Package ‘amei’

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Description This package provides a flexible statistical framework for generating optimal epidemiological interventions that are designed to minimize the total expected cost of an emerging epidemic while simultaneously propagating uncertainty regarding underlying disease parameters through to the decision process via Bayesian posterior inference. The strategies produced through this framework are adaptive: vaccination schedules are iteratively adjusted to reflect the anticipated trajectory of the epidemic given the current population state and updated parameter estimates.
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Description

This package provides a flexible statistical framework for generating optimal epidemiological interventions. The aim is to minimize the total expected cost of an emerging epidemic, while simultaneously propagating uncertainty regarding underlying disease parameters through to the decision process via Bayesian posterior inference. The strategies produced through this framework are adaptive: vaccination schedules are iteratively adjusted to reflect the anticipated trajectory of the epidemic given the current population state and updated parameter estimates.

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References


epistep

*Evolve One Step of an Epidemic in Time*

Description

This function takes the current state of an epidemic, described by the values of SIR, and evolves the epidemic by one time step, stochastically, according to the parameterization provided.

Usage

```r
epistep(SIR, last = NULL, true = list(b = 0.00218, k = 10, nu = 0.4, mu = 0))
```
Arguments

SIR  a list with the current scalar values of the number of susceptibles ($S$), infecteds ($I$) and recovereds ($R$)

last  a (dummy) argument used to pass additional information necessary for the sampling the dynamics of the epidemic; the return-value of a user-defined epistep function would be automatically passed in here by the manage function. This is not required by the simple SIR model implemented here in the default version

true  a list containing scalar entries indicating the true parameters according to which the SIR model evolves stochastically: $b$, $k$, $nu$, and $mu$ representing the transmission probability, clumpiness parameter, the recovery probability, and the mortality probability, respectively

Details

This function is intended to be passed as an argument to the manage function, to describe the default evolution of an epidemic under the SIR model. Other, user-defined, functions undergoing different disease dynamics should follow the protocol (i.e., inputs and outputs) prototyped by this function. Similarly, this function may be used as input to MCmanage which depends on the manage function.

The epidemic described by the default parameterization (given by true) is an approximation of an influenza epidemic in a British boarding school described by Murray (see references below).

For more details on the parameterization and simulation of the SIR model, etc., see vignette("amei")

Value

epistep returns a list containing the scalar integer components listed below indicating the number of individuals which are

rem  newly removed
rec  newly recovered
infect  newly infected
dead  newly dead

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References


getcost


See Also

manage, MCmanage

Examples

```r
## parameters to epistep (similar default except mu != 0)
true <- list(b = 0.00218, k = 0.1, nu = 0.4, mu = 0.1)
SIR <- list(S=700, I=200, R=100)

## examine the distribution of the outputs of epistep
T <- 1000
na <- rep(NA, T)
out <- data.frame(rem=na, rec=na, infect=na, dead=na)
for(t in 1:T) {
  out[t,] <- epistep(SIR=SIR, true=true)
}

## make histograms of the output
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
hist(out$rem)
hist(out$rec)
hist(out$infect)
hist(out$dead)
```

getcost

*Extract the Final Costs/Number of Vaccinations of the (Managed) Epidemic*

Description

Extracts the (summary of the distribution of) final cost(s) or number of vaccinations performed of Monte Carlo epidemic under a static vaccination strategy as implemented by MCEpi or a single adaptively managed epidemic as implemented by manage or MCmanage

Usage

```r
getcost(obj)
getvac(obj)
```

Arguments

obj a object of class "MCEpi", "epiman", or "MCmanage"
getpolicy

Details

getcost returns distribution information for the final (cumulative) costs of the (managed) epidemic, and getvac returns distribution information for the cumulative number of vaccinations performed. If x is if class "epimam" then the single final cost or number of vaccinations is performed is returned. For further details of this function please see the documentation for MCEpi and manage

