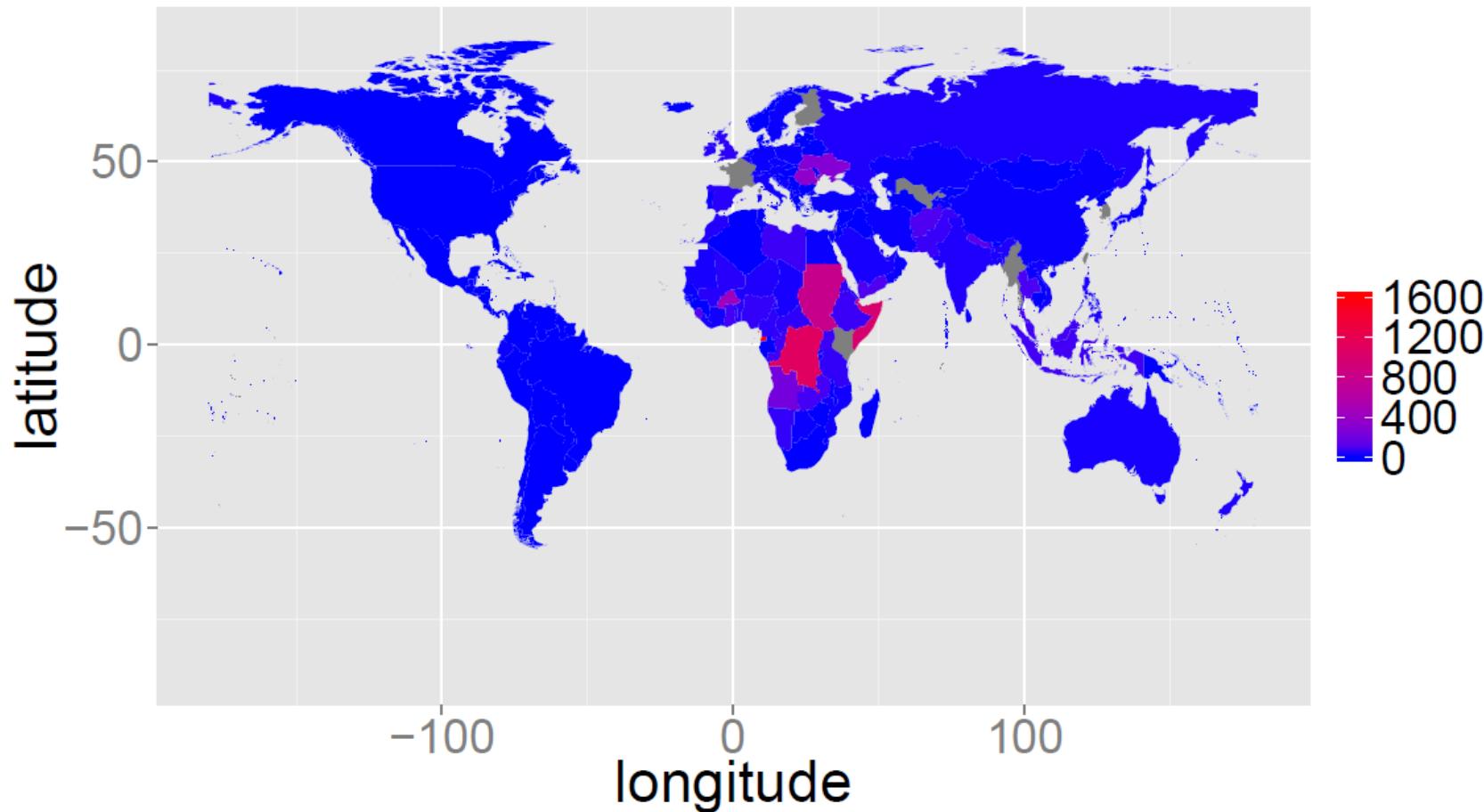


Reservoir dynamics

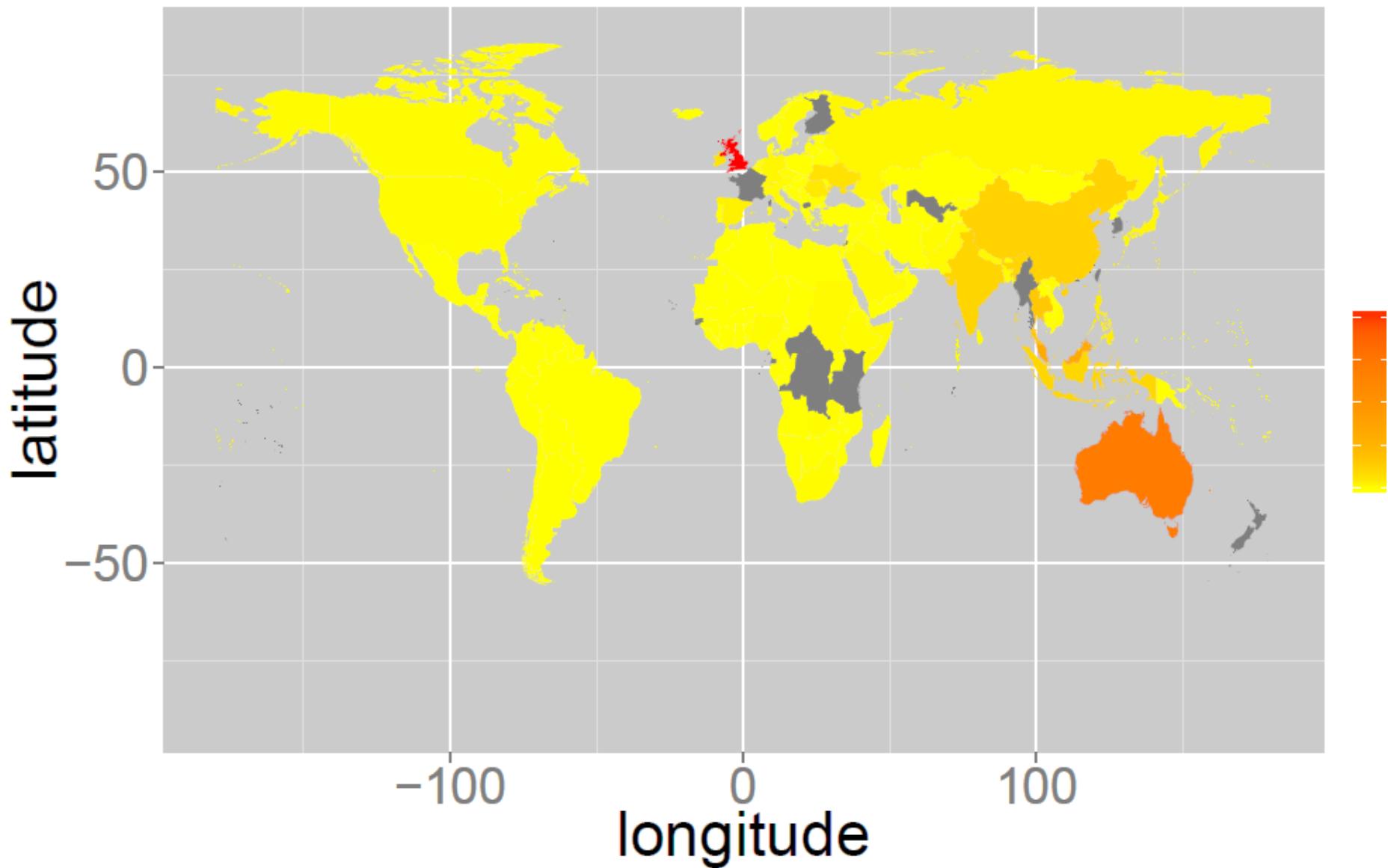
# Immigration to New Zealand, 2012



# Annual measles incidence per million, 2012

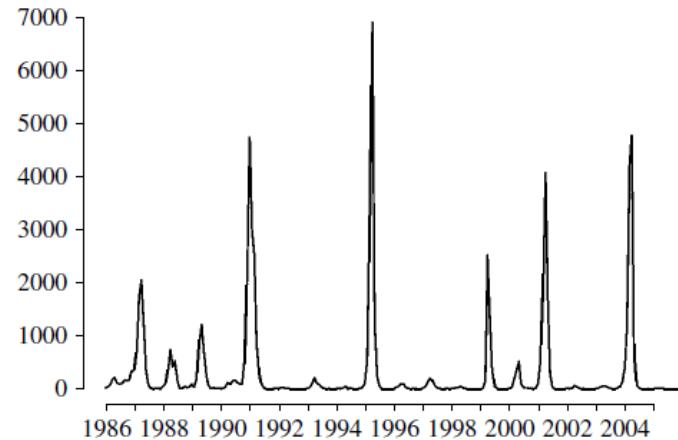


# Risk of measles importation?

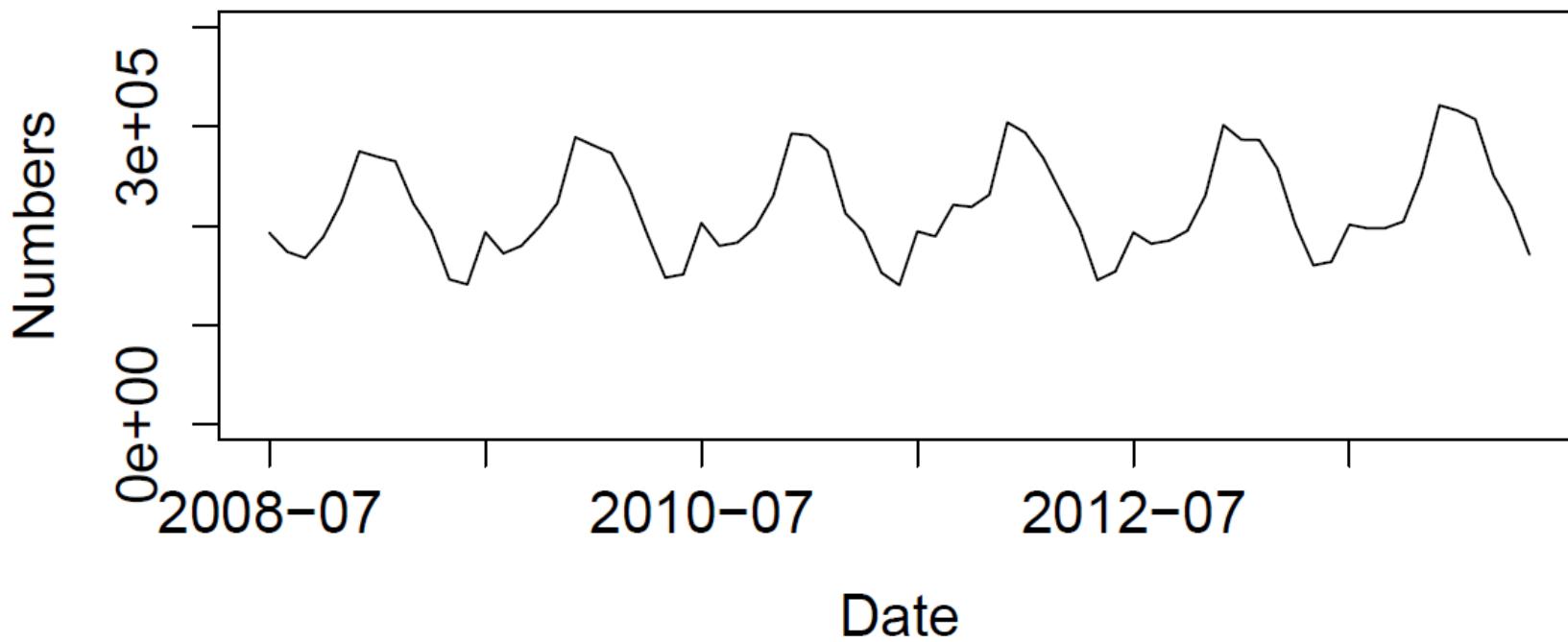


# Seasonality in immigration

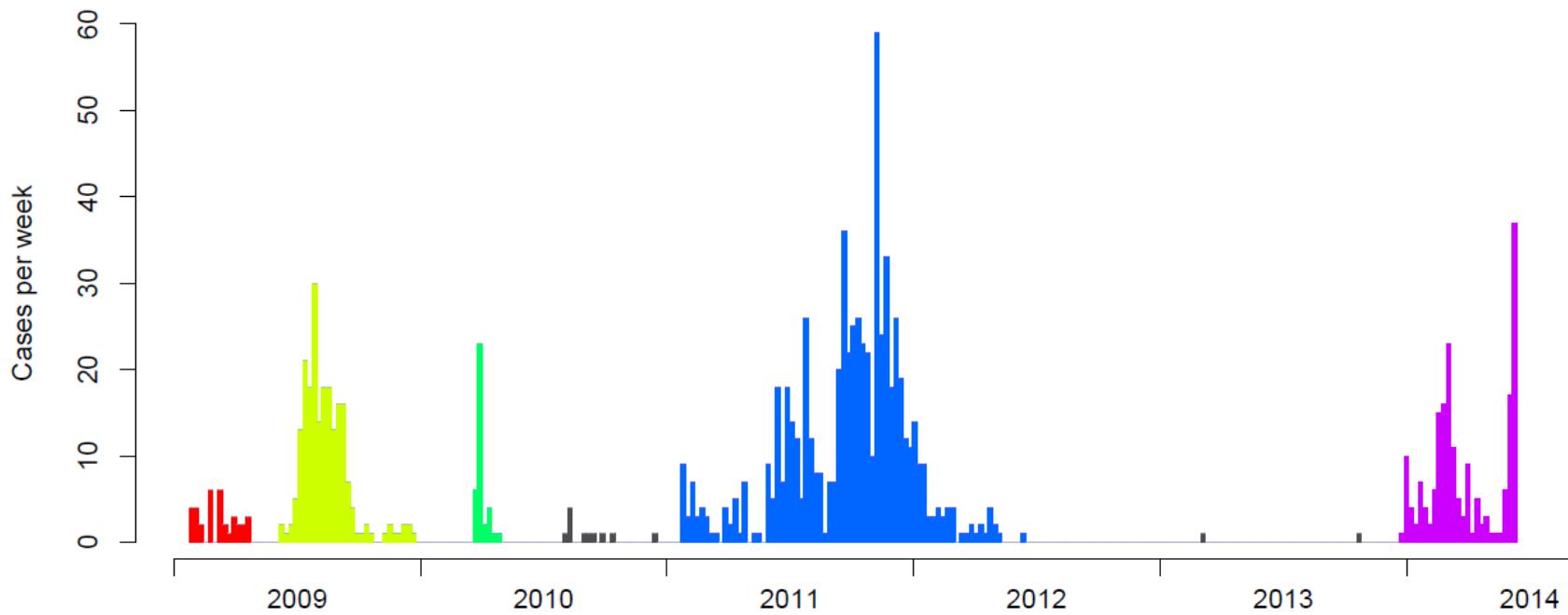
