



登革熱防治的整合監測系統

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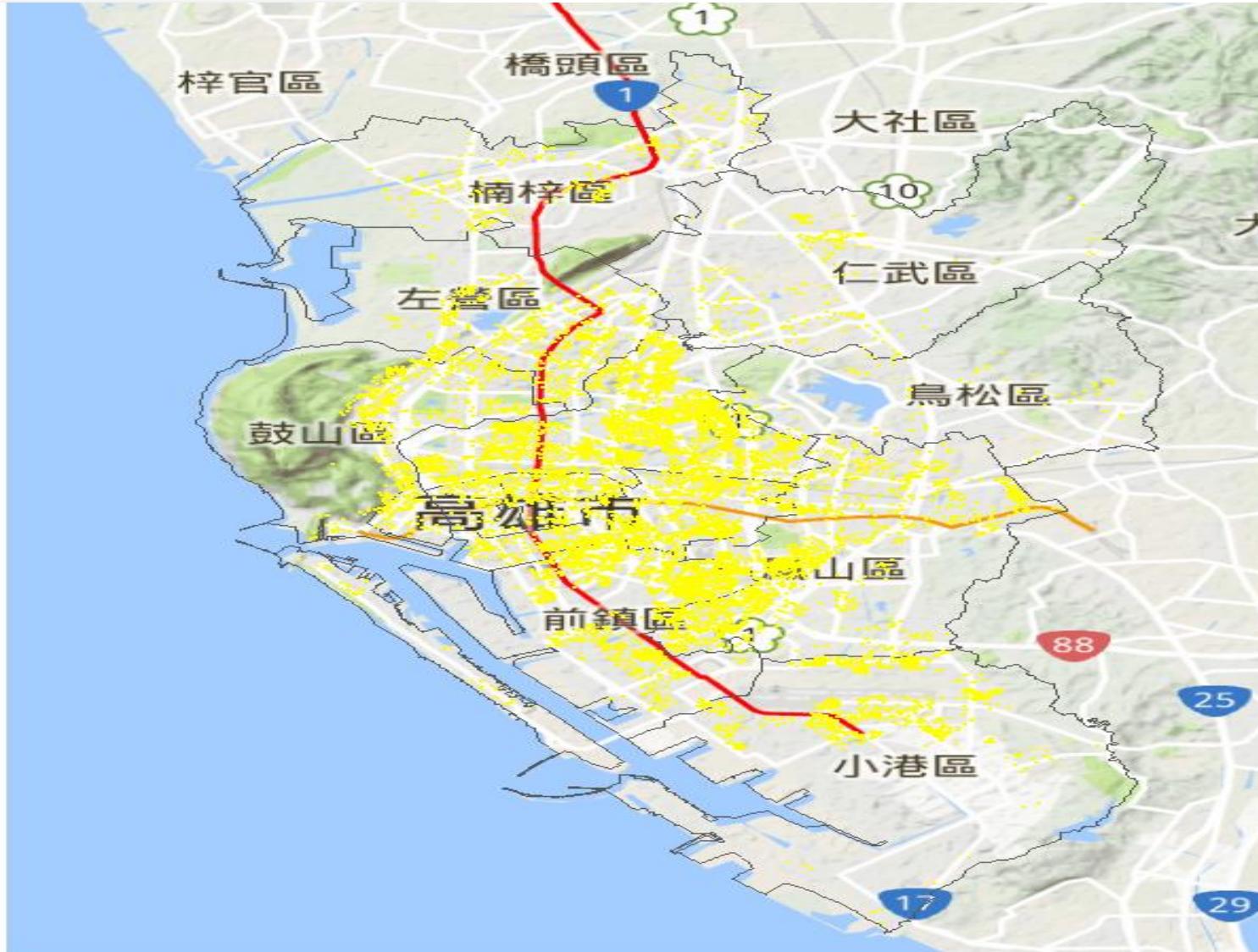


Motivating Project

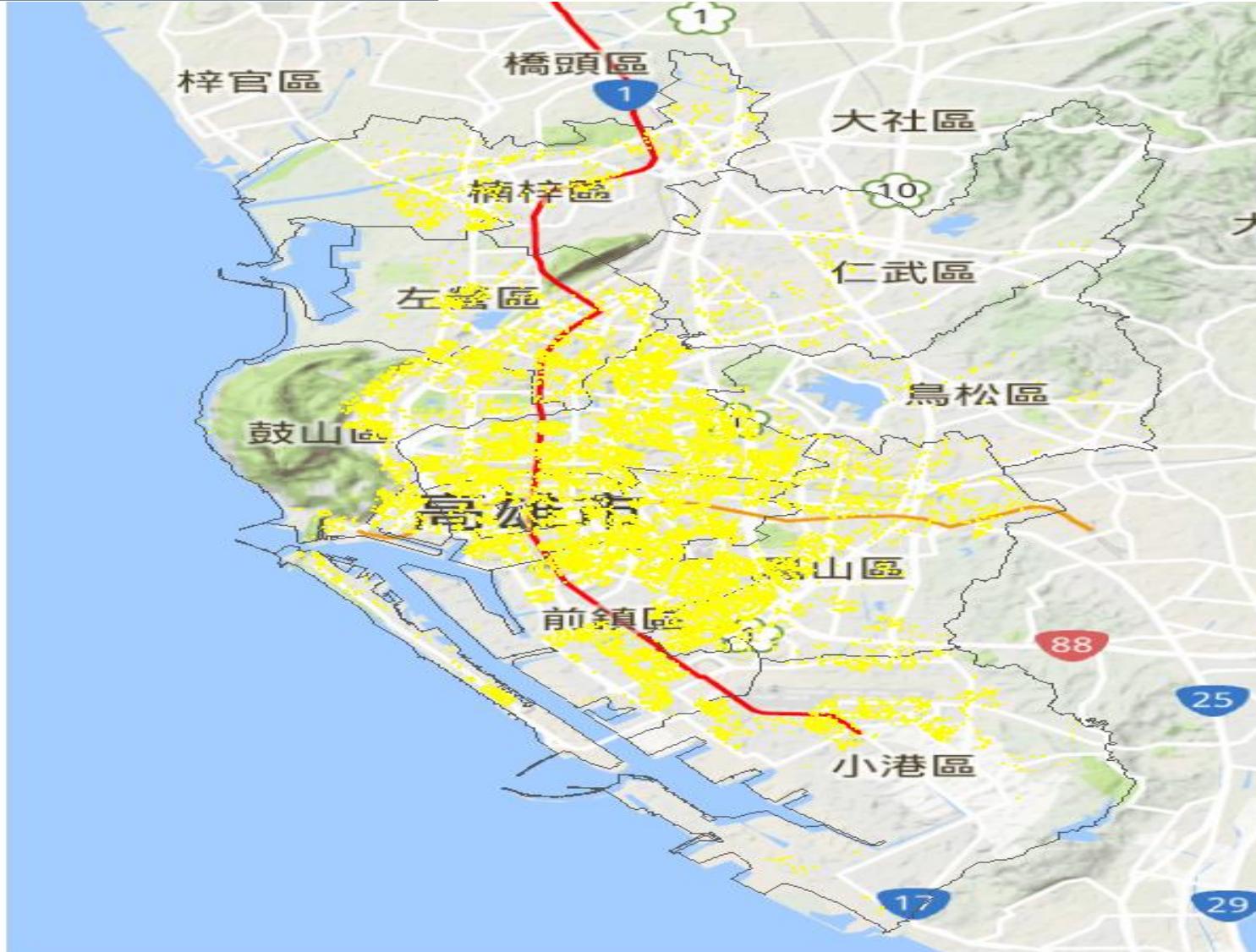
National Dengue Fever (DF) Project

- Global warming due to climate change ([Nature](#), 2013).
- Consecutive DF outbreaks in [2014](#) and [2015](#).
- 5-year project to control mosquito-borne disease in NHRI.

Kao-Hsiung Dengue Distribution (2014)



Kao-Hsiung Dengue Distribution (2015)



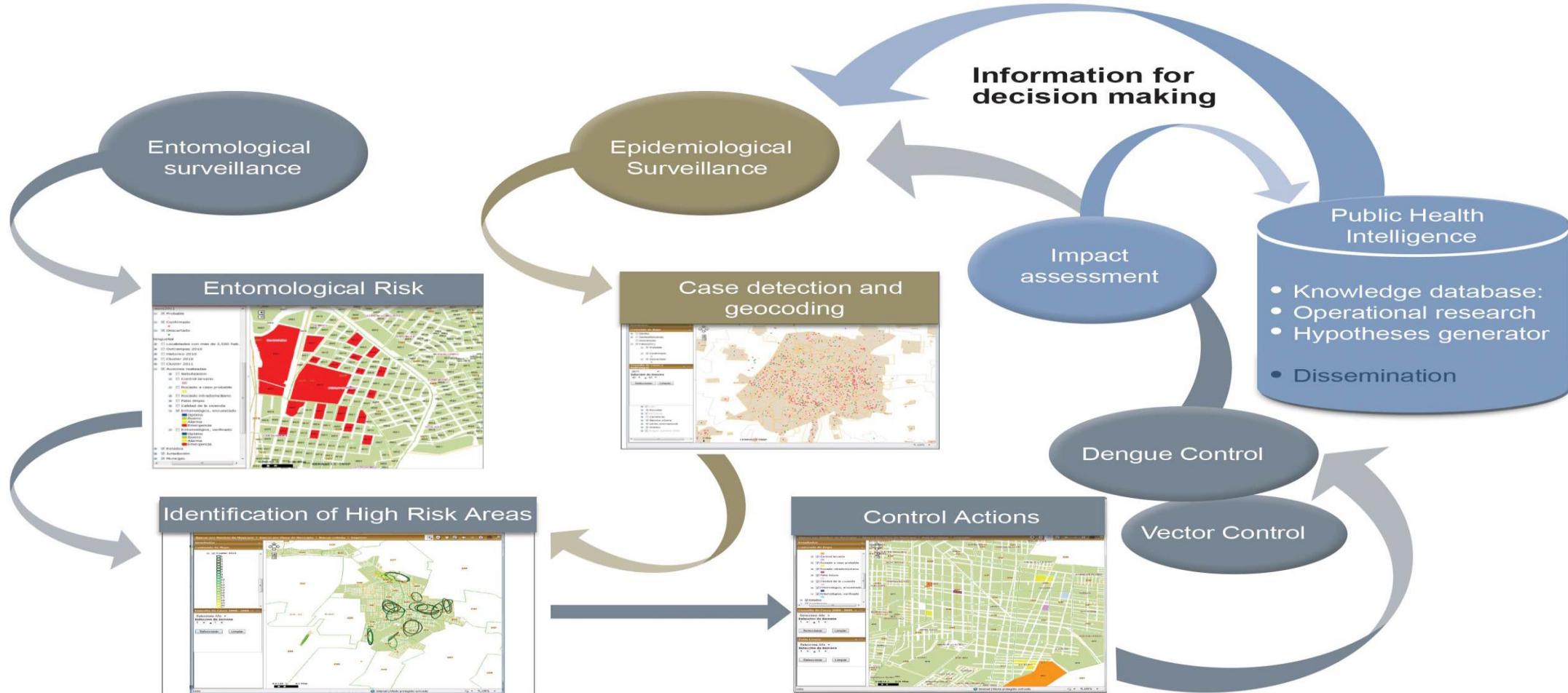


Mission of the Project

Four research groups

- Group 1: Vector surveillance and control group.
- Group 2: Serological surveillance group.
- Group 3: Education group.
- Group 4: Geographic information system (GIS) for risk factor group.

Integrated Surveillance System



Lozano-Fuentes et al. (2008) in the Bulletin of the World Health Organization



Requirements for Disease Surveillance

An integrated disease surveillance system should...

- Reduce duplication in reporting,
- Have clear case definition and reporting mechanism,
- Be an efficient communication system.



Big Data Surveillance

Establish computer systems for

- Systematic Collection (digitized information),
- Collation and Storage (cloud system with coding book),
- Integration (unified platform for extract, transform and load (ETL)),
- Analysis (statistics and machine learning),
- Dissemination of information (data visualization).



Our Goals

1. Serve as an early warning system.
2. Evaluate impact of control and intervention.
3. Monitor and identify high risk areas to set priorities for intervention.
4. Establish a data set for disease activity for future reference.