Value

The return value is a double-precision scalar indicating the median final cost obtained under manage, or a data.frame giving the median and quantiles calculated by MCEpi or MCmanag

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References


See Also

MCEpi, manage, MCmanage

Examples

## for an example of the usage of this function,
## please see the documentation for MCEpi as
## referenced in the See Also section, above

getcost(obj, which = c("best", "worst"))
getpolicy

Arguments

- **obj**: "optvac"-class object
- **which**: optionally, by supplying which = "worst" the worst static vaccination policy can be extracted

Details

This function is designed to work with the output of the `optvac` function, and to provide inputs to the `MCepi` function. It searches the cost grid defined by `vacgrid` for the lowest (or highest) cost, and returns this information.

Value

The output is a data.frame with scalar entries:

- **row**: the row of `vacgrid$stops` from the "optvac"-class object corresponding to the lowest (or highest) cost
- **col**: the row of `vacgrid$fracs` from the "optvac"-class object corresponding to the lowest (or highest) cost
- **frac**: the actual optimal fraction to vaccinate from the `vacgrid` table
- **stop**: the actual optimal (stopping) threshold from the `vacgrid` table
- **cost**: the cost associated with the optimal static vaccination strategy

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References


See Also

- `optvac`, `plot.optvac`, `MCepi`

Examples

```r
## for an example of the usage of this function,
## please see the documentation for optvac as
## referenced in the See Also section, above
```
Description

This function adaptively manages an epidemic by learning about (parameters determining) its behavior online and adjusting an optimal vaccination strategy accordingly.

Usage

```r
manage(init, epistep, vacgrid, costs, T = 40, Tstop = T,
       pinit = list(b = 0.1, k = 0.02, nu = 0.2, mu = 0.1),
       hyper = list(bh = c(1,3), kh = c(1,3), nuh = c(1,1), muh = c(1,1)),
       vac0 = list(frac = 0, stop = 0), MCvits = 10, MCMCpits = 1000,
       bbrate = 1, vacsamps = 100, start = 8, ...)
```

Arguments

- `init`: a list containing scalar entries $S_0$, $I_0$, $R_0$, $D_0$ depicting the initial number of susceptibles, infecteds, recovereds, and dead individuals in the outbreak; an "epiman" object may also be provided in order to continue managing an ongoing epidemic (see Details)
- `epistep`: a function which moves the epidemic ahead one time-step; see `epistep`
- `T`: the long-term horizon used to calculate optimal vaccination strategies
- `Tstop`: the maximum number of time steps during which the epidemic is allowed to evolve; default is identical to `T`
- `vacgrid`: a list containing vector entries $\text{fracs}$ and $\text{stops}$ indicating the permissible fractions (in [0,1]) of the population to be vaccinated and the (positive integer) of stopping thresholds having a maximum of init$S_0$; can be `NULL`, see details below
- `costs`: a list containing scalar entries $\text{vac}$, $\text{death}$ and $\text{infect}$ depicting the costs associated with a single vaccination or death, or the daily cost of maintaining an infected individual, respectively; can be `NULL`, but only when vacgrid = `NULL` also
- `pinit`: a list containing scalar entries $b$, $k$, $\nu$, and $\mu$ depicting the initial values of parameters of the SIR model representing the transmission probability, clumpiness parameter, the recovery probability, and the mortality probability, respectively, which are subsequently sampled by MCMC from the posterior
- `hyper`: a list containing 2-vector entries describing parameters to the prior distribution of the parameters listed in the `pinit` argument. The prior for b follows a gamma distribution with parameters $\text{bh}$ where the shape is given by $bh[1]$ and scale by $bh[2]$. The prior for k specified by parameters $\text{kh}$ is similar. The prior(s) for $\nu$ and $\mu$ are specified through $\text{nuh}$ and $\text{muh}$, respectively, which follow Beta distributions and the default specification is uniform. See vignette("amei") for more details
the initial (static) vaccination policy to be used before estimation of parameters begins (at start). This is a list with scalar entries $\frac{\text{vac0}}{}$ and $\text{stop}$ depicting the fraction to be vaccinated at each time step, and the vaccination (stopping) threshold, respectively. The default corresponds to no initial vaccination.