Measles cases per month, Niger



Synchrony or  
asynchrony?

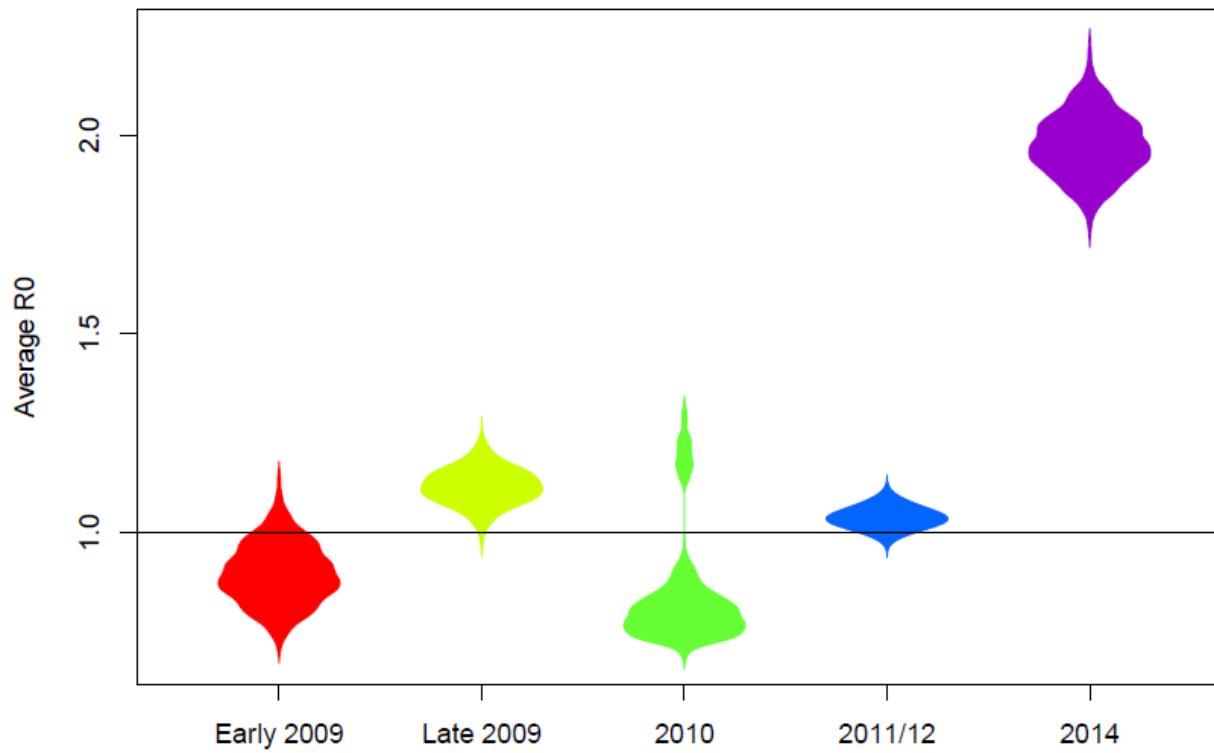


# New Zealand measles incidence



# Human measles outbreaks: $R_{\text{effective}}$

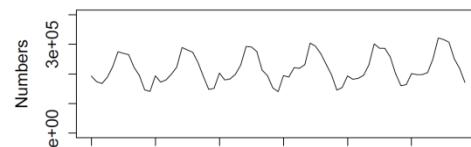
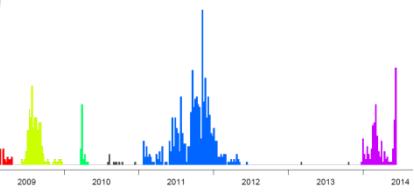
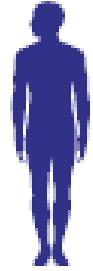
$R_{\text{effective}} (R_0)$  – average number of secondary cases in an immune population



