Computational epidemiology



Essentially means:

- Mathematical modeling [dynamic processes]
- Statistical techniques [inference/calibration]
- Computational tools [simulation]
- Data-driven approaches [disease cases, ...]

MODELS ARE USEFUL:

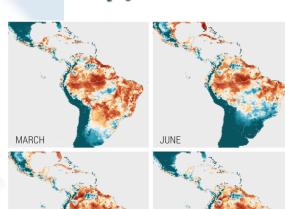
- 1. Estimate unobserved variables (eg. immunity)
- 2. Simulate to forecast and inform policy

Recently working on:

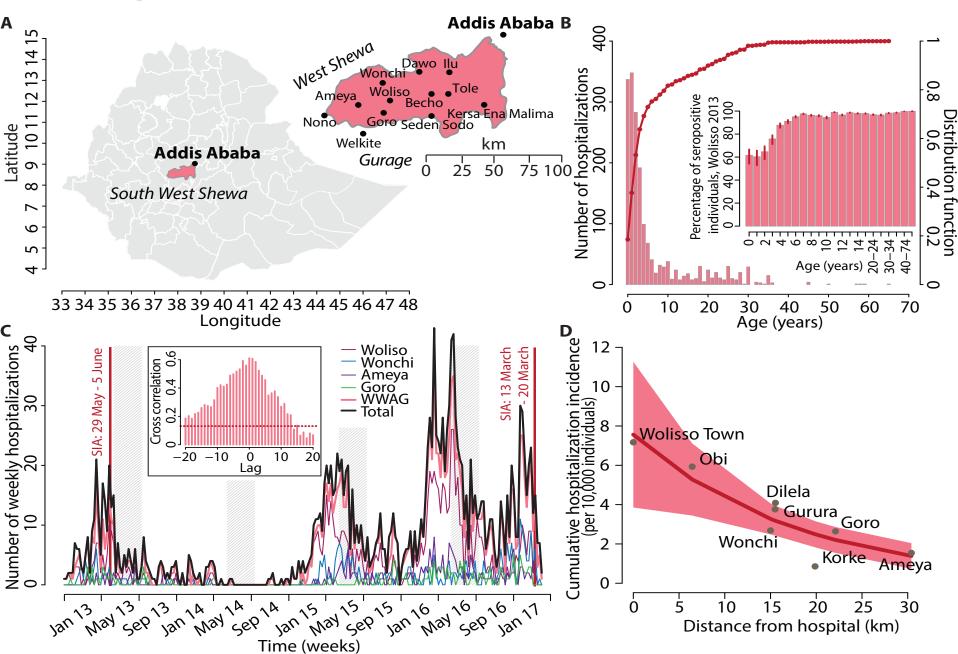
- 1. Ebola in West Africa 2014
- 2. Zika in the Americas 2015
- 3. Chikungunya outbreak in IT 2017
- 4. Measles in IT [Lorenzin: new decree/law 2017]
- 5. VZV in US [MERCK] and in UK [PHE] 2016-17

Household Extended Family Funeral Hospital ETU

April 2014 - September 2014

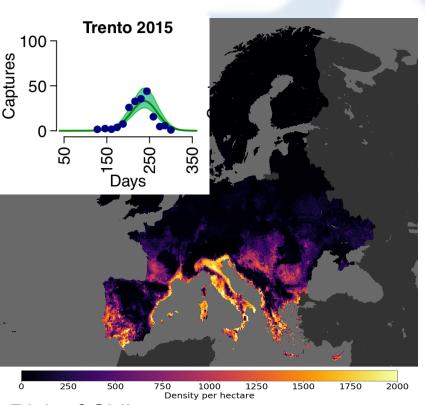


Epidemic threats: measles in ET

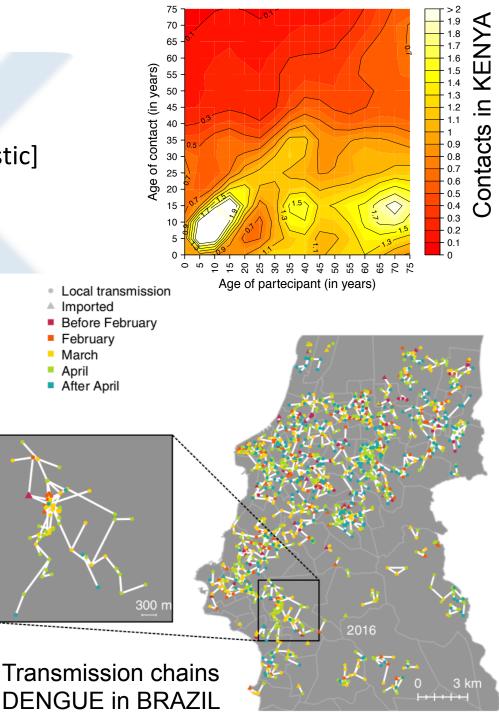


Modeling

- Mechanistic dynamic models
 [individual-based ode stochastic]
- 2. Statistical inference
- 3. Data-driven approaches



Risk of Chikungunya outbreaks in EU



Epidemic modeling and digital data

 Public health implications of the recent political crisis in Syria: measles & mobile phones data

Spread of awareness: peer-to-peer interactions VS media Wikipedia page views & Google News