$\text{MCvits}$ scalar number of Monte Carlo iterations of forward epidemic evolution used at each time step to determine the optimal vaccination policy.

$\text{MCMCpits}$ scalar number of Markov chain Monte Carlo iterations used at each step to estimate the SIR model parameters.

$\text{bkrate}$ number of samples of $b$ and $k$, relative to $\mu$ and $\nu$ before a sample of all four parameters is saved; this acknowledges that $b$ and $k$ are correlated and thus mix slower than $\mu$ and $\nu$.

$\text{vacsamps}$ used to thin the MCMC samples of the parameters sampled from the posterior that are used to calculate optimal vaccination policies; this should be an integer scalar such that $0 < \text{vacsamps} <= \text{MCMCpits}$.

$\text{start}$ at what time, after time 1 where the state is given by $\text{init}$, should vaccinations be allowed to start.

... additional arguments passed to a user-defined $\text{epistep}$ function.

Details

At each time step of the epidemic – evolving stochastically according to the initialization in $\text{init}$ and progression described by $\text{epistep}$ – the parameters are inferred by sampling from their posterior distribution conditioned on the available data via MCMC. These samples are fed into the Monte Carlo method for determining the optimal vaccination strategy for (the remainder) of the epidemic. That policy is then enacted, and then time is incremented.

Parameter estimation (alone) can be performed by specifying the “null” vaccination grid $\text{vacgrid} = \text{NULL}$, i.e., with $\text{vac0}$.

It is possible to “continue” managing an epidemic by specifying the output of $\text{manage}$, an "epiman"-class object, as the $\text{init}$ argument and specifying a finishing time ($T$) which is greater than the finishing time used to create the object (in the previous call to $\text{manage}$); see example below.

For more details on the parameterization and simulation of the SIR model, etc., and the calculation of the optimal vaccination strategy, see vignette("amei")

Value

management returns an object of class "epiman", which is a list containing the components listed below.

$\text{soln}$ a data.frame describing the evolution of the epidemic giving the following for each time step (in columns): a time index ($\text{TIME}$); the total number of susceptibles ($S$), infecteds ($I$), recovereds ($R$), and deads ($D$); the number of people who became infected ($\text{itilde}$), recovered ($\text{rtilde}$), or died ($\text{dtilde}$), in that particular time step; the total number vaccinated ($V$), or culled ($Q_C$, not supported in this version); and the corresponding cumulative cost of the epidemic ($C$ so far).
manage

prime  a data.frame describing the changes in susceptibles and infecteds due to a vaccination strategy
vacgrid  a copy of the input vacgrid
pols  a data.frame describing the policy enacted at each time step with columns giving the fraction of the population vaccinated ($frac$), and the (stopping) threshold ($stop$)
vactimes  a scalar integer vector indicating the times at which vaccinations actually occurred; this coincides with changes to soln$V$
samp  data.frame containing samples from the posterior distribution of the parameters $b$, $k$, $nu$, and $mu$ collected during the final time step

Note

It may be important to plot the epidemic trajectory, with the generic method plot.epiman, or inspect the output $soln[T]$, to check that the full dynamics of the epidemic have played out in the number of time steps, $T$, allotted

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References


See Also

epistep, MCMmanage, plot.epiman

Examples

```r
## manage an epidemic evolving according to epistep with
## with the following initial population
init <- list(S0=762, I0=1, R0=0, D0=0)

## construct a grid of valid vaccination strategies
## and specify costs
vacgrid <- list(fracs=seq(0,1,0.1), stops=seq(2,init$S0-75,75))
costs <- list(vac=2, death=4, infect=1)

## adaptively manage the epidemic
```
MCepi <- manage(init, epistep, vacgrid, costs)