# Measles transmission pathways

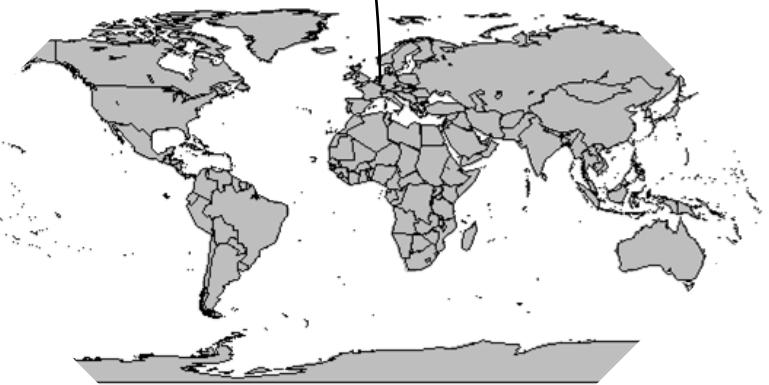
## Spillover dynamics

Probability of infection

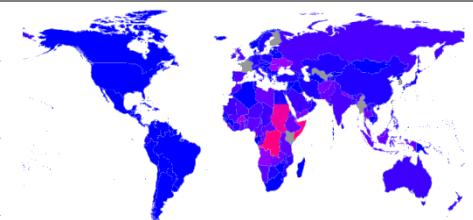


Contact rates

$$\beta_{world:NZ} S_{NZ} I_{world}$$



Prevalence in populations



Reservoir dynamics

# Interesting framework?

## Spillover dynamics



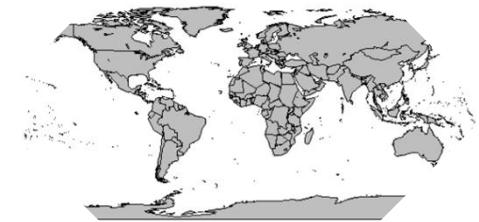
$$\beta_{world:NZ} S_{NZ} I_{world}$$



## Reservoir dynamics

# Comparison and summary

- Introductions into ‘naïve’ populations
- Seasonality in contact rates
- Seasonality in infection prevalence in reservoir
- *Reservoir dynamics need to be understood to understand and reduce risk*



# Phylogenetics

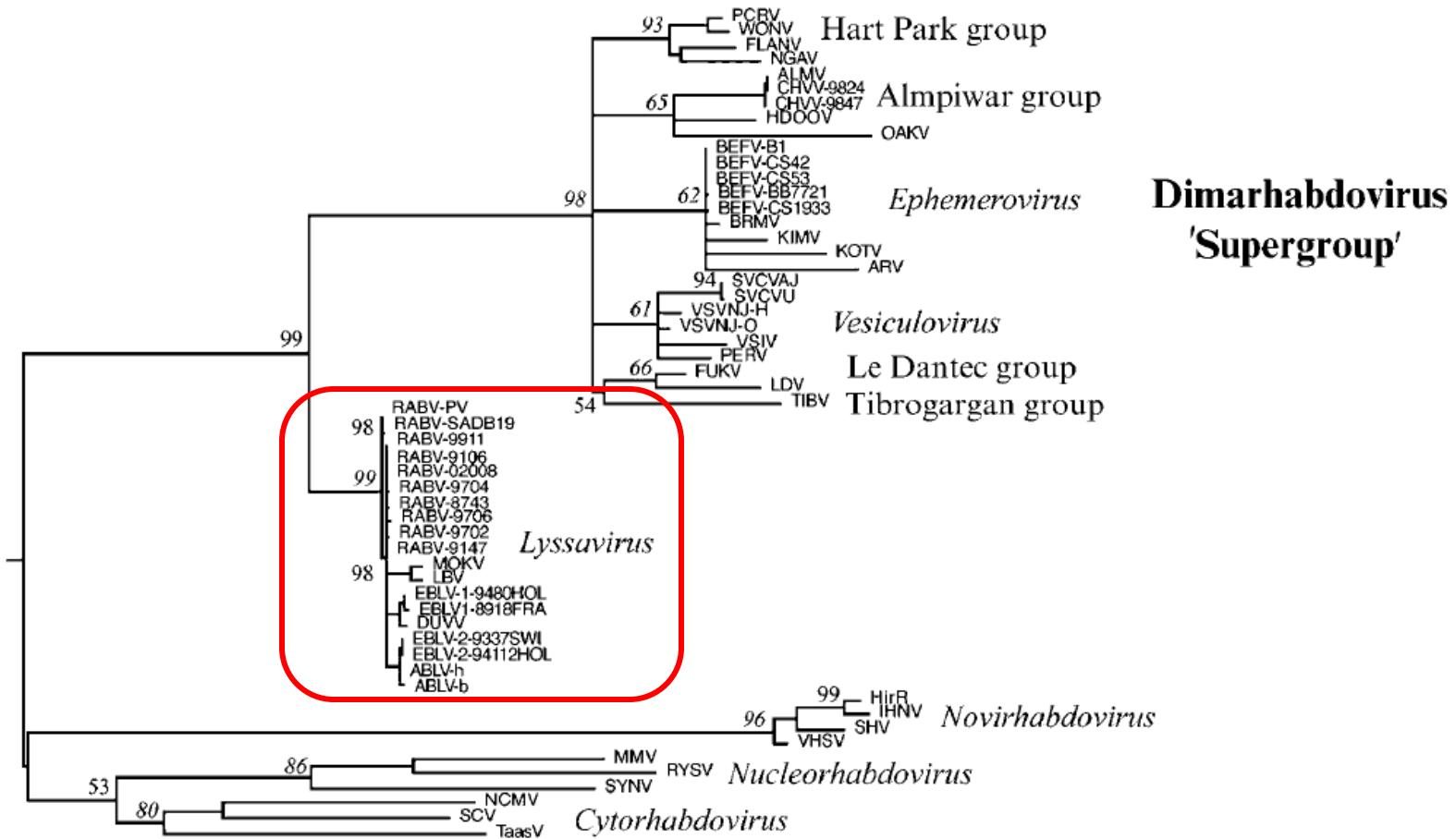


# Viral phylogeny – what ‘history’ tells us

## Negative sense ssRNA viruses

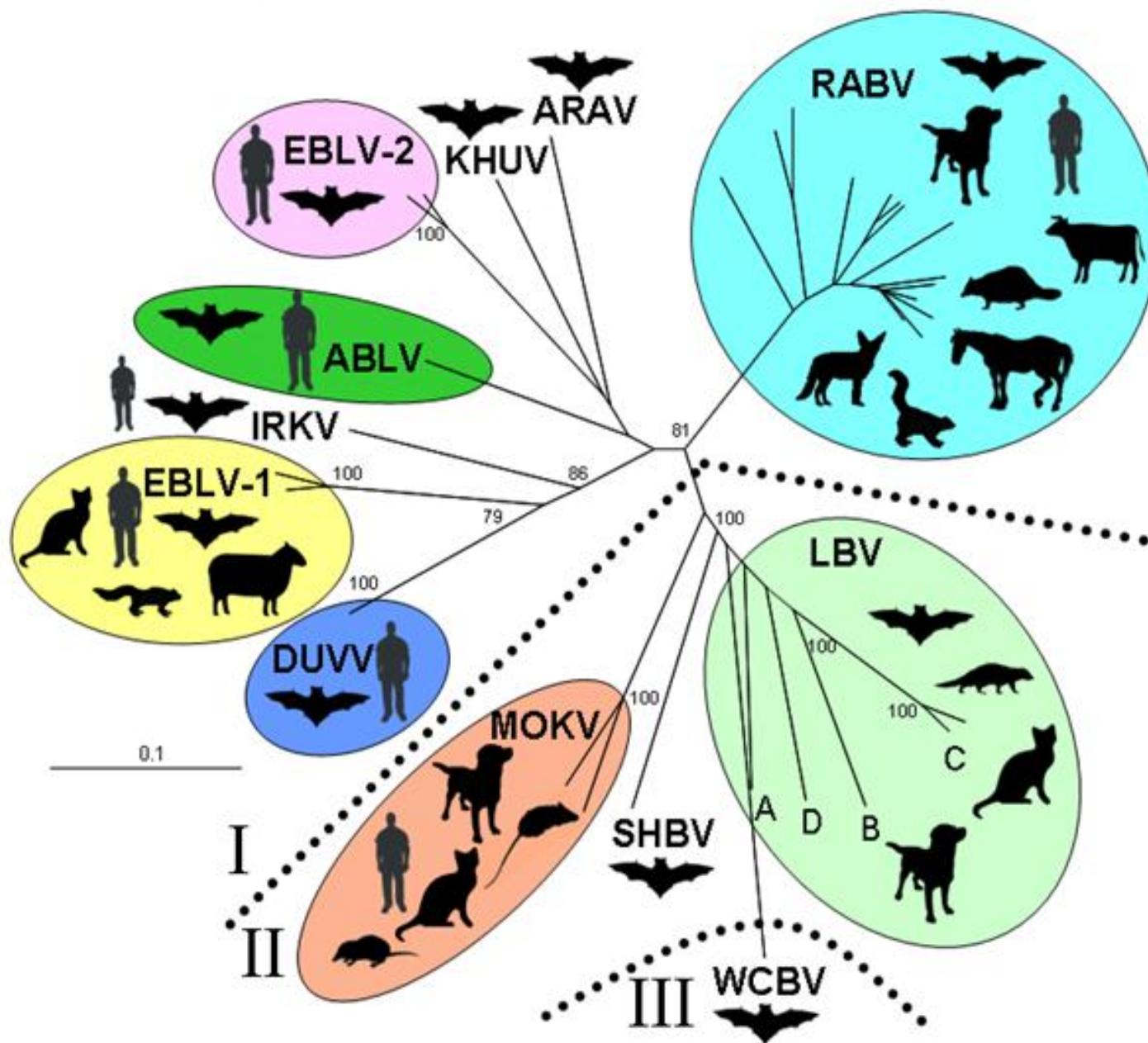
Mononegavirales			
Paramyxoviridae	Rhabdoviridae	Filoviridae	Bornaviridae
<i>Rubulovirus</i>	<i>Lyssavirus</i>	<i>Marburgvirus</i>	<i>Bornavirus</i>
<i>Morbillivirus</i>	<i>Vesiculovirus</i>	<i>Ebolavirus</i>	
<i>Henipavirus</i>	...	<i>Cuevavirus</i>	
<i>Pneumovirinae</i>	...		
<i>Metapneumovirus</i>			
...			