Surveillance System for Dengue Control

蚊媒傳染病監測系統

地理資訊

統計圖表

資料查詢

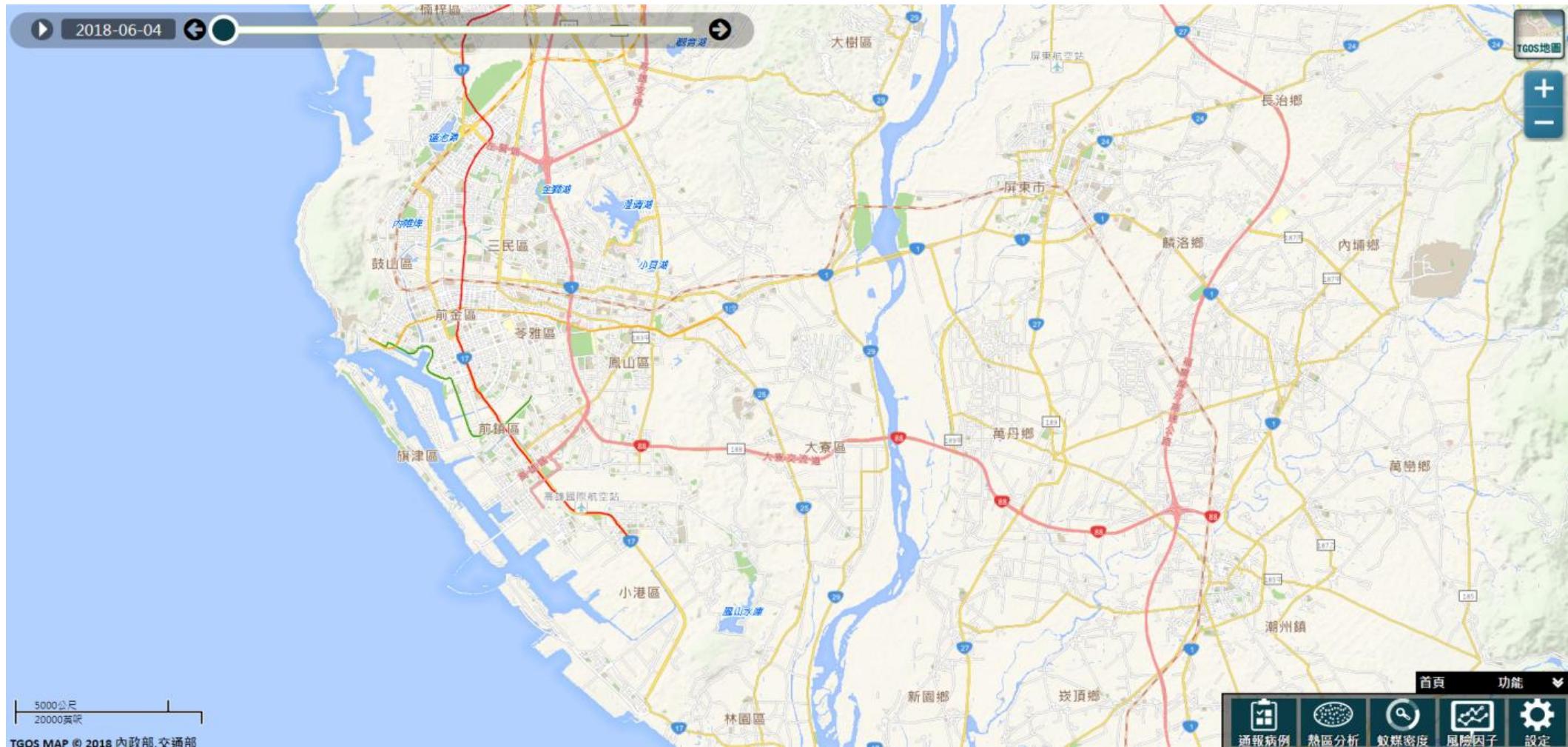
系統管理

使用者操作手冊

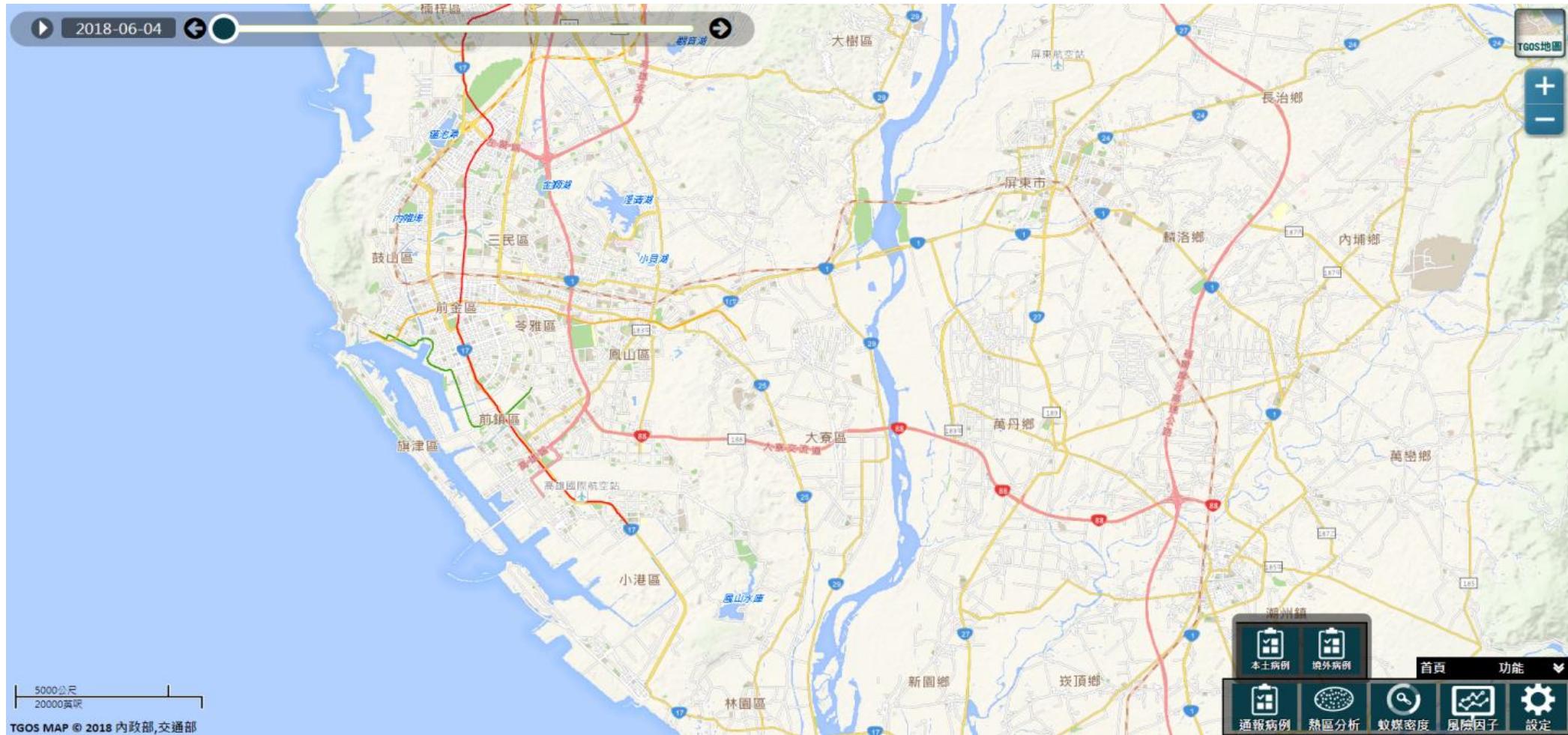
最佳瀏覽環境：螢幕解析度 1280x720 以上 · © 蚊媒傳染病監測系統



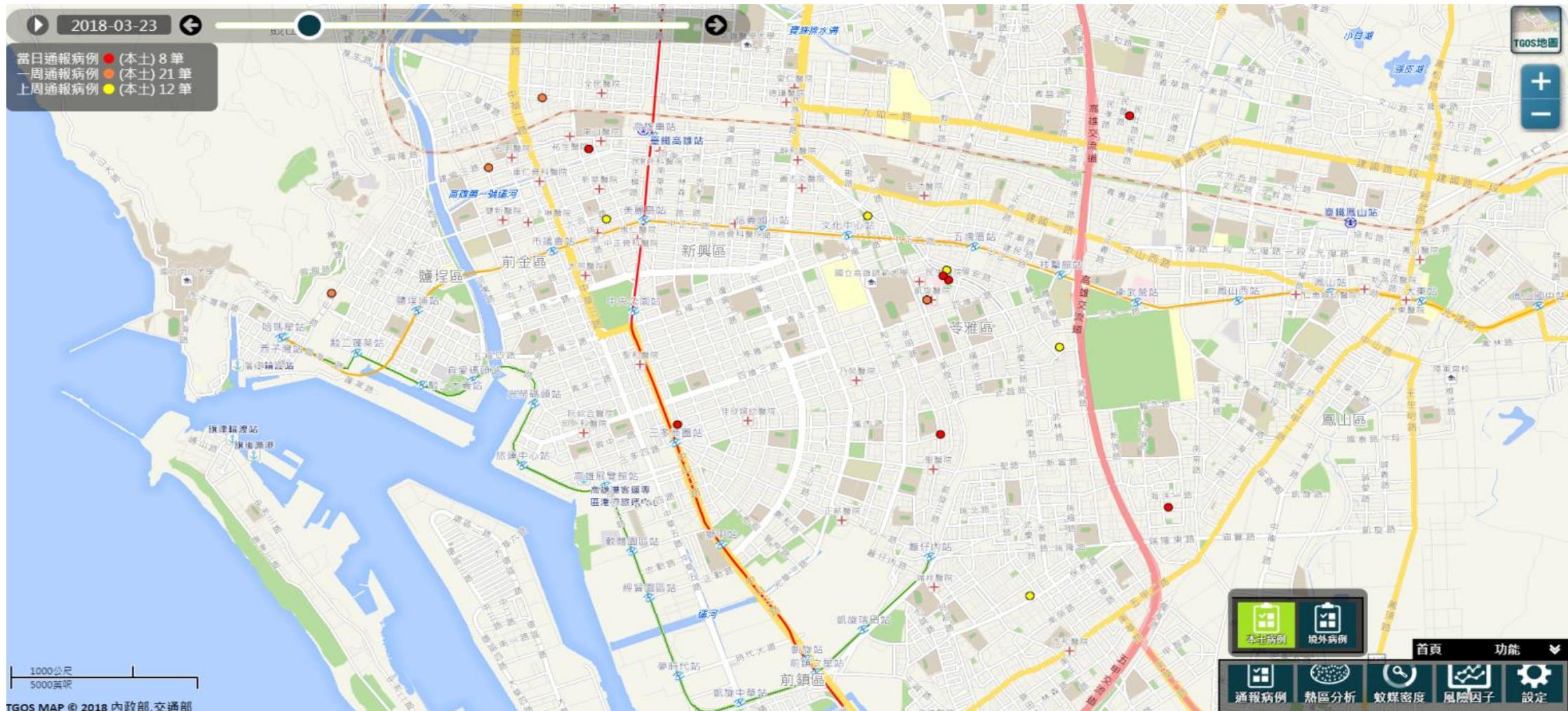
Integrated Platform



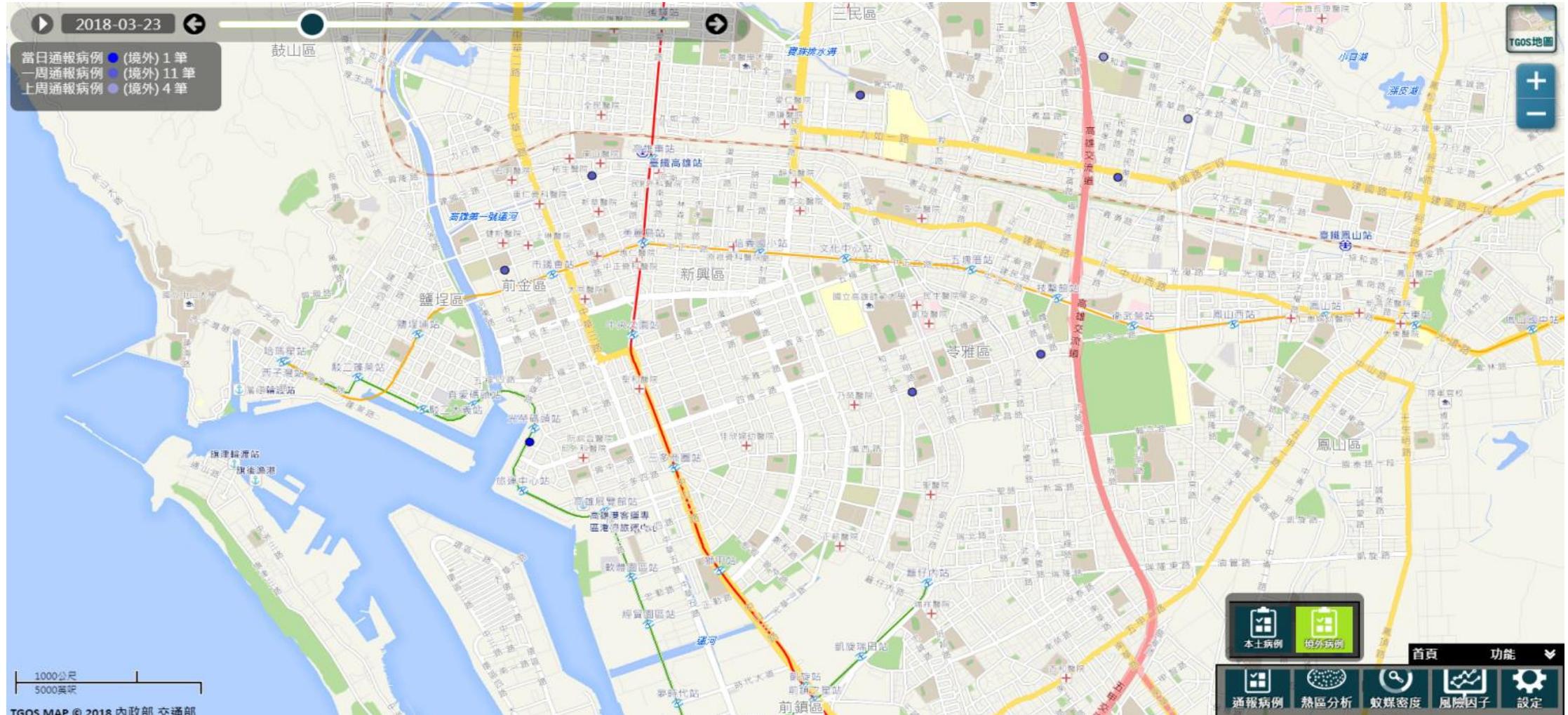
System for Reporting Case



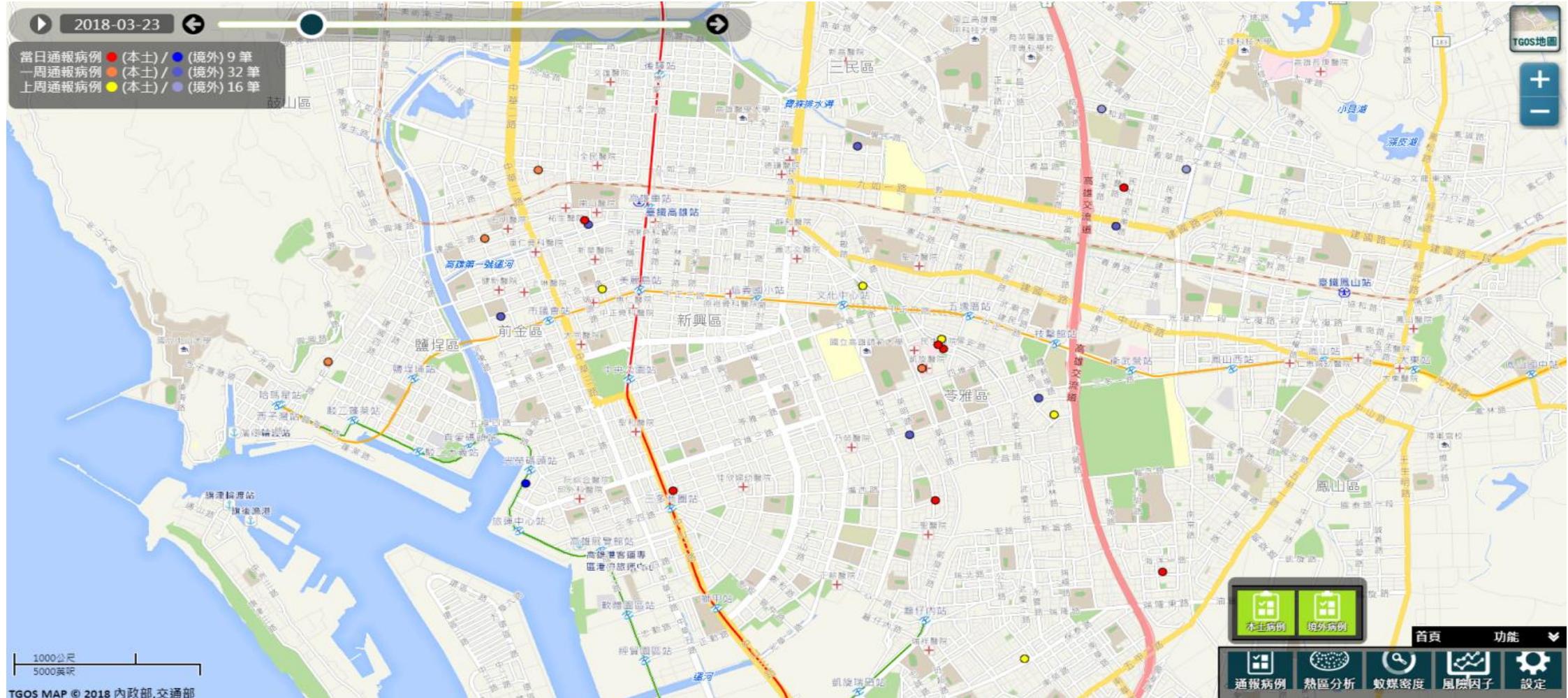
System for Reporting Cases



System for Reporting Cases



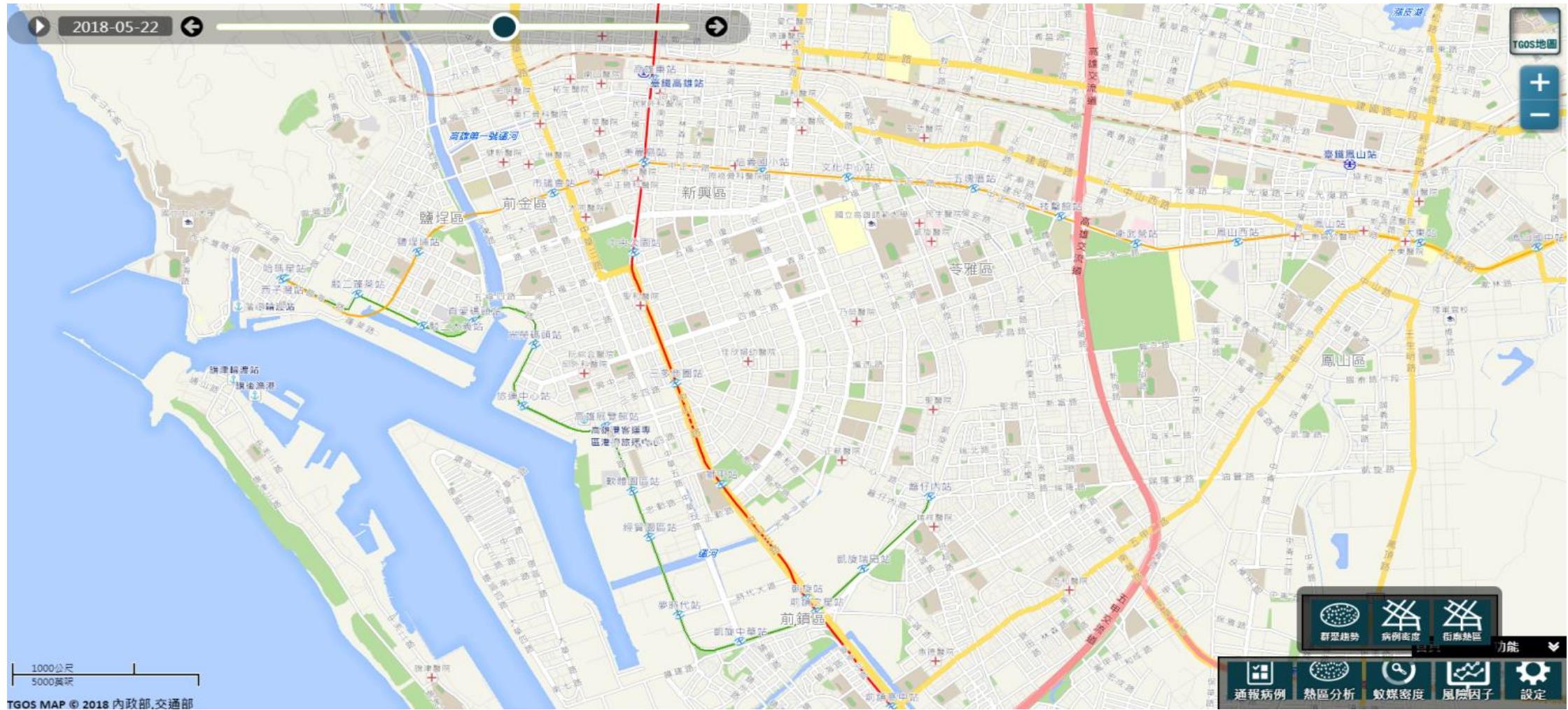
System for Reporting Cases



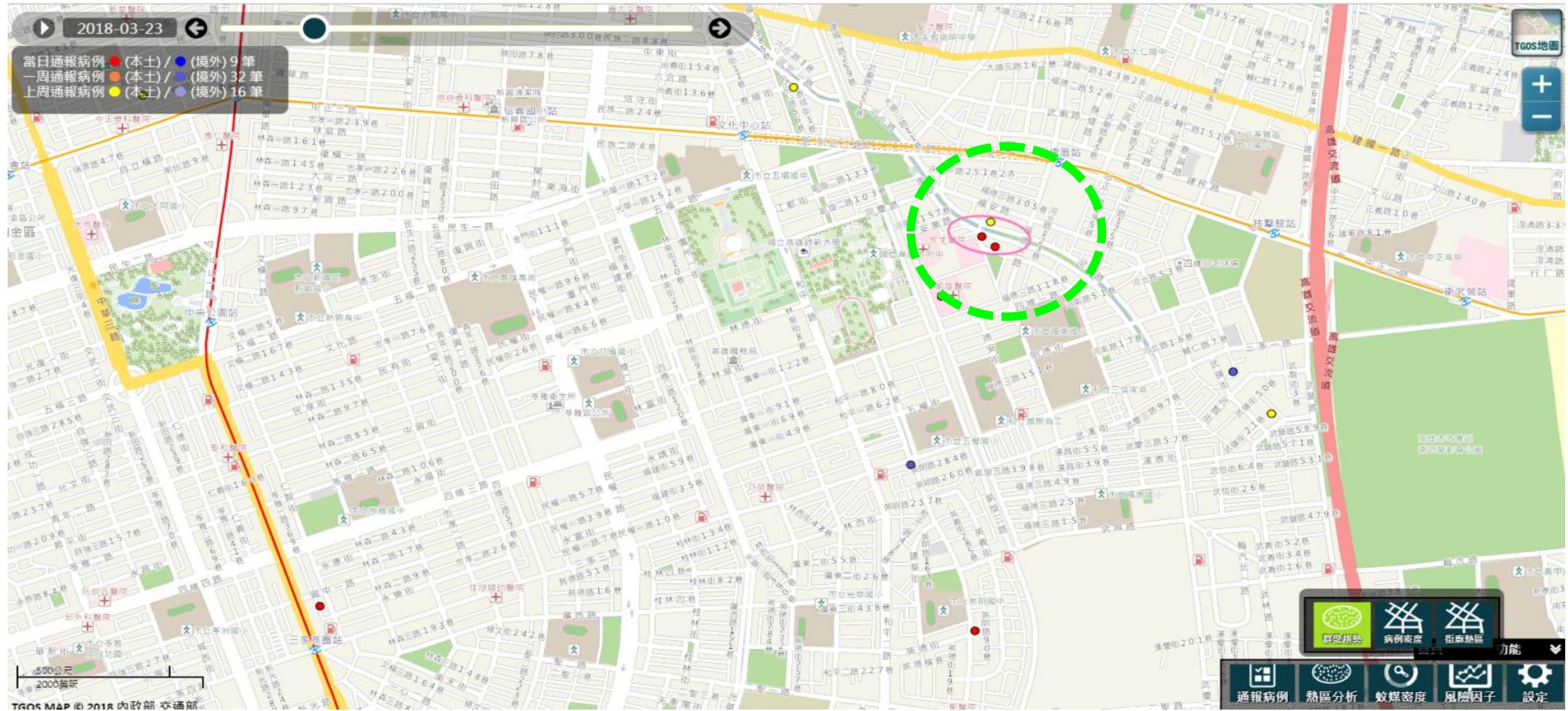


An Early Warning System by Ellipse Clusters

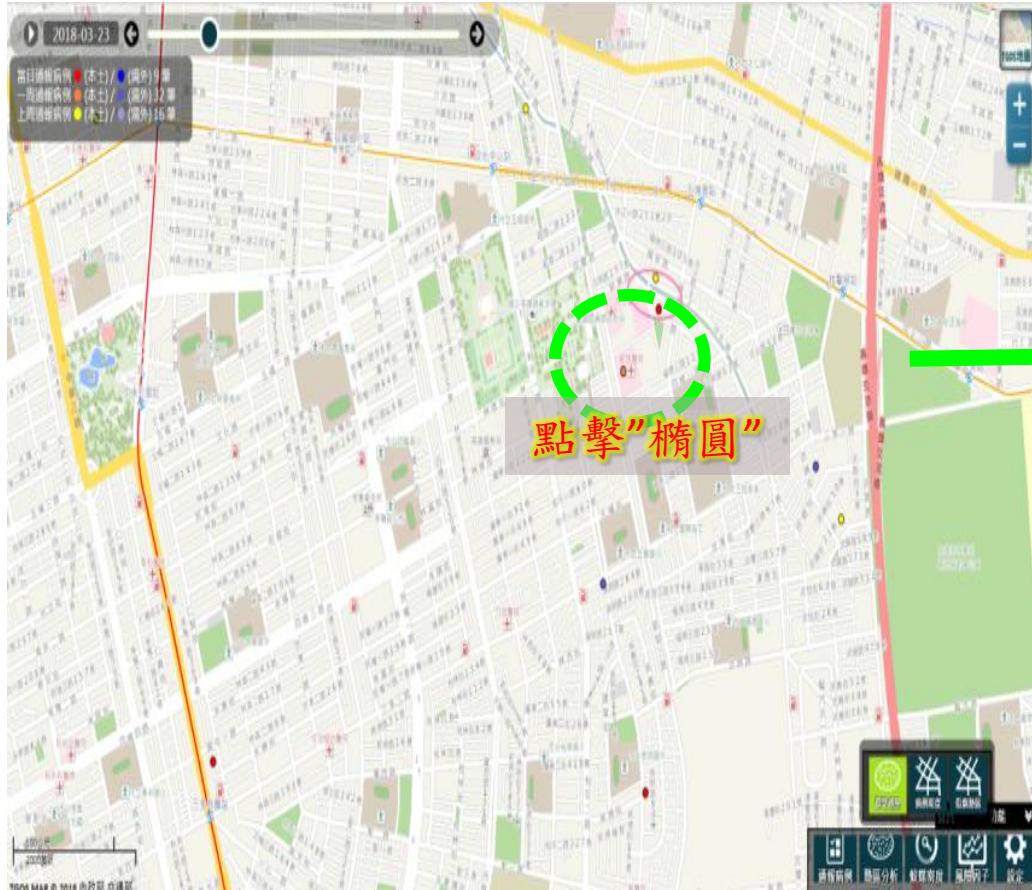
Analysis for Hot Spots



Ellipse Clusters



Identification for Addresses in Clusters



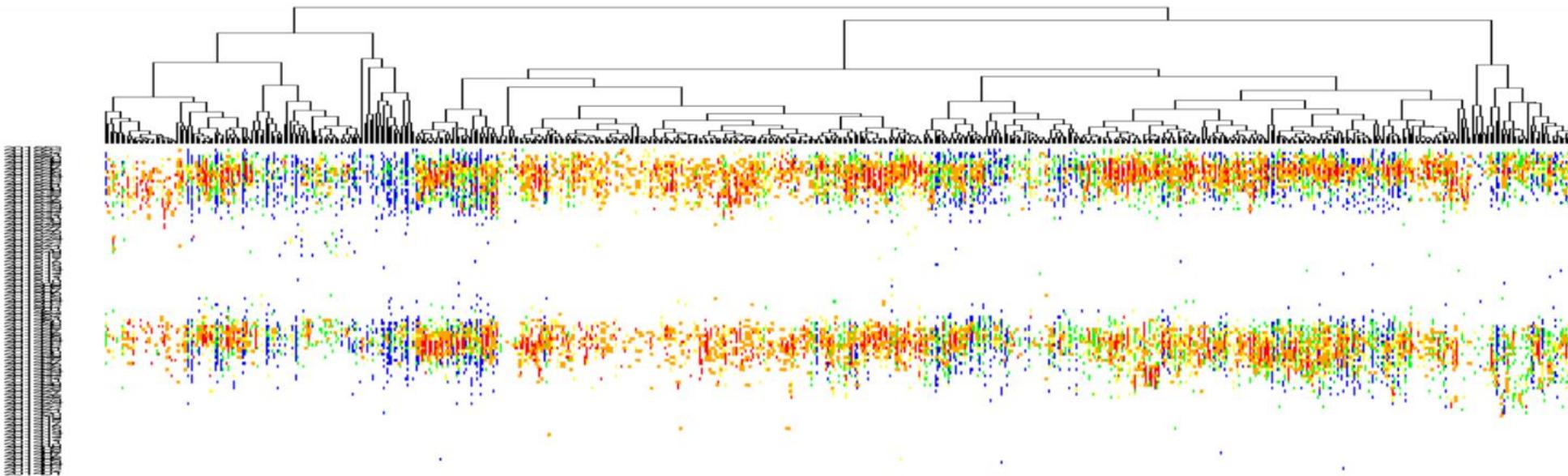
縣市	鄉鎮	村里	鄰	地址
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	004	河南路144號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	004	河南路145號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	004	河南路146號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	004	河南路147號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	004	河南路143巷10號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	004	河南路143巷2號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	004	河南路143巷4號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	004	河南路143巷6號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	004	河南路143巷8號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	河南路118號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	河南路120號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	河南路121號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	