## plot the trajectories of SIR and the associated costs
plot(MCepi)
plot(MCepi, type="cost")
gtcost(MCepi)

## plot the samples from the posterior distribution of
## the parameters obtained during the last time step
true <- as.list(formals(epistep)$true)
plot(MCepi, type="params", true=true)

## Bobby isn't really sure what this is plotting
plot(MCepi, type="fracs")
plot(MCepi, type="stops")

## managing an epidemic in two stages
MCepi <- manage(init, epistep, vacgrid, costs, Tstop=10)
plot(MCepi)
MCepi <- manage(MCepi, epistep, vacgrid, costs, Tstop=20)
plot(MCepi)

---

**MCepi**

*Monte Carlo Epidemic Simulation with Static Vaccination*

**Description**

This function performs a Monte Carlo simulation of epidemic trajectories under a static vaccination strategy. Statistics are collected for a collection of characteristics including the state of the epidemic (evolution of susceptibles (S), infecteds (I), recovereds (R), and deads) and the cost of the vaccination strategy employed.

**Usage**

`MCepi(init, params, vac, costs, T = 40, MCreps = 1000, quant = c(0.025, 0.975), midepi = FALSE, start = 7, ...)`

**Arguments**

- **init** a list containing scalar entries $S_0$, $I_0$, $R_0$, $D_0$ depicting the initial number of susceptibles, infecteds, recovereds, and deads in the outbreak.
- **params** a list containing scalar entries $b$, $k$, $nu$, and $mu$ depicting the true parameters of the SIR model representing the transmission probability, clumpiness parameter, the recovery probability, and the mortality probability, respectively; optionally parameters may be an *epistep* function.
- **vac** a list containing scalar entries $frac$ and $stop$ depicting the fraction to be vaccinated at each time step, and the vaccination (stopping) threshold, respectively.
\textbf{costs} a list containing scalar entries $v_{ac}$, $d_{eath}$, and $i_{nfct}$ depicting the costs associated with a single vaccination, death, or daily cost of maintaining an infected individual, respectively

$T$ the maximum number of time steps during which the epidemic is allowed to evolve

$M_{creps}$ the number of times to repeat the Monte Carlo experiment, each time starting with the state in $i_{nit}$ and collecting characteristics of the epidemic trajectories and (vaccination/death) costs

$quant$ a 2-vector of quantiles to use in order to capture the spread in the density of characteristics of the epidemic trajectory and costs

$m_{idepi}$ a debugging logical indicating whether to signal that a trajectory is unlikely to be an epidemic

$start$ at what time, after time 1 where the state is given by $i_{nit}$, should vaccinations be allowed to start

... additional arguments passed to a user-defined $epi_{step}$ function that may be passed in via $p_{arams}$

\textbf{Details}

This function simulates many ($M_{creps}$) trajectories of an epidemic starting out in a particular state ($i_{nit}$) and evolving according to a particular (true) parameterization under a fixed vaccination strategy ($v_{ac}$). It returns a summary of characteristics of the state trajectories and the associated costs. The output can be visualized with the generic \texttt{plot.MCepi} method and costs can be extracted with \texttt{getcost}.

For more details on the parameterization and simulation of the SIR model, etc., and the calculation of the optimal vaccination strategy, please see \texttt{vignette("amei")}

\textbf{Value}

$M_{Cepi}$ returns an object of class "$M_{Cepi}"", which is a list containing the components listed below.