# Rhabdovirus phylogenetics

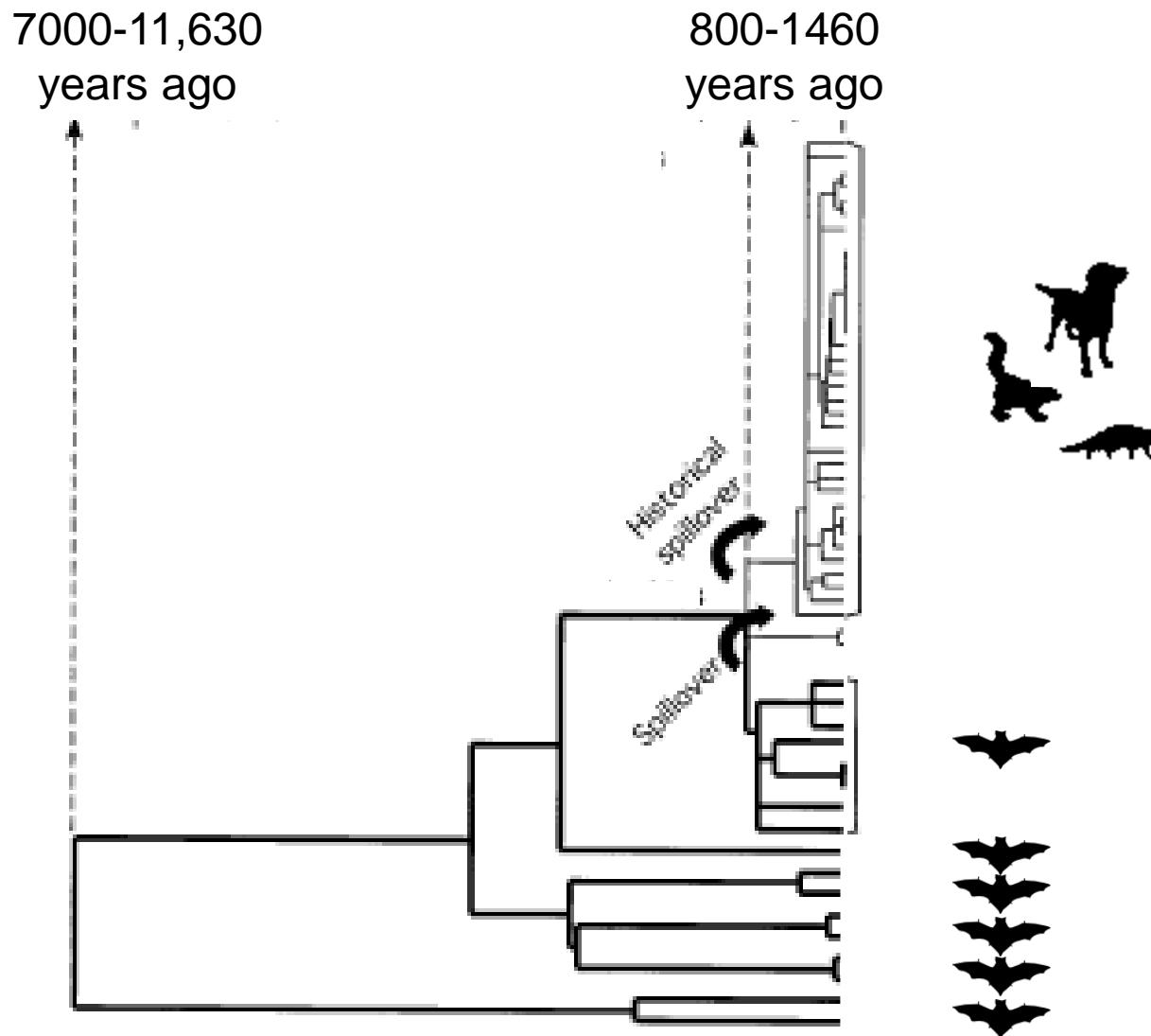


**Dimarhabdovirus**  
'Supergroup'

# *Lyssavirus* phylogenetics



# *Lyssavirus* phylogenetics

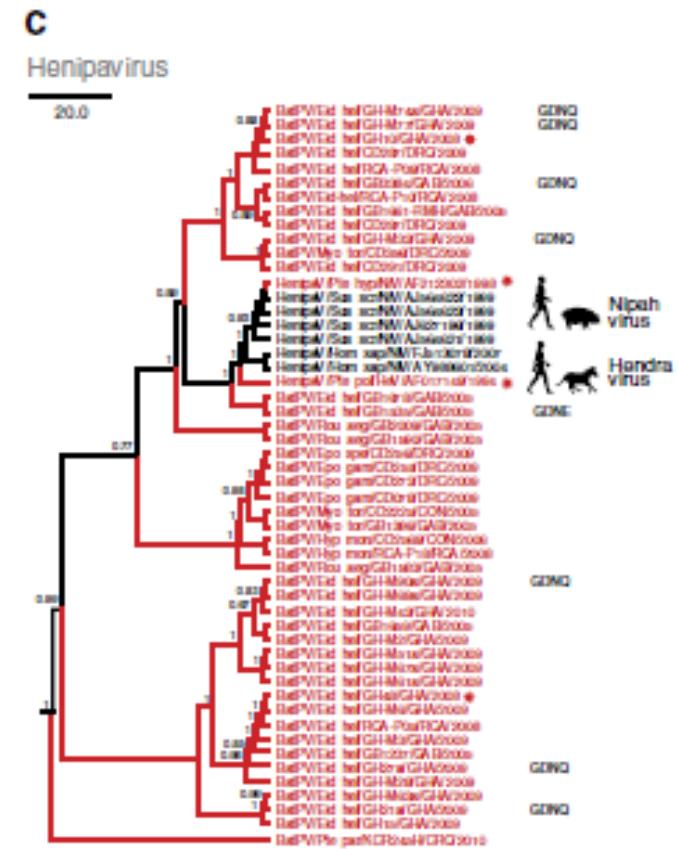
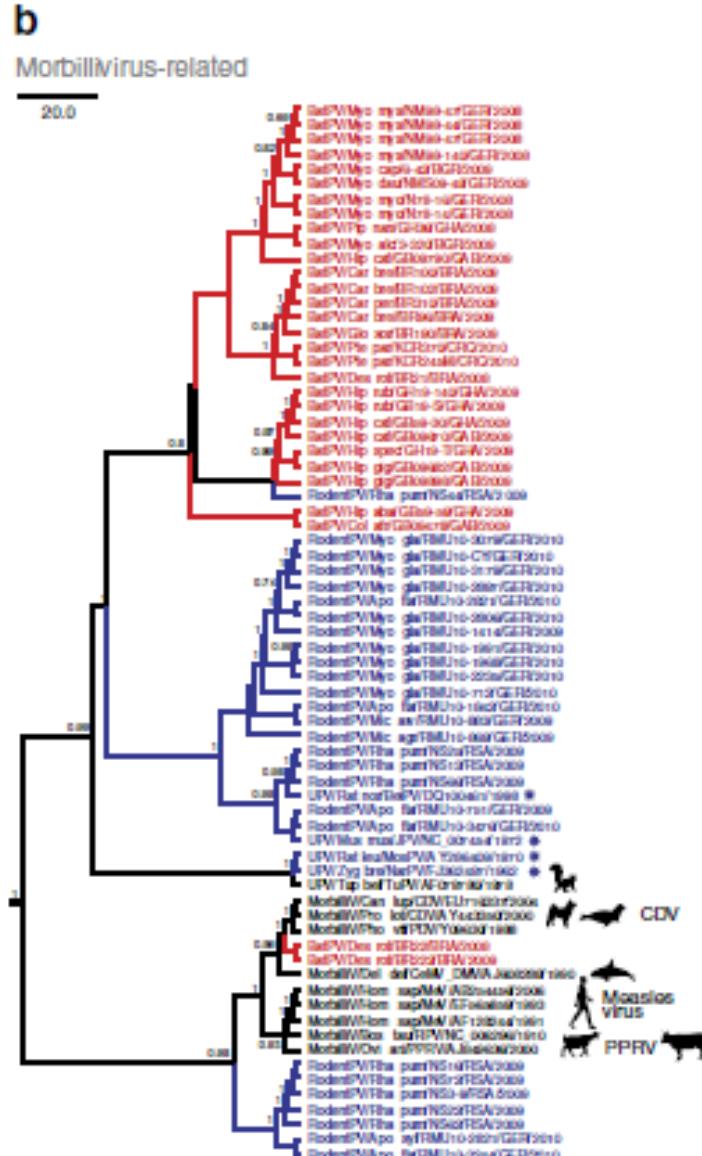
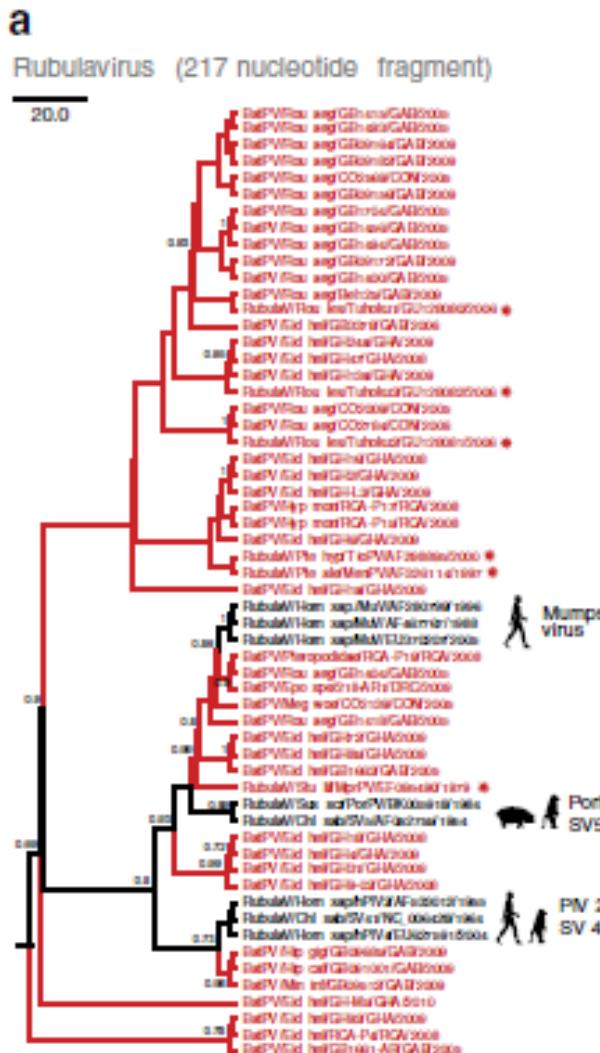