河南路123號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	河南路124號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	河南路126號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	河南路128號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	福壽街192號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	福壽街194號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	福壽街196號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	福壽街198號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	福壽街200號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	福壽街202號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	福壽街204號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	福壽街206號
高雄市	苓雅區	麥捷里	013	福壽街206號2樓之1

Integrated GIS for Early Warning



Heat Map for Relative Risks

A heat map for space(village)-time(week) patterns of RRs.





Knox test for Space-time Interaction

- Distance between neighboring houses is an important for DF spread.
- By the experience and heat map, temporal distance at **15 days** and spatial distance at **150m** could have space-time interaction.
- We evaluate whether the number of pairs of cases at such spatial and temporal distance are significantly higher than expected.

Contingency table

	$\leq 150m$	$> 150m$
$\leq 15D$	45807	4628914
$> 15D$	45354	9551018

p-value=0.001



Warning Criterion

The Knox test suggests that pairs of cases within 15 days and 150m have strong space-time interaction.

We will develop ellipse clusters to track diffusion patterns.

- The warning criterion: 2 cases within 150m, orange light; 2-9 cases within 150m, pink light; more than 10 cases within 150m, red light.
- Computer systems will update diffusion patterns day by day based on information on 2-week time frame.



Formula for Ellipse Clusters

Let $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ denote case locations with a center $\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right) = (\bar{x}, \bar{y})$

Compute a standard deviation matrix $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_y^2 \end{pmatrix}$

Here $\sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$, $\sigma_y^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2$, $\sigma_{xy} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$

Decompose the matrix by eigenvalue and eigenvector $\Sigma = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_1^t + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_2^t$

Bivariate confidence interval is $\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \mathbf{e}_1 \mathbf{e}_1^t + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \mathbf{e}_2 \mathbf{e}_2^t = \chi^2_{2,1-\alpha}$

Examples for Ellipse Clusters

2015/8/18 Ellipse hot spots
Week 2



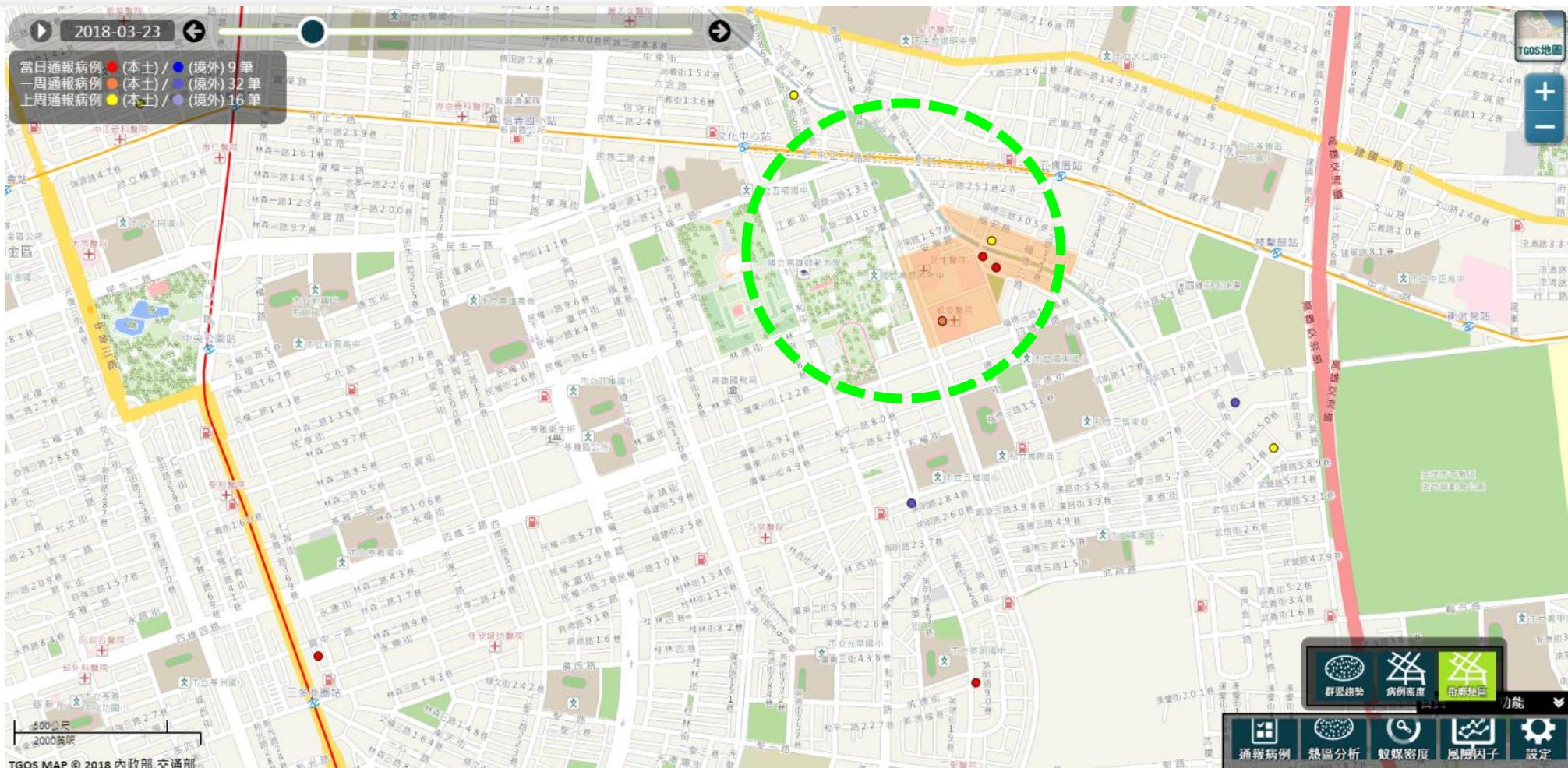
2015/8/25 Ellipse hot spots
Week 3



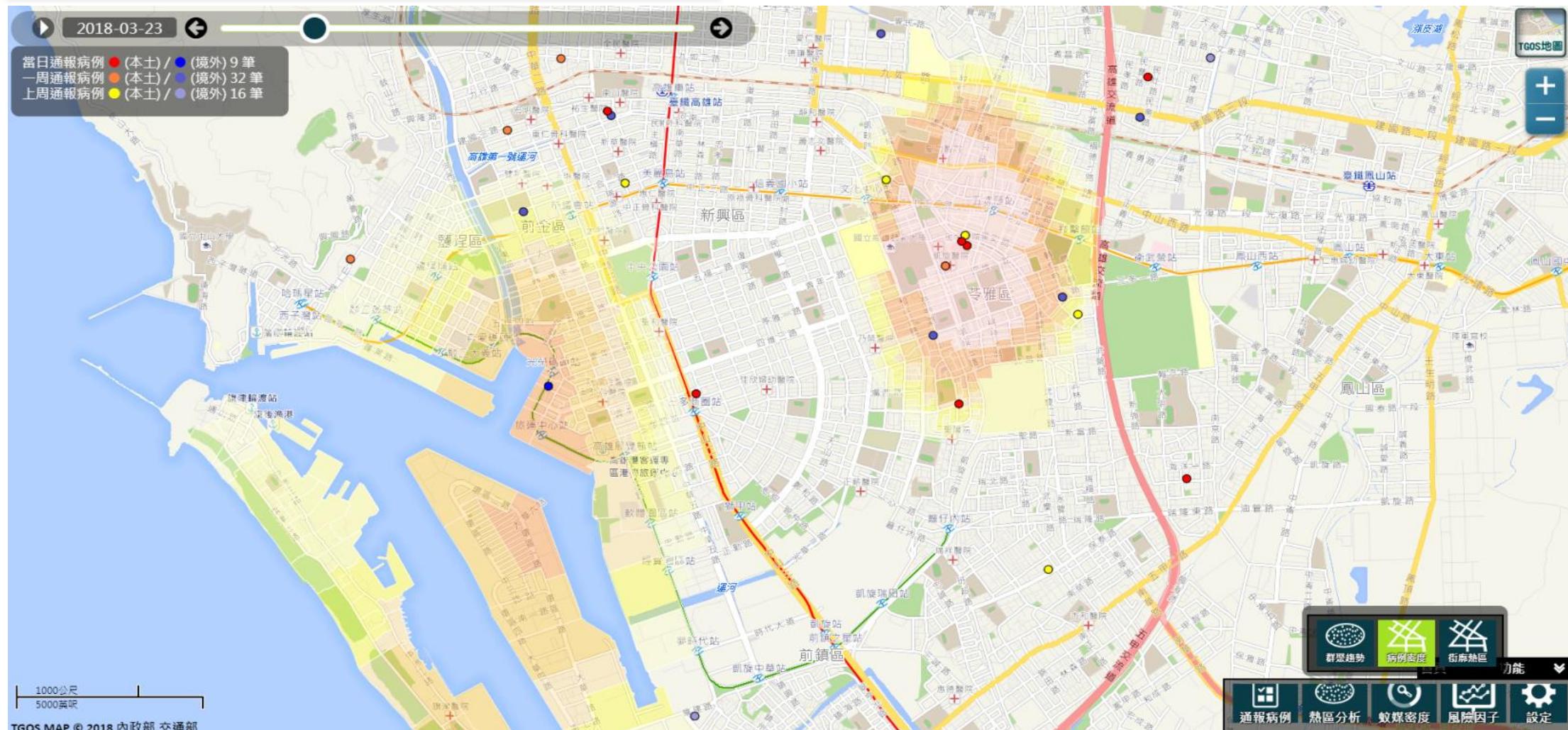


Evaluation of Intervention Effectiveness by Density Estimation

Map of Street Blocks for DF Controls



Density Estimation for DF Cases





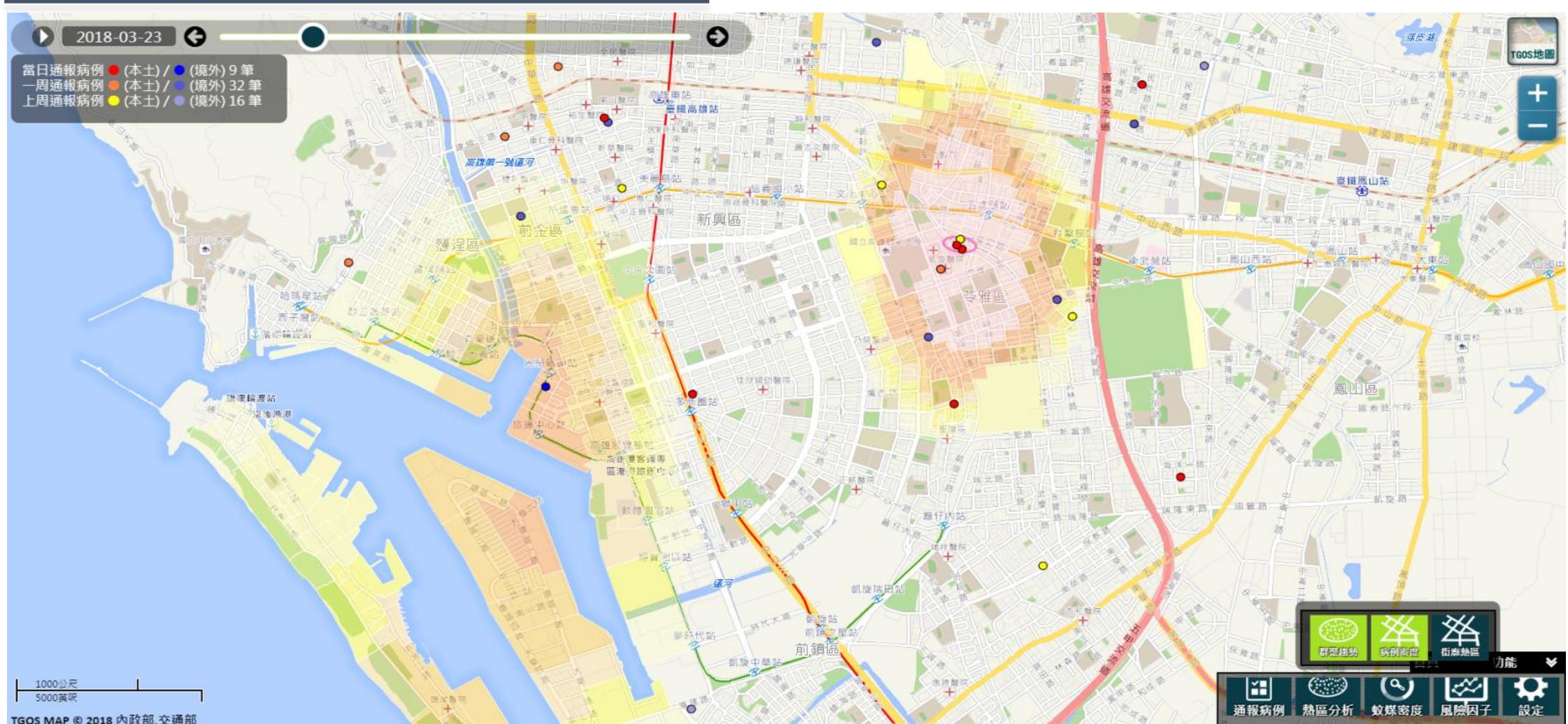
Procedure for Density Estimation

GIS and spatial statistics are combined to study relationship between environmental factors and cases.