$Q{1}$ a data.frame containing 6 columns (S, I, R, D, V, C) depicting the first quantile (quant[1]) of the distribution of the evolution of the state of the epidemic (SIRD), the number of vaccinations (V), and the cost (C), at each time point

$Mean$ same as $Q{1}$ except the mean rather than a quantile

$Q{3}$ same as $Q{1}$ except the third quantile (quant[2])

These quantities can be visually inspected using the \texttt{plot.MCepi} method

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References


See Also

\texttt{plot.MCepi}, \texttt{optvac}

Examples

```r
## true epidemic parameters, initial values, and vaccination costs
truth <- list(b=0.00218, k=10, nu=0.4, mu=0)
init <- list(S0=762, I0=1, R0=0, D0=0)
costs <- list(vac=2, death=4, infect=1)

## trivial vaccination strategy -- dont vaccinate
vac <- list(frac=0, stop=0)

## simulate the resulting trajectories
init.MCepi <- MCepi(init, truth, vac, costs)

## plot the distribution of trajectories and costs
## under no vaccination
plot(init.MCepi, main="no vaccination")
plot(init.MCepi, type="costs")

## Now try the optimal strategy.
## See the optvac function for more info
vac.opt <- list(frac=0.7, stop=502)
opt.MCepi <- MCepi(init, truth, vac.opt, costs)

## plot the distribution of trajectories and costs
## under the optimal (static) vaccination
plot(opt.MCepi, main="optimal static vaccination")
plot(opt.MCepi, type="costs")

## show the total number of vaccinations
## median and quantiles
getvac(opt.MCepi)

## compare the median costs of the the initial
## (no vaccination) strategy versus the optimal
## (static) policy
T <- length(opt.MCepi$Median)
optC <- getcost(opt.MCepi)
initC <- getcost(init.MCepi)
```

MCmanage

\[ \text{rbind}(\text{initC}, \text{optC}) \]

### Monte Carlo Epidemic Simulation with Adaptive Vaccination

**Description**

This function performs a Monte Carlo simulation of epidemic trajectories under an adaptive vaccination strategy as implemented by the `manage` function. Statistics are tallied for a collection of characteristics including the state of the epidemic (evolution of susceptibles (S), infecteds (I), recovereds (R), and deads) and the cost of the vaccination strategy employed.

**Usage**

\[
\text{MCmanage}(\text{init, epistep, vacgrid, costs,}} \\
\text{pinit = list}(b = 0.1, \ k = 0.02, \ nu = 0.2, \ mu = 0.1), \\
\text{hyper = list}(bh = c(1,3), \ kh = c(1,3), \ nuh = c(1,1), \ muh = c(1,1)), \\
\text{vac0 = list}(\text{frac} = 0, \ stop = 0), \ T = 40, \ \text{MCreps} = 30, \\
\text{MCvits} = 50, \ \text{MCMcpits} = 1000, \ \text{bkrate} = 1, \ \text{vacsamps} = 50, \\
\text{quant} = c(0.025, \ 0.975), \ \text{start} = 7, \ ...
\]

**Arguments**

- **init**: a list containing scalar entries \$S_0$, \$I_0$, \$R_0$, \$D_0$ depicting the initial number of susceptibles, infecteds, recovereds, and deads in the outbreak
- **epistep**: a function which moves the epidemic ahead one time-step; see `epistep`
- **vacgrid**: a list containing vector entries \$fracs$, \$stops$ indicating the permissible fractions (in [0,1]) of the population to be vaccinated and the (positive integer) of stopping thresholds having a maximum of `initS0`
- **costs**: a list containing scalar entries \$vac$, \$death$, and \$infect$, depicting the costs associated with a single vaccination, death, or the daily cost of maintaining an infected individual, respectively
- **pinit**: a list containing scalar entries \$b$, \$k$, \$nu$, and \$mu$ depicting the initial values of parameters of the SIR model representing the transmission probability, clumpiness parameter, the recovery probability, and the mortality probability, respectively, which are subsequently sampled by MCMC from the posterior
- **hyper**: a list containing 2-vector entries describing parameters to the prior distribution of the parameters listed in the `pinit` argument. The prior for \$b$ follows a gamma distribution with parameters \$bh[1]$ and scale by \$bh[2]$. The prior for \$k$ specified by parameters \$kh$ is similar. The prior(s) for \$nu$ and \$mu$ are specified through \$pr$ and \$pd$, respectively, which follow Beta distributions and the default specification is uniform. See `vignette("amei")` for more details
MCmanage

vac0

the initial (static) vaccination policy to be used before estimation of parameters begins (at start). This is a list with scalar entries $frac$ and $stop$ depicting the fraction to be vaccinated at each time step, and the vaccination (stopping) threshold, respectively