# Viral phylogeny – what ‘history’ tells us

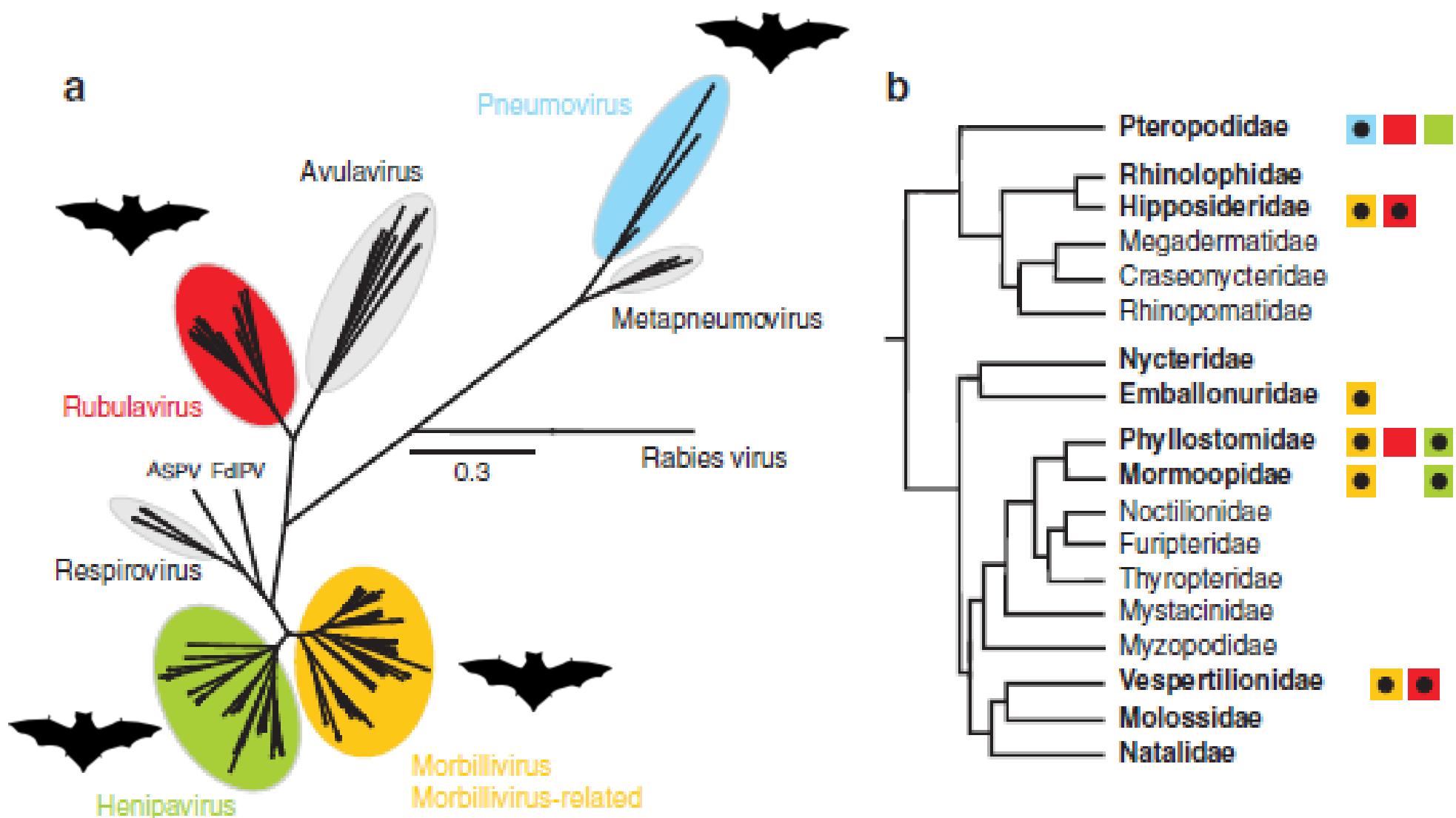
## Negative sense ssRNA viruses

### Mononegavirales

Paramyxoviridae	Rhabdoviridae	Filoviridae	Bornaviridae
<i>Rubulovirus</i>	<i>Lyssavirus</i>	<i>Marburgvirus</i>	<i>Bornavirus</i>
<i>Morbillivirus</i>	<i>Vesiculovirus</i>	<i>Ebolavirus</i>	
<i>Henipavirus</i>	...	<i>Cuevavirus</i>	
<i>Pneumovirinae</i>	...		
<i>Metapneumovirus</i>			
...			



# Paramyxoviridae



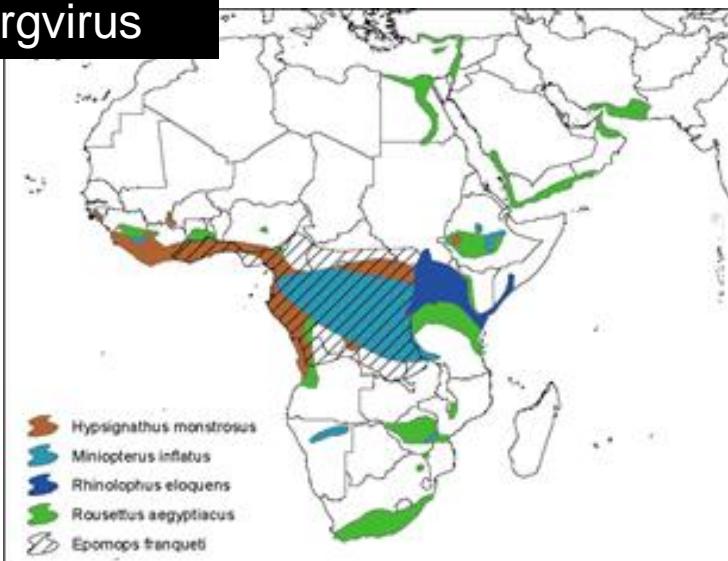
# Viral phylogeny – what ‘history’ tells us

## Negative sense ssRNA viruses

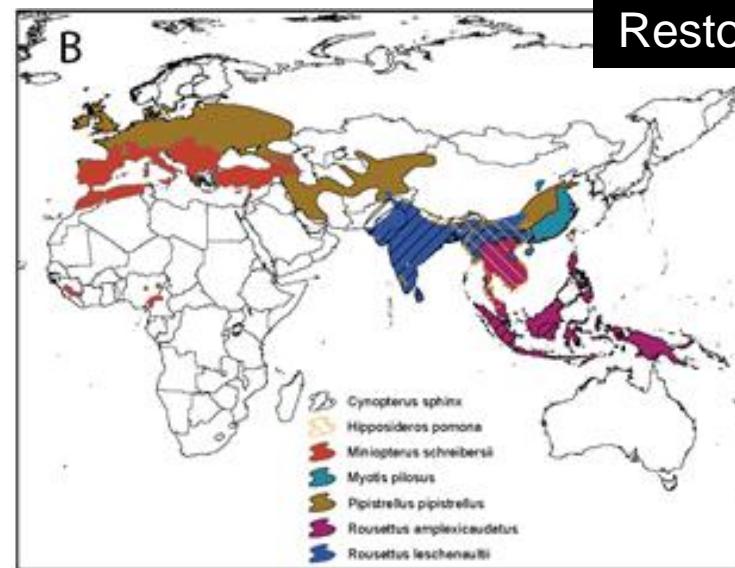
Mononegavirales			
Paramyxoviridae	Rhabdoviridae	Filoviridae	Bornaviridae
<i>Rubulovirus</i>	<i>Lyssavirus</i>	<i>Marburgvirus</i>	<i>Bornavirus</i>
<i>Morbillivirus</i>	<i>Vesiculovirus</i>	<i>Ebolavirus</i>	
<i>Henipavirus</i>	...	<i>Cuevavirus</i>	
<i>Pneumovirinae</i>	...		
<i>Metapneumovirus</i>			
...			