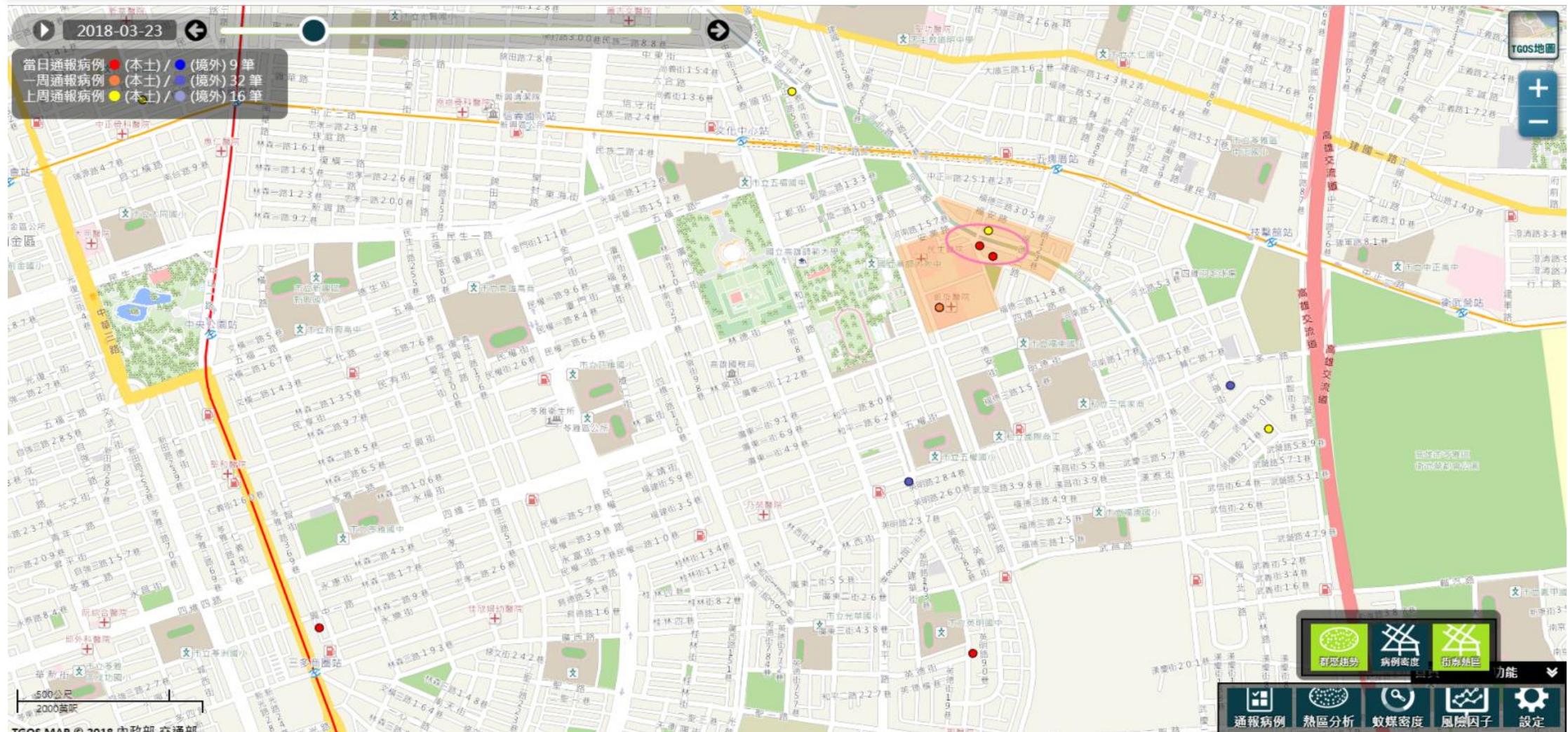
The surveillance system perform the procedure:

- Partition the study regions into tiny quadrats.
- Compute probability of occurrences by the kernel density method.
- Simulate 1000 samples under the assumption that cases happen by chance.
- Use a permutation test to find thresholds.

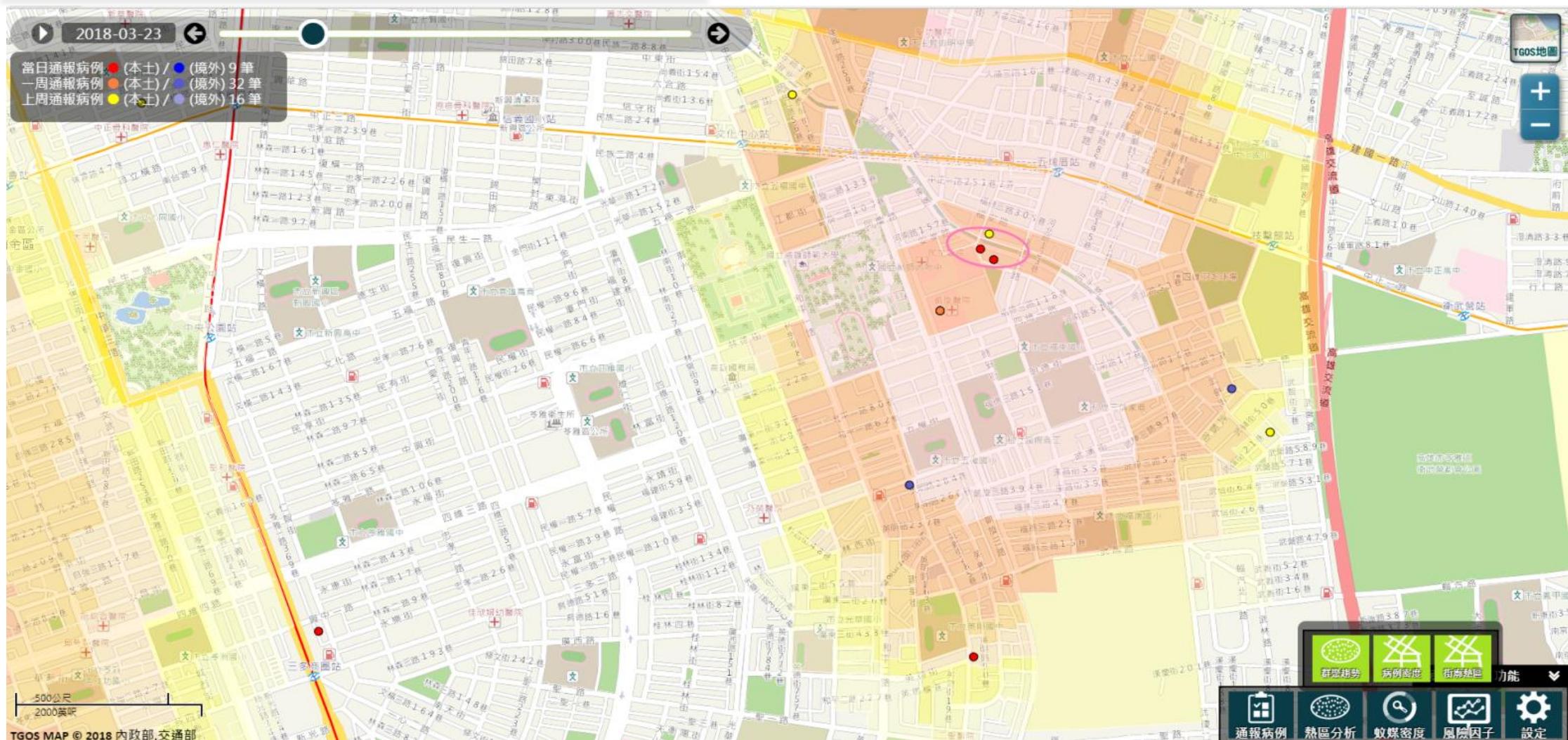
Analysis of Hot-Spots by Figure Overlay



Analysis of Clusters by Figure Overlay



Analysis of Hot Spots by Figure Overlay

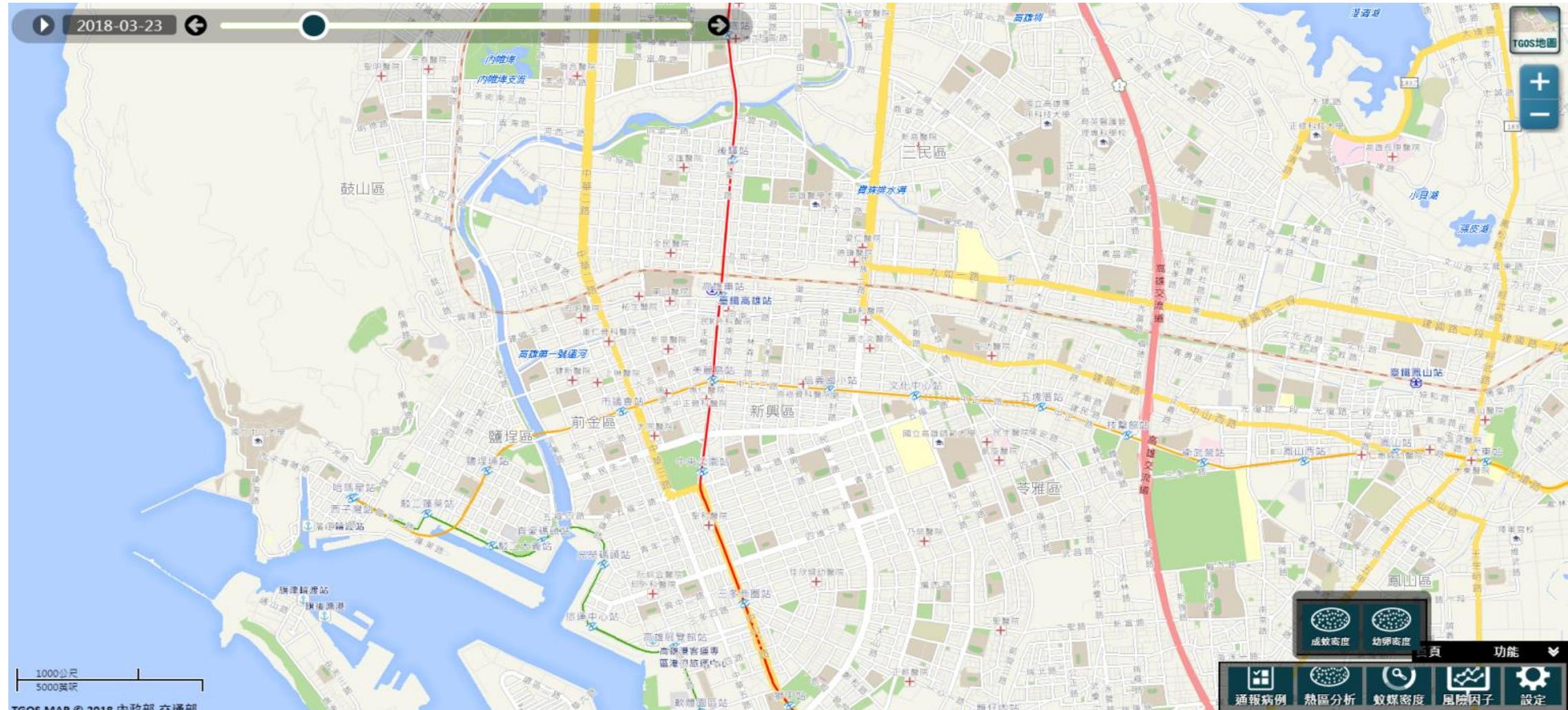




Monitor High Risk Area by Vector Index



Vector Index System



Vector Index by Ovitrap



Vector Index and Case Numbers



Vector Investigation System by Gravitrap

Task assignment systems for KH Dengue prevention teams:



The screenshot displays the '病媒蚊調查作業管理系統' (Vector-Borne Mosquito Survey Task Management System). The top navigation bar includes links for '首頁' (Home), '登出' (Logout), and a greeting '你好，環奧科技'. Below the navigation is a menu bar with four items: '任務管理' (highlighted with a red box), '成果查詢', '空間資訊查詢', and '系統管理'.

The main content area is titled '任務管理' (Task Management). It contains search filters for '行政分區' (Administrative District), '任務類別' (Task Category), '執行人員' (Executor), '時段' (Time Period), and '規劃日期' (Planned Date). Below the filters are three buttons: '查詢' (Search), '新增任務' (Add Task), and '匯出行程報表' (Export Trip Report) (highlighted with a red box).

A red box highlights the text '提供後台新增及報表下載功能，顯示任務資訊，並可修改或刪除' (Provides后台新增 and report download functionality, displays task information, and can be modified or deleted).