T

the maximum number of time steps during which the epidemic is allowed to evolve

MCreps

number of times to repeat the Monte Carlo experiment, each time starting with the state in init and collecting characteristics of the epidemic trajectory and (vaccination/death) costs

MCvits

scalar number of Monte Carlo iterations of forward epidemic evolution used at each time step in manage to determine the optimal vaccination policy

MCMCpits

scalar number of Markov chain Monte Carlo iterations used at each step to estimate the SIR model parameters in manage

bkrate

number of samples of $b$ and $k$, relative to $mu$ and $nu$ before a sample of all four parameters is saved in manage

vacsamps

used to thin the MCMC samples of the parameters sampled from the posterior that are used to calculate optimal vaccination policies; this should be an integer scalar such that $0 < vacsamps <= MCMCpits$

quant

a 2-vector of quantiles to use in order to capture the spread in the density of characteristics of the epidemic trajectory and costs

start

at what time, after time 1 where the state is given by init, should vaccinations be allowed to start

Details

This function simulates many (MCreps) trajectories of an epidemic starting out in a particular state (init) and evolving according the dynamics encoded in epistep (or some other user-defined function) under an adaptive vaccination strategy as implemented by manage. Many of the arguments to this function are simply passed to manage.

It returns a summary of characteristics of the state trajectory(ies) and the associated costs. The output can be visualized with the generic plot.MCepi method and costs can be extracted with getcost.

For more details on the parameterization and simulation of the SIR model, etc., and the calculation of the optimal vaccination strategy, please see vignette("amei")

Value

MCmanage returns an object of class "MCepi", which is a list containing the following components.

Q1

a data.frame containing 8 columns (S, I, R, D, V, C, frac, stop) depicting the first quantile (quant[1]) of the distribution of the evolution of the state of the epidemic (SIRD), the number of vaccinations (V), the cost (C), the fraction vaccinated (F), and the stopping threshold (S) at each time point

Mean

same as Q1 except the mean rather than a quantile
**Median**
same as Median except the median rather than mean

**Q3**
same as Q1 except the third quantile (quant[2])

These quantities can be visually inspected using the `plot.MCepi` method

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**References**


**See Also**
`manage,MCepi,plot.MCepi`

**Examples**
```r
## adaptively manage the epidemic with the following
## initial population
init <- list(S0=762, I0=1, R0=0, D0=0)

## construct a grid of valid vaccination strategies
## and specify costs
## using a smaller grid for faster check times; try the commented out
## setting for higher fidelity
vacgrid <- list(fracs=seq(0,1,0.25), stops=seq(2,init$S0-75,150))
## vacgrid <- list(fracs=seq(0,1,0.1), stops=seq(2,init$S0-75,75))
costs <- list(vac=2, death=4, infect=1)

## run the Monte Carlo management experiment, reducing MCMC pits
## for faster check times; try default (commented out) version
out.MCmanage <- mcmanage(init, epistep, vacgrid, costs,
                         MCMCpits=100, MCreps=5)
## out.MCmanage <- MCmanage(init, epistep, vacgrid, costs)

## plot the trajectories of SIR and the associated costs
plot(out.MCmanage, main="optimal adaptive vaccination")
plot(out.MCmanage, type="costs")

## extract the distribution of the number of
## cumulative vaccinations via median and quantiles
```
getvac(out.MCmanage)

## plot the distribution fractions vaccinated and
## stopping times
plot(out.MCmanage, type="fracs")
plot(out.MCmanage, type="stops")

## get the final median cost and quantiles --
## these can be compared with the static ones
## calculated by MCepi
getcost(out.MCmanage)

---

**optvac**

*Optimal (Static) Vaccination Policy*

**Description**

A Monte Carlo method is used to calculate the expected costs of a range of static vaccination policies for an epidemic with a known parameterization and initialization.