# Distributions of species linked to filoviruses

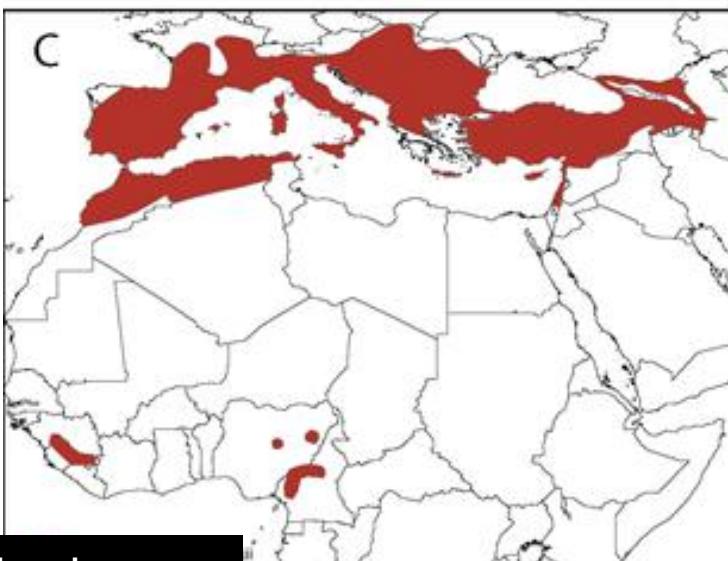
# Marburgvirus



## Reston ebolavirus



# Lloviu virus



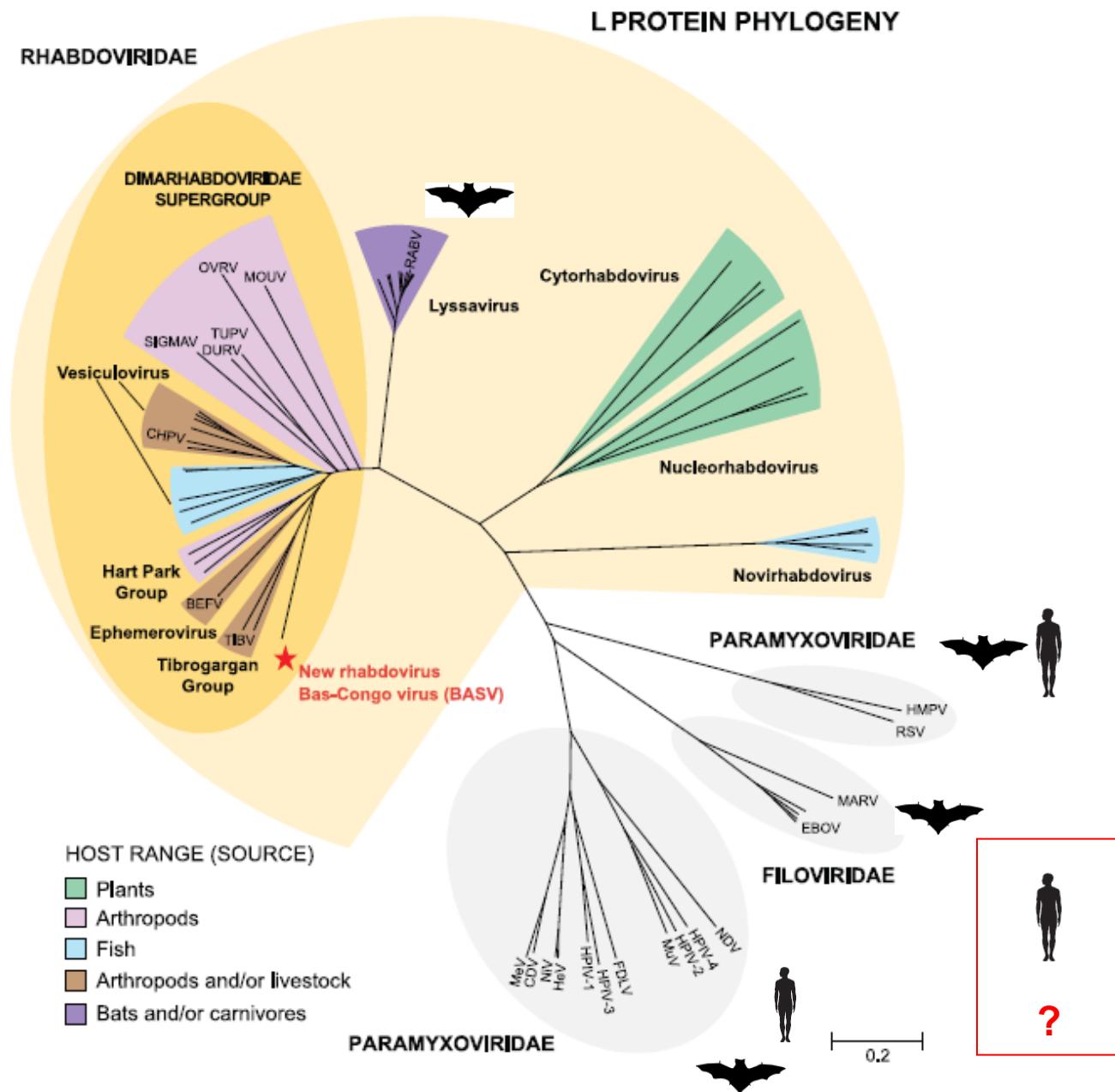
## Zaire ebolavirus

# Viral phylogeny – what ‘history’ tells us

## Negative sense ssRNA viruses

Mononegavirales			
Paramyxoviridae	Rhabdoviridae	Filoviridae	Bornaviridae
<i>Rubulovirus</i>	<i>Lyssavirus</i>	<i>Marburgvirus</i>	<i>Bornavirus</i>
<i>Morbillivirus</i>	<i>Vesiculovirus</i>	<i>Ebolavirus</i>	
<i>Henipavirus</i>	...	<i>Cuevavirus</i>	
<i>Pneumovirinae</i>	...		
<i>Metapneumovirus</i>			
...			

# Mononegavirales



# A matter of time?

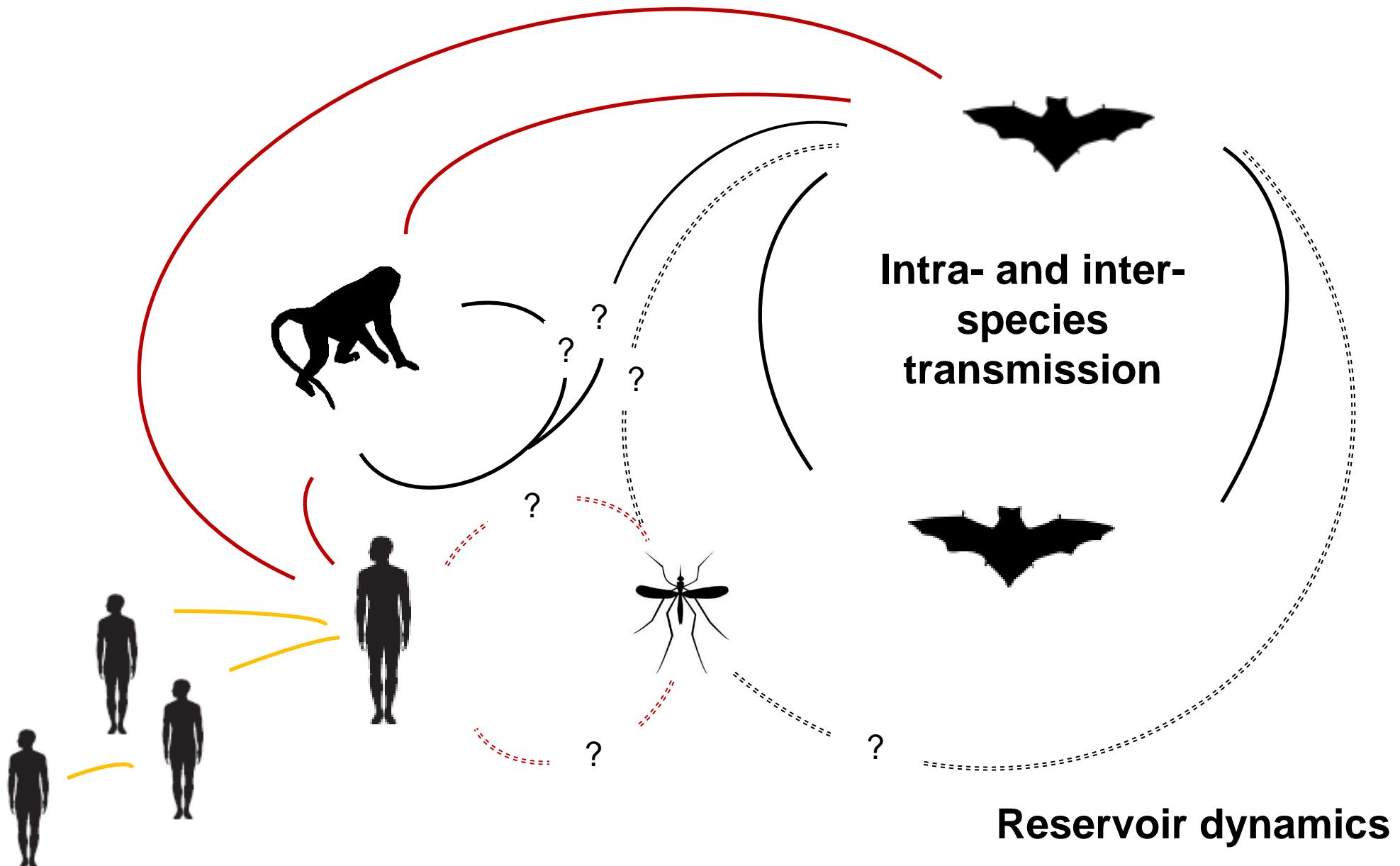
## Negative sense ssRNA viruses

Mononegavirales			
Paramyxoviridae	Rhabdoviridae	Filoviridae	Bornaviridae
<i>Rubulovirus</i>	<i>Lyssavirus</i>	<i>Marburgvirus</i>	<i>Bornavirus</i>
<i>Morbillivirus</i>	<i>Vesiculovirus</i>	<i>Ebolavirus</i>	
<i>Henipavirus</i>	...	<i>Cuevavirus</i>	
<i>Pneumovirinae</i>	...		
<i>Metapneumovirus</i>			
...			