The data table lists task assignments:

區里編號	行政分區	里名	狀態類別	規劃日期	時段	執行人員	修改	刪除
33	前金區	三川里	複查2(收)	2016/11/15	上午	test1, test2	修改	刪除
99	苓雅區	英明里	複查2(收)	2016/11/29	下午	江沛芸, 黃富祝	修改	刪除
147	鼓山區	民強里	複查2(收)	2016/11/17	上午	test1, test1	修改	刪除
147	鼓山區	民強里	複查1	2016/11/10	上午	test1, test1	修改	刪除
147	鼓山區	民強里	佈放	2016/11/3	上午	test1, test1	修改	刪除



Vector Investigation System

All tables and photos are digitized to upload the system:

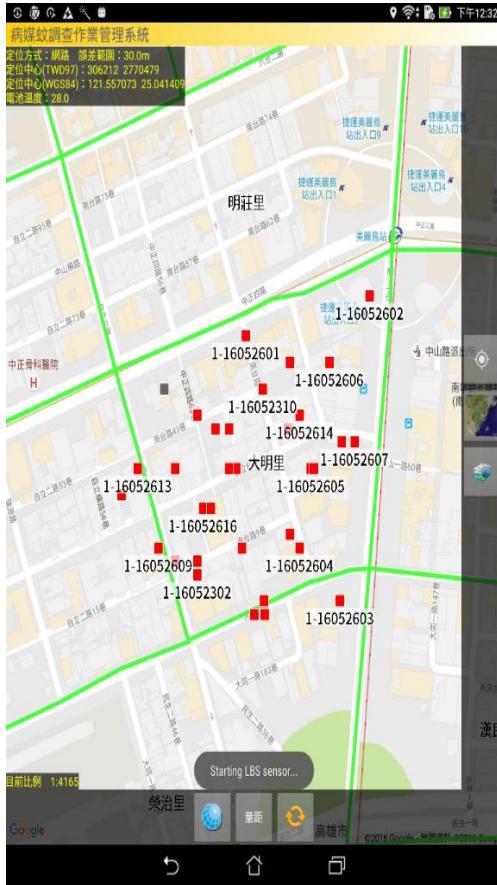
The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of the 'Vector Investigation System' interface. Both screenshots show a header with the system name and navigation links: 首頁 (Home), 登出 (Logout), 你好, 嘉興科技 (Hello, JiaXing Technology), and 系統管理 (System Management). The left screenshot shows the '佈放資料' (Release Data) section, which includes fields for 調查點編號 (Investigation Point ID: 786-170208153848), 行政分區 (Administrative District: 三民區 德行里), 鄰近地址 (Nearby Address: 舊峯街79號), 鄰: 4, 備註說明 (Remarks: 左前益森), and X座標 (X Coordinate: 178060.580000). Below these are four photographs labeled 照片 1 through 照片 4. The right screenshot shows the '複查資料' (Review Data) section, which includes fields for 調查點編號 (Investigation Point ID: 797-170119092500), 行政分區 (Administrative District: 三民區 寶珠里), 鄰近地址 (Nearby Address: 正忠路338號), 鄰: 13, 備註說明 (Remarks: 屋右前益森), and Y座標 (Y Coordinate: 2505425.0300000). Below these are ten photographs labeled 照片 1 through 照片 10. A red text overlay at the bottom center reads: 可於系統上修改或刪除調查資料及現地拍攝之照片。 (You can modify or delete investigation data and take photos on the system).

App for Vector Investigation

App for mobile phone



Satellite positioning system

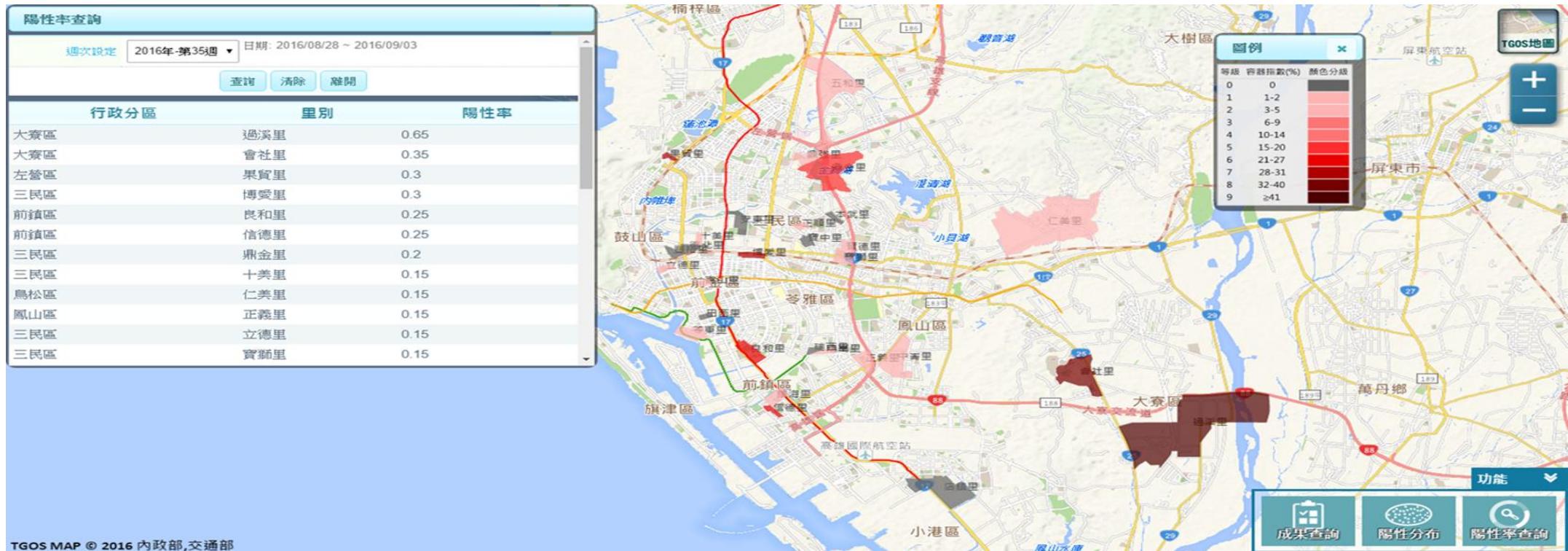


Task information

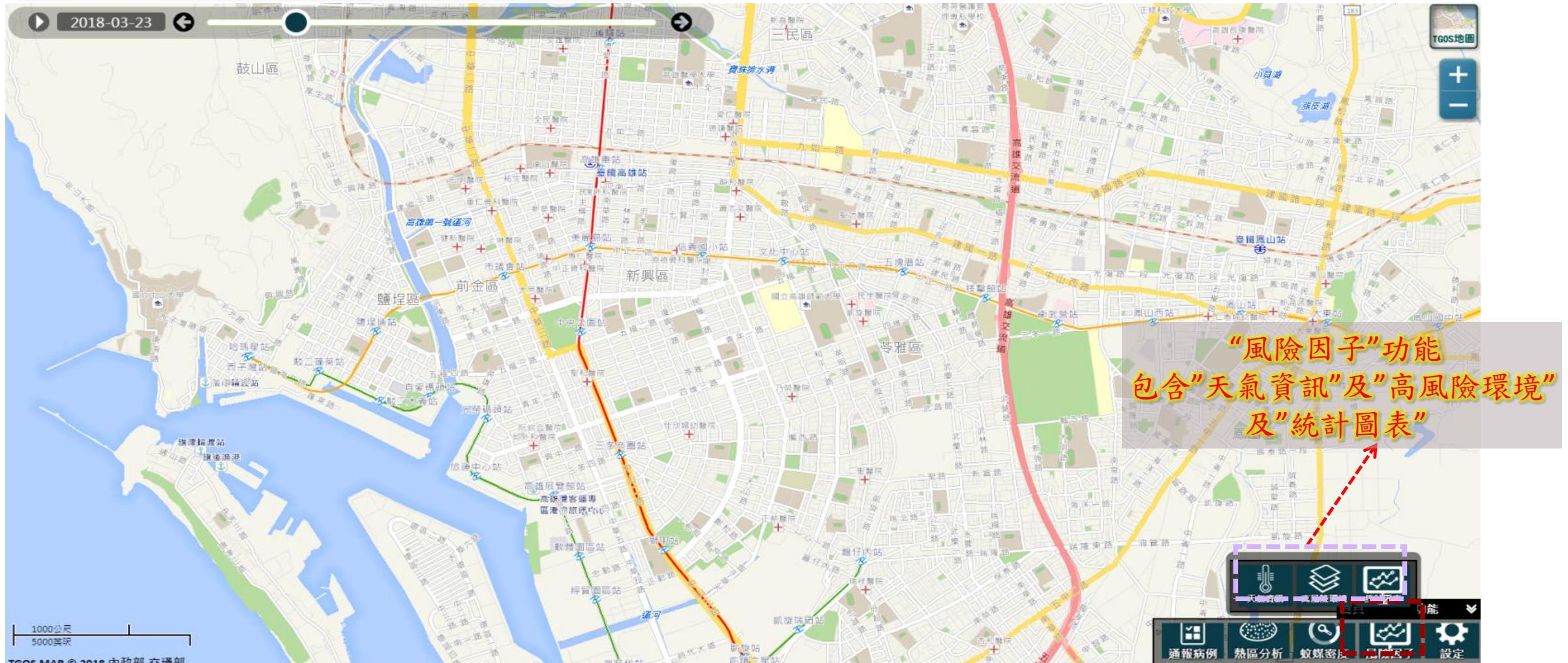


Vector Index for Gravitrap

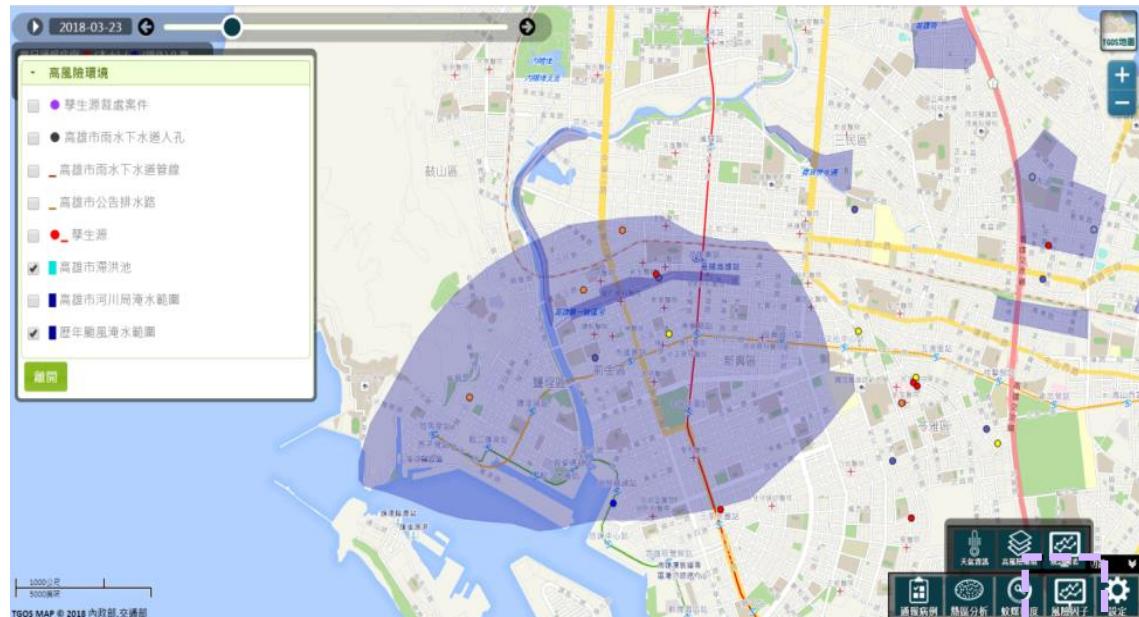
Systems updates vector index for each village by the investigation result.
 The integrated GIS visualizes vector indices in the surveillance platform.