**Usage**

```r
optvac(init, params, vacgrid, costs, T = 40, MCVits = 100,
       midepi = FALSE, start = 7)
```

**Arguments**

- **init**: a list containing scalar entries $S_0$, $I_0$, $R_0$, and $D_0$ depicting the initial number of susceptibles, infecteds, recovereds, and deads in the outbreak.
- **params**: a list containing scalar entries $b$, $k$, $nu$, and $mu$ depicting the true parameters of the SIR model representing the transmission probability, clumpiness parameter, the recovery probability, and the mortality probability, respectively.
- **vacgrid**: a list containing vector entries $fracs$ and $stops$ indicating the permissible fractions (in $[0,1]$) of the population to be vaccinated and the (positive integer) of stopping thresholds having a maximum of $init_S0$.
- **costs**: a list containing scalar entries $vac$, $death$, and $infect$ depicting the costs associated with a single vaccination, death, or the daily cost of maintaining an infected individual, respectively.
- **T**: the maximum number of time steps during which the epidemic is allowed to evolve.
- **MCVits**: the number of Monte Carlo iterations of forward epidemic evolution used to determine the optimal vaccination policy.
- **midepi**: a debugging logical indicating whether to signal that a trajectory is unlikely to be an epidemic.
- **start**: at what time, after time 1 where the state is given by init, should vaccinations be allowed to start.
optvac

Details

This function uses a Monte Carlo experiment to calculate the expected costs over a range of vaccination policies specified by permissible fractions of individuals to be vaccinated and stopping thresholds. These policies are constructed by simulating SIR-modeled epidemics that evolve according to params starting in the initial configuration provided. The output is an object of class "optvac", so the cost grid, or matrix, can be visualized with the plot.optvac generic method. The getpolicy function can be used to select out the best (and worst) one(s).

For more details on the parameterization and simulation of the SIR model, etc., see vignette("amei")

Value

optvac returns an object of class "optvac", which is a list containing the following components.

vacgrid a copy of the input vacgrid
C a matrix of expected costs estimated for each combination of vacgrid$fracs and vacgrid$stops

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References


See Also

plot.optvac, getpolicy, MCepi

Examples

## same inputs as in the MCepi example
truth <- list(b=0.00218, k=10, nu=0.4, mu=0)
init <- list(S0=762, I0=1, R0=0, D0=0)
costs <- list(vac=2, death=4, infect=1)

## construct a grid of valid vaccination strategies
vacgrid <- list(fracs=seq(0,1.0,0.1), stops=seq(2,init$S0-50,50))

## calculate the cost surface of all combinations in vacgrid
out.optvac <- optvac(init, truth, vacgrid, costs)
## extract the best and worst (static) policy
best <- getpolicy(out.optvac)
worst <- getpolicy(out.optvac, which="worst")

rbind(best, worst)

## plot the cost surface along with the best and worst policy
plot(out.optvac)

## now return to MCEpi for a cost comparison to no vaccination
## using these values
vac.opt <- best[3:4]
vac.opt

---

### Description

These functions provide a visualization of the evolution of an epidemic, or multiple epidemics obtained via Monte Carlo, and the associated costs of the vaccination strategy employed.