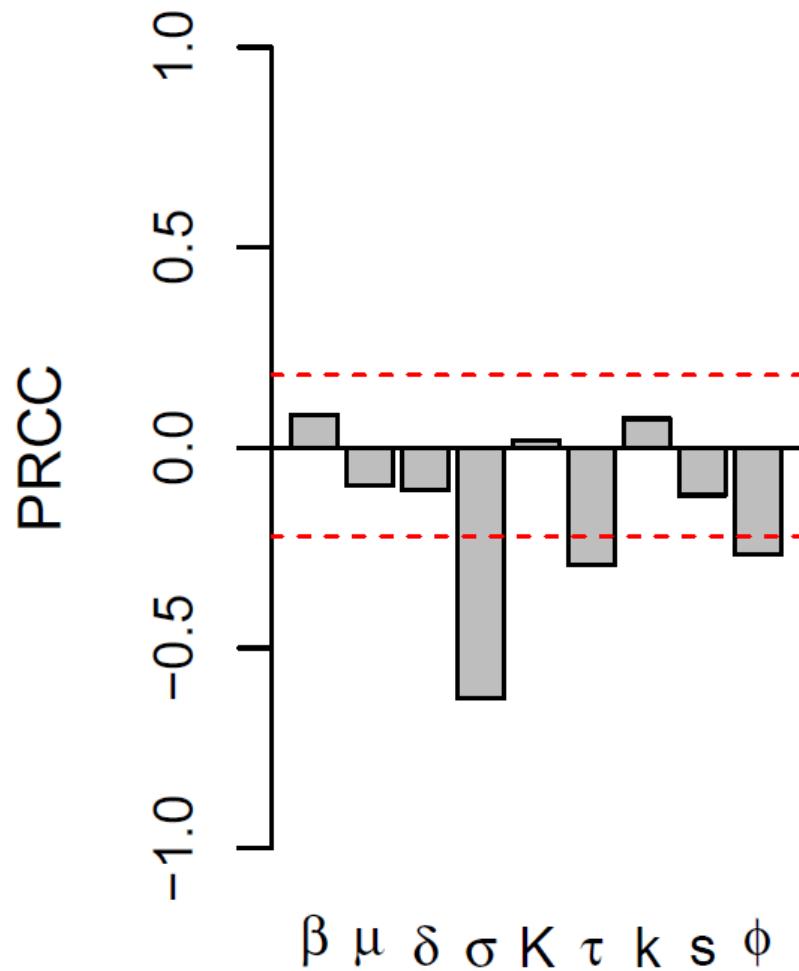
# Questions

# *Marburgvirus* transmission pathways

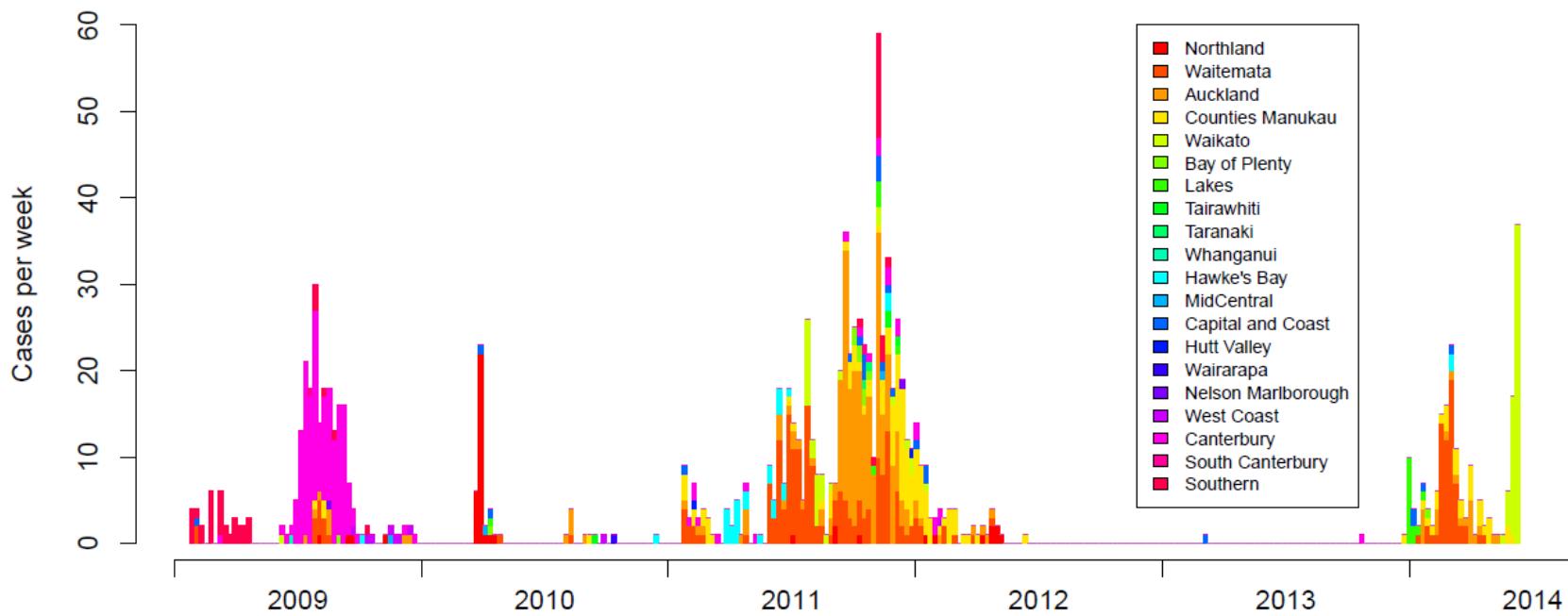
## Spillover dynamics



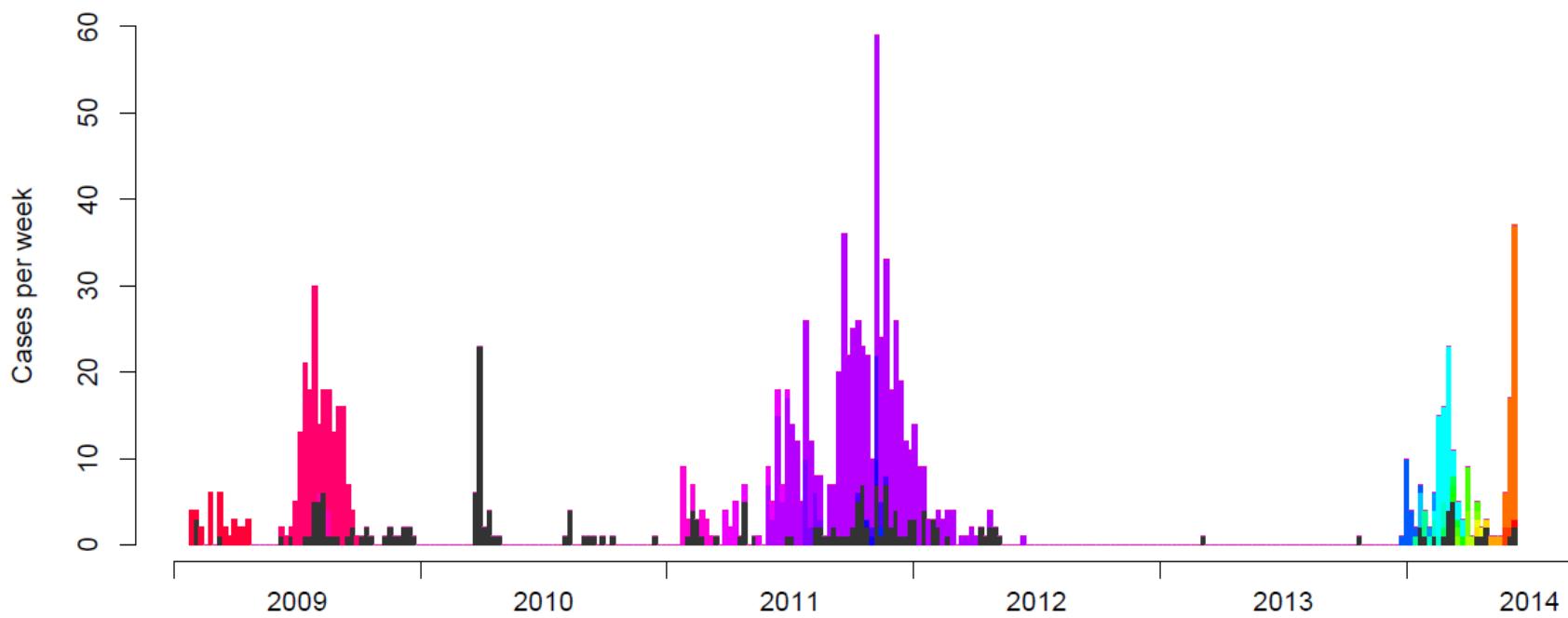
# Sensitivity analyses



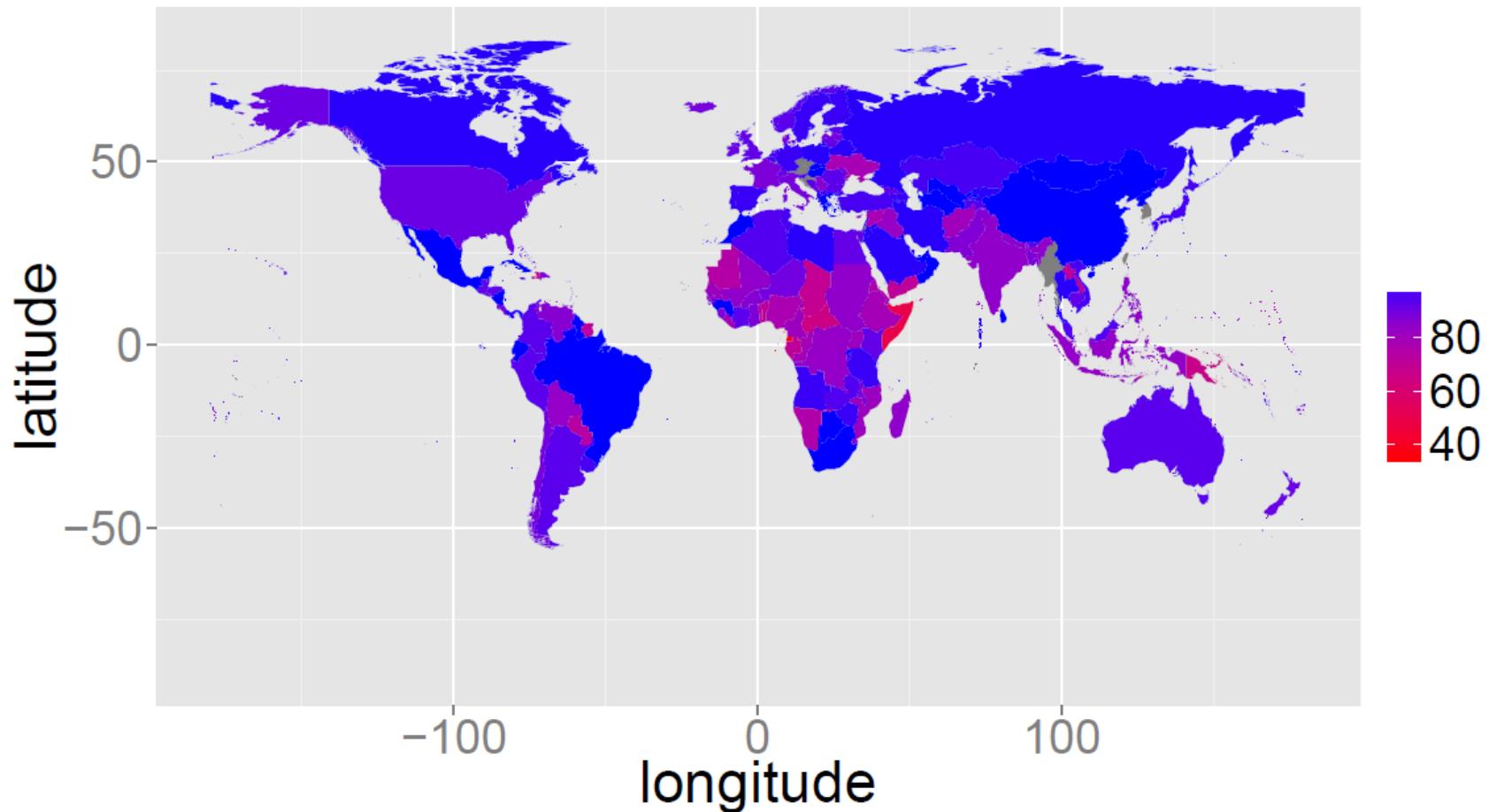
# New Zealand measles incidence



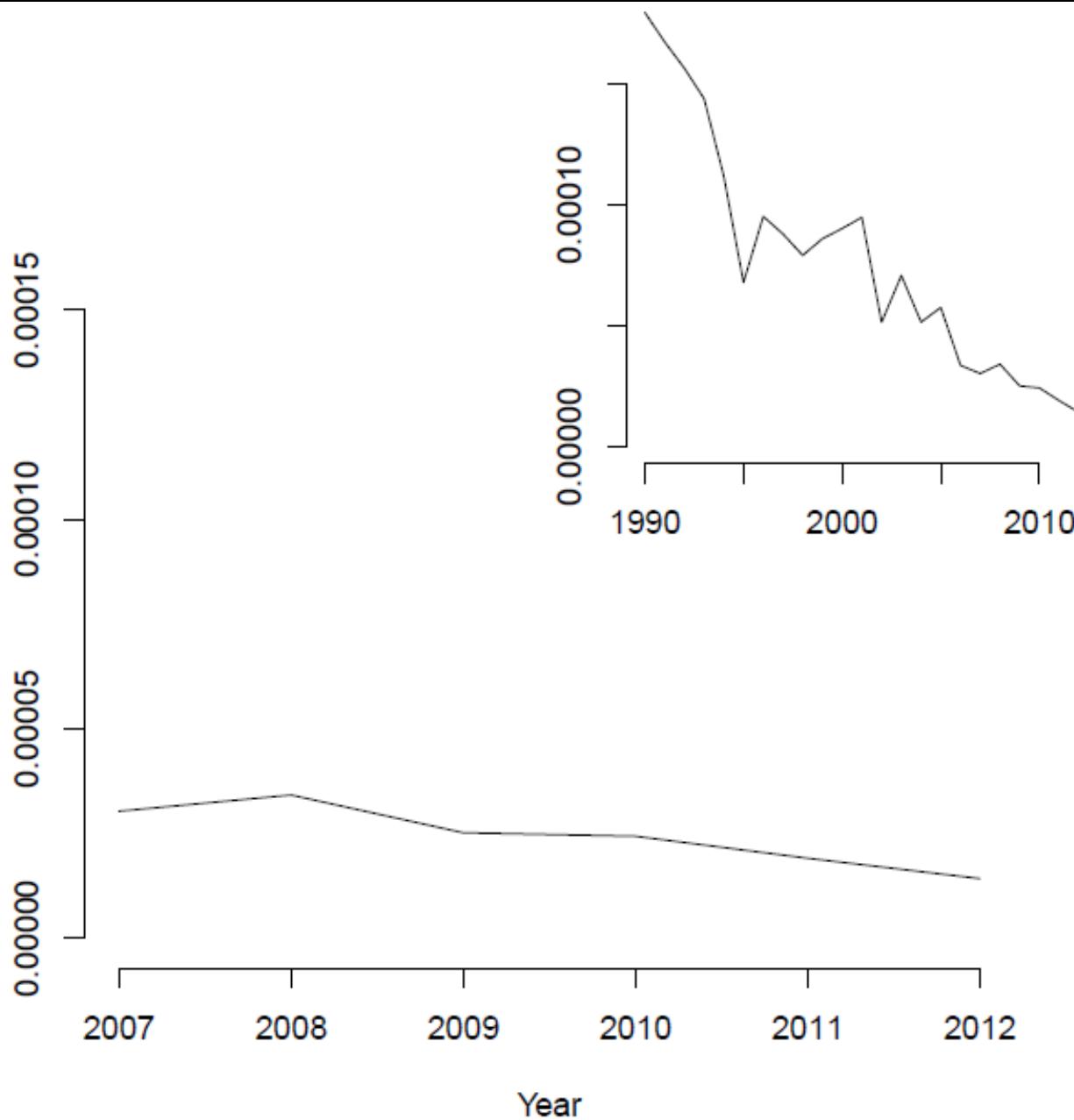
# New Zealand measles incidence



# Measles vaccination coverage (%), 2012



# Global trend in annual measles incidence



Hayman *et al.*, unpublished



MASSEY

<sup>m</sup>EpiLab