Environmental Risk Factors

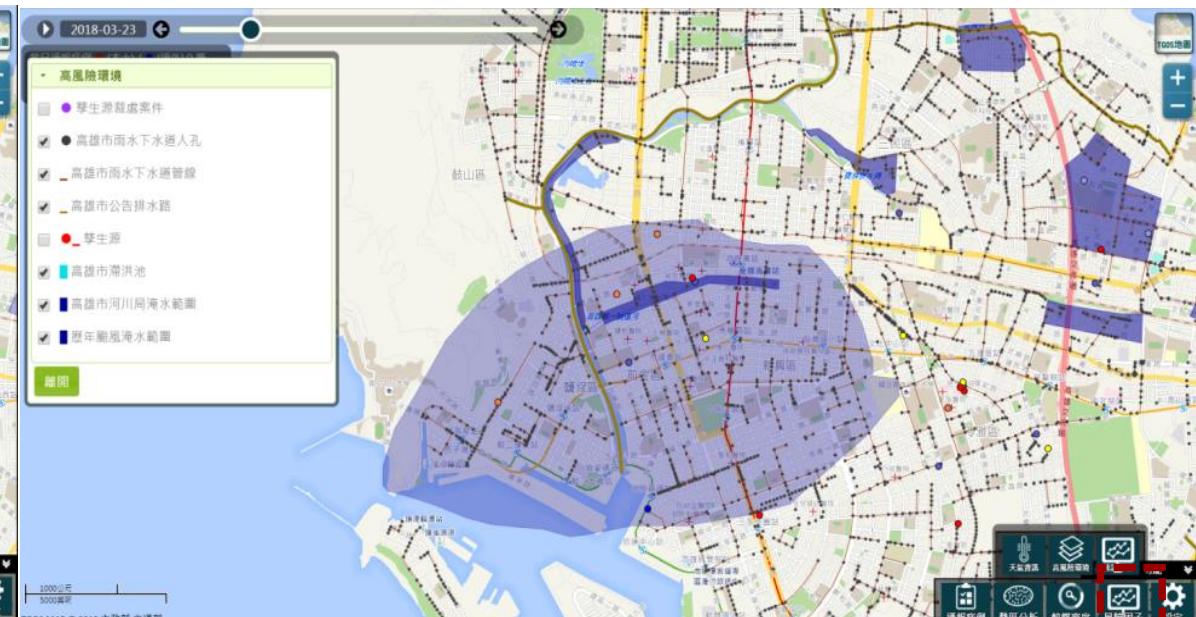


High Risk Areas



“高風險環境”功能

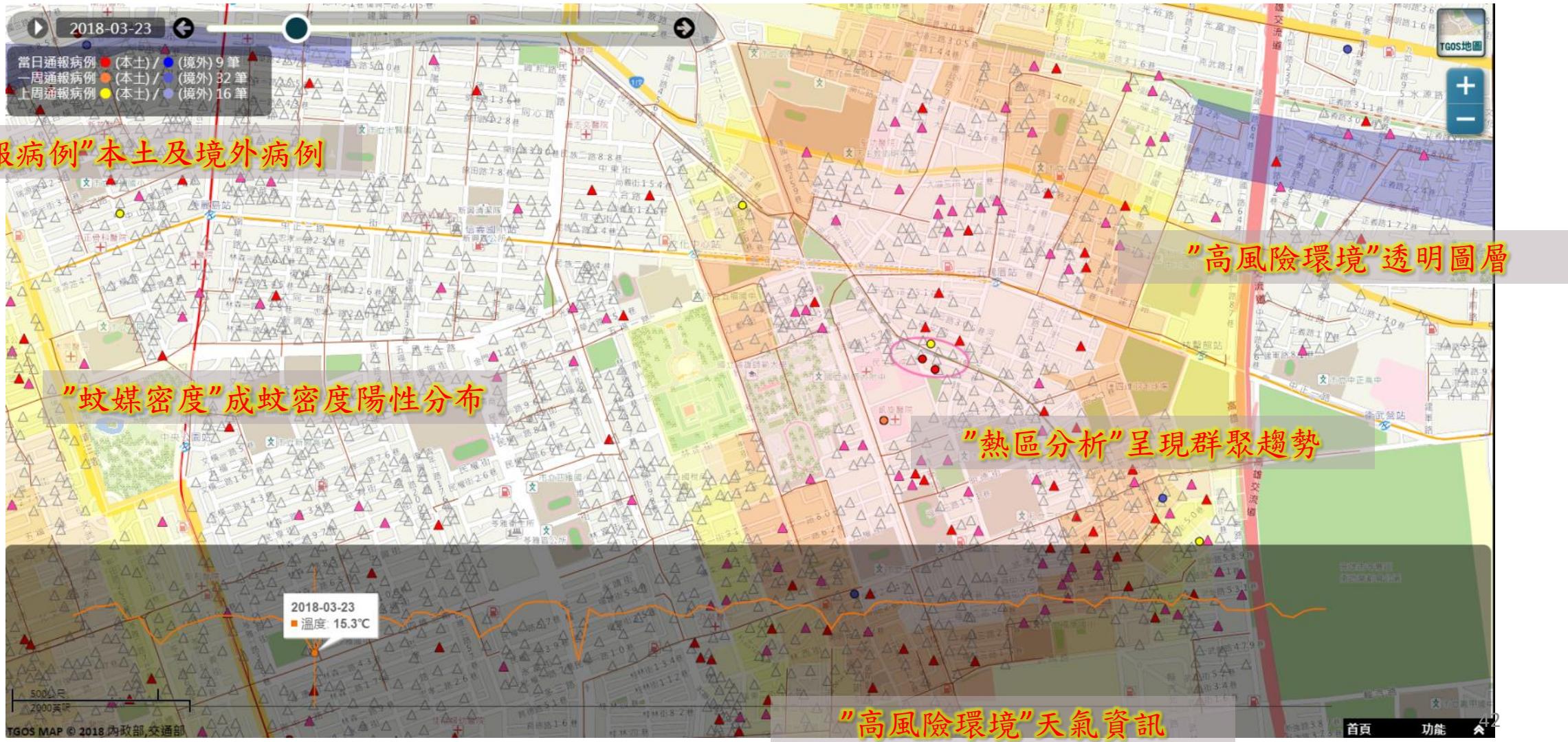
以透明底圖套疊高風險環境因子，如：歷年颱風淹水範圍



“高風險環境”功能

以透明底圖套疊高風險環境因子，如：歷年颱風淹水範圍、河川局淹水範圍、滯洪池、高告排水路、雨水下水道管線及人孔等

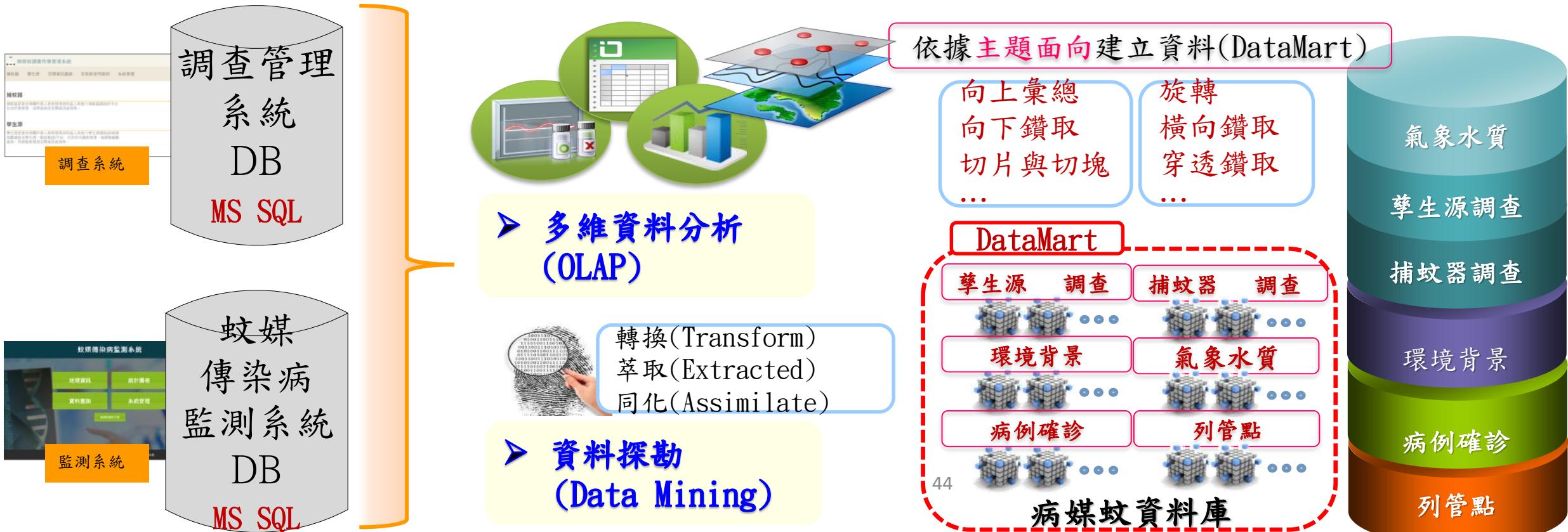
Display of All Systems





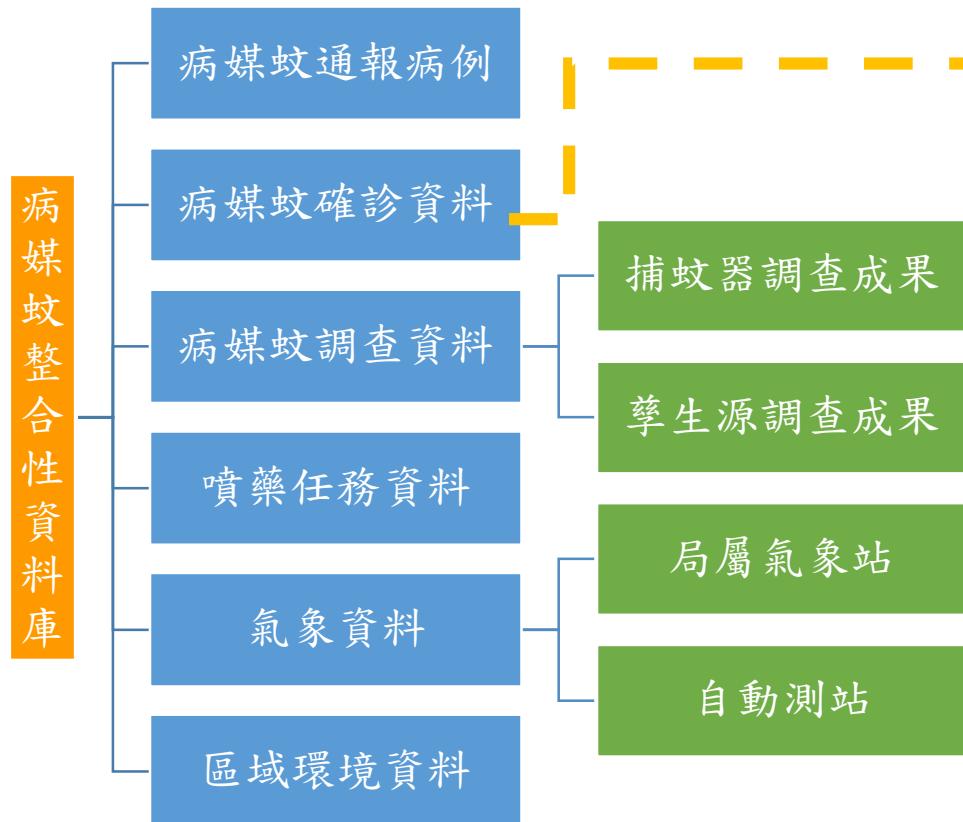
Management for Big Data

Data Management System



Data Management for Big Data

資料倉儲規劃：以年度及鄉鎮切割資料



欄位	描述	資料型態
PKID	系統流水號	float
CASE REPORT_ID	AUDIT_CASE_REPORT_PKID	float
NO_CONFIRM	確診編號	float
C_DATE	個案研判日 OR 確診日	nvarchar
VIREMIA	病毒血期	ntext
VIREMIA_PLACE	病毒血期所在地點	ntext
VIREMIA_PLACE_DETAIL	病毒血期所在地點_詳細	ntext
I_CONTACTS	同住接觸者	float
I_HISTORY	過去登革熱病史	ntext
I_TREAT	就醫次數	float
VI_DATE	病媒調查日期	nvarchar
B_NO	布氏指數	float
A_NO	成蟲指數	float
F_MONTH	發病月份	float
RELATIVE	家人	ntext
COMMENT	備註	ntext
NO_REGION	第幾例流水號	float
VILLAGE_X	村里	ntext
DIST_X	鄉鎮區	ntext
F_DATE_X	發病日	nvarchar

欄位	描述	資料型態
S_Co	調查紀錄編號	varchar
Box_Co	誘卵器編號(關聯至佈放的"編號")	varchar
S_Date	調查日期	datetime
S_User	調查記錄者	nvarchar
Egypt_M	公埃及斑蚊數量	int
Egypt_F	母埃及斑蚊數量	int
White_M	公白線斑蚊數量	int
White_F	母白線斑蚊數量	int
Bug	子孓數量	int
Egg	卵數量	int
Other	其他說明	nvarchar
OutSide_Egypt_M	非誘卵器病媒蚊-埃及斑蚊公數量	int
OutSide_Egypt_F	非誘卵器病媒蚊-埃及斑蚊母數量	int
OutSide_White_M	非誘卵器病媒蚊-白線斑蚊公數量	int
OutSide_White_F	非誘卵器病媒蚊-白線斑蚊母數量	int
OutSide_Bug	非誘卵器病媒蚊-子孓數量	int
OutSide_Egg	非誘卵器病媒蚊-卵數量	int
OutSide_Method	非誘卵器調查方法	int
OutSide_Other	非誘卵器病媒蚊-其他說明	nvarchar

整合環境資源資料開放平臺及蚊媒各平台
MS SQL資料。

配合不同資料及來源，
以日、周、月為交換
週期作人工批次匯入
及Web Service排程批
次交換。

以資料倉儲方式儲存
整合於國衛院作業環
境內之MySQL資料庫。



Integrated System for Big Data

系統畫面規劃

蚊媒傳染病監測系統

- 地理資訊
- 統計圖表
- 資料查詢
- 系統管理
- 使用者操作手冊
- 資料表單下載**

查詢條件

年度	請選擇 ▾
鄉鎮區	請選擇 ▾
欄位選擇	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 病媒蚊確診資料 <input type="checkbox"/> 計畫欄位 <input type="checkbox"/> 年度 <input type="checkbox"/> 綱要計畫主政單位 <input type="checkbox"/> 網	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 捕蚊器調查資料 <input type="checkbox"/> 計畫欄位 <input type="checkbox"/> 執行計畫業管單位 <input type="checkbox"/> 執行計畫程度 <input type="checkbox"/> 執行機構名稱 <input type="checkbox"/> 主管機關	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 莘生源調查資料 <input type="checkbox"/> 計費欄位 <input type="checkbox"/> 核定經費 <input type="checkbox"/> 全程經費 <input type="checkbox"/> 本期經他	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 氣象資料 <input type="checkbox"/> 行計畫) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 否 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 是	

產生報表

氣象資料

資料日期
最高氣溫
最低氣溫
平均氣溫
最高相對溼度
最低相對溼度
平均相對溼度
降水量

病媒蚊確診資料

AUDIT CASE REPORT_PKID
確診編號
個案研判日 OR 確診日
病毒血期
病毒血期所在地點
病毒血期所在地點_詳細
同住接觸者
過去登革熱病史
就醫次數
病媒調查日期
布氏指數
成蟲指數
發病月份
家人
備註
第幾例流水號
發病日