### Usage

```r
# S3 method for class 'epiman'
plot(x, type = c("epi", "costs", "params", "fracs",
                 "stops"), showd = FALSE, showv = FALSE, prior = FALSE,
     main = NULL, ylim = NULL, tp = NULL, ...)
# S3 method for class 'MCEpi'
plot(x, type = c("epi", "costs", "fracs", "stops"),
     showd = FALSE, showv = FALSE, main = NULL, ylim = NULL, ...)
```

### Arguments

- **x**: the object to be plotted, either of class "MCEpi" or "epiman"
- **type**: indicates the type of plot to be produced, including the epidemic trajectory/ies ("epi", the default), cost(s), estimated distribution(s) of parameters ("params", only in the case of "epiman"-class objects), the fraction vaccinated at each time step ("fracs"), and the vaccination (stopping) threshold ("stops")
- **main**: optional title argument for the plot. If not specified, then an automatically generated default is used depending on the type of plot specified
- **ylim**: optional limit for the y axis of the plot, applies only to type="cost".
- **tp**: this argument only applies to plot.epiman with type = "params" where it should be a list with scalar entries $b$, $k$, $nu$, and $mu$ indicating the true parameter entries for the evolution of the epidemic to be added (for comparison) to the posterior density plots
- **showd**: logical indicating if deaths should be shown in the trajectory plots when type = "epi"
The functions documented here support visualization of "M Cepi"-class objects which are generated by the M Cepi and M Cman age function, and "epiman"-class objects are generated by the manage function. In both cases they enable a visualization of the evolution of the resulting epidemic(s) and costs associated with deaths, vaccinations, etc.

The only output of this function is beautiful plots

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References


See Also

M Cepi, manage, M Cman age

Examples

## for examples of the usage of these functions,
## please see the documentation for the functions
## listed in the See Also section, above
plot.optvac  

Plotting Vaccination Cost Surfaces

Description

This function provides a visualization of the cost surface return by the optvac function and can show the best and worst vaccination strategy.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'optvac'
plot(x, main = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
an "optvac"-class object
- `main`  
and optional title for the plot; if not specified then a sensible default is generated automatically
- `...`  
additional arguments passed to `plot`

Details

The function documented here supports visualization of "optvac"-class objects which are generated by the `optvac` function.

Value

The only output of this function is beautiful plots.

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References


**print.Rd**

**See Also**

optvac, getpolicy

**Examples**

```r
## for an example of the usage of this function,
## please see the documentation for optvac as
## referenced in the See Also section, above
```

**Description**

Summarizing, printing, and plotting the contents of a the following objects "MCEpi", "optvac", "epiman". In the current version the printing and summary commands are very similar.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'MCEpi'
print(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'optvac'
print(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'epiman'
print(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'MCEpi'
summary(object, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'optvac'
summary(object, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'epiman'
summary(object, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'summary.MCEpi'
print(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'summary.optvac'
print(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'summary.epiman'
print(x, ...)  
```

**Arguments**

- `object` an object of class "MCEpi", "optvac", or "epiman" that must be named object for the generic methods `summary`
- `x` an object of class "MCEpi", "optvac", or "epiman" that must be named x for generic printing and plotting via `print`
- `...` passed to the generic `print` or `summary` commands
Details

The printing and summaries provided by these functions are essentially identical except that `summary` returns a list that allows the information to be extracted for external use (in code) whereas the printing adds some additional text for human consumption including information about the call.

Other ways of extracting information contained in these objects include the functions `getvac`, `getcost`, and `getpolicy`. The plotting functions `plot.MCepi`, `plot.optvac`, and `plot.epiman` are also helpful.

The list(s) returned by the `summary` command are detailed in the value section below.

Value

The `summary` commands documented here return a list containing (a subset of) the items below. The other functions do not return values.

- **obj**: a copy of the input object
- **final**: in the case of "MCepi"-class object this is a `data.frame` containing a summary of the distribution of the total number of vaccinations and the final cost; for "epiman"-class objects the distributional information is replaced by a scalar
- **params**: in the case of "epiman"-class objects this `data.frame` containing a summary of the distributional information of SIR model parameters obtained during the final time step of the epidemic
- **best**: the best policy contained in the "optvac"-class object
- **worst**: the worst policy contained in the "optvac"-class object

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References


See Also

`MCepi`, `optvac`, `manage`, `MCmanage`, `getvac`, `getcost`, `getpolicy`, `plot.MCepi`, `plot.optvac`, `plot.epiman`
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