## Impacts on ecological structure and function

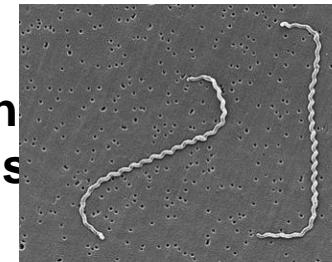
Pathogen genotype  
Prevalence  
Immunity  
Dose  
Exposure duration



Pathogen genotype  
Prevalence  
Immunity  
Dose  
Exposure duration

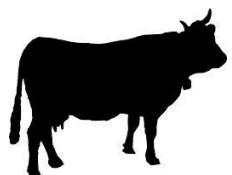


Human-human transmission



## Cross-species transmission

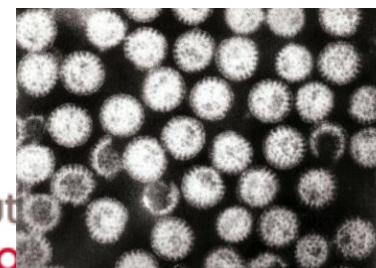
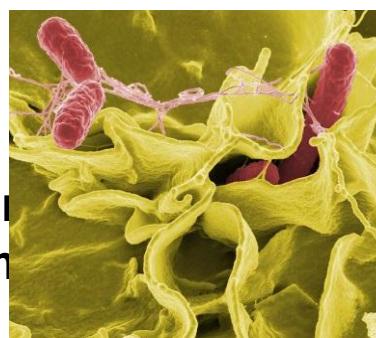
Pathogen genotype  
Prevalence  
Immunity  
Dose  
Exposure duration



Environmental transmission



Vector transmission



Social, ecological and political practices