捕蚊器調查資料

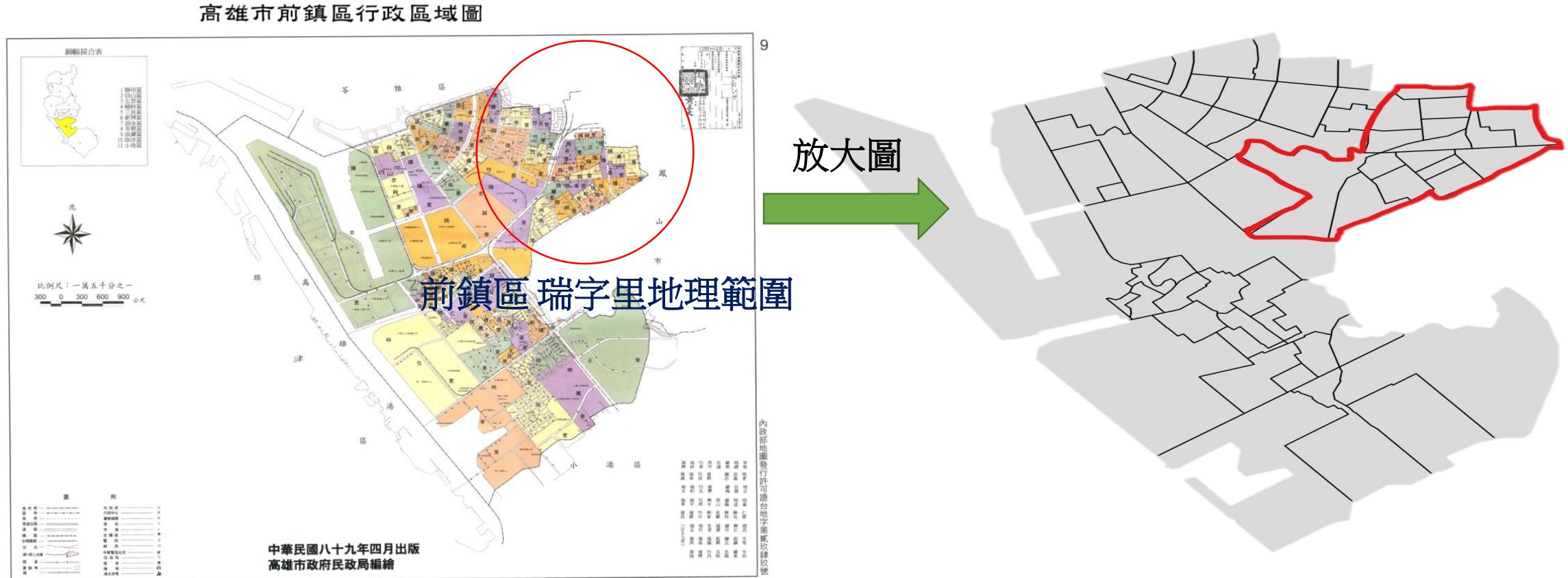
*調查地區分類
*機關代表地點
調查類別
調查戶數
陽性戶數
陽性戶數 (有埃及斑蚊幼蟲)
調查(積水)容器數_戶內
調查(積水)容器數_戶外
調查(積水)容器數_合計
陽性容器數_戶內
陽性容器數_戶外
陽性容器數_合計
採獲斑蚊雌蟲數_埃及_戶內
採獲斑蚊雌蟲數_埃及_戶外
採獲斑蚊雌蟲數_白線_戶內
採獲斑蚊雌蟲數_白線_戶外
孳生斑蚊蟲隻數_埃及
孳生斑蚊蟲隻數_白線
孳生斑蚊蟲隻數_未分類
布氏指數_指數
布氏指數_級數
成蟲指數(♀)_埃及
成蟲指數(♀)_白線
住宅指數_指數
住宅指數_級數
住宅指數_(埃及斑蚊)_指數
住宅指數_(埃及斑蚊)_級數
容器指數_指數
容器指數_級數
幼蟲指數_指數
幼蟲指數_級數
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蛹指數
調查機關

各類原始資料欄位下載項目規劃



Current Research for DF Control

Study of Vector Index by Gravitrap



Data from the 8th week of 2017



Statistical Method for Testing Change of Numbers

We consider a hypothesis for time-point change

$$H_0: \mu_i = \mu ; \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_1: \mu_i &= \mu ; \quad i = 1, \dots, k, \\ \mu_i &= \mu'; \quad i = k + 1, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

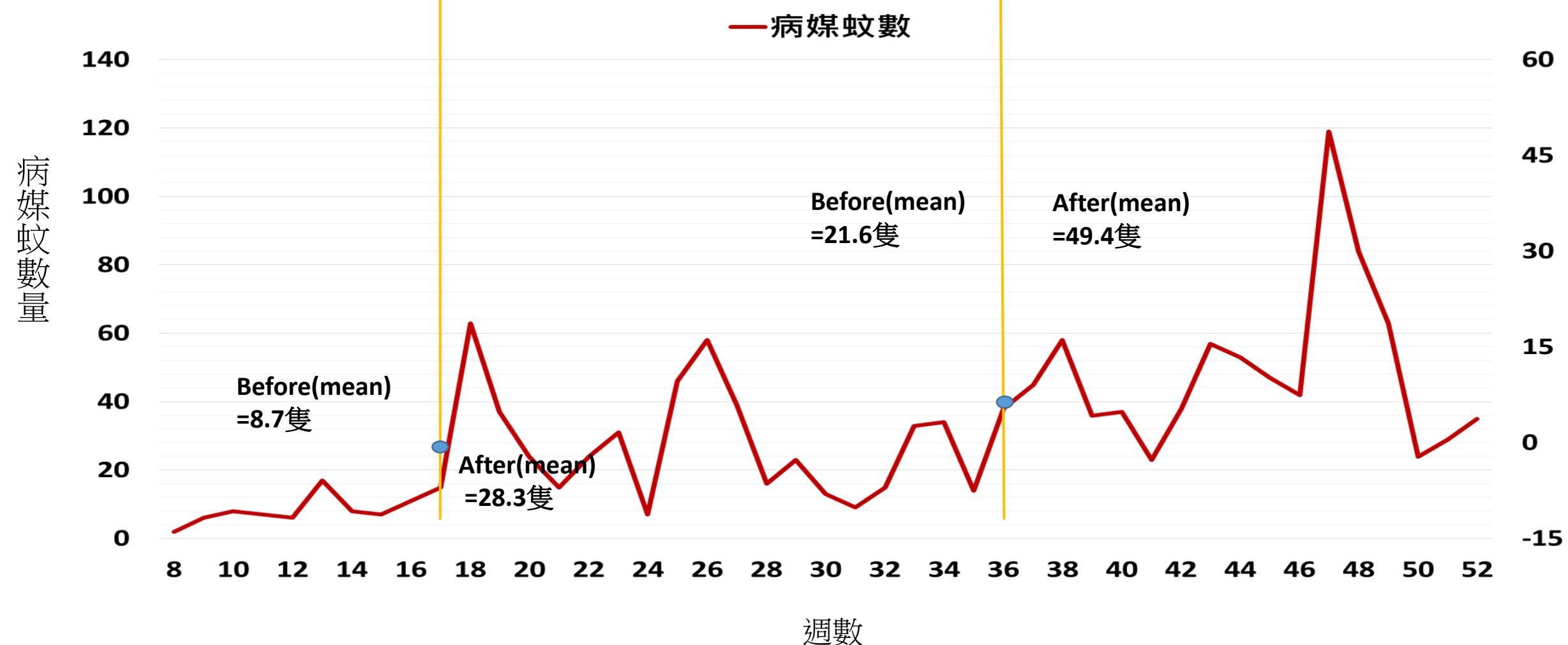
A Worsley's likelihood ratio test is $W = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n-1} \sqrt{n-2} |T_k| / S_k$, which is related to the sample means before and after change.



Numerical Result for Change Point

週數	O	E	Z-Score	Worsley	週數	O	E	Z-Score	Worsley	週數	O	E	Z-Score	Worsley
8	2	1	0.91	1.43	24	7	1	4.65	3.76	40	37	1.42	19.82	4.37
9	6	1	3.95	1.88	25	46	1.77	22.07	3.50	41	23	1.28	13.26	4.75
10	8	1	5.33	2.19	26	58	1.81	27.15	3.08	42	38	1.46	20.08	4.79
11	7	1.4	3.83	2.59	27	39	1.3	21.64	2.89	43	57	1.5	28.98	4.35
12	6	1.2	3.54	3.01	28	16	1.45	8.84	3.15	44	53	1.39	27.99	3.99
13	17	1.55	9.08	3.12	29	23	1.15	13.91	3.25	45	47	1.34	25.42	3.80
14	8	1	5.33	3.45	30	13	1.18	7.96	3.57	46	42	1.24	23.67	3.73
15	7	1.17	4.26	3.85	31	9	1.29	5.26	4.05	47	119	1.51	57.49	1.89
16	11	1.22	6.64	4.14	32	15	1.25	8.90	4.41	48	84	1.5	41.62	0.89
17	15	1	9.87	4.28	33	33	1.38	18.03	4.39	49	63	1.31	33.74	0.12
18	63	1.47	32.09	3.38	34	34	1.89	16.13	4.47	50	24	1.33	13.57	0.35
19	37	1.16	21.64	3.06	35	14	1.17	8.59	4.95	51	29	1.07	17.85	0.38
20	24	1.2	14.21	3.07	36	38	2.11	17.07	5.04	52	35	1.09	21.11	NA
21	15	1.67	7.74	3.33	37	45	1.55	22.91	4.83					
22	24	1.5	12.86	3.41	38	58	1.61	28.57	4.35					
23	31	1.41	16.84	3.34	39	36	1.44	19.20	4.36					

Time Change for Mosquito Numbers



Environmental Factors for DF

The integrated GIS can map possible risk factors associated with disease vectors.



Risk Factor Map for Cases and Vector

An example for cases associated with DF lanes and positive ditches.
Red color means high probability for occurrence of DF infection.





Prediction Model with Risk Factors

Extreme weather would affect mosquito-borne diseases.

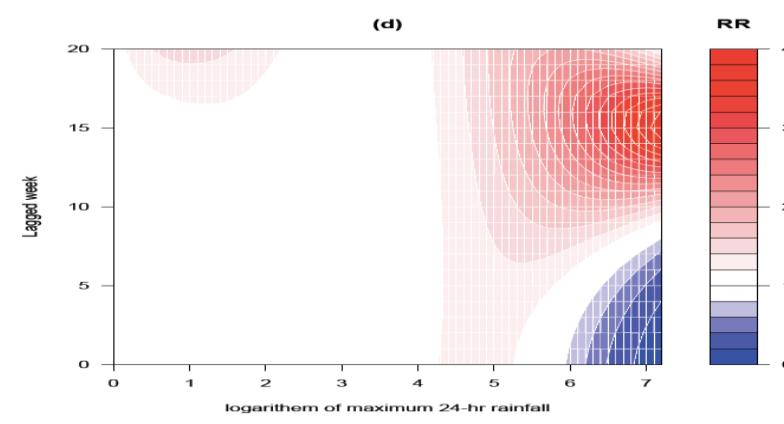
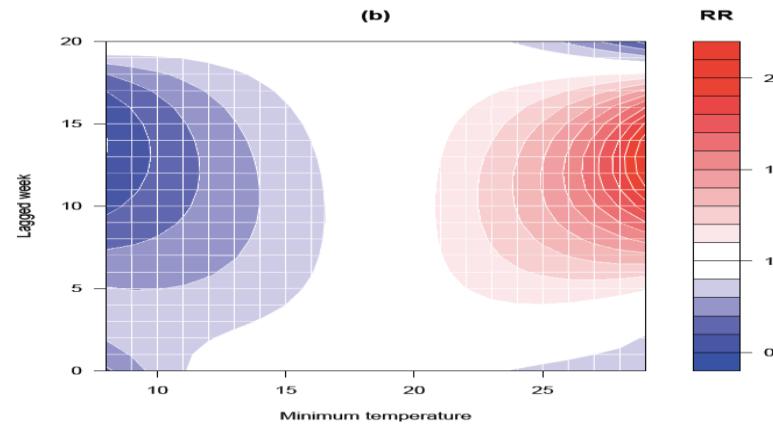
Taiwan is an excellent place to study impact of climate change for DF:

- An isolated island.
- Tropical and temperate climates.

Research Results can be used for reference in temperate countries, such as Japan.

Prediction Model with Risk Factors

Relationship between maximum rainfall and minimum temperature:



- Use Poisson model to predict annual cases.
- Sequentially add variables by AIC.

Leave-one-out Cross Validation

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
-2005	103	958	168	422	787	1047	1165	504	65	15085	19975	3
-2006	126	905	168	422	787	1047	1165	504	65	15085	19975	3
-2007	126	958	92	422	787	1047	1165	504	65	15085	19975	3
-2008	126	958	168	382	787	1047	1165	504	65	15085	19975	3
-2009	126	958	168	422	186	1047	1165	504	65	15085	19975	3
-2010	126	958	168	422	787	624	1165	504	65	15085	19975	3
-2011	126	958	168	422	787	1047	1191	504	65	15085	19975	3
-2012	126	958	168	422	787	1047	1165	560	65	15085	19975	3
-2013	126	958	168	422	787	1047	1165	504	18	15085	19975	3
-2014	126	958	168	422	787	1047	1165	504	65	14618	19975	3
-2015	126	958	168	422	787	1047	1165	504	65	15085	21202	3
-2016	126	958	168	422	787	1047	1165	504	65	15085	19975	2
實際值	126	958	168	422	787	1047	1165	504	65	15085	19975	3

Minimum temperatures from May to July were positively associated with large outbreak in 2014 and 2015.



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